

BIBLIOTHE  
CA  
ELIOTAE.

Eliotes Dictionarie the second tyme en-  
riched, and more perfectly corrected, by Tho-  
mas Cooper, Schole maister of Maudlens in  
Oxford.

This last edition, beside the addition and  
correction of verie manie thynges, hath the  
proper names of most herbes that be agreed  
of among phisicians: the correction of weigh-  
tes, measures, and coynes, with the ap-  
plyinge of the same to our tyme.

LONDINI IN AEDIBVS  
T. BERTHELETI.

Cum priuilegio.

*The Biogr Dictionary 1522*  
*vol. 4, p. 66*

EXIMIO VIRO D.  
HADDONO MVSÆI MAGDALE-

NENSIS APVD OXONIENSES, PRÆSIDIS

& cæteris eiusdem collegii fociis, ac bona-

rum literarum studiosis, Coope-

rus ibidem ludi literarii

professor.

S. D.



I QUID EST IN ME

sedulitatis & industriæ (viri do-  
ctissimi) quam, pro viribus, sem-  
per studui in rebus agendis adhi-  
bere: Si quid ingenii, vel erudi-  
tionis: quod nunq̃ mihi satis am-  
plum visum est, ad amicorum me-  
rita prædicanda: id iure debeo,  
quantulumcunque est: in laudis &  
existimationis vestræ ornamen-  
tum conuertere. Cum enim pri-  
ma studiorum meorum incunabu-

la: et quicquid est ex eo tempore in literis a me positum: cogitatione  
et memoria complector: facile intelligo me vestra omnium singulari  
vsum beneuolentia et benignitate: tantisque sæpe cumulatam benefi-  
ciis: quanta tenuis hæc facultas mea verbis consequi nunquàm potest.  
Nam et tuum in me (Haddone præstantissime) animum, licet nuper  
admodum notitia sit inter nos, mirifice propensum intelligo: et cum  
cæteris eiusdem Gymnasii commilitonibus meis: tanta non studio-  
rum modo, sed animorum etiam coniunctione vixi: vt nihil prom-  
ptius habuerim aut paratius: quàm illorum operam, curam, diligen-  
tiam, studium, in omnibus rebus: quæ ad meam utilitatem pertinere  
videbantur. Quamobrem vehementer essem ingratus: si non cogi-  
tationes meas et ingenii neruos contenderem: vt (cum meritorem  
amplitudinem pari nequeam officio exquare) aliquam vobis darem  
mutuæ voluntatis significationem. Itaq; superioribus non multis  
abhinc mensibus: cum Elioræ Bibliothecam in manus, hoc consilio,  
resumerem: vt compluribus in locis castigatior, et non contemnenda  
verbo.



verborum supellectili ditior, in vulgus exiret: nihil videbam, nec meo in vos officio conuenientius, nec studio in me vestro dignius: quod ut hos labores meos, succisuius horis absolutos, nomini vestro consecrarem. Studium tamen hoc, et consilium meum non nihil remorata est suspicienda nominis Regii maiestas: cui, multorum iudicio, quantum in me esset, viderer detrudere: si, post illam, meis lucubrationibus alios vellem patronos ambire: praesertim cum, huius reuerentia, satis ab omnium iniuriis munita nostra videatur industria. Huius rei cogitatio, licet aliquantisper animum in diuersas partes traheret: non potuit tamen ab instituto penitus auocare. Nam ut primas officii mei partes Regiae Maiestati debitas fuisse plane confiteor, et libenter agnosco: ita secundas Gymnasium Magdalenense, quasi iure suo, videtur vendicare. Huius enim beneficio in artium liberalissimarum studiis educatus: eidem acceptam referre debeo qualemcumque sum consecutus vel ingenii vel eruditionis commendationem. Huc praeterea accedit: quod animo et cogitatione semper in hanc sententiam fui propensior: ut existimarem: hoc opus, tam spissum et varium, non modo imperatoriis egere viribus: ad coercendam inuidorum petulantiam: sed etiam hominum iudicio, in doctrinarum orbe vniuerso, consultissimorum: qui errata, quae me subterfugerent: et propter eximiam rerum cognitionem facillime possent deprehendere: et, propter singularem humanitatem libentissime vellent adnotare. Cuius notae, cum viderem hoc vestrum Musaeum nonnullos alere: et te in primis Haddone doctissime (qui propter singularem virtutis, ingenii, eruditionis praestantiam: praefectus eidem es constitutus) decretum mihi cum animo & constitutum erat: hoc quicquid est elucubrationis, sub vestro titulo in manus hominum emittere. Quid autem si his nouis laboribus consecutus: quod prior editio complexa non sit: malim vsu studiosos lectores experiri: quam mea praedicatione, quasi praconis voce, innotescere.

Videar enim fortasse quibusdam, tanquam negotiator avarus, inutiles merces in ipso statim ingressu ostentare. Vos autem si hanc qualemcumque significationem animi erga vos

mei benigne acceperitis: stimulos addetis vehementissimos, ad ea perficienda: quae, & reip. non minus vtilia sint: & vobis multo magis iucunda.

Valere.

## JOHERONVS LVDIMAGISTER

ROFFENSIS IN RENOVATAM

Eliotae Bibliothecam.

Commoda si quis aues, operis nouisse recentis: Cooperi illa tibi tradet epistolion. Sin cupis & sentire labor sit quantus in illis: Quae huc congesta vides perlege, deinde scies. Hac qui contulerant, omnes voluisse videntur Angligenas pueros reddere Timotheos. Et plane felix puer est, cui tot documenta Sint veluti in cunis tradita molliculis. Anglia nunc dicat, felix aetas Edoardi, Quo puero, pueris optima quaeque cadunt.

NICOLAUS GRIMOALDVS,  
ad lectorem.

Mensibus, ecce, nouis iterum sunt horrea plena: Vt sibus ut promas, o philomuse, tuis. Sequi adeo victos duri fateantur agrestes. Rustica res tanti nulla laboris eget. Quid non expugnat vigilans industria? Quid non Mens, ardore, potest? sedulitate, manus? Scriptores recitant quae multa uocabula multi: Omnia sunt vno dinumerata libro. Hic, patrias voces omnes, formasque loquendi: Romanosque omnes vnica Anglia habet. Verba, notae rerum, sic ordine cuncta notantur: Vno ut contuitu, singula nosse queas. Quis caruere patres, tantoque feruntur honore: His operis fretus, tu mihi quantus eris?

THOMAS BICLAEVS MAG-  
dalenensis.

Est aliquid verbis Anglos formare latinis: Plus tamen est linguam his arte polire suam. Hoc vtrumque tibi Cooperus praestitit, vno Has linguas libro, tradidit ipse duas. Tradidit ut cunctis studiosis vtilis esset, Artifici, docta, qua potuitque manu.

a iii

Ergo

Ergo discite puer, iuuenis, vir, discite senexq;  
 Hic omnem fœdam pellere barbariem.  
 Quisquis es hic discas; vnoq; volumine, docta  
 Anglis & Latii arte referre sonos.  
 Nec pigeat grates, quas gratas reddere possis  
 Autori, gratus qui dedit ista tibi.  
 Ut daret hæc gratus tibi curas atq; labores  
 Cooperus vigiles nocte dieq; tulit.

Nicolaus Grimoaldus, ad Thomam  
 Cooperum.

**V**T viam longam, peregrè profectus,  
 Ac iter longum cupit expedite  
 Confici: nullas remoras nec optat  
 Esse viator:  
 Sed dari certos petit, atque claros  
 Iudices: qui se temerè vagantem  
 Retrahant: dempto scrupulo, monentes,  
 Quà sit eundum:  
 Sic amor si quem tenet: expetitq;  
 Ter trium sedes nitidas Dearum  
 Possit: & sacros, aditu recluso,  
 Scandere montes:  
 Te, ducem primum, Coopere, capret:  
 Te sibi iungat, teneris ab annis:  
 Te legat, voluat, recolat, reuifcat,  
 Laudet, ametq;.

**To the most puissant and mightie prince Edward the. vi.**  
 by the grace of god kyng of Englande, France and Irelande, defender of the  
 faith, and of the church of Englande, and also of Irelande in earth the  
 supreme head: your most humble and obedient subiecte Thomas  
 Cooper hartely wyssheth all grace and peace from god  
 with long reigne, honour, helth and prosperitee.



**When** I had attayned my labours (suche as  
 they be) in cassigatyng and augmentyng this Dictionarye, in time  
 past compiled by Sir Thomas Eliote, and dedicated to the most re-  
 uerend prince your deare and louyng father: I longe doubted  
 with my selfe (most gracious soueraigne lord) whether I shoulde  
 in like maner might be so bolde, as to exhibite the same to your  
 Imperiall maiestie. My low estate and base condition a longe tyme did beare me  
 backe, and greatly abasshe me. For in bedde I thought it a thyng verie vnseemely, and  
 a great presumption in me so simple a person, to let abrode the cassigation of suche  
 a worke vnder the name, title, and protection of so noble and great a prince: yet, con-  
 sideryng and weighyng in my mynde, the benigne Clemencie, that so brightely shyn-  
 neth in your most gracious countenance, and the excellent towardnesse of vertue, god-  
 ly zeale and seruient desyre of good learning, that already appeareth in your high-  
 nesse, I was wonderfully encouraged, and conceiued a great boldnesse hardily to ad-  
 uenture the same. And this also did comforte and put me forth greatly, that your  
 highnesse (as all noble princes are wont) not onely in the gestes and presentes, but  
 also in other woorkes and enterpryses of your faithfull subiectes, doeth vndoubtedly  
 more wright and consider the herte, true meaning, and honest endeavour, than the  
 power or woorthinesse of the person: the benefite and profite that maie growe thereby  
 to your realmes and dominions, than any other cause or qualitee, that can be ima-  
 gined to commend and sette forth the thyng. So that now (by consideration of  
 these thynges) I am thoroughly perswaded, that I can not accomplishe the dutie of  
 a kynde and louyng subiecte, vnlesse I dooe with this simple token or peece earnest  
 prayme geue our testimonie of my good hert toward your maiestie, and glad mynd for  
 the wonderfull grace and towardnesse that dooeth so aboundantly shew and declare  
 it selfe in your highnesse minoritye and childhode. For what subiecte indued with  
 common sense and reason, doeth not euen now in these your tender yeres clerely per-  
 ceitue your godly inclination, disposed so to rule and gouerne vs in vertue and true  
 religion, that of all nations we maie iudge our selves to be most happie and fortun-  
 ate? For this thyng, chiefly, we are bounde daily on our knees with lowly her-  
 tes, to geue most humble thanks to god, who pityng our estate, of a singular fa-  
 uour and mercie toward this realme of Englande, sent you to reigne ouer vs. Se-  
 condly we ought to loue and honourably fauour in our hertes your moste noble and  
 deare vncle Edward Duke of Somerset, who, besides the protection of all your  
 realmes and louyng subiectes, is not onely still carefull to preserue your roiall per-  
 son from all maner perilles and ioperdies, but also that you be in suchewise and so  
 godly traded by in all kindes of vertuous doctrine, as you maie be moste woorthy and  
 hable to haue the gouernance of your most noble realmes and dominions. And for  
 this cause were ryght prudently provided for your highnesse, suche and so excellent in-  
 structours, as scantly the like in vertue and learning maie in any place be founden.  
 Whose godly instructions and vertuous counsailes, how effectually they take place in  
 your sacred maiesties breast, it doeth right well appeare to all them that attende

Upon your roiall person, by the sage and godly talke that proceedeth from your most gracious mouth. We here abode, and by your most godly proceedynges evidently perceiue, holde your grace willeth, that your deare vncle and other most honourable counsaillours and ministers, shoulde endeavour and applie them selves, first, to set by true religion to gods honour and glorie, to abolishe idolatrie and superstition: and than consequently to proceede foorth to the aduancement of the common weale, that is, truly to minister iustice, to restraine extortion and oppression: to set by tillage and good husbandrie, wherby the people maie increase and be maintained: your godly herte wolde not haue wilde beastes increase and men decaye: grounde so enclosed by, that your people shoulde lacke foode and sustinauce: one man by shutting in of fieldes and pastures, to be made, and an hundred thereby to be destroyed. O godly herte, O prince most woorthy to reigne, not ouer two or three realmes, but ouer the whole worlde. Suche talke hath seldome been heard of princes of full age, perfite discretion, and longe reigne. wherfore the vncertaine comfort and ioye that all your louyng subiectes do take at this your wise and discrete deuising and commynyng, and many other lively sparkes and certeine tokens of vertue and Christian regiment, can not be sufficiently exprest: yea vndoubtedly many english hertes haue conceived an vnseigned hope, that your maiestie, shewing your selfe so sage, so graue, so prudent, in your tendre youth, shoulde as verie Salomon by wisdom bring the worlde from tumulte and rusling, to restfull quietnesse: from warre, to peace: from hatred and disorde, to loue and amitie: from contentious fectes and opinions, to one Christian unitie and true religion. Surely I saie many are fully perswaded, that the eternall wisdom and secrete counsaile of God, hath ordeined your highnesse this to doe, to his great honour, your immortall praise, and the weale and profite of all your louyng subiectes. Some perchance will meruaile why I speake not of your high magnificence, of your great and large gestes of fortune, realmes, dominions, palaces most richely adorned, treasure, precious stones and iewels: for whiche kynges are wonte to be highly magnified and praised. Those (most benigne and gracious soueraigne) shine not so bright, ne are so beautiful in mine eyes, nor yet to be so greatly esteemed of any Christian hert, as are the diuine gestes, with the whiche your most roiall breast is indued: The precious Margarite Sapience, whom you so louingly embrace, whiche shall make your kyngdome stronge for euer: Science of gods worde most gracious, that you so earnestly fauour, whiche shall cause you euer to loue and dreade hym, and know still whose minister ye be: Your so great to god and your commons, that shall alwaie kepe and surely defende you: Justice, so vprightly weighing as well the cause of the poore as the riche, whiche shall alwaie fortifie and establishe your most noble kyngdomes. These thinges do most adorne the maiestie of great monarches, and rulers of the worlde, these thinges (moste gracious prince) doe more magnifie and sette foorth your roiall name a thousande folde, than all the riches of the worlde and gestes of fortune. whiche, not withstanding, your highnesse hath in great aboundance: wherto, our continuall praier is, that the almightie lorde will vouchesafte to graunt, yet still more and more increase of all grace, long life, wealth and condigne felicitie, and finally make perfite in you that excellent image of a Christian gouernour, that his wisdom and gracious hand hath already wonderfully framed and begonne, to our great comforte. Amen.

The profite and commoditie of these my labours, and the maner of the whole worke, that I haue so boldly enterprised to publishe in your maiesties name, is sufficiently described and sette foorth in a latine epistole here folowying, for that onely purpose, made and entitled to the indifferent reader: whiche I thought not conuenient here to repeat, God saue your maiestie.

JO THO. COOPERVS CAN.  
DIDO LECTORI SA-  
LVTEM.



ELIOTA, VIR IN PRIMIS BONARUM LITERARUM STUDIOsus, & multis nominibus optime de republica meritis: cum Bibliothecam suam aggregaretur: maleuolorum calumnias, & reprehensiones se plurimum vereri: & hanc operam Criticorum dentibus esse valde obnoxiam predicabat. Solent enim huiusmodi homines, in alienis laboribus, non quæ vtilia videantur obseruare: sed quæ imprudentia præterlapsa sint, summo studio notare & carpere: adeoq; singulos conuellere literarum apices: vt, si quid paulum modo retortum sit: id suo more conuitiis exagitent. Cui, mens quàm vera præfagebat: vel hinc satis perspicuum est: quod Dictionarium huius Latino-anglicum, mirifico studiosæ iuuentutis amore exceptum, postquam errata quædam essent in eodem deprehensa: ita capit maledictis figi: ac si Eliota nullam fuisset industria sua laudem meritis: nec tantis quicquàm laboribus doctrinæ & literarum studiosis prouisset. Quamobrem & mihi simile quiddam in huius operis castigatione euenturum opinor. Nam istius ingratitude metus, animum mihi iam aggressuro, diu perplexum atque suspensum tenebat, & ab instituto penitus auocasset: nisi Bertheletus, singulari vir in bonas literas amore præditus, haud mediocriter animum aduersus huiusmodi Sycophantas confirmasset: seq; , tanquàm alterum Thesaurum, in his laboribus exantlandis adiunxisset. Huius tamen sententiæ (vlti quàm mihi per officium licebat) restiti, & operam meam hac in re constanter negabam. Tum, quod istam prouinciam vti dignum erat exornare, longe supra vires esse credebam, videreturq; res ipsa in linguis multo exercitiorum, & per omnia eruditiorum poscere: tum, quod ætas hæc nostra plurima habeat ingenia egregie ad res agendas nata, à quibus hoc sperandum atque expectandum putavi. Obiciebam præterea, non mediocriter tantum doctorum iudicium nobis metuendum, cui fortasse diligentia nostra & industria satisfieri possit, sed peritissimorum etiam & doctissimorum quorundam: quibus, nihil fere, nisi quod ipsi faciunt, placere solet: & quibus nihil satis doctum, maturum, expensum, elegans, exornatum, subime denique & omnibus numeris absolutum

vide-

videtur. Quibus omnibus sic breuiter ab illo responsum est: Neminem vnum omnia posse, nemini concessa esse omnia, neque expectandum cuiquam dum absolutus reddatur artifex: donis presentibus ad aliorum vtilitatem & commodum reipublice vtendum. Esse onus hoc magnum fortasse, & nobis propter inuidorum malevolentiam periculosum: dignum tamen in quo omnes nervos aetatis & industriae nostrae contenderemus. Adhuc, florere quidem hodie multa ingenia praestantissima: quae, si vellent & hac in re & in aliis, plurimum praestare possent: sed in tanta peritissimorum hominum multitudine, & studiorum varietate, alios aliis rebus ita intentos, ut vix sperandum sit eorum quenquam (nisi insigni proposito praemio) munus hoc suscepturum: in quo, voluptatis & delectationis minimum, laboris autem, studii, & difficultatis plurimum existat. Denique doctos, qui malignè carpunt aliorum pie susceptos labores, non plus metuendos, quam indoctos non intellecti operis contemptores: quum, utrosque constet affectibus non sana duci ratione. Studiosos forsitan & recte animatos hoc opere excitari posse: ut, & ipsi ingenii sui faciant periculum: & hoc quod Eliota feliciter incepit, nos studiose promouimus: illi denique absoluant & summam operi manum imponant. His ego persuasus delegatam mihi ab homine amantissimo provinciam amplius recusandam non putavi. Eisdem rationibus, causam nostram studiosis omnibus & equis lectoribus satis probari magnopere confido. Quibus si nobis satisfacere contigerit, magnorum laborum, multarumque vigiliarum, fructum nos suscepturos amplissimum putabimus. Illis enim scripsimus: illis solummodo studuimus placere. Alios vero qui hoc genus exercitationis in vniuersum improbant, usque adeo ut confici vocabularia cum Latinae linguae idiomatum interpretatione grauiter & moleste ferant: nec ipsi magnificimus, nec a studiosis hominibus audiendos iudicamus. Hi tamen, si qui sunt, (sunt autem plurimi, temerè in his suggeri iuuenibus calumniantes, quae alioqui cum magno cognitionis fructu ex bonorum authorum lectione discere oportuisset) hoc sibi responsum auferant: Varronis, F. Pompei, Perotti, Am. Calepini, & nostra item memoria, Nizolii, Riccii, Bas. Zanchi, Step. Doleti, Roberti Stephani, aliorumque doctissimorum hominum industriam nos imitari: qui, cum magna laude immortalique nominis memoria, in hoc scripti genere ante nos laborarunt: Quorum autoritas & exemplum tantum apud nos valet, ut cum illis decipi & errare honestius multo, & laudabilius fore putemus, quam istis magistris erudiri & instrui. Quid enim habent, cur non illos eodem condemnent crimine,

ne, si modo nos hac in re voluerint reprehendere? verè enim si extimabunt, sic constituent: in simili causa versari nos, atque nobis eandem cum illis rationem esse: Nisi fortasse laudant eos, quod obscura & difficilia (ut erant doctissimi) summa diligentia enucliarunt: nos autem ideo non probant, quod ista rectius quam illi praestare non potuimus. Quum iure potius optimo laudi nobis tribui oporteret: quod summis laboribus, atque vigiliis, eorum opera peruoluentes, sententias & interpretationes conferentes, hic cum vernacula interpretatione congestimus: quicquid ex his omnibus vtilitatis studiosa iuuentus exhaurire possit. Neque hic velim quicquam labores nostros eleuet, & Eliotae primum, nostramque deinde industriam derideat, nimis fastidiose iactans: Vni duntaxat nationi scripsisse nos: nimis breuiter omnia tradidisse: tyrunculis atque adeo puellis nosmet solum accommodasse: facilem ac nullius negotii operam praestitisse: quum ea modo in patrium sermonem transfuderimus, quae nobis alii latine copiosius exposuerunt. Anglis solum scripsisse nos fatemur certe libenter, atque id in primis gloriamur, vel ex hoc satis perspicuum esse, nos, singulari quodam in patriam amore, non externa gloriolae fama adductos, hanc suscepisse provinciam. Breuiter omnia tradere, nec integris authorum exemplis phrasas ubique illustrare, & operis commoditas suaserit, & necessitas impulit: ne in immensum excresceret volumen: quod vnum incommodum aureum illud opus Thesauri habet. Ad tyrunculorum sane captum nosmet illud opus submisimus, sed ita, ut exercitatissimi hic reperiant, quo sua studia iuuare possent. Nullius autem difficultatis esse, quod, ex aliorum lucubrationibus, quae ad nostrum usum essent, transtulimus, cur magnopere dicant nihil video. Nam & ipsi, quorum subsidio nostra maxime leuata est industria: ab aliis, qui ante eos in eodem stadio defudarunt: se non nihil adiutos ubique fateantur: nec tamen ideo nihil eos fecisse credendum est: quum ab omnibus in caelum iustissimis & verissimis laudibus efferantur. Denique, quod ad vernaculam interpretationem attinet, quid alii sentiant nescio: nos certe, qui iam experti sumus quanti laboris studiique sit, persancte vobis confirmare audemus, longe hoc difficilius nobis fuisse, quam si idem latine praestandum foret. Huius rei quae fidem vobis faciant, ut alia multa praetermittam: sexcenta nobis occurrebant vocabula ex Columella, Catone, Varrone, Plinio, & aliis, peregrina & rara, vel arti alicui propria: nec vlla vel ipsius authoris vel alterius interpretatione illustrata: quae transire facile potuissimus, si aliorum exemplo licuisset, integra ex authore subscripta sententia, verbi significationem lectoris iudicio

cio relinquere. Verum nos operis suscepti ratio cogebat, vel propriam rei cuiusq; appellationem addere, vel paucis vernaculè ita describere, vt etiam pueri vim ipsius vocabuli possent intelligere. Sed altius paulo & penitius huius operis difficultates introspiciamus. Vocabulorum quæ in Dictionaria plerumque conferuntur, quædam communia sunt & familiaria; quædam certis artibus & scientiis destinata. Familiarium certe verborum interpretationes aliquot vernaculè reddere, haud magni fortasse laboris est, quum omnibus nota sint, & quotidiano sermone protrita, obuia, & vbique occurrentia. Ago, fero, facio, duco, quid significant, nemo non nouit: verum istorum, & similium, varium apud auctiores vsum obseruare, & pro immensa hac varietate, diuersas, aptas tamen & conuenientes significationes apponere, vel quum vsus vocabuli verbo vnico satis indicari non potest, breuiter ex probato auctore phrasim & modum locutionis ita cum vernacula interpretatione subnectere, vt interim seruetur vtriusque linguæ idiotismus & gratia: hoc opus, hic labor est, hæ sunt de quibus tantopere quærimur difficultates. Hoc autem quanti sit, & quantum nos hæc in parte studii & laboris posuerimus, aliorumq; industriam adiuuerimus: illi deniq; scient, qui, vel infinitas Romani sermonis diuitias & elegantias (quas Cicero ne Græcorum opibus cedere existimabat) cum nostræ linguæ penuria tenuiq; suppellectili conferre: vel, ex Cicerone, Liuiio, Tacito, Casare, alioue scriptore classico quicq; Anglico sermoni tradere voluerint. Et vt sint fortasse nonnulli, qui hoc totum nullius momenti fecerint, quod illis vix vltimum operæ pretium videatur esse, si quis latina apte in matrum vertere sermonem calleat: Quando tamen M. Tullius, sine controuersia totius eloquentiæ fons, nonnunquam gloriatur se latine interpretando philosophiam patriæ familiarem reddidisse: & quædam ex græcis tam poetis quam oratoribus in suum vsum transferendo egregiam se nauasse operam credebat. Qui minus nostra laudetur industria, qui summo studio, summaq; diligentia sic latina vbiq; Anglicè interpretati sumus, vt vel pueri quoq; latina vernaculè, vel è contrario vernacula latinè, nullo fere negotio & cum aliqua ratione & gratia, nec ineptis & absurdis, sed appositis & accommodatis verbis reddere addiscant. Sed iam ad eorum verborum contemplationem veniamus, quæ artibus quibusdam & scientiis propria diximus: Quorum tanta varietas est, tamq; difficilis cognitio: vt nemini vnquam vni quantumuis πολυμαθῆι, & multifaria rerum experientia doctissimo, eorum omnium vernaculum cognouisse nomenclaturam arbitrer contrigisse. Huius generis sunt omnia instrumenta mechanica, vt fabri-

lia,

lia, tonsoria, rustica, nautica, textoria, bellica. &c. quæ propria sua habent vocabula, vix illis nota, quorum manibus quotidie reruntur. Idem etiam sentiendum de singulis operum partibus, quæ eisdem subiiciuntur artificiis. Quot res in ædificio sunt? quibus si à fabris sua nomina reddi posceres: magis mutos reperires quam pisces? Prætereo hic præcipuos illos loquendi modos, quos singuli opifices in propriis artibus sibi peculiare habent. In vna re nautica, quanta rerum varietas? quot locutionum formulæ? quot instrumenta nautarum vsui accommodata. quot naui ipsius partes? quot nauigiorum genera? vt, quæ ad hoc vnum spectent negotium exactè didicisse, non minimi laboris esse videatur. Eos ergo qui lexicon ex omni parte perfectum, & in quo nihil desyderetur, sibi conficiendum proponunt: omnes simul artifices in consilium adhibere oportet: vt ab illis rerum nomina discant, quibus singuli artificia sua tuerentur. Quemadmodum & nos frequenter ad materiarios fabros, ad olitores, ad textores, ad agricolas, ad rusticam turbam de nomenclaturis retulimus: & ab illis sumpsimus etiam, quæ rei congruerent propositæ. Iam vero herbis sua vocabula, quibus vulgo nuncupentur subscribere, quàm sit arduum, medicorum inconstantia, (qui in hac sola re multorum annorum studium posuere) satis probat. Apud illos enim hodie, in plerisq; doctissimi viri argumentum habetur, non herbam digito monstrare, nomine indicare, vel quæ sit breuiter definire: sed authorum qui de ea scripserunt pugnantem sententias numerare. Siquidem & Theophrastus, & cunctis in re herbaria a Galeno prælati Dioscorides, neque non apud latinos Plinius, tam diuersi plerumq; abeunt, vt in gratiam nulla possint orationis persuasione reuocari: & nonnunquam in herbule cuiusdam facie representanda, notas tam varie deliniant: vt quiduis potius quàm stirpem ipsam demonstrare videantur, vel certe eandem multiplicitate prorsus & varia effigie. Huc adde, quod vnaquequis regio suas habeat stirpes, sibi peculiare, qui nec vsquam alibi reperiantur, nec (cum in nullo vnq; vsu apud nostrates fuerint) Anglica nomenclatione reddi possint. Quid hic tæpus tererem in recensendis innumeris piscium, volatilium, serpentum, insectorum, gemmarum generibus? quorum omnium naturæ perscrutandæ, & nomina ediscenda sunt eis, qui nihil in Dictionario vernaculo deesse cupiunt. Quum ergo tantæ difficultatis, tantiq; studii res existat, quo quidq; certo & proprio vocabulo appelletur pernoscere: ne mox terræ cælum misceant nimium seueri alienorum operum censores, si quod forte verbum, parum apte materno sermone redditum, inuenerint. Sciant in opere tam spisso et vario, facilem esse lapsum: Imo non labi difficillimum: & per

et per omnia, omnium opinioni satisficere, nemini unquam concessum. Simul etiam memores sint, satis esse homines imprudentia lapsos non erigere: urgere vero iacentes & non potius in pedes rursus statuere, nimis esse inhumanum. Sed merces iam vobis coram sine fraude exponam: ut intelligatis quid, a nobis, in hoc opere præstitum, expectari debeat. Digestimus ordine alphabetico, quam fieri potuit commodissime ac diligentissime, latinas dictiones omnes, & peregrinas duntaxat eas, quæ a latinis usurpatæ sunt authoribus. Multas vero, quæ nullo latinorum usu probari poterant, ideoq; meram sapere barbariem videbantur, reiecit. Vocabula nonnulla, & plurimas locutionum formulas, quæ sapissime sine ullo ordine, cum maximo lectorum incommodo, temere spargebantur: ut in suas sedes fideliter restituerentur, studiosè laborauimus. Annotauimus præterea in nominibus genus & inflectionem. Verborum etiam præterita, quæ priori editione corruptissime legebantur, hic castigatiora reperies. Accentuum item ratio, non ubiq; a nobis prætermissa. Adhæc, Vocabulorum aliquot millia adiecimus, & verborum significationes innumeras: quæ non modo scriptoribus latinæ linguæ probatissimis, sed quotidiano etiam sermone usum habent amplissimum. Vnicuiq; dictioni vernacula vocabula accommodata & conuenientia, quasi vno acerno congesta, tantâ varietate subtexuimus: ut hic noster labor non tam ad expeditam Romani sermonis notitiam, quam ad nostræ linguæ ornatum, & elegantiam plurimum conferat. Phrases etiam & formulas locutionum, usum verborum aptissime demonstrantes, ex Cicerone & aliis latini eloquii principibus, ubiq; subscripsimus: quibus interpretandis, non verbum pro verbo anxie reddere, ut syllabas numerare videremur: sed vim vocibus subiectam pro viribus exprimentes, vtriusq; linguæ gratiam et elegantiam seruare, præcipuè studebamus. Præterea, propria nomina deorum, virorum, regionum, fluminum, oppidorum, quæ prius magna ex parte neglecta erant, item adiectiua & patronymica, ad poetarum lectionem maxime necessaria, tum ex Stephano, tum ex aliis, qui de eis scripserunt, in hanc editionem transfulimus. Deniq; vix credas quam varia & corrupta ubiq; esset, tum propriorum nominum, tum etiam vocabulorum latinorum orthographia, aliis aliter scribentibus: ita ut eadem dictiones diuersis sepe locis repeterentur. huic etiam vitio nostra diligentia succurrimus: & ubi probari possit varia verbi alicuius scriptio, lectorem ex vno loco in alium mittimus, ne frustra eadem repetere cogeremur. Postremo, errata, non in propriis solum, sed etiam in latinis innumera, castigauimus: quæ Eliota vel impressorum errore deceptus, aliis

falso

falso ascripsit: vel imprudentia & nimia festinatione lapsus, ipse designauit. In re herbaria (ubi plurima, nec immerito, nostri temporis medici desyderant) multa restitimus, aliqua adiecimus: Quum principio tamen animus esset, nihil, quod ad herbas & frutices attineret, aringere: ne committeremus, ut audacter verius quam prudenter ea res a nobis traderetur: in qua, nunquam singulare aliquod & præcipuum studium posuissimus: præsertim quum medici quidam, quos initio consulimus, tam fastidiose vota nostra reiecerint. Optauimus ergo magis, ut tam inconstans & varia fruticum et stirpium nomenclatura, a perito aliquo et exercitato viro describeretur: qui bonam ætatis suæ partem posuisset, in disquirendis et inuestigandis herbarum naturis. Pollicitus hoc est Turnerus, vir sane doctus et pius, cuius industriam omnes artis medicæ studiosi, auidissime expectant. Habes iam (lector humanissime) bona fide tibi exposita, quæ nos postrema hac editione præstitimus. Quæ non ideo velim hic a me adscripta putes, ut vel Eliotæ viro ornatissimo (quemq; propter singulare in bonis literis promouendis studium, semper amantissimum) tanquam negligentem atque oscitantem insultare, vel meritis eius laudes imminuere videar: sed potius ut tibi, amice lector, hoc pacto labores nostros utcumq; ob oculos proponerem, atque apud te aliquod nostræ industriæ specimen ederem. Nunc ergo si studia tua quicquam a nobis iuuari putabis, sudoribus nostris & vigiliis fructu non ingratus: et Vdallo viro doctissimo, cuius eruditissimis annotationibus multis locis leuati sumus, dignas laudes gratiasque tribue. VALE.





IN THE END OF  
a woꝛde is alwaies longe,  
except ita, quia, puta, and  
the nominatiue accusa-  
tiue, and vocatiue cases of  
nownes declined, sauyng  
the vocatiue case of the no-  
minatiue in, as.

Numerals in ginta, bee common.

A signifieth of oꝝ from. and is set before suche  
woꝛdes onely as dooe beginne with a conso-  
nant: as,

A bonorum causa stare, to fauour the part of  
good men.

A media nocte, after mydnyght.

A prima luce, after the spryng of the daie.

A primo cogitauit, he thought at the first.  
where note, that before certayne nownes it si-  
gnifieth officers: as,

A batus, the clerke of the market. for Batus si-  
gnifieth a measure.

A cubiculo, a chamberlayne.

A libellis, the maister of the requestes.

A pedibus, a footeman.

A puero, beynge a little chyld.

Woꝛe ouer, among the olde Romayns, A, was  
the note oꝝ marke of acquittal of transgressors:  
and therfoꝛe of Cicero it is called Litera salu-  
taris, the letter of saulgarde.

Aaron, was sonne to Amram, and brother to  
Moses. the woꝛde signifieth the mountayne  
of fortitude oꝝ a stonge hill. He was of the  
tribe of Levi, the fourth from hym in small  
descent. In his propre tounge very eloquent,  
elected of god to be the first bishop of the iewes.  
he liued .123. yeres, and died before the incar-  
nation of Christ. 1471. yeres.

## A ANTE B.

**A**B, and Abs, be of one signification with  
A, and are vsed as well before woꝛdes  
that begyn with vowels, as consonantes,  
onely the rough and vnpleasant sounde of the  
woꝛde be a lette therunto: as,

Ab octaua, after eight of the clocke.

Ab illo tibi soluiam, I will cause him to paie  
the.

Ab intestato, intestate oꝝ without testament.

Ab infantia, ab incunabilis, ab ineunati etate,  
from his infancy oꝝ chylldhode.

Ab re, out of the matter, oꝝ out of the purpose,  
vnseemely, vnconuenient.

Ab re orare, to praiſe oꝝ to desyre in vayne.

Ab re tua, against thine owne profit, oꝝ from  
thyne owne busynesse.

Non ab re, not without a cause.

Abs quis homine, of every man what so e-  
uer he bee.

Abs te stat, it standeth vpon the, oꝝ it lieth in  
the. And before certayne nownes, Ab, doeth

also signifie officers: as,

Ab accidentibus, an officer, to whom 't belon-  
geth to write suche thynges as do chance.

Ab epistolis, a secretary oꝝ clerke of the signet.  
Aba, a towne in Arabie, and a citee of Idhoris.  
also an hyl in Armenia, out of the whiche the  
rpyer Euphrates springeth.

Abaz, arum, a towne of Idhoris.

Abacena, a citee of Idhoris, and also of Sicily.

Abaces, dumme, that can not speake, also cer-  
tayne cases, wherein plate is kept.

Abasti, officers deposed, oꝝ suche as be constreit  
gned to resigne their authoritee.

Abactor, abactoris, m. g. a stealer of cattall.

Abactus, us, theft of cattall.

Abactus, a, um, diuyn away.

Abacta nox, the nyght past.

Abactus magistratus, deposed of office.

Abacuk, a prophete of the tribe of Simcon, he  
prophesied and lamented the takynge of Hieru-  
salem by Nabugodonosor. Afterwarde, as he  
caried meate and drynke to his haruest me, an  
angel toke him by the heare of the head, and  
car. ed hym to Babylon, into the doungeon,  
where Daniel the prophete was among tyons.  
Who beynge fedde and relieued by hym, was ca-  
ried home the same daie. He died .ii. yeres be-  
foꝛe the retourne of the Jewes from Babylon  
600. yeres before the incarnation of Christ.

Abaculus, abaculi, a little countour that audis  
tours do: vse.

Abacus, abaci, m. g. was in olde tyme a playne  
place, a seate oꝝ bench of marble. it is also a  
cupboorde, a square table set vpon the chap-  
ters of pillars. Also a countynge table, suche as  
Arithmeticians oꝝ auditours dooe vse, oꝝ  
suche as astronomers describeth figures in.  
Also a chest boorde oꝝ playnng tables.

Abacus, is somtyme taken for a shelte in a house  
and by a metaphoꝛ, for a barre oꝝ shelte in the  
sea.

Abagio, onis, scdm. ge. signifieth the same that  
adagio, and adagium doe, a prouerbe.

Abala, a towne in Afrike.

Abali, a people of India.

Abalienatio, abalienationis, f. g. an alienation.

Abalienator, oris, m. g. he that doeth alene oꝝ  
put away a thyng, oꝝ that altereth the possession  
thereof, and is of lawiers called an alenour.

Abalienatus, nata, um, is he, whom a man put-  
teth away from hym.

Abalienatus iure ciuium, outlawed out of the  
libertes of a citee.

Abalienata morbis membra, membyes moztis-  
fied by sicknesse.

Abalieno, enas, tui, are, to alienate, to put oꝝ  
toure away, to make straunge, oꝝ to withdraue  
a mans mynde from one.

Abalites, a bofome oꝝ goulfe in the sea called  
Trogoniticum.

Abalus, an yle of the ocean sea.



Abambulo, abambulas, aui, are, to walke away.  
 Abambulantes, they that walke away.  
 Abamita, abamita, f. g. my great graundfathers  
 pfeſſer.  
 Abanec, a gyddle, whiche priettes did weate, ſo  
 wrought with colours of ſcarlette and purple,  
 that there ſemed to be ſet in it, ſlowes and pre-  
 ciouſe ſtones in oꝛdie.  
 Abania, is interpreted the father, vnto god accep-  
 table, oꝛ gratifying vnto god.  
 Abantes, a people of Iones, among the Achies.  
 Abantias, oꝛ abantis, an yle in the ſea called Me-  
 diterraneum.  
 Abaorta, a people about the ryuer of Indus.  
 Abaphus, a, um, vndied, oꝛ vncoloured.  
 Abapiſtus, a, um, that which can not be drowned,  
 as coſhe.  
 Ababiſtum, i, an inſtrument, whiche ſurgions  
 uſe.  
 Abarea, the inſtitutions of Dionpius.  
 Abarco, oꝛ aberco, ui, ere, to prohibyte, oꝛ put  
 of from a thyng.  
 Abarimon, a countrey in Tartary, where men  
 haue ſecte tourned backward, and be wonders  
 full ſwift and wilde.  
 Abaris, riſ, the prope name of a maſt. it is alſo  
 he that dwelleth onely in the mayne lande.  
 Abas, anis, the ſonne of Liceus and Hyperme-  
 ſtra, the xii. kyng of Argiues, father of Diectus  
 and Arctius, and grandfather to Perſeus. of  
 him the kynges of Argiues were called Aban-  
 tiadae. In other Abas, was a noble Troiane,  
 companion to Aeneas.  
 Abaſes, a deſert countrey of Egypt.  
 Abaſter, oꝛ abaſtrus, one of the hoſtes of Pluto  
 kyng of hell.  
 Abaton, that whiche a man can not come vnto:  
 wherupon the place at Rhodes made to defend  
 the ymage of Artemiſia, is called by that name.  
 Abatos, i, f. g. an yle of Egypt, in theuaryſhe  
 of Memphiſ.  
 Abaucas, the prope name of a man.  
 Abautia, abautia, f. g. my great grandames mother.  
 Abauus, i, m. g. my great graundfathers father.  
 Abauinculus, i, my great graundfathers brother.  
 Abax, abacis, m. g. a cupboorde oꝛ diſſer.  
 Abazea, orum, certayne ordinaunces oꝛ lawes  
 made by Dionpius a kyng of Aſia.  
 Abba, a woode of the language of Siria, and  
 ſigniſieth father.  
 Abbas, abbaris, an abbot.  
 Abbauiſa, an abbeſſe.  
 Abbreuio, aui, are, to abbreuiate oꝛ make ſhort.  
 Abbreuiatura, a, f. g. an inſtrument of a notary,  
 oꝛ a lawier byſely drawn.  
 Abdera, a, oꝛ abdera, orum, a citee in Spayne,  
 now called Bimacia. it is alſo an yle, nigh vnto  
 Samothrace, and a citee of Thace, builded by  
 Abdera, ſyſter to Diomedes: oꝛ as ſome write,  
 by Hercules, in remembraunce of his minion  
 Abderius, there eaten by the hoſtes of Dios

medes. In this citee were boꝛne Democritus  
 the great philoſophier, and Prothagoas the  
 famous rhetorician. This citee was afterward  
 called Chazomene.  
 Abderita, oꝛ abderites, a, m. g. gen. a citiſen of  
 Abdera.  
 Abderitanus, oꝛ Abderiticus, a, um, appertey-  
 nyng vnto that citee.  
 Abderitica mens, a madde blockyſhe witte.  
 Abdias, one of the xii. prophetes, and is inter-  
 preted the ſeruauit of the loꝛde.  
 Abdico, abdicas, aui, are, to reiect, to reſuſe  
 to forſake, to expell oꝛ put out of fauour, oꝛ to  
 reſpyne an office.  
 Abdicauit filium, he forſoke oꝛ reſuſed hym for  
 his ſonne.  
 Abdicauit ſe magiſtratu, he hath reſigned his  
 office oꝛ dignitee.  
 Abdicare cibum aliquem, to prohibyte the uſe  
 of any meate.  
 Abdicare legem, to forſoe a law.  
 Abdicatio, abdicatio, a, reſignation, oꝛ the act  
 of a father, whan he excludeth his ſonne and  
 heppe from the inheritaunce of his poſſeſſions.  
 Abditamentum, contrary to additamentum, a  
 diminution.  
 Abdicatus, a, um, forſaken oꝛ reiected.  
 Abdico, dixi, ere, to deny oꝛ forſake, to for-  
 ſpeake, to caſt of oꝛ renounce.  
 Abdire, ſecretely.  
 Abditus, abditus, um, hydde ſecretely.  
 Abditum, a ſecret place.  
 Abdo, abdis, abdidit, ere, to hyde oꝛ kepe cloſe.  
 Abdere ſe ex conſpectu heri, to kepe hym aſ-  
 wate, that his maſter ſee him not.  
 Abdere ſe literis, to lye unknown in conſpi-  
 cuall ſtudy.  
 Abdidit ſe rus, he hydde hym ſelfe in the  
 countrey.  
 Abdidit ſe domum, he hidde him ſelfe at home.  
 Abdomen, abdominis, n. g. that which is vnder  
 the mouth of the ſtomache, where it appereth  
 outward vnder the gyle of the beſt bone. the  
 bitter and former part of the bealy, that is be-  
 twene the nauill and the priuy membes. This  
 is alſo cald Hypochondria. it is ſometimes taken  
 for the fatte about the hyddis. Alſo for the  
 pappes of a ſow with hir milke, cutte of from  
 hir bealy the date after ſhe hath farrowed.  
 Abdomen inſaturabile, an vnfatiate gutte,  
 ſpoken of one that is neuer ſatisfied in eatyng  
 and drynkyn.  
 Abdomini indulgere, abdomini inferuire, ab-  
 domini operam dare, to geue hym ſelfe to  
 bealy there.  
 Abdico, abducis, uxi, ere, to leade away oꝛ leade  
 out, to pull aſwate, oꝛ take with.  
 Abducere, for abduc, leade oꝛ hane aſwate.  
 Abducere a fide, to cauſe a man to breake his  
 promiſe.  
 Abduxi clauem, I toke out the key.

Animum

Animum a cogitationibus abducere, to with-  
 draw the mynde from meditation.  
 Abducere gradum, to ſteppe backe.  
 Abducere animum a ſolitudine, to with-  
 draw the mynde from penſiue carefulneſſe.  
 Abca, a towne of the Meſſenians, and one of  
 the vii. citiers that Homer ſeigneth Agamem-  
 non to promiſe vnto Achilles.  
 Abeacus, a kyng of Siraces.  
 Abecay, a people of Scacia.  
 Abecedarium, the oꝛde of the letters, oꝛ the  
 croſſe row.  
 Abecedarius, he that ſetteth any thyng in oꝛder  
 by letter, oꝛ he that teacheth chylderne the  
 croſſe row, oꝛ he that learneth his croſſe row.  
 Abedodos, a citee in Egypt, wherin was the pa-  
 lace of Memnon, and the temple of Ofiris.  
 Abedo, dis, oꝛ abedo, abes, abedi, to conſume oꝛ  
 eate vp.  
 Abel, the ſeconde ſonne of Adam, is interpreted  
 beaith, vapoure, oꝛ vanitie. He was boꝛne  
 together with his ſiſter Delboza. x. yerres after  
 Cain. he is reputed to be the firſt martyr, ſlaine  
 by his ſad brother of eny, for that God  
 accepted his offering, and reiected Cains,  
 whan the ſaid Abel was .100. yerres olde. he  
 was from his chyldhode of great vertue and  
 faith. He was ſlayne befoꝛe the incarnation of  
 Chriſt.  
 Abella, oꝛ Auella, a town of Campania in Italy.  
 Abellina, a, oꝛ auellana, a, a fylberte of that  
 towne.  
 Abellinates, a people of Italic called befoꝛe tyme  
 Pronopi.  
 Abellinum, a towne in Italy now called Trop.  
 Abemo, abemis, to take away.  
 Abemito veſtem, take away his coate.  
 Abeo, iui, vel, ij, ire, to depart oꝛ goe away.  
 Abijt hora, the time is paſſed.  
 Abijt ſol, the ſonne is downe.  
 Abijt oppidum in villas, the towne is turned  
 into ſcemes, as many be in Englande, I praye  
 god amende it.  
 Abijt in vulnus, he fell downe on the ſyde,  
 wheron he was wounded.  
 Abijt medio, he baniſhed aſwate, he was nee-  
 uer moꝛe ſeen.  
 Abijt incepto, he left of his enterpriſe.  
 Abijt in ſalem, it was turned into ſalt.  
 Abibitur, he oꝛ I will depart oꝛ goe aſwate.  
 Abi in malam rem, go hence with a miſchefe.  
 Abi tu ſane ſuperior, ſit thou higher, go vpper.  
 Abire peſſum, to renne hedlyng, to come to a  
 miſchefe, to decaie oꝛ goe to nought.  
 Abire a iure, to doe wronge.  
 Abire, to ceaſe, to vayne, oꝛ to be appeaſed,  
 to ſlippe aſwate.  
 Mirabar hoc ſic abire, I meruailed if this  
 matter ſhoulde ſo paſſe.  
 Quid ad iſtas ineptias abis? What meyleſt  
 thou with theſe fantaſies?

Abequito, aui, are, to ryde aſwate.  
 Aberco, aberces, act, to forſid.  
 Eam abercet domo, he forſyddeth hir his  
 houſe.  
 Aberdonia, the citee Aberdene in Scotland.  
 Aberro, aberras, aui, are, neu. to erre, oꝛ to  
 wander aſwate, to depart ſarre of, oꝛ a ſunder.  
 Aberrare a propoſito, to leaue oꝛ goe from the  
 matter in communication.  
 Aberratio, aberrationis. f. g. a wandryng, oꝛ  
 a recreation that withdroweth the mynde from  
 heuynneſſe.  
 Aberuncasſo, ſcere, to tourne by.  
 Aberunco, runcas, aui, are, loke in auerrunco.  
 Aberuncare iram deorum, to withdraw the  
 vengeance of god.  
 Abeſſa, the name of a iudge of Iſrael.  
 Abeſamis, a towne in Syria, builded by Se-  
 miramis.  
 Abeſte, a towne nigh to the ryuer Bermandus.  
 Abeſton, a ſtone of pꝛon colour, founde in Bra-  
 dia, whiche hath growyng about it, a thyng like  
 vnto wull, called the downe of Salamander.  
 This ſtone made hotte can neuer be cooled.  
 Abfore, to be away.  
 Abgrego, abgregas, aui, are, to ſeuere oꝛ take out  
 of the ſtocke, oꝛ to draw wepe.  
 Abhinc, befoꝛe this tyme. Abhinc triennium,  
 three yerres ſens.  
 Abhorreo, abhorui, ere, neut. to abhoꝛre, to  
 hate, to diſpiſe, to ſce ſro, to be vnlipe, oꝛ to  
 diſcoide.  
 Abhorreo ab urbe relinquenda, I haue no  
 mynde to forſake the citee.  
 Abhorret a fide, it is incredible.  
 Abhorret ab illo mea ſententia, myne opyni-  
 on is contrary to his, oꝛ repugnant againſt his.  
 Abhorret a ſuſpitione, it is contrary to my  
 ſuppoſell.  
 Abhorre a nuptijs, to hate marriage.  
 Abhorret a charitate uulgi, he tendyeth not oꝛ  
 paſſeth nothyng on the poore people.  
 Non abhorret a vero, it is not vnlipe to bee  
 trew.  
 Abhorreſco, abhorreſcis, neu. to ſcare to  
 beholde.  
 Abieſto, abieſtionis. f. g. vilitee, low eſtate.  
 Abieſto, aui, are, to caſt away often.  
 Abieſtus, a vile perſone.  
 Abieſtus, a, um, naught ſet by, vered with ad-  
 uerſitee, caſt of, laied aſide, proſtrate.  
 Abiegnus, a, um, made of fire.  
 Abies, abietis. f. g. a tree called a ſpyre, it is ſome-  
 tyme uſed for ſpy booydes.  
 Abietarius, ri, m. g. a carpenter.  
 Abietarius, a, um, & abiegnus, a, um, of fire.  
 Abiga, an herbe called puic, loke Chamapius.  
 Abigeatus, abigatus, m. g. ſclony, oꝛ the act in  
 ſtealing of cattell.  
 Abigenabos, was amonge the diuinours, cald  
 led Augures, the oꝛe, whiche was to be ſar-  
 tied,

A ij

ried, aboute whom the other beastes were sette in order.  
 Abigeus, abigei, m. g. a stealer of cattall.  
 Abigas, the thirde skynne that the yonge one is wrapped in the wombe.  
 Abigo, abigis, egi, ere, act. to dyue awaie any thyng that is euill or nopsome, as flies from our face, or byrdes from fruite. also to dyue awaie cattell by thete, or discepte.  
 Abigere ex aedibus, to dyue out of the hous.  
 Abigunt nubes venti, the wyndes dyue awaie the clowdes.  
 Abigere lassitudinem, to dyue awaie weeres tyne.  
 Abigere partum, whan a woman forseth hie selfe to traunple before hie tyme.  
 Abi, a great ryuer in Englande, called Humber.  
 Abij, a people of Septhia.  
 Abicio, abicis, ieci, ere, act. to cast awaie, to renounce, to dispise, to poure out. sommetyme to geue awaie.  
 Abicere se, to sette littell by hym selfe.  
 Abicere spem, to dispaire.  
 Abiectio animi, a desperation.  
 Abiectio animo homo, a man of a desperate or faynt courage.  
 Abiecte, desperately, sayntly.  
 Abila, a towne in Decapoliion. it is also an hill in Affrike. loke Abyla.  
 Abilax, men of the citee of Abila.  
 Abin, or abis, a worde of the language of Syria, signifying forwarde, ouerthwart.  
 Abintegro, a fresh, a new, from the beginning agayne.  
 Abintestato, without testament.  
 Abis, a riuer that reñeth into the riuer Danubie.  
 Abisari, otherwyse Bisari, a countrey of Indie.  
 Abisontes, a people of the Alpes.  
 Abissa, and Abissama, a citee of Arabia.  
 Abitio, abitiois, f. g. a departure or goyng awaie, olde wyters tooke it for death, as we maie call it the decessie of one.  
 Abitus, us, m. g. a departing, or away to passe by.  
 Abiudico, abiudicas, aui, are, act. to take awaie by iudgement from one, and geue to an other by the same sentence.  
 Id ab eo cotra ius acquitatem; abiudicauit, he tooke that away from hym by iudgement agaynst all law and reason. Abiudico, is also to take awaie by iudgement.  
 Abiudicare a vita, to put to deathe.  
 Abiudicabit nunquam a suo triobulum, he will neuer iudge from his seruauit the worth of three halfe pence.  
 Abiudicatum, geuen by iudgement from one to an other.  
 Abingo, abingas, aui, are, act. to unpoke, discharge, or putte a sunder.  
 Abiungo, abiungis, xi, ere, act. to seuer or put a sunder.  
 Abiuratio, a forswearing, an abiuration.

Abiuratus, a, um, witholden wrongfully, or by vntrithe.  
 Abiuro, abiuras, aui, are, act. to denye by an oath, or to kepe a thyng wrongfully.  
 Abiuratio, idem.  
 Ablactio, ablactas, aui, are, act. to weane.  
 Ablacus, a ryuer rennyng into Danubius.  
 Ablaqueo, laqueas, aui, are, neu. to rydde the earthe from trees and bynes, and cutte awaie the upper rootes.  
 Ablaqueatio, onis, f. g. the dooyng therof.  
 Ablaqueatus, a, um, rydde or purged after that maner.  
 Ablatus, a, um, taken away.  
 Ablectæ ædes, houses well garnysed to stynt men to bye theim.  
 Ablegatio, onis, f. g. a sendyng awaie.  
 Ablegmina, orum, n. g. partes of the intrayles, which in olde tyme were offered to the goddis.  
 Ablego, ablegas, aui, are, act. to send awaie one that we be werie of, or whom we woulde not haue in our company.  
 Ablegare pecora, to remoue cattall from one pasture to an other further of.  
 Hic a fratris aduentu me ablegauit, he sente me forth, that I shoulde not be present at my brothers comyng.  
 Ablepsia, æ, f. g. blyndenesse of mynde, bnaad upfones.  
 Ableti, a people subiect to the Myssiens.  
 Abliguro, abliguris, iui, re, to consume goodes in bankettyng and faryng delicately.  
 Abloco, ablocas, aui, are, act. to sette or let to an other. to take from one and sette to an other.  
 Abludo, uis, ere, act. signifieth contrary to aludo.  
 Hæc æte non multum abludit imago, this example is not muche unlike thy conditions.  
 Abluo, abluis, ui, ere, act. to washe of.  
 Abluere se, to purge or purifie theim selfe, as the pagans dyd.  
 Ablutio, onis, f. g. a washyng.  
 Ablutus, a, um, washed awaie.  
 Abluium for Diluuium, an vniuersall fludde, wherewith a countrey is drowned.  
 Abmatertera, ræ, f. g. my great graundames mothers syster.  
 Abmitto, si, ere, act. to sende awaie.  
 Abnato, abnams, aui, are, to swymme awaie.  
 Abneco, abnecas, ui, are, act. to flee or hpyl.  
 Abnego, abnegas, aui, are, act. to deny or refuse.  
 Abnepos, onis, m. g. a sonne in the fourth degree in linial descent.  
 Abneptis, is, f. g. a daughter in the same degree.  
 Abnoba, æ, a mountayne in Germanie, out of the which springeth the ryuer Danubie.  
 Abnocto, aui, are, to be from home all the nyght.  
 Abnodo, abnodas, aui, are, act. to pryue or cut awaie knottes from trees.  
 Abnormis, out of rule.  
 Abnuo, abnuis, ere, act. to deny or refuse, properly with

with countenance or becke, to becke awaie, to forbydde.  
 Abnuere imperium, to refuse to bee vnder a mans dominion.  
 Abnuere iussa ducis, to disobey the capitaines commaundement.  
 Abnuendus, a, um, to be refused.  
 Abnuto, aui, are, signifieth to becke awaie of ten tymes.  
 Abobrica, a famous towne in Spayne.  
 Abocasis, a towne of Ethiopia.  
 Abolani, a people of Latium.  
 Aboleo, aboles, eui, ere, act. to put out, to take out, to annul, to vndo for euer.  
 Abolere conscientiam generis humani, to make men forget, or to put out of the remembrance of men.  
 Abolere vndis, to washe or pouge with water.  
 Abolesco, ui, ere, to be brought to nought, or to be abolished.  
 Abolitio, abolitionis, f. g. a destroyng or putting out of memory.  
 Abolimus, abelita, um, rased out, put out of remembrance, destroyed or abolished.  
 Abolla, læ, f. g. a Senators habite, or a soldiers cloke, or such a garment as philosophers used in olde tyme.  
 Aboloes, olde wyters used for, abillis.  
 Abolus, a horse that hath not lost those teeth, wherby his age maye be discerned.  
 Abominor, ætus sum, ari, depo. to hate a thyng as a token of ill lucke, or to haue in detestation, or to despye the contrary.  
 Abominandus, a, um, woorthy to be detested, hated or abhoyred.  
 Abominatio, onis, a detestation.  
 Abominatus, a, um, detested, exetated, or excommunicated.  
 Aboriente, a towne in Affrike, belongyng to the ciuities of Rome.  
 Aborigines, or Aborigenes, people which first held the countrey about Rome, and lpyed as byode, haung no house. They maie also be taken for any other people, whose beginning is not known.  
 Aborior, aboreris, vel aboriris, abortus sum, aborti, dep. to bee borne before the naturall tyme.  
 Aborras, a ryuer in Asia, which renneth by the citee Anthemusa.  
 Aborvus, an vntymely byrthe, nyght vnto the conception, which maie be called abortion.  
 Abortio, onis, f. g. & abortium, the byrth that is destroyed by some hurt, or other misaduenture of the mother.  
 Abortio, aui, are, or Abortio, tiul, ire, neu. to byrth forth a chyld ere it be perfect.  
 Abortivus, tiua, um, that thyng that is brought forth before the tyme, or that which pordeth the said vntymely byrth to bee brought

forth.  
 Abortus, or abortum, an vntymely byrth, nyght to the iust tyme of deliuerance, wherby the chyld dieth.  
 Abpatus, my fathers great vncl.  
 Abra, æ, a little gyle or handmayde, that neuer goeth from hir maystresse.  
 Abraces, one of Artaxerxes chiefe capitaynes.  
 Abradatas, a kynge of the people called Cirienis, who accompanied Xpys, whan he fought agaynst the Egyptians.  
 Abrado, radis, rasi, ere, act. to pare or scrape, to cutte or shane awaie.  
 Abradere aliquid, by a metaphore is, to take awaie a thyng by force or violence, to wast as waie by craft and gyle.  
 Abraham, an holy patriarche, sonne to Thare, borne in Chaldee, is interpreted the father of many nations, or of people sayng. This man, as well in vertue and perfect sapth, as in suns byp and misticall doctrines, was most excellent. He taught the Egyptians astronomy, and geometry. he died before the incarnation of Christ 1838. yeres.  
 Abrasus, a, um, pared, cutte, or shaned awaie.  
 Abraana, a part of Assyria.  
 Abrenuncio, aui, are, to renounce or forsake.  
 Abreptus, a, um, taken from one by violence.  
 Abretini, people of Assyria.  
 Abreincatui, people of the countrey of Lyons, in France.  
 Abripio, abripis, ripui, ere, act. to take fro, or to take by force.  
 Abripuit repente sese, he went away suddenly.  
 Abripere ad questionem, vel in cruciatum, to draw forth to punishment, or examination by tourmentes.  
 Abripi a parentis similitudine, to be made vniuersally like his father in maners.  
 Abrocomas, one of Artaxerxes capitaynes.  
 Abrodixion, a delicate or deuyce lyfe.  
 Abrodizius, a delicate person, a magnon.  
 Abrodo, abrodus, rōsi, ere, act. to gnawe or byte of.  
 Abrogo, abrogas, aui, are, act. by a publike consent to insaull, to fordoore, to take awaie, or to make of none effecte.  
 Marcus Lepidum priuatus Italia abrogauit, he byng a priuate person, expelled Spartus Lepidus out of Italy.  
 Abrogare fidem, to bypge out of credence.  
 Abrogare legem, to dissolue or repelle a lawe.  
 Fidem homini abrogare, to beleue a man no more, to haue one out of credence.  
 Vires beneficiis abrogare, to esteeme the best nefeite of no value.  
 Abrogari, theim, which beynge at libertee, submitte theim selues to an other mannes rule by their owne consent.  
 Abrogatio, onis, f. g. the resoluyng or repelling of a lawe.

Abren, onis, the name of a mane, whose sensuall  
life and delicate life is growen to a pourcebe.  
Abrenis vita, a sumptuous and delicate life.  
Abreni mania, a cite of Galatia.  
Abrotonid, or Abrotoniu, the name of a womā.  
Abrotonites, ex, mal. g. a wyne made with four  
thernwode.  
Abrotonu, a towne of Affrike. It is also the name  
of an harlotte, whiche, as some saie, was These  
mistocles mother.  
Abrotonum, abrotoni, n. g. an herbe called four  
thernwode, it is hote & drye in the thyrde degre.  
Abrumpo, abrumptis, rupi, ere, ac. to bryake of, to  
cutte of, or plucke vp.  
Abrumpere rem inceptam, to bryake vp of  
leau of an enterprise.  
Abrumpere patientiam, to bryake patience, or  
waite angry.  
Abrumpere lucem vel vitam, to dye.  
Abrumpere somnum, to awake from slepe.  
Abruptio, onis, f. g. a bursing or bryaking.  
Abrupta loca, rockes and hilles here and there  
broken or dygged, so that one maye bryneth go  
or crepe vp on them.  
Abrupte, out of frame, not agreynge with the bes  
gynnyng.  
Abruptum, that whiche hath suche a falle or steepe  
penelle downe, that no man maye passe by it,  
but onely fall downe.  
Ex abrupto, sodainly, without any occasion.  
Abruptus, abrupta, um, broken here and there,  
as rockes and great hilles.  
Abruptus sermo, a tale that hangeth not to  
gyther.  
Abrupta contumacia, a froward stubbornnes.  
Abruptum ingenium, a caske bryayne that  
dooth all thynges on head.  
Abs, of or from, loke Ab.  
Absarus, a ryuer of Iberia, whiche incloseth the  
liffe Bremenie.  
Abscedo, cedis, celsi, ere, neut. to go away from.  
Abscessit incepto, he hath leste of his enter  
pryse.  
Abscedere in altitudinem, to ascende or goe  
upwarde.  
Abscessus, cessus, ma ge. & abscessio, onis, f. g.  
a departing fro.  
Abscessus, is of physicians taken for an impos  
tume or botche, or for a coule of cupill hu  
mours to som part of the bodie, wherby matter  
putrified is ingendred.  
Abscido, or abscondo, abscondi, scindere, to cut of.  
Abscessio, or abscessio, is the same that Fixe, firmu  
ly, determ. natly.  
Abscessus, abscessa, um, broken, sharpe, or cut of.  
Abscessio iustitia, sharpe iustice.  
Abscessus locus, a place troublous, rougher,  
and harde to come to.  
Quamquam abscessa res erat, although there  
was no hope to bryng the matter to effect.  
Abscessa castigatio, an harde, rigorouse, and

Sharpe correction.  
Abscio, iui, ire, to go out of remembrance.  
Abscondite, covertly, pryvily, darkely.  
Absconditus, condita, um, hydden.  
Abscondo, condidi, ere, act. to hyde.  
Abscondere fugam furto, to flee of steale as  
waite pryvily.  
Absconsio, onis, f. g. an hydynge.  
Absens, entis, omnis ge. absent or away.  
Absentaneus, a, um, that which is done in absce  
Absentia, entia, f. g. absence.  
Absentio, si, ire, to thynke contrary.  
Absentio, sentas, aui, are, act. to sende awaie, or  
cause to be absent.  
Absila, certayne people.  
Absilio, absilis, to leape away.  
Absimilis, absimile, muche vnlyke.  
Absis, absidis, for gen. the strake of a cart whele,  
wherein the spokes bee sette.  
Absisto, absistis, absisti, ere, neu. to depart fro a  
place, or to be farre of, contrarye to Assistere.  
Sometyme it signifieth to absteyne or leaue of.  
Abstistere incepto, to bryake or leaue of his  
pourpose.  
Abstistere bello, to cease from warre.  
Si furor abstistere vellit, if they would leaue  
their madnesse.  
Absoleo, absoles, absolui, ere, to be out of bte.  
Absolutus locus, a place vnoccupied or negle  
cted, after Calepine, without auctopitee.  
Absoluo, soluis, solui, ere, act. to leaue that whiche  
he was bounden. also to perforce of make  
perfect, to accompysh, to spare, to forgyue, to  
pardon, to dispatche, to absolue, or deliuer  
one out of all daunger of iudgement.  
Absoluere, to dispatche of busynesse.  
Absoluere creditorem, to paye that he oweth.  
Absoluere, to f. n. she, to end.  
Absoluere pensum, to worke out his taske.  
Absoluere suspensione, to discharge or putte  
out of all suspicion.  
Absoluere vno verbo, to make an end shortly,  
to tell at one woordes.  
Absoluere reum, to discharge or set at liberte  
one that is accused.  
Absolutorium, torij, n. g. that whiche deliquently  
or discharge a man.  
Absolutorius toria, um, that whiche doeth apper  
teyne vnto the discharge or dispatchynge of  
any man.  
Absolute, perfectly, absolutely.  
Absolutio, onis, f. g. a discharge, or dispatchynge,  
also a perfection.  
Absolutus, lura, um, discharged, dispatched, also  
so perfect, absolute, or without faute.  
Absono, absonas, aui, are, neut. to discorde or  
sounde cupill.  
Absonus, absona, um, that whiche soundeth not  
well, or discorde, or that maye scantely bee  
hearde, or by a metaphore, dysagreeing.  
Absonus fidei, not credible.

Absonus

Absonus voce, he that hath an untunable  
voyce.  
Absorbeo, sorbes, sorbui, vel pti, ere, act. to  
swallowe or suppe vp.  
Absorus, an yle in the sea Adriaticum, or after  
Herodian, a cite in Illiria.  
Absque, without. Nam absq; eo esset, For if he  
had not been.  
Abstemiis, stemia, um, that dyneth no wyne.  
Abstemiū prandium, a dinner without wyne.  
Abstentus, actured out of the church.  
Abstergeo, and Absterge, si, gere, and gere,  
act. to wype awaie.  
Absterge calceos, wype thy shooes.  
Absterge equos, rubbe the horses.  
Abstergere dolorem, to put awaie sorowe.  
Absterreo, sterui, ere, act. to prou. bte, to lette  
or put fro, to scare awaie, or dyscawe with  
fear.  
Absterrere auctum, to lette the increase of a  
thyng.  
Absterres te adiri, thou makest men afraide  
to come to the.  
Absterritus, a, um, scared awaie.  
Abstinentia, entia, f. g. abstinence, a vertue in  
forbaryng to take an other mans goodes.  
Abstinenter, with abstinence.  
Abstineo, abstines, ui, ere, n. to absteyne, to for  
beare or temper. Sometyme to forbyd or let,  
and also to excommunicate.  
Non abstines manum mastigia? Wilt thou  
not holde of thy handes, willap knaue?  
Abstineere ignem ab arde, they dyd not set  
fye on the temple.  
Abstinerere manum in iudicio, to refrain from  
geyng bydes to iudges.  
Abstinerere alieno, not to meddle with other  
mens goodes.  
Abstineas a me manum, take hede that thou  
strike me not.  
Abstineat diu publico, it was long or he came  
abrode.  
Abstineas alieni, he that meddly not with  
other mens goodes.  
Abstinentus, a, um, to be letted or kept from.  
Primo die abstinentus a cibo, the fyrst daye  
he must be kept from meate.  
Abstus, stui, arc, to stande farre of.  
Abstorqueo, si, ere, to gette or wype awaie by  
force, or tourmentes.  
Abstrahio, abstrahis, axi, ere, act. to take by force  
or by craft, or to withdawe.  
Abstrahere se a solitudine, to withdawe his  
mynde from care.  
Abstraxi me illinc, I gate me thens.  
Abstractus, a, um, drawen awaie by force.  
Abstringo, stringis, strinx, ere, to leaue that,  
whiche was bounden.  
Abstrudo, strudis, usi, ere, act. to hyde.  
Abstrudere tristitiam, to put awaie sadnesse  
or heynesse of mynde.

Abstrusus, strusa, um, hydde or shutte vp.  
Abstrusus homo, a close fellowe that will not  
open his mynde.  
Abstrusior disputatio, a subtill or darke dis  
putation.  
Absum, fui, esse, to be awaie or farre of, to faile  
a man in tyme of neede, to be distant or absent,  
to lacke or want.  
Abest a contentione, he delictly not in des  
bate strife or contention.  
Abest a culpa, he is not faulty.  
Abest a reprehensione, he is not blamed.  
Abest mihi animus, I haue no courage.  
Abeste nobis, while I was awaie.  
Abfit, god forbyd.  
Abfit verbo inuidia, a foyme of speking, whan  
one wolde not be suspected of arrogancye in  
some thyng that he will speake.  
Absumo, sumis, sumpsi, ere, act. to spende, to  
consume or waste awaie.  
Absumere animam latho, to flea of hyl.  
Absumedo, inis, dispenre, waste of money or  
other lyke thyng.  
Absumptio, onis, f. g. a wastynge, or waste.  
Absumpti sumus, we are vndoone.  
Absurde, without pourpose or reason, to no  
pourpose.  
Absurdus, surda, dum, inconuenient, foolyshe,  
discrepynge, dishoneste, abhorrynge, odious,  
against all rime and reason.  
Abus, looke abis.  
Absynthes, a, wyne, wherein wormewood hath  
been infused or sodden.  
Absynthium, synthij, n. g. is commonly called  
wormewood: howe be it there be therof thre  
kynedes: Seriphium, whiche seemeth to bee our  
wormewood: Santonicum, wherof cometh worm  
mesteede, and may be called frenche wormwood:  
Ponticu, or Romanu, whiche hath a lesse leafe  
than our wormewood, & hath a sweeter odour.  
It may be called wormewood gentle. Our comon  
wormwood is called in latin absynthiu rusticu.  
Absyrus, bee Flandes in the Threcean sea.  
Absyrus, the brother of Medea, whom she dyd  
cutte in peeces, and cast in to the sea, whan  
he fledde frome his father with Jason.  
Abuerto, ti, ere, to tourne awaie or from a place.  
Abdiacum, a towne in Germany.  
Abdiacum, a ryche man.  
Abundans, abundantly.  
Abundanter, abundantly.  
Abundantia, dantiæ, f. g. abundance or plente  
tye of any thyng.  
Abundantia facinarum, the naturall filce of  
women.  
Abundatio, onis, f. g. an ouerflowynge.  
Abunde, abundantly, plentifully enough.  
Abunde est, it is enough.  
Abundare, bundas, aui, are, neu. to abounde to  
haue abundance and plentie of any thyng.  
Abunde est, it is enough.  
Abundare ingenio, to haue a great wytte.

A iij

Abunde



a syllable is pronounced.  
 Accipio, in stede of acciperim, I haue taken.  
 Acceptabulum, loke Acetabulum.  
 Acceptatio, onis, f. g. a quittance of an obligacion made by mouth, when the dettoure des mandeth of the creditour, whether he be content of that whiche he hath promised him: and the creditour answereth, yea. as though he saied, I doo accept it as if it were paid.  
 Accipio, onis, f. g. a recepyng.  
 Accipio, aui, are, to receyue.  
 Acceptare iugum, to submyt hym selfe as a subiect or bondman.  
 Accipitor, onis, m. g. he that taketh, or receiuet.  
 Acceptum, thankfull, pleasant, allowable. also any thyng that a man hath receiued.  
 Acceptam facere pecuniam, to make a quittance for monie receiued.  
 Acceptum fero, I acknowledge that I haue receiued a thyng by an other mans meynes.  
 Acceptum habere, to allow or accepte thanke worth.  
 Acceptum in vulgus, acceptable to the common people.  
 Acceptum referre, to keepe a rekenyng of that whiche is receiued. contrary, Expensum ferre, is to register what a man hath layd out.  
 Accepti & expensum ratio, an accompt of receypts and expenses.  
 Accipio ferre, to acquite one of his promise.  
 Acceptica, x, f. g. she that vseth to receiue any thyng.  
 Accipius, receiued, entertained.  
 Acceptus, a, um, accepted, acceptable.  
 Accersio, iui, ire, idem quod accerso.  
 Accersus, a, um, called for, or sent for.  
 Accersus, sitis, m. g. a calling of sendyng for.  
 Accerso, cersis, iui, are, act. tertie coniuga. to call for, or sende for, to go to call or seche, to accuse, and as it were to adde or byngge to a thyng that whiche it hath not.  
 Accersuere filiam, commaunde thy daughter to be sent for, or called for.  
 Accersere orationi splendorem, to make the oration more eloquent, pleasant, or beautifull.  
 Accersire vel accersere caput, to accuse one of a deadly offence.  
 Accersus domo huc sum, I was sent for fro home to come hyther.  
 Accersi ad aliquod negotium, to be called to doo some busynesse.  
 Quando vis, accerse me, when ye wyll, send for me.  
 Accersere mercede, to hyre for money.  
 Accersere auxilia ex aliquo, to send for aide out of some place.  
 Accersum dictum, an oracion to muche affecte, as we saie, to farre sette.  
 Accersita descriptio, a strange or vniuerse description, not agreyng with the nature of

the thyng.  
 Accersita sacra, strange kyndes of religion, that began in an other countre.  
 Accersitor, onis, ma. ge. he that gothe to call or seche an other.  
 Accersio, onis, f. g. an augmentacion, also a goyng or comyng.  
 Accersionem adiungere pedibus, to make an house larger.  
 Accersio febris, the course of the feuer.  
 Accersio morbi, the begynnyng of a spones.  
 Accersus, cersis, mas. ge. the appoche of comyng to.  
 Accersus maris, the flowyng of the sea.  
 Acci, a cite in Spayne, sometyme called Acti, nowe Guadix.  
 Accidens, dentis, neu. ge. is an accident, whiche maie bee or not be, without the corruption of that wherein it maie bee.  
 Accidens, dentis, om. ge. that chaunceth.  
 Accidentia, thynges that chaunce or happen to a man, and properly misfortune.  
 Accidentia, x, f. g. chaunce.  
 Accidit nuper, there hapned, it is chaunced.  
 Accidere, in the thyng persone, is to hapen or chaunce to, and properly of euill thynges.  
 Vbi ad aures accidit regis, when it came to the kynges eares.  
 Si quid illi accidit, If he chaunce to dye, or if it happen to hym otherwise than well.  
 Fama accidit, a byte of rumour was spred.  
 Hoc mihi voluntatis accidit, I am of this mynde.  
 Accidit ad animum tuum, it hath chaunced as ye would haue it.  
 Istud verbum vere in te accidit, this woordes agreeth right wel vnto the: or it maie bee right well spoken of the.  
 Timeo quorsum accidat, I feare to what ende it will come.  
 Accidit diuinitus, it was the hande of god.  
 Accido, accidis, cidi, idere, act. to extenuate or make feble, to afflict or to destroye.  
 Accis crines, heares cleane cut of.  
 Accis dapes, meate cleane consumed or eaten vp.  
 Accis res, when the strength or power of any part is afflicted, broken, and greatly appoynted by misfortune and aduersitee.  
 Accido, accidis, accidi, ere, neu. to fall downe in doyng reuerence.  
 Accidere ad genua, accidere ad pedes, lowly and reuerently to fall downe at a mans feete.  
 Quos accidam? to whome shoulde I make humble intercession?  
 Accidus, a, um, to be called or sent for.  
 Accio, accies, ciui, ere, accium sup. idem quod Accio, iui, ire.  
 Accino, accinis, ciui, nere, to syngge to an instrument, or to syngge a parte, as a treble to a tenour, or a desiant to a playne longe.

Accingo,

Accingo, cingi, ere, act. to gyde, to prepare, to make ready to doo some thyng.  
 Accingere se alicui rei, to make hym selfe ready to an enterpryse.  
 In hoc discrimen accingere, prepare the to this perillous enterpryse.  
 Accingi armis, to be armed.  
 Accingi ad spem maiorem, to loke for high or auancement.  
 Accingi ira, to be wroth angry.  
 Accio, accis, iui, ire, act. accium sup. to call to, to send for one to come.  
 Ni voluptatem acciret, except it byd byng a pleasure with it.  
 Accipenser, looke acipenser.  
 Accipio, accipis, cepi, ere, act. to take, to heare, to suppose, to knowe, to vnderstande, to admitte, to receyue, to intreate, or entertayne, to pledge one in byng.  
 Accipere auribus, to heare.  
 Accipere ad verbum, to take a thyng as it is spoken.  
 Accipere auditionem, to heare by repute.  
 Accipere aliorum, to take it other wise than it was spoken.  
 Accipere causam, or, excusationem, to holde excused.  
 Accipere cladem, to lose the bataille, or to haue the ouerthrowe, or to be discomfited.  
 Accipere conditionem, to take the offer.  
 Accipere corde, to perceiue well.  
 Polhaud satis meo corde accipit quas querelas, In good faith I do not well perceiue the cause of thy greife. a poeticall phrase.  
 Accipere aquis auribus, to heare indifferently or patiently.  
 Accipere durus, to take it displeasingly.  
 Accipere dictis, aur verbis, to chide.  
 Accipere dolore, to take thought, to be heavy.  
 Accipere fiduciam, to be incoffed.  
 Accipere grauitate, to take it heauily.  
 Accipere in ciuitatem, to make one a citizen.  
 Aliso to open the towne gates against one that besiegeth it, to yelde it vp.  
 Accipere moderate, to take it patiently.  
 Accipere mandata, to take charge by commissio.  
 Accipere rationes, to take accompte.  
 Accipere oculis & animo, to see and remembre.  
 Accipere potestatem, to haue leaue.  
 Accipere verberibus, to beate one.  
 Accipere vulnus, to be wounded.  
 Accipe ad omnia, take this answer for all.  
 Ego a maioribus memoria sic accepi, I remember that I herde myne elders forrepute.  
 Accipere fidem fabula, the tale was belued.  
 Accipere frenum, to yelde hym selfe subiect.  
 Accipere imperium, to obeie.  
 Accipere metum, to feare.  
 Accipere precepta, to be taught.  
 Rem publicam accipere, to take the gouernance of a publicke weale.

Accipere societatem, to make alliance.  
 Accipere sententiam, to ratifie a sentence.  
 Si tempus debitum accipiat, if it maie be done in due tyme.  
 Viam deorum accipere, to be made a god.  
 Accipere aliquid i muneribus, to take bybes.  
 Accipere, maie be oftentymes resolued by this woide Afficior, as, Accipit latitiam, he was gladde, or affected with gladnesse.  
 Accipere iniuriam, to take wronge.  
 Accipere plagam, seu vulnus, by a metaphor, is to haue a great hurte or damage, wh. the we call a cossey to the herte.  
 Accipies a Polione, pe that know it of Pollio Site aquo animo ferre accipiet, if he that peraccie, that pe take it well in worth.  
 Parum accipere, not to vnderstande.  
 Accipere in maius, to suppose a thyng to be more than it is.  
 Accipere ampliter, to intreate, or entertayne nobly.  
 Quo te modo accepissem, nisi iratus essem? Howe wolde I haue handled the, if I had not been angry?  
 Regie acceptus, entertained lyke a kyng.  
 Accipiter, accipitris, m. g. an hauke.  
 Accipiter humipeta, a sparrow.  
 Accipiter lierax, an hauke, called a saker.  
 Accipiter pecuniarum, a poller of the people or an extortioner.  
 Accipitarius, ri, m. g. a faultfinder.  
 Accipio, accipias, aui, are, to catche & word out of vs.  
 Accio, aui, are, to call, or sende for oftentymes to come.  
 Accius, accita, um, called for, called to come.  
 Accius, us, m. g. a calling of sendyng for.  
 Accius Pirausensis, a famous orator.  
 Accius Neuius, the Augurian or soothsayer, which (at the comendement of Tarquinius) did cutte a whetstone in. ii. pces with a rasoure.  
 Accius, the name of a poete, a writer of tragedies, who (as Cicero saith) had a harde and crabbed stile.  
 Acciamo, acclamas, aui, are, act. to crie with reioyng, and sometyme contrarie, to crie against a thyng.  
 Acclamatio, onis, f. g. a shout, or crie.  
 Acclamito, clamas, aui, are, to crie to ofte times.  
 Acchno, clinas, aui, are, act. to encline by bending to, and by a metaphor, to fauour, to consent, to agree to.  
 Acclinatus, acclinata, um, leanyng or bending to a thyng.  
 Accline, strepe wife, bending wife.  
 Acclius, cliue, siue acclius, a, um, rpyngge bywarde to a small topp, leanyng towards a thyng.  
 Acclius arbori, leanyng to a tree.  
 Acclius falsis animus, a mynde pyne to lewde benefice.



benefic.  
 Acclitas, tatis, f. g. a rising up of an hill.  
 Accludo, si, ere, to shut to.  
 Acco, cus, a woman, which was so foolish, that she wolde speake and talke to hir owne image in a glasse, wherof cometh Accisare, to plate the idiote: and suche foolcs be called Acci.  
 The woman also wolde refuse earnestly that the most desired. wherfoze suche feigned refusall, is called Accisus.  
 Accola, accola, com. g. the next inhabitant, called a borderer. Also he that cometh out of one countrey, and dwelleth in an other countrey or towne.  
 Accola campi, he that dwelleth next the field.  
 Accolo, accolis, colui, ere, n. to dwell by or nigh, specially hills, waters, or woddes.  
 Accolit propinquus nostris aribus, he dwelleth nigh to our house.  
 Accommodo, commodas, aui, are, to accommodate, to appoynte, to apply, make apt, fit, i. be, or agree to an other thyng, to set in order: to geue or encline, to lende, to conforme.  
 Accommodare enseni lateri, to giue a sword about one.  
 Accommodauit orationem ad gratiam, he qualified his talke to please.  
 Accommodatus, to better purpose.  
 Accommodare curam auiibus, to heare diligently.  
 Accommodare ead rem publicam, to geue him selfe to the publicke affaires.  
 Accommodare animum literis, to apply him selfe to learning.  
 Illud si scissem, ad id meas literas accommodassem, If I had knowne that, I wolde haue written my letters therafter.  
 Testes ad crimen accommodare, to bypunge forth witnesse according to the accusation.  
 Accommodare se ad nuntium alicuius, to make him selfe to ones becke.  
 Accommodatio, onis, f. g. an applying.  
 Accommodus, a, um, apte, mete, conuenient.  
 Accommodate, aptely, conueniently, to the purpose, handsomely.  
 Accommode, aduerbium, aptly, very well.  
 Accommodatus, a, um, applied to a thyng, beseeching, conuenient, inclined, or disposed.  
 Accommodatus ad flagitia, disposed to misdeemes.  
 Accredo, or adcredo, didi, ere, to geue credence, to assent a wordc seldom used.  
 Accreduo, is, ui, iere, idem quod accredo.  
 Accresco, cui, ere, to growe, to encrease, to be augmented.  
 Ut accrescat fides, that it maie be the more beleued.  
 Flumen subito accreuit, the riuer rose suddenly.  
 Accretio, onis, f. g. & accrementum, ti, n. g. an increasing, the encrease.

Accubatio, onis, f. g. a sitting at the table. also the lying in of a woman with child, sometyme the sitting abroode of byrdes and foules.  
 Accubitores, thei that sitte at the table.  
 Accubitus, cubiti, n. g. a bed or couch to lye on by daye tyme, as it was the maner of the olde Romanes, to cate lying on their beddes.  
 Accubitus, cubitus, ma. ge. the lying in the faired maner.  
 Accubo, accubas, cubui, are, neu. to lye by, to sit or lye downe to cate: and by a metaphoze, to butte upon.  
 Accubat mecum, he lieth with me.  
 Accubare alicui in conuiuio, to sit by one at a feast.  
 Theatrum Tarpeio monti accubat, the Theatre butteth vpon the hill Tarpei.  
 Accudo, di, ere, to beate a thyng on an anille, to forge, to hammer, or to coyne moze to that whiche is alreddie coyned.  
 Accudere tres minas, by a metaphoze, is to make thiste to adde. i. iij. poundes moze to a summe.  
 Accumbo, cubui, ere, neu. to lie downe, to lie by, to lie or sit downe at feastes or banquettes.  
 Accumbere mensam, to sit at one table.  
 Accumbere alicui, to sit by one at the table.  
 Accumbere superior, to sitte in the higher place.  
 Accumulo, cumulas, aui, are, act. to accumulate, to gather on heapes, to encrease.  
 Accumulare aliquem donis, to geue gyftes plentifully vnto one.  
 Accumulare arborem, contrarie to Ablaqueare, to heape yertly about the rootes of trees, to hepe them from the parchynge heate of the sonne.  
 Accumulare, plentifully, liberally, bountifullly.  
 Accumulatio, onis, f. g. an heaping up.  
 Accuro, curas, aui, are, act. to take good hede, or to care for. Also to do a thyng diligent.  
 Accurare prandium, to provide and make ready the dinner.  
 Accurare hospites, to entertaine guests.  
 Accurate, diligently, curiously, exactly, studiously, earnestly.  
 Accuratio, onis, f. g. earnest diligence.  
 Accuratus, a, um, wherein is muche diligence, curious, exact, wel handled, done studiously.  
 Accurata malicia, malice presented.  
 Accuratum habere, to prepare, or forcast a thyng curiously.  
 Accurata commendatio, an earnest commendation.  
 Accurro, curri, ere, to renne to, to speede thither.  
 Accurro, uesciam quid velit, I ren to knowe what he wolde haue.  
 Accurritur ab vniuersis, euery man renneth thither.  
 Accursus, us, mas. g. an assembling or hasty gathering of people to a place.

Accusa-

Accusabilis, fabile, worth to be blamed.  
 Accusatio, onis, f. g. an accusation or blaming.  
 Accusator, oris, ma. g. an accusour, or rebuker.  
 Accusatorius, a, um, pertaining to an accusatio.  
 Accusatorius liber, a byll of complainte.  
 Accusatrix, icis, a woman accuser or rebuker.  
 Accuso, culas, aui, are, act. to accuse, blame or reprehende.  
 Accusare crimine, to accuse, or charge one with an offence.  
 Accusare vitium, culpam, aut crimen, to rebuke a mans faulte or vice.  
 Accusare, and Excusare, are contrary.  
 Accusas id me, ye blame me for this thyng.  
 Ace, acis, a citee of Phoenicia.  
 Acedaria, corruptly used for acitaria, salettes or meates lightly prepared.  
 Acedia, acedia, f. g. fallow called accidia, slouth, penitence, heauynesse of herte, idle weynesse, carelesse, negligence.  
 Acedior, aus sum, to be wepy, or weare slouthfull.  
 Acelum, a towne in Lombardie.  
 Acentra, & acentreta, thynges wherof the center or ppyche in the middes is not knowne.  
 Aceo, acis, acui, ere, to be eger, tart, or sharpe.  
 Acephalus, acephala, um, without a head.  
 Acephali, or acephalix, were heretickes, whiche denied to be two natures in Christ, affirming the nature diuine to be in him onely. This hereticke was condemned in the counsaile of Chalcedonense.  
 Acephali versus, verses beginninge with a thoyse syllable.  
 Acephala fabula, a tale without head or taylor.  
 Acer, acris, n. g. or acris, ris, a tree, the wood wherof is moste gentle to worke in, it seemeth by the description therof, to be that, whiche is cald maple. Also bowes be made therof.  
 Acer, acris, n. g. chaffe or mallice.  
 Acer, cra, crum, & acer, acris, acre, eger, sharpe, fell, sowre as v'nerger, sometyme it betokeneth strong, soye. Also diligent, fierce or earnest.  
 Acre acetum, stronge or sharpe vineger.  
 Acer amator, a feruent louer.  
 Amor acer, ardent loue.  
 Acer animus, a great or lusty courage.  
 Acer equus, a couragious or swifte horse.  
 Flagiator acer, an importunate suitour.  
 Acre iurgium, bitter chiding.  
 Acer morbus, a greuous sickness.  
 Acer armis, fierce in armes.  
 In rebus gerendis acer, earnest and diligente in his affaires.  
 Aduersarius acer, a cruel and deadly aduersary.  
 Animaduersor acer, a seuerer or rigorous punisher.  
 Homo acer, a diligent person.  
 Acres cibi, tart, sharpe, or biting meates.  
 Dolor acer, greuous sorowe.  
 Cedens acris, cruell slaughter.

Hyemps acris, a sharpe winter.  
 Ingenium acre, a sharpe quicke witte.  
 Odor acer, a stronge sauoure.  
 Visus acer, a quicke sight.  
 Aceratum, ti, neu. g. moxer, or claye mixte with hep or strawe, wherewith walles be daubed.  
 Acerbe, bitterly, vncipely, cruelly, vehemently.  
 Acerbitas, atis, f. g. bitterness of taste, sharpeynesse of tyme, cruelte of man, heauynesse, grief, paine, aduersitee, vexation, affliction.  
 Acerbitatus lacerari, to be tourmented with afflictions.  
 Acerbo, aui, are, to trouble, to make bitter, and hominable, moze cruel, or rigorous.  
 Acerbare crimen, to augment a faulte, and make it moze greuous.  
 Acerbus, a, um, vncipely, sowre, displeasaunte, difficulte, harde, solepne, austere, and peynfull: as, Robustorum iuuenum acerba mors: the deathe of yonge men is peynfull: as who saith, they die with great difficulte.  
 Acerba vita, a peynfull lyfe.  
 Homo acerbus, a sowre fellowe.  
 Acerba fors, a sorowfull or heauy condition.  
 Acerba facies, bytyng tauntes.  
 Acerbus dies, a heauie daie.  
 Acerba, for acerbe.  
 Acerbum spectaculum, a cruell sight, horrible to beholde.  
 Acerbum, bi, neu. g. sorowfulness, greuousnes, peynfulness.  
 Acerus, a, um, of the tree called Acer.  
 Acero, aceras, aui, are, to mixe with chaffe.  
 Acerosus, a, um, mixt with chaffe.  
 Acerosum frumentum, vnclean wheate, wheate not well winnowed or fanned.  
 Acerosus panis, browne breade not ranged.  
 Acerra, x, f. g. a thyppe, wherein frankensence is put, some do name it an aultour, whiche was set befoze a dead corpe, wheron infense was burned. Some call it a cuppe, wherein they do sacrifice wine.  
 Acerra, a citee by Naples.  
 Acerrani, people of that citee.  
 Acerrime, exceeding sharply, or stifly, egerly, or rigorously.  
 Acerrima vxor, a betraie thypweid wife.  
 Acerrimi inimici, mortall enemies.  
 Acerrimi testes, witnesses, whiche do stifly abide by the matter.  
 Acersecomes, he that neuer cutteth his heare.  
 Aceruatim, aduerb. on heapes, without order, in a mangle.  
 Aceruatim dicere, to shewe, or speake confusedly without order.  
 Acerualis, uale, a kynde of argument, called Sorites, whiche proceedeth by diuers probacions, and in the ende, as it were after a heape of argumentes, is concluded of the byll & the laste.  
 Aceruatio, onis, f. g. a heappynge or gathering together.

Accruo,

**Acerus**, *acerus*, *ui*, *ma*. g. a heape of gnterpynges together, & speciall of graine, or other smal thinges.

**Acerus**, *ui*, *ma*. g. a heape of gnterpynges together, & speciall of graine, or other smal thinges.

**Acesco**, *sci*, *ere*, to waxe swete, eger, or tarte, specially in licoure.

**Acesus**, a counnyng artificer.

**Acefe** & **Heliconis** opera, a prouerbe spoken of such thinges as be cunningly wrought.

**Acefas**, a foolishe and an vnlearned phisician, of whom ysleth this prouerbe.

**Acefas medicatus** est, spoken of a thyng that warreth worse and worse, and the more it is tended, the worse it is.

**Acelinus**, a great rpuer in Persia, whiche renneth into the rpuer Indus, wherein dooe growe canes of suche graine, that they make therof, betwene euery nyght of tynite, bores to row in.

**Acelis**, an herbe whiche is yelowe in colour.

**Acessus**, a shipmans name, whiche beeryng an vnlustie lubber, wolde deferre his viage and late: he taried for a better moone.

**Acessi luna**, a prouerbe spoken of suche as dyue for the matters from daie to daie.

**Acesta**, a citee in Sicile.

**Acestes**, *x*, the sonne of the rpuer Crimnifus, and thetore ane lady Segesta, whiche receiued Aeneas, and Anchises, when they sailed to warde Italy.

**Acestides**, greates fornares of yron, wherein brasse is made.

**Acestium**, *ti*, *f*. g. the name of Echordis daughter.

**Acestis**, a great rpuer in India.

**Acetabulum**, *tabuli*, *n*. g. a measure conteynyng in it of wine. ii. ounces and an halfe. it is also a little becell, as a sawce, or other like. It is a bore of goblet, wherein iugglers make thepp conuenance. It is a partition in the legge of a cythe called Polipus, which is lyke vnto a luteel cuppe of goblet. It is also the holownesse, wherein the huckle bone turneth: & euery other thyng lyke thereto, & apte to receiue any thyng.

**Acetare**, to moue or styre. an olde woide.

**Acetaria**, *orum*, *neu*. g. meate minced and eaten lyke salettes with vineger.

**Acetarium**, *ri*, *n*. g. a calcus of herbes. it is also a gardeine, where salet herbes do growe.

**Acetofitas**, *atis*, *for*. ge. egerneffe, tartnes, lowtences.

**Acerofus**, *tofa*, *um*, eger, swete, tarte.

**Acerum**, *aceti*, *n*. g. vineger.

**Acetum** in pectore.

Nunc experiar, si ne acetum tibi cor acre in pectore, Rowe will I proue, if thou haste any thyng, that dothe pryche the in the stomache.

**Aceto quempiam perfundere**, to taunte one byrnyng.

**Accum**, a citee in Colchis, on the banke of the rpuer called Phasis.

**Achaz**, people in Grece, sometyme they be taken

for Grekes generally.

**Achamenes**, was the first kyng of the Persians, or Parthians, of whome diuers kynges of the Persians were called Achamenes, and the people Achamenij.

**Achamenia**, a countrey in Persia.

**Achamenides**, one of Achilles companions.

**Acharon**, or **Acherons**, *ronis*, and **Acharuns**, *runtis*, is of poetes taken for the rpuer of hell: in dede it is a rpuer in a parte of Italy, wher of the people be called Brutij, it is so named with hilles, that the son cometh not to it, but onely in the middes of the daie. It is likewise a rpuer of Lucania, of Epire, and also of Idus, nyght to Heradia.

**Achaia**, a parte of Grece, conteynyng these countreies, Attica, Beotia, Megaris, Aetholia, and Phocis: It hath on the weste, Epire, on the easte, the sea Aegeum, on the northe Macedonia, on the south the sea Egeica. There is an nother Achaia, in Peloponnesus, nowe called Mozen, where was the citee of Patras, in whiche seint Andjowe the apostle was martyred.

**Achais**, *idis*, & *idos*, of Grece.

**Acharis**, *charidis*, *com*. g. without grace.

**Achane**, *nes*, *form*. ge. a coine measure amonge the Persians.

**Achanea**, a fishe, whiche some men do suppose to be thornbacke.

**Achar**, a citee in Syria, nowe called Ribbia.

**Acharon**, the maine saile of a myppe.

**Achates**, a precious stone, wherein are representid diuerse figures. for some haue had in them the images of the ix. muses, some of Venus, some haue the coloure of Corall, some are bright as Cr. stall. It was one of the xii. stones that god commaunded to be put on the vestiments of Aaron. It is supposed, that magicians, by burnyng that stone, and the smoke therof counnyng: did put awate thyestes and Trojans. Also it is a rpuer in Sicill. It was also the name of Aeneas companion.

**Achedorus**, a rpuer of Macedonia, whiche diuideth Apollonia, and Thesalonica.

**Acheloides**, or **acheloiades**, the mere maidens, and daughters of Achelous.

**Achelous**, *a*, *um*, of that rpuer: sometyme it is put for aqueus.

**Achelous**, a famous rpuer in Grece, which renneth out of Indus, wherein is found the stone Galactides, whiche is blacke, but beeryng broken, it yeldeth the licoure as white as milke, haunyng also the taste therof.

**Achelous**, was the sonne of Oceanus and Tethys, of whom the foresaid rpuer (after the poetes) was named Achelous, in olde time it byd signifie all maner water.

**Achelous**, a mans name.

**Acheris**, *idis*, and *idos*, an epitheton of the white poplar tree, whiche the poetes feigne to growe

growe on the bankes of Acharon, the rpuer of hell.

**Acheronia**, a citee of Poole, conyng to Lucania.

**Acherontini**, people, so called of the rpuer Acharon.

**Acherontinus**, & **acheronticus**, *a*, *um*, of the rpuer Acheron.

**Acherusia**, a fenne in the royaume of Naples. it is also a poole of meres of Thesprotia i Epire, out of whiche issueth the rpuer Acharon, which renneth into the sea called Imbracium. Acherusia, is also an hole of caue, whiche the poetes suppose to be a waie into hell, out of this hole Hercules dyed Cerberus, the dogge of hell. The painims beleued, that all soules went that waie into the fennes of meres called Strygia paludes, wher Charon receiued them into his bote.

**Acherusis**, *idis*, & *idos*, *formi*. gen. idem quod Acherusia.

**Acherusius**, *a*, *um*, of hell.

**Acheta**, grasshoppers, whiche chitpe lowde and pleasauntly.

**Achillea**, *lea*, *f*. g. an herbe called parrow or rather musfille.

**Achilleis**, *idos*, or **Achilleis**, *leidos*, a kynde of barley, peraduenture that whiche is called here coine.

**Achilleides**, *mas*. gen. the sonne of Achilles.

**Achilleon**, or **achilleos**, some doe suppose to be musfille.

**Achilleon**, a town of Troie, builded by the tombe of Achilles.

**Achilleum**, *lei*, *n*. g. a sponge, which is very soft, and hath small holes.

**Achilleus**, *lei*, or **Achilles**, *lis*, and *li*, one of the most valiant capitaynes of the Grekes against Troie. He was sonne vnto Peleus. in his chyldehode he was instructed of Chiron in deedes of arms and surgery. After, he slew the noble Hector, and Troilus his brother, the one sodeynly, the other cruelly. wherefore afterwarde, he by the sleight of quene Hecuba, was brought into the loue of Polixena, and vnder the colour of mariage was slayne by Paris. He was in height, (as Lycophyon writeth) seven cubites.

**Achilleus**, *a*, *um*, of Achilles.

**Achilleus curfus**, a countrey nere to Byzantium, whither Achilles pursued Iphigenia, whom Diana had taken awate, and left an harte in his stede.

**Achillus**, *la*, *li*, without lippes, without margent or byrm. It is also a stone that hath no taste.

**Achimenis**, *idis*, *form*. gen. an herbe, whiche is of suche force, (as inchaunters teache) that if in tyme of battayle it be cast into an armie: it will cause the cowardly to be in a great feare, and redy to flee.

**Achismis**, a people of Aethiopia.

**Achua**, the name of an Flaude.

**Achne**, *nes*, *form*. ge. chaffe. also the sonne of the sea: of Sophocles it is taken for dew. it mare bee used for the smallest and refuse of euery thyng.

**Achne ignis**, smoke.

**Acholia**, a citee of Aethiopia.

**Acholia**, the name of an authour.

**Acholia**, without galle.

**Achores**, rennyng forces in the head, whiche be ingendred in the tyn, and breake out in smal holles, a common disease among children.

**Achras**, a wilde pear.

**Achrestia**, *x*, vnprofitableness, vnprofitableness.

**Achrestus**, *vnapt*, vnbonest, vnprofitable.

**Achriogelos**, a foole that laugheth without cause.

**Achrua**, a citee in Arabia.

**Achyron**, *ri*, *n*. g. chaffe.

**Aciares**, *eris*, *form*. g. a hatchet of brasse, whiche amonge the painims was used in sacrifice.

**Aciale**, or **Aciares**, harde yron.

**Acibi**, *orum*, a people of Sarmatia in Europe.

**Acicula**, *cicula*, *f*. g. a pinne.

**Acidalia**, the surname of Venus, of a fountayne in a citee of Beotia called Dychomena.

**Acidalia**, a well in Dychomenum, dedicated vnto Venus, and the Graces.

**Acidula**, pears that be swete. also an herbe, called forrell de boys.

**Acidula aqua**, water that maketh men dyonke like wyne.

**Acidulus**, *cidula*, *um*, somewhat eger, or tart.

**Acidus**, *acida*, *um*, eger, swete, or sharpe.

**Acidylus**, a knotte in the gyble of Venus.

**Acienfes**, a people in Italye nere to the Als banoy.

**Acies**, *ci*, *f*. g. takeneth the edge of a knife, or of other weapon or tooke. Also the front of an host at the fornyng of battaile. Morouer that part of the eie, whiche is called the sight.

**Acies animi**, velyngenn, the Marpenes of capiteer of the witte, which some call the spirite.

**Acium nahere**, to sette an edge, or to make sharpe.

**Dirigere aciem oculorum** in aliquem, to loke vpon one.

**Effugere aciem**, to go out of syght.

**Excitare aciem oculorum**, to quicken the sie syght.

**Stricta ferri acies**, a naked sworde, a sworde drawn.

**Hastra acies**, the speare point.

**Acila**, *x*, a marie towne, from whens men calle into India.

**Acilius Bura**, a gentle man of Rome, which did vpothouly consume all his gooddes.

**Acimbros**, or **Acinipo**, a citee of Spayne.

**Acina**, *x*, a towne in Arabia.

**Vinum acinacium**, smalle housholde wyne, made at the seconde pressing.

**Acina**



Acinaceus, a, um, of hernelles or graines.  
 Acinacis, cis, mas. ge. a crooked sworde that the Persians used.  
 Acinus, acini, mas. ge. & Acinum, ni, neu. ge. a litle hernelle, whiche is in grapes, raisins, pomegranates, and other beeries.  
 Acinosus, nōsa, um, full of hernelles.  
 Acinos, or Acinus, fam. g. small befall.  
 Acipenser, or Akipenser, pēseris, mas. ge. a kynde of fythe, whiche hath the scales turned toward the head, and swimmeth against the water.  
 Acintani, a people in Spaine, that worshipped the image of Mars.  
 Aciris, a ryuer in Italye.  
 Acis, a ryuer in Sicilie, which renneth from the hill Actina, as swift as an arrowe out of a bowe. Acis is also a fayre childe the sonne of Faunus, and of the daughter of Simethus. It is moze ouer one of the illes called Cyclades.  
 Acitauones, a people of the Alpes.  
 Acitius, a ryuer in Sicilie, called also Ais, and Aitius.  
 Actia, an islande, called also Melos and Siphynus, in the sea by Landie.  
 Action, an islande nere to Landie.  
 Actanes, he that neuer crieth.  
 Actasis, clasis, f. g. a garment bñfowed from the shoulders.  
 Actei, vnbyth, or vnalled.  
 Actis, actidis, fam. g. a kynde of weapon, bñd in olde tyme, as it wer an hurtebatte.  
 Acme, mes, a womans name, it is taken for flos rishyng pouth, or lusty age.  
 Acmodes, an islande in the Byptaine sea.  
 Acmon, mōnis, ma. g. an anulle.  
 Acmonenses, a people, so called of Amonia, a citie of Byptia.  
 Acmonides, one of the Cyclops.  
 Acmothetion, theti, neu. gen. the stocke that the anulle standeth on.  
 Acoetes, the name of a pooze man.  
 Acorus, one that hath no bedde to lye in.  
 Acolastus, a prodigall, vnrely, and riottouse personne.  
 Acolastus homo, a veracit vnhyppete.  
 Acoluthus, thi, m. g. a waiting seruaunt.  
 Acolytus, he that canne with no terroure bee drawn from his purpose.  
 Acon, onis, a fythe, whiche after the description of Paulus Jonius, I suppose to bee that, whiche at London is called a shade.  
 Acona, tough rocks.  
 Acone, nes, fam. g. a port of Bythinia, whiche hath suche plentie of naughtie seedes, that all hurtfull herbes be called Aconia.  
 Aconiti, a prouerbe, bñd whan a thyng is easily opteyned without sweatte or labour.  
 Aconitum, niri, n. g. an herbe excēdyng venositate, it hath leaues like a cucumbe, but some what lesse & rough: the stalk one hande byedth

lyghe, the roote lyke the taylor of a scorpion, and is white as Alabastrer. ther is also an other kynde thereof, whiche hath leaues like a plane tree, but the diuisions are thycher, the leafe longer, and moze blake. and hath a stalk like a ferne, one cubite in hyght, the seede byng in a longe rodde, the roots are blake, and lyke to the heares, or hoynes of a Mymp. Turner saith, that one kynde of Aconitum, maie bee called Libardaine, an other woll-baye: of the whiche is two kyndes, blew, and yelow wolbaine.  
 Acontius, the name of a famous hunter.  
 Acontia, a, f. ge. a certaine impression lyke to a fyre dart, whiche seemeth to flice in the ayre.  
 Acontia, is also a serpent of the bygnesse of. it. cubites, great in the fore parte, and decreasynge small backwarde toward the taylor, of colour grene.  
 Aconitius, a mountaine of Bocotia.  
 Acopa, orum, n. g. medicines to remedy werpynesse of labour.  
 Acopis, fam. ge. a precious stone lyke a glasse, with small golden droppes, wherewith yf oyle bee heated, and the bodye therewith anoynted, it dissolueh all werpynesse.  
 Acopos, or Acopus, acopi, f. g. an herbe, called also Anagyris, full of braunches, and hath floures lyke to colewortes, and hath an euill sauoure. the seede of it is in long rodde, hard, and in facion lyke unto kidneys.  
 Acor, oris, ma. gen. a tartnesse, lyke unto ripe wine, or pomegranades, rignersse.  
 Acorna, a, f. g. a kynde of thistle.  
 Acorum, or Acorus, an herbe with longe leaues lyke the blade of a sworde. Leon-rexus and Antonius Musa do suppose it to be great galipngale, and not that which is called Gladiolus, in englyshe, gladen. This roote is hot and drye in the thyrde degree.  
 Acolmia, a, f. g. a disordered heape of thynges, disworyth, dishonour, and also an inordinate confusion of matters in a common weale.  
 Acolmus, one that is vndered of vntrimmed, a sloouen.  
 Acquiesco, cui, ere, neu. to be at rest or quiete, also to recreate, delyte, or to take pleasure in a thyng, or persone. also to leane the head or armes vpon any thyng. It signifieth also to assent to other mens saynges.  
 Lectis tuis literis aliquantulum acquieui, Whan I had readde your letters, my forowe was somewhat asswaged.  
 Habemus aliud nihil, in quo acquiescamus, we haue none other thyng to delite our mynd with, or wherin we maie take pleasure.  
 Acuiro, quiris, fui, ere, act. to gette, or obtayne a thyng that is sought for.  
 Acquirere amicos, to winne frendes.  
 Acquirere beneuolentiam, to get the good will or fauour of men.

Acqui-

Acquirere dignitatem, to obteyne honour, or dignitie.  
 Acraipygia, and elbow of lande in Italy.  
 Acradina, the citie of S. ractu.  
 Acraea, the surname of Juno and fortune.  
 Acragas, a citie of Sicilie, called also Agrigensium.  
 Acragas mons, loke Agragas.  
 Acraganinus, a, um, of Acragas.  
 Acraismus, i, mas. gen. & Acraifina, tis, mas. n. ge. a breakfast.  
 Acraion, pure wyne without a laie, or vnmixt.  
 Acraophoron, tophori, n. g. a littell water pittchar.  
 Acra, swift, sowze, cruell, valiaunt, vehement, diligent, circumspett.  
 Acra ingemum, a, quicke witte.  
 Acres oculi, clere eyes.  
 Acredo, inis, acrimdo, dinis, acritas, tātis, f. g. sharpnesse or sowzenesse, that is in feathers, whiche be not rype.  
 Acridula, a, f. g. the wood lark.  
 Acremetum, ti, idem quod acredo.  
 Acridodicaon, ti, the rigour of the law.  
 Acridophagi, the blacke Thoozes nygh unto the desertes of Beth ope.  
 Acrifolium, loke Lotus.  
 Acrimonia, mōrix, f. g. tartnesse, whiche byteth the tounge, and peareth the head, as in the last of gail. he, omyons, and other like thynges. It signifieth sometime sharpnesse in speaking or mynde, sometyne spuellnesse, and quichenesse of witte.  
 Actio, onis, a philosophie of Pythagoras sect.  
 Actis, a ryuer in Italy.  
 Actilius, a kynde of Argues, the father of Dardanes, on whom Iupiter begat Perseus.  
 Actifoneis, cidis, f. ge. Danae, the daughter of Acrisius.  
 Actifoneus, a, um, of Acrisius.  
 Actitas, an elbow of lande in Peloponnesus, nere unto Spalea and Cenarum.  
 Actitas, tātis, f. g. sowzenesse, cruelltee, diligencc, vehementie.  
 Actiter, sharply, sowerly, stiffely, swyfly, cruellly, vehemently, diligently.  
 Actiter animum intendere, to sette all his intent of study.  
 Actiter iudicare, to iudge with a great deliberacion, and as nygh the truth as he can.  
 Actitudo, inis, f. g. egernesse.  
 Actroma, amatis, neu. gen. a subtyll sentence or lesson, requyrynge muche study and serche. It is also taken for all thynges reherced or doct, to delyte the audience, and also the person that teacheth them.  
 Actromata, were certayne lectures of Aristotle, whiche he redde to his scholers, wherin was the most counnyng and subtil part of philosophy.  
 Actromaticus, māuca, um, pertynyng to those lectures.

Actroathion, a towne in Thracia.  
 Acrocrania, mountaines of wonderfull height, betwene Armenia, and Iberia, and also in Epire and other places.  
 Acrochordon, chordonis, f. ge. a kynde of wartes, so final at the rootes, that they seeme to hang by a sinew.  
 Acrocoma, certayne Thracians, haupyng their heare ouer their foreheades womanlyke.  
 Acrocomus, crocomi, one haupyng longe heares.  
 Acrocorinthus, an hygh mountayne in Thracia, betwene the two seas Egeum and Ionium.  
 Acrodria, be all frutes, whiche haue an harde kynde of shale, as pomegranades, nuttes, chestnuts, pistaces, and other lyke.  
 Acrolochas, a mountayne in Egypt, lypng into the sea.  
 Acron, onis, a kynde of the Sentinelles, whom Romulus gaffe hande to hande. There was also in Bygentine a phisicion of the same name, and a grammarian, whiche made commentaries vpon Horace.  
 Acropolis, onos, f. g. a castell set on an hill in Athens.  
 Acrostelia, orum, neu. ge. a certayne garblyshyng of myppes, both before and behynde, whiche may easily be taken away.  
 Acroteria, orum, neu. ge. the extreme partes of a mans body, as the fingers endes. also pinnales, bartilmentes, and images set on buidrecks to garnish the byldynges. It is also the same heekyng or garblyshyng of myppes.  
 Acrothorax, one halfe drunke.  
 Acti, as if, as though. loke Ac.  
 Actia, water banks or strondes, wheron the water floweth. It is that we call actes, concernynge mens lyues, or priuate busynesse put in wayng. Also such dedes as haue happened out of iudgement. And a futura be those thynges, whiche haue happened in iudgement, properly they that be in doynge.  
 Actia circumducere, to cancell a sentence or nes determined.  
 Actia, or Acti, tes, the countrey about Athens.  
 Acteon, the name of a man, whom Diana loured into an hart, becaus he saw her naked: and therby he was tozned and slaine of his owne houndes.  
 Acteus, the first kynde of Athens.  
 Actista, the daughter of Oceanus & Cethis.  
 Acti, tes, f. g. an elder tree.  
 Actia, a, f. g. called also Chamacten, and Ebulum, an herbe called wallwort.  
 Acteus, a, um, one of Athens.  
 Actia, orum, plaies made ones in. b. p. res.  
 Actias, iadis, one of Athens.  
 Actio, onis, f. g. betokeneth sometyne pronounciacion, sometyne an oracion written, sometime an action in the law, sometyne an history, sometime a defence, other while a recompence in wordes for a benefite receiued: as Gratiarum

actio, for thanks. generally it is taken for the  
actuell debt in euery thyng.  
Actio, the beary of an elder.  
Actioſus, a, um, buſy.  
Actiſianus, a kynge of Egypt, who expulſed Amas-  
ſus, and reigned there with great iuſtice.  
Actitatio, diſis, f. g. a debating of a caſe in the  
law, a pleadynge.  
Actiuus, determined by iudgement.  
Actio, aui, are, to praſtiſe, ſpecially in ciuile  
matters, to doe oſſen, to pleade a matter.  
Actiuus, a towne in Egypt, and an elbowe of  
land, lying into the ſea, where Auguſtus ouer-  
came Antonius and Cleopatra.  
Actius, looke actius.  
Actiuus, actiue.  
Actor, oris, m. g. the doer of the dede, alſo in  
the law the plaintiffe, compa. nant, or deman-  
dant alſo a player of enterludes, and a mannes  
favour or fauour, that hath the charge of his  
buſynesse.  
Actor, the name of a certayne noble man.  
Actoides, de, m. g. the ſonne of Actor.  
Actuala nomina, names whiche doe procede of  
act, as Rex a regendo, of gouernynge: Dux a  
ducendo, of leadyng.  
Actualis ſcientia, a ſcience that declareth thyngs  
ges by thei operation, of the whiche are three  
partes, moſtall, diſpenſatiue, and ciuile.  
Actuarii, auij, m. g. a ſubſtantiu, ſignifieth a  
ſtore of ſcribe, or any other that wryteth ſpe-  
cially.  
Actuarii, a, um, actiue.  
Actuarii nauis, or actuarium, rij, a row barge,  
or other lght ſhippe, whiche is rowed.  
Actuarii minuta, or actuariola, ſmall ſhippes  
or botes.  
Actuariolum, rioli, n. g. a littell bote or barge.  
Actuoſe, braggingly.  
Actuoſus, oſa, oſum, full of buſynesse, alwaie  
occupied, both actiue, and paſſiue.  
Actuoſus ignis, fyre that burneth alwaie.  
Actuoſa uita, an actiue or worldly life.  
Actus, a, um, perſourmed, alſo ariued, thruſt in,  
brought to, feared, diſpatched, dyuyn, vexed,  
toſſed, conſtrained.  
Acti tempeſtate, dyuyn by force of weither.  
Acti iucundi labores, a prouerbe, ſignifying,  
that the memozy of labours and trauailes paſ-  
ſed, is pleaſant.  
Actus multis caſibus, vexed and toſſed with  
many miſfortunes.  
Reiro actus, dyuyn backe.  
Mihi actus acta eſt, I am olde.  
Actum agere, to doe that whiche is all ready  
doen, to labour in vaine, or to do ouerthwartly  
Actum de me eſt, I am vndoyn.  
Actum eſt, the matter is paſt cure.  
Actum eſt mecum præclare, I am right well  
deſt withall.  
Actum habere, to allow that whiche a man

hath dooen.  
Actus, us, m. g. a dede, noble prouewſe, the part  
of a comedie or playe, the countenance and ge-  
ſture of the ſame players, a daies worke in til-  
lage, whiche was accompted at. 120. foote  
ſquare. Alſo the meſure of grounde, contey-  
nyng. 120. foote ſquare.  
Actus hominis, the partes of mannes life, al-  
ludynge to the actes of comedies.  
Actus rerum, the expedition or exployting of  
matters.  
Acta diurna, ſuche thynges as be doen and re-  
giſtered dailely.  
Actum, anone, without tariyng, by and by.  
Aculeatus, a, um, any thyng that pricketh. Alſo  
that greueth or troubleth the mynde.  
Aculeus, culei, m. g. a prycke or ſpynge. alſo a  
bitynge taunt, checke, or rebuke: and al thinges  
that doe prycke and greue the mynde, maie be  
called aculei.  
Aculei orationis, the affectiones and lively  
behemencie of an oration.  
Aculeus ſagitta, an arrow head.  
Aculeolus, leoli, m. g. a little prycke or ſpynge.  
Acumen, cūmuis, n. g. the ſharpenesse, edge, or  
point of any thyng. Alſo ſubtilite, wittneſſe,  
ſpyne iudgement, and ſometyme ſleyghtheſſe,  
crafty wylneſſe.  
Vbi eſt acumen tuum? Where is thy wittneſſe?  
Acumen ſaporis, ſharpenesse of taſt.  
Acumen ingenij, ſnelleſſe of wittneſſe.  
Acuminatus, a, um, that hath a ſharpe point or  
edge.  
Acumino, acūminas, aui, are, act. to ſharpen.  
Acuncula, a, a little needell.  
Acuo, acuis, acui, ere, act. to whette or make  
ſharpe. By tranſlation it ſignifieth to prycke  
foorth or ſtirre one to doe a thyng, to prouoke.  
Acuere ingenium, to quicken the wittneſſe.  
Acuere linguam, to make the tongue to pro-  
nounce perfectly.  
Acuere ſtilum, to wryte ſharply or curſedly.  
Acuere animos, to make ſierce or couragie  
oute.  
Acuere iuuentam ad bonas artes, to ſpyre  
youth to the ſtudy of good letters.  
Acuere induſtriam, to make moze diligent.  
Acupediū, pēdia, um, he that hath an apte or  
quicke foote to renne with all.  
Acupidoſes, imbrodourers.  
Acupingere, to imbroder.  
Acus, acris, neu. gen. chaſſe.  
Acus, us, ſemin. gen. a needell. Alſo chaſſe of  
cozne, an order in battayle, and a pinne, wher-  
with women doe trymme by their heeres.  
Remacu terigiſti, thou haſt hitte the nagle on  
the head.  
Acus, aci, maſc. gen. a ſpyſſe of the ſea, longe,  
ſmall and ſmoth: on the backe he hath a cor-  
lour betwene greene and blew, his beake is  
longe and ſharpe. in ſome countreys here it is  
called

called an hoznebeake. In the time of ſpaumynge,  
the bealy of this ſpyſſe openeth, and ſo the  
ſpaume iſſueth, and afterwarde the wounde is  
cloſed. This fiſhe is harde of digeſtion, but it  
is moſt, and of good iuice in an wholl body.  
Acuſtici, orum, m. g. they whiche doe heare  
all, and ſpeake nothing them ſelſe.  
Acute, quickly, ſubtilly, wittily.  
Acutulus, he that hath a prerty wytte.  
Acutulus, a, um, ſomewhat ſubtille.  
Acutus, a, um, ſharpe edged or pointed, ſubtil,  
witty: but in voyce it becometh hghly or ſnal,  
as a treble.  
Acute aures, eares quicke of hearyng.  
Acuti oculi, clere eies, quicke of ſpyght.  
Acuti cibi, ſharpe meates.  
Acutum ingenium, a quicke or ſubtil wittneſſe.  
Acutus morbus, a perſul diſeaſe.  
Acutum & triſte reſonare, to make a ſhyple  
and hydous noyſe.  
Acylon, an holly beary.  
Acyphanes, a citee in Cheſſaly, whiche is al-  
ſo called Pindus.  
Acyrologia, an vnproper kynde of ſpeakynge ei-  
ther in wordes or ſence.

**A**D, by hym ſelſe, or ioygned to an nothre  
word, ſignifieth, to, about, nere to,  
or at: as, Vado ad oppidum, I goe to  
the towne. Erat ad ripam fluminis arbor,  
There was at the riuer ſyde a tree.  
Sometyme it ſignifieth agaynſt: as, Ad il-  
lum mihi pugna eſt, Agaynſt him is my warre.  
Sometime it becometh in comparſon: ſome-  
tyme cauſe: as, Ad quid hoc feciſti? For  
what cauſe, or whereto dyddeſt thou this?  
Sometyme about: as, Ad duo millia homi-  
num occiſant, There be ſlaine about. 2000.  
men alſo after, as,  
Ad hæc, after this.  
Ad, is alſo ſometime taken for, Quantum ad.  
Vidi ſimul cum populo Romano forum, co-  
minumq; adornatum, ad ſpeciem magni-  
fico ornatu: ad ſenſum cogitationemq; as-  
cerbo et lugubri, I with the people of Rome  
beheld the places of iudgement and common  
aſſembly, as to the pleaſure of the eye, ſumptu-  
ouſly garniſhed: but as to reſpect of wittneſſe and  
imagination, lamentably and heuily decked.  
Ad annum, during an wholl yere, or for a  
yeres ſpace.  
Ad aſſem, to the bittermoſt peny.  
Ad breuiſſimum tempus, for a very ſhort time  
Ad cyathos ſtare, to awaite on the cyppe.  
Ad decem annos, ten yeres after.  
Necio quid interit, vtrum illuc nunc uenit  
am, an ad decem annos, I wote not what  
diuerſite, whether I come now, or ten yeres  
hereafter.

Ad decimum ſextum calendis, about the xvi.  
calendes.  
Ad dextram, ad ſiniſtram, on the right hande,  
on the left hande.  
Ad diem, at the day appointed.  
Ad deſiderium, for the deſyre they had.  
Inde cum acta boues quardam ad deſideri-  
um (uſit) reſictarum mugient, Than whan  
ſome of the neate, whiche were dyuyn awaie,  
for the deſyre they had of the other that remay-  
ned (as thei be to doe) dyd loow or belloow.  
Ad ducentos, about. 200.  
Ad extremū, ad poſtremum, at the laſt, final-  
ly, in concluſion. ſometyme at the laſt ende,  
contrary to Ab initio. Alſo in the hynder part.  
Ad exemplum, to the example or likeneſſe.  
Ad hoc exemplum nunquam amari, I neuer  
loued of that ſacion, or in that maner.  
Ad hæc mala, hoc mihi accidit, Beſides theſe  
diſpleaſures, this chaunted vnto me.  
Ad horam nonam in anchoris expectaui, I  
laie at anchor vntill. ix. of the clocke.  
Ad hunc modum, this waie, or in this maner,  
or after this ſort.  
Ad id tempus, at that time.  
Ad illam faciem, ita ut illa eſt, ut emerem ſibi  
mandauit mihi, He commaunded me to be for  
hym one, that had ſuche a face as the hath.  
Ad amuſſim, by rule or lyne. And by a meta-  
phore, exquiſitely, curioſely, with great di-  
ligence.  
Ad indices dicere, to pleade before iudges.  
Ad indicem, before a iudge.  
Eius teſtis ad indicem fidem informabit, His  
wytneſſe before a iudge, ſhall proue the truth.  
Ad limina, a poſter.  
Ad lucem, vntill daie lyght.  
Ad manum ſeruus, he that is clerke to one, or  
wryteth for hym.  
Ad manus uenire, to come to hand ſtrokes, to  
rope together.  
Ad me, with me.  
Commodum ad te dederam literas, cum ad  
me bene mane Dionyſius fuit, I had ſcarſely  
ſent my letters vnto the, whan Dionyſe was  
with me perly in the moynynge.  
Ad meridiem, vntill noone.  
Ad meridiem ſpectat, aut uergit, it lyeth to-  
warde the ſouth.  
Ad me domum, at home with me.  
Ad multam noſtem, late in the nyght.  
Ad nummum conuenit, it is the trow ſumme.  
Ad pedem, a prouerbe, which ſignifieth a  
greable, as it were, my ſhooc is meete for my  
foote. Accordyng to this prouerbe, is the ſen-  
ſence of Paulus Perimilius, who hearyng his  
wiſe Pappia, commended for hir beaute, and  
diuerſe other good qualittes, heid by his foote  
to them that preiſed hir, and aſked how thei li-  
ked his ſhooc. Thei ſaid it was a good ſhooc.  
Than ſaid Perimilius, ye dooe ſee, that it is a  
new

A ANTE D.

was thooe, and well made, but none of you  
doeth know, where it wyngeth me, and yet I  
doe seele it.  
Ad pedes, a lachay.  
Ad pedes desilio, I lpyght on my feete.  
Ad pileum uocare, to styge men to sedycion  
vpon trust of libertee or other commoditees.  
Ad quindecim talenta, about .xv. talentes.  
Ad raum poscere, to aske tyll one be hoarse.  
Ad rem facit, it maketh for the matter, or is  
conuenient, or it serueth for the purpose.  
Ad rem pertinet, it belongeth to the purpose.  
Ad rem suam sapere, to be wyse for his owne  
profite.  
Ad restem res redijt, the thyng is in dys-  
paye. Whiche prouerbe came of them that did  
hange them selues, because they had not so good  
fortune as they looked for, or that thynges hap-  
pened not accordyng vnto theyr expectation.  
Ad summum, at the most, or at the uttermost.  
Ad sapientiam huius nimis nugator fuit, in  
regarde of this mans wysedome, he was but a  
verie trifler.  
Ad tempus, in season. Sometime accordyng to  
the tyme, also for a tyme.  
Ad uerbum, woorde for woorde.  
Ad uiuum rescare, to touche it to the  
quicke. A prouerbe taken of paring of nappes,  
vntyll the bloudd doeth appere. Whiche sig-  
nifieth to touche a thyng neerer than neede re-  
quyryth.  
Ad unguem, exactly, absolutely, perfectly.  
Ad unum, not one left, at ones, vnto the last,  
euerychone.  
Ad unum idem sentiunt, they be all of one or  
pinion.  
Ad calendas gracas, signifieth neuer. for in  
olde tyme the Grekes had no calendes.  
Ad horam, at tyme appoynted.  
Ad exitum atatem, for Ad vltimum atatem,  
Ad hac, moztour.  
Ad hoc, furthermore.  
Ad liquidum, clerely, euidently, playnly.  
Ad manus, at hande, ready.  
Ad modum, as it were.  
Ad primus, chiefe of all.  
Ad urbem esse, to be in the citee.  
Ad eum respice, loke towards him.  
Ad memoriam aliquid notare, to note a thyng  
that it may be remembred.  
Ad perpendicularum exigere, to trie a thyng by  
the plumbeline.  
Ad meum sensum, to my iudgement.  
Ad cinerem ambusus, burned to ashes.  
Ad omnia inutile, profitable for nothyng.  
Ad bonitatem proficere, to waxe better and  
better.  
Ad digitos venire, to be copted on the fingers  
Ad febrem valer medicamen, the medicine is  
good agaynst the feuer.  
Valer ad caput, it is good for the head,

A ANTE D.

Ad fidem affirmare, to affirme certainly.  
Ad Apollinis, ad Moneta, ad Saturni, ad Lu-  
nonis, at Apollos temple. &c.  
Ad lapidis iactum peruenire, to come within  
a stones cast.  
Ad id, to that tyme.  
Ad irritum cadit spes, our hope cometh to  
naught, or we be disapoynted of that we looked  
for.  
Ad proportionem, accordyng to the propor-  
tion of the remnant.  
Ad tertias decoquere, to seeth a thyng to the  
thyrde part.  
Ad uotum, euen as we woulde wishe.  
Sunder ad lucernam, he studieth by candel light.  
Ad tua uerba reuixi, your woordes relieued  
me, or with your woordes I was relieued.  
Ada, x, the daughter of Hecatomnus, kynge of  
Laria, who being driven out of hir kyngdome  
by hir brother Phryxodus, was restored by  
great Alexander.  
Adad, or Adadus, the great god of the Assyrians,  
whom they interpretate to bee the sunne, the  
woorde signifieth one or onely.  
Adactio, onis, f. g. compulsion, or constreyn-  
ment.  
Adactus, a, um, compelled, put forth, forced,  
driven in.  
Ada, arum, a citee of Asia.  
Adei, Arabians nere to Begypt.  
Adaque, semblably, so muche, as muche.  
Adaque miser, so muche or euen as muche a  
wretch.  
Ad aquo, aui, are, to make playne or lyke, to ad-  
uaunce it selfe, that it may be lyke or equall to  
an other.  
Ad aquare urbem solo, to raise a citee to the  
earth.  
Ad aquauit cum uirtute fortunam, he was es-  
uall as fortunate as vertuous.  
Ad aquare aliquem sibi, to make one equall to  
him selfe.  
Adaro, aras, aui, are, act. to praise or value.  
Ad astuo, aui, are, to ouerflow or boyle ouer.  
Adaggero, aui, are, to gather, heape, or laie to-  
gyther.  
Adagia, adagia, f. g. an olde wyse, whiche had  
a chyld but late.  
Adagio, onis. idem quod adagium.  
Adagium, adagij, n. g. a prouerbe, or as I  
mought saie, an olde saied sawe.  
Adalligo, aui, are, act. to bynde to.  
Adam, the fyrst man that was created, and doeth  
signifie man, or redde earth, or a dweller.  
He lyued .930. yeres. In the Bible is mentio-  
on made but of thre sonnes and one daughter,  
that he begat, Cain, Abel, Seth, and Del-  
boza: whom Whilo calleth Roaba. And the  
same Whilo reherseth .xii. sonnes, and .viij.  
daughters borne after Seth.  
Adamantus, for Adamantinus, a, um, of or per-  
teynng to a diamonde: and by a metaphore,  
inui-  
cible.

A ANTE D.

inuisible.  
Adamantis, idis, fern. gen. an herbe that the  
enchanters doe vse.  
Adamantius, the surname of Didimus, the  
grammariar, whiche was afterwarde attribut-  
ed vnto Diogen.  
Adamas, antis, masc. gen. a diamonde, wherof  
bee diuerse kyndes: one is founde in India,  
and is lile, byght, hard, and so harde, that  
nothyng can breake it, except the bloud of a  
gote. In nother is founde in Arabia, whiche  
is lesse than the other, and of colour moze pale.  
Some be founde in Macedonia, and they haue  
moze the colour of yron made byght. other  
be founde in Ethiopia, and they be most darke  
in colour. And some be founde in Epyres, and  
their colour draweth toward the colour of aspe,  
but they are soft. The vertues of this stone are  
these, to resist poyson and witchcraft, it put-  
teth away feare, it caueth him that weareth it,  
so vanquyshe in contention, it helpeth them  
that be lunaticke or phreneticke. I haue proued,  
that a diamonde layd by a nede, the lode stone  
might not draw it by to hym.  
Adamastor, a ggant, whiche was of incredible  
greatnesse.  
Adamitæ, or Adamiani, were heretikes, whiche  
toke theyr begynnyng of a Picarde, who came  
into the lande of Bohemia, and saied, that he  
was the sonne of god, and named him selfe A-  
dam. And he commaunded al men and women  
to goe naked. And that who so curd despyed to  
company secretly with any woman, shoulde  
take hyr by the hande, and byng hyr to hym,  
and saie, that he feruently despyed hir compa-  
ny. And than woulde Adam saie: Goe togyther,  
and increase and multiply. This heresy was  
begunne the yere of our lorde .1412. in the  
tyme of Sigismundus the emperour. And men  
suppose, that it indureth yet, not onely in Bo-  
emia, but in other places also.  
Adamo, adamas, aui, are, act. to loue very wel,  
to desire feruently, and fortime to loue wantonly.  
Adani, two cities in Arabia.  
Adaperio, aperis, perui, ire, act. to sette open a  
thyng.  
Adaperilis, le, for apertum, open, or easy to be  
opened.  
Adapto, aui, are, to fytte to, to make fytte or  
euen with.  
Adaquatio, onis, f. g. wateryng of cattail.  
Adaquo, adaquas, aui, are, to water horse or cattail.  
also to water herbes or trees.  
Adarca, called also adarcha, adarces, adarcion,  
adarcos, and Calomochus, a salte some,  
whiche cometh of the rindes of canes or reedes  
growynge in fennes.  
Adarco, adares, ui, ere, to be dysc. A woode  
selborne vnto.  
Adasin, an olde gew, whiche hath lately pruned  
or had a lambe.

A ANTE D.

Adasso, olde wyters used for Adigo, to com-  
pell.  
Adaucto, aui, are, to increase or augment.  
Adauctus, a, um, augmented or increased.  
Adauctus, us, m. g. the increase or augmenta-  
tion.  
Adaugeo, auges, auxi, ere, act. idem quod  
adaucto.  
Adaugeo, auxi, ere, to increase, to grow big-  
ger or greater.  
Adaxint, for adagerint, lette therein compelle or  
constreigne.  
Adbibio, adbibis, adbibere, neu. to drynke.  
sometime to drynke muche. And by a meta-  
phore, for libibere, to receiue into the mind  
preceptes or counsailes.  
Adcessi, for accessi.  
Adcorporo, aui, are, to myngle or ioyne to, to  
to cleaue and ioyne to, that it is one body.  
Adcredo, credis, credidi, ere, idem quod credo.  
Adresco, eui, ere, to be added to.  
Addax, acis, m. g. a beast in Aethiopia, whiche hath  
crooked hornes.  
Addecer, for Decet, it becometh.  
Addesimo, decimas, aui, are, to take tenthes.  
Addenseo, ui, ere, to make thicke, or close to ge-  
ther, as when many bee assembled in a small  
roume.  
Addensio, aui, are, idem quod addenseo. also  
to make thicke, as lycour is made thicke.  
Addico, addicis, ixi, ere, act. to sell, or to ap-  
po. ne gooddes to be solde openly, to alienate a  
thyng from ones selfe, or from any other man:  
and permytte, graunte, and appoynt the same  
to some other persone, to saie, to allow, geue,  
or add it hym selfe to any thyng or persone,  
to appoynt, iudge, or depute. Also Addicere  
quempiam pro debito, is to deliuer the deb-  
tour to his credtours, to doe with hym what  
they lyst.  
Addicere ad iusiurandum, to force one to  
swaie.  
Addicere aues, was amonge the Tugurians,  
to appoynt or allow a thyng to be dooen.  
Addicere sanguinem alicuius, or Addicere  
morti, to appoynt one to dye, or to bee put to  
death.  
Addicere bona in publicum, to confiscate  
gooddes, or seale them as forsaite.  
Addictam precio habere fidem, to haue his  
credyte and trueth ready to be solde for money.  
Addicere corpus carissimæ cupiditau, to  
geue or abandone his body to most fylthy lust.  
Addicere in seruitutem, to iudge one to bee  
bonde.  
Addictus faris et alitibus, layd to bee deuour-  
ed of wyld beastes and foules.  
Addicere animum, to geue or apply his  
mynde.  
Addictio, onis, f. g. deliuerance of gooddes to  
the possession of an other.  
B ij Addic

Additus, he that is iudged, appointed, depnd  
red of bounden.  
Addictus, a, um, openly sold.  
Addisco, didici, ere, to learne, to learne well, to  
adde to in leaening.  
Additamentum, menti, n. g. a thyng added to,  
an augmentation.  
Additio, ónis, f. g. an addition.  
Additus, a, um, added of put to.  
Additus, is also used for an enemy.  
Nec Iucris addita iuno víque aberit, *For*  
*ther Iuno, enemy to the Troians, shall lache*  
*of be away.*  
Addiuino, uinas, aui, are, idem quod diuino.  
Addo, edi, are, to geue to one.  
Addo, addidi, ere, to ioyne of put to.  
Addebat hoc, he saied mozcour.  
Addere animum, to geue courage.  
Addere gradum, to make hym goe faster.  
Huc adde of adde quod, mozcour then this,  
furthermoze.  
Addere calcas alicui, to styre of pryche one for  
warde.  
Addere aliquem astris, to make one a god.  
Addere in nares, to put into the nose.  
Addere facta policius, to doe of accomplishe  
that whiche is promysed.  
Addere fidem, to conf rme.  
Addere finem, to make an ende.  
Adde operam, doe thy diligence.  
Addidit multum reipublice, he profited much  
the publike weale.  
Addito tempore, in proccesse of tyme.  
Addere alacritatem scribendi, to geue one a  
pleasure of comfyt to wyte.  
Addoceo, addoces, cui, ere, to teache muche.  
Addormio, iui, ire, to sleepe.  
Addormisco, misco, miui, ere, idem.  
Addua, a, a puer renng into the poole of meere  
called Larius.  
Addubanum, for Dubium, a woord out of vse.  
Addubitus, a, um, doubted of.  
Addubito, addubitas, aui, are, to doubt, of to  
be somewhat in doubt.  
Adduco, dúcis, úxi, ere, to byng to, of byng  
foorth, sometyne to draw of plucke together,  
to bende of draw vp, as a bowe, a spyng, of  
any other nngyn. also to moue of persuade.  
Adducere alicui ante oculos, to byng before  
ones eyes.  
Adduxit me in suam opinionem, he hath per-  
swaded me to agree to his mynde.  
Adducere in cognitionem, o geue knowlage,  
of make to know.  
Adducere ad concordiam, to bynge to ad-  
greement.  
Adducere ad consuetudinem, to bynge to a  
custome.  
Adducere in dubitationem, to byng one in  
doubt.  
Adducere in expectationem, to byng one

in hope, of cause hym to looke for a thyng.  
Adducere ad mucrones, to byng a matter in  
case to be tried by dent of wooorde.  
Adducere in metum, to byng one in feare.  
Adduxisti me in eam necessitatem, Thou  
hast brought me into suche a stragte.  
Adducere in negligentiam, to make one neg-  
ligent.  
Adducere in inuidiam, to make one enuied of  
hated.  
Adducere ad prandium, to byd to dyner.  
Adduci non possum ut credam, I can not be  
perswaded to beleue it.  
Adducere tradium alicuius rei, to make a man  
weary of any thyng.  
Adducere uultum ad tristitiam, to looke sadly.  
Adduci, to be meeued, of perswaded.  
Adductus, a, um, broughte, drawen together,  
shounke.  
Adducta frons, a frownyng forehead.  
Adducto constitit arcu, he stood with his  
bow bent.  
Adduces, pro addideris, a woorde out of vse.  
Adduplico, aui, are, to double any thyng.  
Adedo, ades, of adedis, edi, adesse, of adedere,  
to deuoure of consume.  
Adechaltus, a, t. g. a sincere persone, that neth-  
ther for merde nor dyede wyl doe agast iustice.  
Adelphi, bytherne, it is also the name of a comel  
die in Cerece.  
Adelus, a, um, vnccertayne, unknowen.  
Adempus ciuitatis, banishment.  
Adempus, a, um, taken awate.  
Lubico inuicem abempta equorum pernis-  
citas est, the horsemen coule make no speede  
for the slippernesse of the waie.  
Virilanus ademptus homo, a gelded man.  
Adenes, is, a disaite in the thyoce and mouth like  
little knuckles.  
Adeo, so much, mozcouer, surely, without doubt,  
sometyme it signifieth euen: as,  
Tute adeo iam eius verba audies, Euen now  
your self shal heare him speke by and by. Som-  
etyne it is used for Etiam, and addeth a bech-  
meny: as, Intra moenia, atq adeo in senatu  
videtis, You see him in the cite, and that moze  
is, in the senate. Sometyne for Certe: as,  
Nihil hercle, ausi adeo bidui est auricul  
hæc sollicitudo, Nothyng in good sayth, of  
crewly if he be, the sorow is but for two of thys  
daies. Sometime for Valde, of multum: as,  
Is adeo dissimili studio est, He is of farre bus-  
like disposition. Sometime for Etiam, without  
behemeny: as, Atque adeo longum est non  
illum expectare, And moze ouer, it woulde be  
very longe for vs to tary and looke for him.  
Sometime Adeo non, for tantum abest: as,  
Vne filium quidem desuper pendens arx  
near rumpere, adeo fugere non queat, That  
he coule not so muche as breake the threde of  
the spyder, hangng ouer him, with the lesse ste-  
awate

awate, sometyne for Eo, as, Adeo res rediit,  
The matter came to this poynte: Sometyne  
it hath no propre signification, but doth either  
fulfil of adorne a sentence.  
Adeo, iui, ire, act. to go of come to, to demande,  
to attempte, to make assaute, to set upon of  
encounter.  
Adi huc, come hither.  
Adire aliquem, siquid velit, to go to a man,  
and enquire, whether he will haue anye thing.  
Adire contra, to go to meet.  
Adi actutum ad fores, goo quicklye to the  
dooze.  
Adire in ius de re aliqua, to go before a iudge  
for any matter.  
Nunc prior addito tu: Howe do thou set upon  
hym fyrst.  
Adire omnem fortunam, to proue and ad-  
uenture all chaunce, good or euill.  
Adire rem publicam, to take in hande the go-  
uernance of the publike weale.  
Adire aliquem blandis verbis, to talke gent-  
illy with a man.  
Adi te heri de filia, I cam yesterday to talke  
with the, concernng thy daughter.  
Adire discrimen, to put hym selfe in perill.  
Adire hareditatem, to enter into his inheri-  
taunce.  
Adire inimicitias, to enter into displeasure,  
of enmitie.  
Adire ad passionem, To come to a poynte  
concernng the bargaine.  
Adire periculum, to take a daungerous thing  
in hande.  
Adeor, the passue of Adeo.  
Adeousque, untill that.  
Adeps, adipis, ma. & farm. gen. the fatte of all  
thing.  
Adipes tennare, to make leane.  
Adepio, ónis, f. g. obteynng of gettng.  
Adeptus, a, um, obteined, gotten, of founde.  
Rerum adeptus est, he hath obteined the do-  
minion.  
Adequito, aui, are, neu. to ryde by of nere to.  
Ader, a place by Bethleem, where aungelles did  
spyng at the byrthe of Chyste, and Jacob kepte  
there his shepe.  
Adequum, come hither.  
Adeporus, a, um, one that is subiect to no man,  
of a boke that beareth no mans name of title.  
Adepoa fama, a rumoure speade wythout  
any certaine authoure.  
Adepoa, gooddes taken to the kynges vse,  
bytause no man clappeth theym.  
Adefurio, efuris, iui, ire, n. to be verape hygre.  
Adefus, a, um, deuoured, of by a metaphorse, co-  
sumed and wasted.  
Adefa pecunia, money spent in yrottonse bas-  
kettyng.  
Adfabrum, well wrought.  
Adfremo, adfremis, fremui, ere, neu. to groyne

of murmur at a thyng, as men dooe, whē they  
heare that displeaseth theym.  
Adfringo, égi, ere, act. to breake as one doeth  
a pot of other thyng agaynst a stone or walle.  
Adgemo, adgemis, gemui, ere, neu. to wayle  
of lament.  
Adgrego, adgregas, aui, are, loke Aggrego.  
Adgretus, for Aggretus.  
Adgretus fari, aboute to speake.  
Adhabito, adhabitas, aui, are, neu. to dwelle by.  
Adhæreo, hæres, hæsi, rere, n. to leaue faste,  
to styre to, to sitte sure, to ioyne to, to holde of  
to take to any thyng.  
Adhærere lateri, to bee next to a man eithre  
in goyng of stytyng.  
Adhæsi mihi ad infimum ventrem fames, I  
was inuicellously an hungred.  
Adhæresco, hæsi, tere, idem quod Adhæreo.  
Adhærescet iustitiæ & honestati, He wille  
cleaue of sticke vnto iustice and honestie.  
Adhæse. Neque adhæse locus est, he muna-  
bled not, but spake out.  
Adhæso, ónis, f. g. adhærentia, a, f. g. adha-  
sus, us, m. g. a stickng, cleaupng, of fastng  
to a thyng.  
Adhæsus, a, um, cleaued to.  
Adhalo, halas, aui, are, to blowe of breathe vpon  
a thyng.  
Adhamo, hânas, aui, are, to bynde to, to tie of  
grapple, of rather ( by the woordes of Cicero )  
Adhamare honores, Moutb signifie, to aspyre  
to honours, by a metaphorse taken of angling.  
Adhibeo, adhibes, hibui, ere, act. to moue of  
put to, to applye, to admytte of calle to, to take  
to, to ioyne of adde to, to call vpon to thewe:  
and oftentimes it is expounded by this woerde  
Vtor, to vse of exercise.  
Adhibere animû, to take heed what is spokē.  
Adhibere aures, to hearken diligently, to geue  
an eare.  
Adhibere in consilium aliquem, to consult of  
take counsaile with one.  
Adhibere parsimoniam, to spare.  
Adhibere testes, to take witnesse in a matter.  
Adhibere vim, to dooe a thyng by violence,  
to inforce.  
Celeritatem adhibere, to make haste, of to vse  
diligence.  
Cane aliquem adhibere, to bid one to sup-  
per, whiche is inferiour to him.  
Delectum adhibere, to put a difference, to dis-  
cerne betwene thynges, whiche is the better.  
Religionem adhibere, to make conscience of  
a thyng.  
Adhiberi capta est ad ornamentum etiâ cor-  
poris, it began to be applied also to the frethe  
apparentyng of the body.  
Adhibere ad deliberationes principes ciuita-  
tis, to call of admytte to his consultations the  
chiefe men of the cite.  
Ad partus adhibetur Iuno Lucina, in tyme of  
B iiii women

womens traiaile Juno Lucina is called vpon.  
 Arbitrum adhibere, to calle of take one for  
 an arbitrou.  
 Adhibere artem, to vse arte of counnyng.  
 Adhibere auctoritatem ad aliquid agendum,  
 to haue of bypnyng with hym auctoritee of maies-  
 tee to the dooing of a thyng.  
 Calcaria equo adhibere, to thurst the spurs  
 to the horse: and by a metaphoz, to styrre of  
 prycke forwarde. Wherevnto Adhibere fre-  
 nos, to holde backe of restricte, is contrary.  
 Adhibere cautionem, to bee ware and take  
 good hede, to be poudent and circumspect.  
 Adhibere deum, to calle to god for helpe.  
 Adhibere doctrinam, to adde lernynge of  
 knowlage to a thyng or persone.  
 Tantum adhibere in te diligentia, so muche dis-  
 ligence imploye vpon your selfe.  
 Ne quis dolus adhibeatur, that no discreete  
 bee vfed.  
 Adhibere fidem alicui, to belceue of geue cre-  
 dence to one.  
 Adhibere fidem in amicorum periculis, to  
 shewe hym selfe faithfull and trusty, whan his  
 frende is in daunger.  
 Adhibere lumē rebus, to make matters playn  
 and easy to vnderstande.  
 Vt omnes adhibeam machinas, that I maye  
 vse all the meanes that maie be.  
 Adhibere misericordiam, to shewe mercy.  
 Adhibere te in consiliū, vse thy own counsel.  
 Adhibere necessitatem, to contraigne.  
 Adhibere preces deo, to praye to god.  
 Adhibere remedium vulncri, to lay a plaister  
 to a wound.  
 Adhibenda est quādam reuerentia aduersus  
 homines, There muste be a certayne reuerēce  
 vfed towardes men.  
 Sic se adhibere, to behaue hym selfe after such  
 the sorte.  
 Adhibere manus, to put his hand to a thyng.  
 Adhibere solatium, to comforte.  
 Adhibere studium ad aliquid, to imploye his  
 study vpon a thyng.  
 Adhibere supplicium, to punyssh.  
 Adhibere deū testem, to take god to witness.  
 Huc adhibere vultus, tourne thy face to me, loke  
 vpon me.  
 Adhinnio, hinnis, iui, ire, n. to nre as an horse  
 dooeth after a mare. Cicero, by a metaphoze,  
 maketh it to signifie, to reioyce, of wantonly  
 to despye.  
 Adhorresco, horrui, ere, to feare greatly.  
 Adhortator, oris, m. g. he that exhorteth of coun-  
 saileth.  
 Adhortatio, oris, f. g. an exhortation.  
 Adhortor, atus sum, ari, to exhort of counsaile,  
 to styrre, to prouoke, of perswade to the dooing  
 of a thyng.  
 Adhuc, yet, hitherto.  
 Adhuc locorum, for adhuc,

Ego pro te, sicut adhuc feci, supplicabo, I  
 will make supplication for the, as I haue done  
 hitherto.  
 Est adhuc alia in respondendo figura, there  
 is furthermore an other figure in answerynge.  
 Adhuc tranquilla res est, yet the matter is in  
 good quiete.  
 Adiabara, a people of Ethiopia.  
 Adiabene, a country beyonde Armenia.  
 Adiaceo, adiacies, iacui, ere, n. to lye by or nere  
 to, to bounde or border vpon, to be adiacent.  
 Adianoeta, orum, neu. g. misteries, thynges se-  
 crete, and hid in wordes.  
 Adianum, ti, neu. g. an herbe growynge about  
 springes of water, hauinge small leaues like a  
 Foxgander, called of apothecaries capillus ve-  
 neris, and groweth not in England, although  
 come take it for maiden heare, it may be called  
 Venus heare of Colonder maiden heare, and  
 is in a meane temper betwene hote and colde,  
 other name it to be well ferne.  
 Adiaphoria, æ, indifferentie, wherein is no pre-  
 ferment of one thyng before an other.  
 Adiaphoron, indifferent.  
 Adides, thozte battes of a cubite & a halfe longe,  
 hauynge piches of iron in them, and were tyed  
 to a lyne, that whanne they were throwne, he  
 that did cast them, might plucke them againe  
 to hym: hurelbattes.  
 Adiectio, oris, f. g. and Adiectus, us, ma. g.  
 an addyng of castyng to.  
 Adiectus, a, um, added of cast to.  
 Adigo, adigis, egi, ere, act. to procure of styte,  
 to bynde by othe of promise, to bypnyng of dyue  
 to, to fasten of ioyne to, sometime to compell  
 of dyue one to do a thyng, to dyue in, as a  
 wedge of pinne, of nagle, of other like thyng.  
 Si in arborem clauus ferreus adigatur: If  
 the iron pinne be dyuen into the tree.  
 Adigere ensem in pectus, to thurst a sword  
 to ones herte.  
 Adiges me ad insaniam, thou wylte make me  
 madde.  
 Adigere ad arbitrum, to contraigne a man to  
 come and pleade before the arbitrou.  
 Adigere sacramento, iureiurando, or ad ius-  
 iurandum, to force one to sweare after a pre-  
 scribed and appoynted fasion.  
 Adigere pecus, to dyue cattell.  
 Adiciales, or Adipales carna, the fraters of the  
 pagane priestes in olde time.  
 Adicio, adicis, icci, ere, act. to cast to, to adde  
 of put to, to increase.  
 Adicere album calculū, to appoyne a thyng.  
 Adicere animum, to sette his mynde of loue  
 on one, to caste fauour to one.  
 Adicere oculum hereditati. Plane videbant  
 adiectum esse oculum hereditati, They saw  
 plainely, that he was despyous to obteyne the  
 inheritance.  
 Adiciendum nouo consilio, he began to cast

cast of imagine in his mynde a new denise of  
 counsaile.  
 Adiciatur celeritati sic, by thys meanes it wyl  
 be doone the sooner.  
 Adicere auctoritatem, to adde auctoritee to  
 a thyng, of to make it moze esteemed.  
 Tercentum adiciunt, thre hundred agreed.  
 Adicere expectationem, to make one looke  
 moze for a thyng.  
 Si modus adiceretur, if moderacion of meas-  
 sure were kepte.  
 Adicere oculos in aliquem, to loke vpon one.  
 Adicere oculorum imprudentiam, to looke  
 on a thyng vnware, of by chaunce.  
 Adicere vires, to make stronger.  
 Adicere aliquid potioni, to suffre one to  
 bynke a littell moze.  
 Adicere intus, to cast of poure in.  
 Adimandus, the brother of Plato.  
 Adimo, adimis, emi, ere, act. to take awaie  
 of dimynish.  
 Adimere animam alicui, to slea one.  
 Adimere ius, to prohibite.  
 Adimere suum alteri, to take an other mans  
 goodes from hym.  
 Adimere vestem, to pull of his garment.  
 Adimere ciuitatem, to banyshe of epoulls  
 one out of the citee.  
 Adimere curam alicui, to put one out of care.  
 Adimere aliquem luto, to deliuer one from  
 death, of to saue ones lyfe.  
 Adimere nomen virgineum, to defloure a  
 virgin of mayden.  
 Adimere vocem alicui, to make one that he  
 can not speake, of to take ones speeche fro hym.  
 Adimere metum, to put out ones feare.  
 Adimere lumen, to put out ones lyght.  
 Adimpleo, implēs, eui, ere, act. to supply.  
 Adimplere oculorum vicem, to bee in stede  
 of eyes.  
 Adindo, indis, indidi, ere, act. to put in.  
 Adineo, iui, ire, as Calpurne saith, is ad put in  
 of nere to. but the place that he citeth of Lolus  
 mella hath nothyng so.  
 Adinstar, like to.  
 Adinuenio, inuenis, eni, ire, act. to inuent a  
 thyng subtilly.  
 Adinuentum, ti, n. g. an inuention.  
 Adipales, looke adiciales.  
 Adipalis, pale, om. g. fatte: and by a metaphoze,  
 grosse, barbarouse, of rude.  
 Adipatum, ti, neu. gen. fatte meate.  
 Adiparus, a, um, larded, basted.  
 Adipiscor, pisceris, eptus sum, sci, dep. to gette  
 of obteyn, toged with a persone, it signifieth  
 to ouer take.  
 Adipisci senectutem, to come to age.  
 Adipisci gloriam, diuicias, laudem, sapien-  
 tiam, to archieue of gette glosse, riches, prayse,  
 wyledome.  
 Adipisci palmā, to obtayne of get the victory.

Medio itinere eum adeptus sum, I ouertoke  
 hym in the middes of his iourney.  
 Adiposus, tpyche.  
 Adipateon, a kynd of thozne, called also Ery-  
 siceprum, Dipfacon, and Diacheton.  
 Adipon, a bynke that quenchereth the thirst.  
 Adipos, called commonly Rigolia, a sweete  
 roote called licorice, also a certain date tree  
 growynge in Egypt: the fruite wherof hath no  
 stone. Plinius calleth it Myrobalanum.  
 Aditculus, li, m. g. a littell entrie.  
 Aditio, oris, f. g. an access of repaite.  
 Quid ubi hanc aditio est? why comest thou to  
 this woman?  
 Adito, aditas, aui, are, neu. to go to.  
 Aditus, adita, um, gone to.  
 Aditus, aditus, mas. gen. access, comynge to, of  
 entrie, a way to passe of go in.  
 Aditum littoris illi ademerunt, they prohibi-  
 ted of letteth hym to lande.  
 Aditus ei praelus est, the way of passage is  
 stoppe of closed againste hym.  
 Dare alicui aditum ad cælum, to bypnyge one  
 to heauen.  
 Aditus omnes firmare, to fortifie all places  
 where enemies maie enter.  
 Aditum habere, to haue access of entrance.  
 Aditum illum prohibet, he will not lette hym  
 come in.  
 Aditum sibi reperire, to find a way to enter.  
 Rumpere aditum, to bryake in.  
 Tentare aditum, to assaie to enter.  
 Aditus ad honorem, by a metaphoze, a waie  
 of meane to attaine to honour.  
 Aditus obstructus est, the waie is stopped.  
 Aditum iacere ad aliquid, to begyn to make  
 awaie of meane to a thyng.  
 Adiudico, iudicas, aui, are, act. to iudge, and by  
 a metaphoze, to attribute any thyng to a man.  
 Adiudicare in seruitutem, to iudge one to bond-  
 dage, of to be a seruaut.  
 Adiudicauit mihi salutem orbis terrarum, he  
 attributed to me the sauegarde of the worlde.  
 Adiugo, adiugas, aui, are, act. to poke of ioyne  
 to.  
 Adiugare vitem, to faste the vine to the raille.  
 Adiumentum, ti, n. g. helpe.  
 Adiungo, iunxi, ere, act. to ioyne to, adde of  
 geue to, to set to a thyng, to take to, to applie,  
 to winne of obtayne, to knytte, couple, of asso-  
 ciate in frendshipp, of otherwyle. Errat longe,  
 mea quidem sententia, qui imperium credat  
 grauius esse aut stabilius, vi quod sit, quam id  
 quod amicitia adiungitur, He is foule decei-  
 ued, in myne opinion, that thinketh, that rule  
 to be moze fytte and stable, whiche is gotten  
 by violence, than that whiche is obteyned by  
 frendshipp.  
 Hic dies me valde Crasso adiunxit, This day  
 hath reconciled me to Crassus, and made me  
 his beate frende.



Adiungere se ad aliquem, to enter familiaritie with a man.  
 Adiungere animum ad aliquid, to applye his mynde to any thyng.  
 Animum ad aliquod studium adiungere, to set the mynde on some thyng, that one hath a facultie to.  
 Adiungere sibi auxilium, to gette hym ayde or succour.  
 Adiungere sibi aliquem beneficio, to make one his frende by some good tourne.  
 Adiungere sibi beneuolentiam hominum, to winne or obtayne the fauour of men.  
 Adiungere se ad causam alicuius, to take parte with a man, or fauour his cause.  
 Adiungere fidem alicui rei, to beleue a thing.  
 Adiungere ciuitatem aliquam in societatem, to make aliance with a citie.  
 Me ad eius rationes adiungo, I take his consaile and aduise in all that I dooe.  
 Adiungere sibi socium, to take to hym a companion, or to associate hym with one.  
 Adiunctio, ónis, f. g. a ioyninge to, or addition, a knyttynge of couplyng together in frendshipp.  
 Adiunctio, óris, mas. g. one that addeth or ioynteth to.  
 Adiunctus, a, um, ioynd or added.  
 Adiuncti, confederate or alied together by othe.  
 Adiunctio, ónis, f. g. a coniuryng.  
 Adiurgium, debate, variance.  
 Adiurgo, aui, are, to rebuke.  
 Adiuro, iuras, aui, are, act. to sweare earnestly, to denye with an othe, to censure, to require or enforce an other man to sweare.  
 Adiuto, iutas, aui, are, act. to helpe.  
 Adiutor, deponent. idem quod adiuto.  
 Adiutor, the passiu.  
 Adiutor, óris, m. g. adiutrix, tris, f. g. an helper.  
 Adiutorem alicui venire, to come to helpe one.  
 Eius honori semper adiutor fuit, he dyd alwaies further his honour.  
 Adiutorem se profectur ad eam rem, he promysed his helpe in that matter.  
 Adiutorium, torij, n. g. helpe.  
 Adiutus, iuta, um, holpen.  
 Adiuvamen, uáminis, n. g. helpe.  
 Adiuvare, adiuvare, iáui, are, act. to helpe, to aide, to succour, to fauour, to further, to doe good to.  
 Adiuvare facultates alicuius, to augment a mans substance, or make hym rycher.  
 Fortes fortuna adiuvat, fortune fauoureth bolde aduenturers.  
 Adiuvare ignem, to amende the fyre, & make it bourn.  
 Adiuvare auiditatem ad cibos, to make one haue a stomache to his meate.  
 Adiuvare formam cura, to set forth fauour with curious trymmyng.  
 Adiumento esse alicui, to helpe one.  
 Adlaboro, bóras, aui, are, neu. to labour dilygently,

Adlino, adlinis, lini, liui, léui, ere, act. to anoynt or rubbe with any thyng liquide.  
 Adlubesco, lubui, scere, neu. to please or content one.  
 Adluceo, xi, ére, looke Alluceo.  
 Admando, aui, are, to sende to, to delpuey any thyng to one to bying to an other.  
 Admete, tes, Decanus and Cethis daughter.  
 Admeti nania, a prouerbe, whiche signifyeth an heuy or sorowfull songe, or a lamentable complaint.  
 Admetior, tiris, énsus sum, iri, dep. to measure.  
 Admetus, was hynde of a people called Pherece, vnto whom Apollo, beynge exiled out of heaue by Iupiter, came for relese, and hepte his catte, and by his craft caused euery cowe to bying forth. It calues, whiche thyng Admetus thankfully takynge, entertained him honourably. That beynge well considered of Apollo, he obtained of the deities, called Parca, that whan the date of the dethe of Admetus shoulde be wounde vpon their spindels, if he coulde fynde any other, that woulde wyllynge dye for hym, he hym selfe shoulde escape deathe at that tyme. Whan the date was come, that Admetus shoulde finishe his lyfe, all men and women, yea father & mother, refused to dye: only Alceste his wife preferred the lyfe of hir husbände before hir owne, who beynge dead, there was in the palaice of Admetus, continual waylyng and heynesse, vntill Proserpina, moued with compassion, sent Alceste agayn oute of helle vnto hir husband. Of this fable came the prouerbe, Admeti nania.  
 Adminiculatus, a, um, thoyed, staid, vnderfet, or propped vp.  
 Adminiculo, niculas, aui, are, & Adminiculor, áris, to aide or succour.  
 Adminiculum, niculi, n. g. proppet is a thoye, a prop, or other lyke, wherewith ruynoue houses, trees, or other thynges bee thoyed, vnderfett, and helde vp, and by a metaphore, ayde, or supportacion.  
 Adminicula vitæ, all thynges necessary to the lyfe of man.  
 Administer, istri, masc. gen. a seruant, a minister, a trustie man or interpretour, a steward of household.  
 Administratio, ónis, f. g. the exploitynge or doyng of a thyng, seruite.  
 Administratiuus, a, um, of or pertynyng to the administration or exploitynge of matters.  
 Administrator, óris, m. g. he that ministrereth or exploiteth.  
 Administrator belli, a fourcayne capitayne of warres.  
 Administro, aui, are, act. to doo seruite, to exploitte, to fournysh, to geue, to minister to, to rule, to gouerne.  
 Administrare rem publicam, to gouerne the common weale,

Admi-

Administrare prouinciam, to rule a prouince.  
 Administrare negotium, to exployte a matter.  
 Administrare pocula, to attend vpon a mans nes cuppe.  
 Admirabilis, áis, f. g. idem quod Admiratio.  
 Admirabilis, le, Admirandus, a, um, meruailous, to be wondred at.  
 Admirabiliter, wonderfully, maruailously, excellently, passyngly well, honourably.  
 Nos Asia accepit admirabiliter, The countrey of Asia receiued vs honourably.  
 Admirabundus, a, um, he that dothe wounder, or meruaile at a thyng.  
 Admirandus, a, um, meruailous, to be wondred at.  
 Admiratio, ónis, f. g. a wonderynge, or meruailous.  
 Admiratióne affici, to be meruailled at, or honoured.  
 Admiratiónes efficere in aliquibus, to make men wondre at.  
 Admirationem habere, to haue any thyng in it, that maie be wondred at.  
 Admirator, óris, mas. g. a meruailer, or one that doth greatly esteeme a thyng, or persone.  
 Admiror, áus sum, ári, to wonder, to meruaile at, to honour or reuerence, to esteeme greatly, to be in loue with, to haue in high regarde.  
 Admiratus sum de illo, I had greates meruaile of hym.  
 Admirari aliquem ex ore alterius, to esteeme one greatly, for the commendacion and repute of another man.  
 Admiscere, miscet, miscui, ére, act. to mingle, or mixe one thyng with an other.  
 Admiscere se alicui negotio, to entremidle in a matter.  
 Admissus, s, irij, m. g. a nowne of the participle admissus as, admisiarius equus, a stal on horse. It is also a man outragiously geuen to the fleshly luste of the body.  
 Admissio, ónis, f. g. gene. n. g. hnesse about a prince, as admitted to bee of his pryue counsaile, or pryue chambze. It also signifyeth the acte of puttyng the male to the female, or contrarywise.  
 Admisionales, others of the chambze.  
 Admissum, s, n. g. signifieth a thyng committed or doone.  
 Admissura, s, ir, f. g. the acte of tyme whan bestes do there bynd in generacion, reasonynge of a cowe, and couerynge of a mare.  
 Admisit, an aduerbe signifyng one mixt with an other.  
 Admisio, ónis, f. g. a minglyng or mixture.  
 Admisura, re, idem.  
 Admisus, a, um, put vnto a thyng, or mingled with it.  
 Admitro, mitris, mis, ere, act. to admitte, to put so, to bying in, to suffer, to susteine, to let into a place, also to offende,

Quid tandem admissi in te? what haue I offended the?  
 Admittere diem, to open the windowe that the light maie come in.  
 Admittere equum, to put the spures to the horse, and let hym renne.  
 Cum se deuoueret, & equo admissio in mediam aciem Latinorum iruebat, whan he had made his bowe, he toke his horse with the spures, and rushed forth into the middes of the hoste of the latines.  
 Confidius equo admissio ad eum accurrat, Considius, thrusting the spures to his horse ranne agaynst hym.  
 Admittere marem feminæ, to put the male to the female.  
 Admittere noxam, to do an offence.  
 Admittere sumptum, to doo greates coste.  
 Saluati ueniebant, admissus est nemo, They came to salute hym, but none was let in.  
 Admitti per regulas, to be let in by the rulle of the house.  
 Per quam admittimur in animum iudicis, Wherby we be in fauour with the iudge, or haue hym fauourable towards vs.  
 Admittere aliquem arcanis, to make one partiake to our secretes.  
 Admittere consilium auribus, to heare aduise or counsaile.  
 Sed tu quod cauere possis, stultum est admittere, but it were beate foolshynes to suffer that to be doone, whiche thou maist let.  
 Admittere aues, amonge the augurians, was to approue a thyng.  
 Admittere fidem, to beleue.  
 Admittere iocos, to take bourdynge.  
 Admittere solem, to let the sonne shyne vpon a thyng.  
 Admitto, is sometyme used to graffe.  
 Admodular, admódular, áus sum, ári, idem quod modular.  
 Admodum, verae multe, somewhat, reasonabily. Sometyme it is used for Etiam, yea.  
 Admodum nihil, nothyng at all.  
 Admatio, iui, ire, to besiege.  
 Admolior, iris, itus sum, iri, to put of moke to, to rhythe, to moue the or put one in remembrance, to dooe, to witte, to aduertise, to rebuke, to shew one of his faute, to aduise.  
 Admonere aliquem ad aurem, to admonishe one in his eare.  
 Admonere flagello, to whip or bynde forth.  
 Locus ipse me admonet, the place it selfe putteth me in remembrance thereof.  
 Illud te admonium volo, This thyng I woulde well you shoulde knowe.  
 Admonitor, óris, m. g. one that counsaileth or putteth in mynde.  
 Admonitum, ti, neu. g. aduertisement, a counsaile, an aduertisement, an instruction.

Admo-

Admonitus, mōnita, um, warned, admonished,  
put in mynd, put in remembrance.  
Admonitus, us, ma. g. admonitio, onis, f. g.  
a warnyng of admonicion.  
Admonitio morbi, the grudgyng of a disease  
of synnelle that is paste, whiche is commonly  
called, Reliquia morbi.  
Admordeo, admōrdi, dēre, act. to byte foz, to  
gnawe, and by a metaphoze, to endamage of  
hurt a man, to wryste somewhat from hym.  
Admorfus, a, um, bitten, gnawen.  
Admoueo, admoues, ui, ēre, act. to moue of  
putte to, to sette of byng to.  
Ad vrbem admouere exercitum, to leade, of  
byng an armye to the cite.  
Admouere aures, to herken.  
Admouere blanditias, to flatter, of speake  
fayre.  
Admouere calcar equo, to spurre the hōse:  
and by a metaphoze to prouoke of styre foz  
warde.  
Admouere stimulos, idem.  
Admouere occasionem, to geue an occasion.  
Admouere fabricas, to assaye by craftye meas-  
nes.  
Admouere faces doloris, to kende greute  
ocasion of sorowe.  
Admouere terrorem, to put in feare.  
Admouere manum nocentibus, to punyssh  
wicked persones.  
Admotus, a, um, moued, of put to.  
Admotus, us, ma. g. and Admotio, onis, f. g.  
a mouyng, of puttynge to.  
Admagio, iui, ire, neu. to loowe of belloowe to.  
Admurmuratio, onis, f. g. a lōte noyse of a cō-  
pange of men, shewyng a consente to a thyng  
spoken of dooen.  
Admurmuro, aui, āre, neu. is prōpely, where  
men at that thyng, whiche is done of spoken,  
do murmure, blamyng, of repprouyng the thing.  
sometyme it significth in the good parte, to  
alowre secretly.  
Admutilo, mūtulas, aui, āre, act. to torment of  
beate veraye foz.  
Adnascor, nāsceris, ātus sum, āsci, dep. to growe  
superfluously, as gumme dothe on trees.  
Adnato, adnatus, aui, āre, neu. to swimme to a  
place.  
Adnauigo, nāuigas, aui, āre, n. loke Annauigo.  
Adnecto, adnēxi, of nēxui, ere, act. to knytte a  
thyng.  
Adnectio, onis, f. g. a knyttynge, of fastnyng to  
of a thyng.  
Adnisto, nixi, nictere, neu. to wincke on one.  
Adnitor, niteris, nixus sum, niti, dep. to leane  
to a thyng, to endeouore, to geue diligence,  
and sometime to helpe.  
Adniti omni opera, to endeouore with all dis-  
ligence.  
Adnixus, vel, Adnixus, a, um, leanyng, cleas-  
yng, of ioyng fast to a thyng.

Adno, aui, āre, neu. to swimme to.  
Adnotatio, onis, f. g. a titlyng, of thōte no-  
tyng of that we reade, of heare.  
Adnoto, adnotas, aui, āre, act. loke Annoto.  
Adnubilo, nūbilas, aui, āre, act. to make clowdie.  
Adnumero, nūmeras, aui, āre, act. to adde to,  
to numbre to.  
Adnutrio, nūtris, iui, ire, act. to nouryssh by of  
nyghe to an other thyng.  
Adobruo, obruui, ere, act. to couer with yearth  
of other thyng.  
Adolabilis, le, without grece of sorowe.  
Adoleo, adoles, olui, & olēui, ēre, adultum, to  
begynne to growe, to dooe sacrifice with ins-  
fence of other fumes, to burne, to burne swete  
thynges.  
Adolescens, entis, om. g. a young man, whiche is  
yet growyng vnto. xxi. yeres.  
Adolescentia, a, f. g. is the age betwene chyld-  
hode and mans age, whiche is betwene. 14.  
and. 21.  
Adolescentior, āris, ātus sum, āri, dep. to be  
wanton of full of youthe, to playe the yonger.  
Adolescentula, a, f. g. a yong woman, a yong  
damosell.  
Adolescentulus, li, ma. g. a ladde.  
Adolescenturio, iui, ire, to playe the boye.  
Adoleschos, a, bābilar, a chatter, a iolye talker.  
Adolesco, lēui, ere, neu. to growe, to encrease in  
age, prōpely spoken of men, but applyed also  
to beastes, trees, herbes, and all other thynges.  
Adolescere in tria cubita triennio, to growe  
to the height of. iiii. cubites in thye yeres.  
Adolescentratio, reason warch ripe.  
Adolescent opes, riches increace.  
Adolescebatlex, the lawe beganne to bee of  
more force.  
Adolescere in sacrificiis, to burne.  
Adolescens moribus, light and unconstant  
of behaviour.  
Adonai, the name of god amonge the Jewes,  
whiche significth, our lord.  
Adonia, festiuali dapes, whiche were kept in  
the honour of Adon's, the derling of Venus.  
Adonis, the name of a childe, whiche was son  
of Lynare kynge of Lynces, whome Venus  
had for h. r. derlyng, whiche was slayne with  
a boze. whome the poetes feigned, that Ven-  
nus turned into a purple floure: some say in-  
to a rose.  
Adonidis horri, gardains foz a littell tyme  
pleasant, whiche shortly decaye. A pōuerbe  
spoken of thynges that floureyshe but a lye-  
tle while.  
Adonismus, mi. m. g. the lamentyng of Adonis.  
Adoperio, adoperis, perui, ire, act. to couer of  
hyde.  
Adopinor, atus sum, idem quod opinor.  
Adoptatissimus, deary gladly desired.  
Adoptatius, the son of one that is adopted, of  
the person whiche is adopted, of taken in  
steede

steede of a sonne.  
Adoptatius, a, um, he whom a man ordeineth  
to be his heire, and taketh vnto hym in steede of  
his sonne.  
Adoptatus, a, um, chosen, adopted.  
Adoptio, and Adoptatio, onis, f. g. an election  
of an heyre out of the course of inherytaunce,  
as by wyl, of gyfte. Adoptio is sometyme tak-  
hen foz graftyng.  
Adoptius filius, a sonne by adoption.  
Adopto, aui, āre, act. to chose, of take to, to call  
fz, to electe of appoynt an heire.  
Ego, quem potius adoptem aut inuocem,  
quam illum, quos defendente vincere didici?  
Whom shulde I rather chose foz mine aduo-  
cate, of calle vpon, than hym, who defendyng  
my cause, I learned to vanquyssh? Adoptare  
in diuitias, to chose one to possesse his rythes.  
Adoptare sibi nomen, to chose, of take vpon  
him an other mans name.  
In adoptionem dare filium, to geue his son  
to be adopted.  
Ador, n. g. indeclin. & Adorem, rei, n. g. a  
kynde of pure wheate, called also Far, whiche  
in olde tyme was used in sacrifices.  
Adoratio, onis, f. g. is an expresse motion, of  
acte of reuerence, done with the body inclined,  
woysshyping, sometyme prayers.  
Adorantur sedent, a pōuerbe signifyinge,  
that men in tyme of prayer shoulde haue their  
myndes attent and fixed onely vpon that, and  
perceuer continually therein.  
Adorea, & Adoreola, a, f. g. weare in olde  
tyme taken foz laude, praye, and renoume.  
Also a cake of fyne wheate, whiche they used in  
sacrifice.  
Adoreus, oreus, uel, of pure wheate.  
Adorius, oriris, uel oreris, ortus sum, iri, depo.  
to assaute, to inuade, of set vpon by treason of  
other wyse, to endeouore of go aboute a thyng.  
Si conuellerē adoriāmur ea, quæ non possunt  
commoueri, If we shoulde go about to plucke  
and stee those thynges, whiche can with no  
strength be meued.  
Adoriri iurgio, to chyde.  
Occasio idonea ad rem adoriendam, I meete  
ocasion to go about the matter.  
Ad tergo hostes adoriri iubet, He bad theim  
to set on theyr enemies at theyr backes.  
Adorno, aui, āre, act. to apparaille, to prepare,  
to praye, to aduance, to honour, to adorne,  
to founyssh, to go aboute.  
Adornare benefacta verbis, to augment and  
set fourth benefites with wordes.  
Tragulum in te iniicire adornar, He gothe as  
bout to deceyue the.  
Adornare bellum, to prepare foz warre.  
Adoro, oras, aui, āre, act. to honour with in-  
clination of the body, to beseeche, to woysshyp  
and reuerence.  
Adortus, ra, tum, inuaded, set vpon.

Adoxia, a, f. g. ignomine, shlaunder.  
Adoxius, a, um, infamouse, without renoume  
and glorie, absurde.  
Adpero, adpetis, petij, ere, loke Appeto.  
Adposco, fci, ere, idem quod posco.  
Adprecor, idem quod precor.  
Adprobo, and adprobus, loke Approbo.  
Adpromissor, loke Appromissor.  
Adpropereo, loke appropero.  
Adpropinquo, loke, appropinquo.  
Adpugno, aui, āre, to assaute, to fight against.  
Adpulsio, onis, f. g. and Adpulsus, us, m. g.  
the bysse of shepe to the water.  
Acquiro, loke Acquirio.  
Adquo, foz quousq, vntil, and foz Quantum.  
Adra, a, a cite in Arabia petrea, also a towne.  
of Surie, and a towne of Liburnia.  
Adrado, idem quod Rado.  
Adramelech, an Idoll of Siria, whom the Sas-  
maritans honoured.  
Adramitium, tij, A towne of Eolis.  
Adramitus, an Ilande in Lycia.  
Adrana, a, a ryuer in Germanie.  
Adrapia, orum, neu. ge. a cite of Bactria.  
Adrastus, a, um, of Adrastus.  
Adrastia, a, a countrey not far frome Trophe.  
Also the name of a cite there. It was also  
called a goddesse, whiche toke from man both  
memorie and wytte.  
Adrastus, a kynge of Argiues, whose daughter  
Argia, was wedded to Polinices, the second  
son of Oedipus: And his other daughter calld  
Deiphiles, was wedded to Eteclus, son to the  
kynge of Etholia. This Drastus rayed at the  
Greces against the cite of Thebes, foz to res-  
tore agayne his sonne in lawe Polinices to  
the kynngdome. But after that Polinices and  
Ethocles, (byng byothers) had slayne one  
the other, after many conflytes, the Thebans  
slew downe right the Argiues, and did putte  
to flyght Drastus, and slew his people. After  
that the Argiues had neuer byttoy in any bat-  
tyle, wherof came this pōuerbe,  
Adrastia nemesis, the euill lucke of Drastus,  
whiche maie be used, where proude men bee  
beaten, and as we saie in englyshe, Pryde will  
haue a fall.  
Adreps, répis, répsi, ere, neu, to crape to.  
Adrepere in amicitiam alicuius, to crape in  
to ones frendship by litle and littell.  
Adria, a. mal. ge. venice sea. Adria is also  
the name of two cites in Itale, of whom that  
sea was so named.  
Adrianus, a noble emperour of Rowe, about  
the yere of our lord. 119. He was Craia-  
nus syster sonne, a man of excellent wytte,  
and dyuers in maners, meruaylouse in lea-  
nyng, specially in Mathematycalles. Also in  
musicke, scrupyn, and grayng. In dedes of  
armes cunning and valpant. A great fauourer  
of lerned men, and lyberall towards theim.



He was so great a traungler, that there were few countreys, but that he went through them. He lyued .62. yeres, and reigned .20. And dyed with touchment of the bowelles.

Adriaticum, Adriacum, and Adrianum make, the sea that diuideth Italy from Dalmatia, wherein standeth the noble cite of Venetia. Some doe call it the goulfe of Venetia.

Adrinus, an hyl that diuideth Dalmatia.

Adrobicum, a cite of Spaine.

Adrôdo, loke Arrodo.

Adrudus, rude, not polished, not garnished.

Adrumetum, or Adrumetium, a cite of Mysia.

Adrumes, etis, a cyte in Iserke.

Adrumo, aui, are, to grudge, or make rumour.

an olde woode out of vse.

Adruo adruis, ere, to turne the ground in tillage.

after Calpine.

Adscisco, sciui, ere, to ioyne or take to, as whan one ioyneith an other with him in authorytee, or taketh one to ayde him in his office.

Adscire, to ioyne, or put to.

Adscriptiui, were menne of warre, which were taken into an armye, to supply the places of them that were slayne, or otherwyse lacked.

Adscriptini, idem.

Adscriptor, loke Ascriptor.

Adscriptio, loke ascriptio.

Adsector, ôris, m. g. loke Assector.

Adsentio, si, ire, and Assentior, loke Assentio, and Assentior.

Adsequor, utasum, loke Assequor.

Adsero, ui, ere, loke Assero.

Adseruo, aui, are, loke Asseruo.

Adsestrix, icis, f. g. a woman messenger, that is sent to call one.

Adseuero, aui, are, loke Asseuero.

Adscico, aui, are, loke Assecco.

Adsideo, adside, ere, loke Assideo.

Adsignifico, aui, are, loke Asignifico.

Adsigno, aui, are, loke Asigno.

Adfilio, adfilis, ui, ire, neu. loke Asfilio.

Adsimilis, loke Asimilis.

Adsimulo, aui, are, loke Asimulo.

Adspere, a woode out of vse, which cometh of Sapete.

Adstio, stiti, ere, loke Asstio.

Adstus, ta, tum, set or grafted by.

Adsoler, loke Assolet.

Adspuo, adspui, adspuere, to spet on, to spet to.

Adstrepo, ui, ere, loke Astrepo.

Adstruo, xi, ere, loke Astruo.

Adsum, ades, adfui, esse, futurus, I am here, or present, or at hand.

Adstus domi facite, See that ye bee bothe at home.

Adsum, significeth, sometime to be present, some tyme to ayde, sometyne to fauoure.

Adesse animo, to haue his mynd at libertie, to take a good hert to him, to be of good courage.

Adesse praesens, to be present.

Adesse coram, idem.

Adesse coram praesentem. Coram aderit praesens tibi, He shal come before the.

Adesse adiudicium, to appere in iudgement.

Adesse iudici, to be assionate in commission.

Adest, he is at hande.

Adest ei animus, he hath a good courage.

Adesto istic, tary here.

Adsum, is vsed sometyne for Accedo: as, Huc ades, come hether. Sometyne for Aduenio: as, Hi ex Africa adsummi videntur, It seemeth, they will come hither out of Affrike.

Aderat promissa dies, the daie appoynted was come. Sometyne for Paratum esse: as, Ad defendendam causam adest, He is ready to defende the matter.

Adesse alicui, to fauoure or helpe one. Also to defend, as the aduocate defendeth his client.

Adsum pugnantis famina, The women helpe the souldiours.

Adreco, texui, ere, act. to ioyne or adde to, and as it were to waue to a thyng.

Adubernalis, is a dweller in a litle cottage made of boudes, or southe lyke thyng, where many of them be situate to gether, as it were bouthes in a faye.

Adtondeo, tondes, tondi, ere, act. loke Tondeo.

Aduallas, artis, a mountayne, from whiche the great ryuer called Rhenus, runneth northwarde.

Aduarii, people of the countrey of Fraunce called Wolleduc.

Adubanus, the famous ryuer called also Danubius, and Dister.

Aduectio, onis, f. g. and Aduectus, us, m. g. a carpage ouer to a place.

Aduecto, aui, are, act. to carie oten to a place.

Adueho, aduehis, vxi, ere, act. to bypny or carry to in a shyppe, wayne, or other lyke thyng.

Aduehit auter imbres, The south wynde bypny geth shoures.

Aduehi aliquem, to be carryed to one.

Aduehere equo, to cary on hoistbacke.

Aduelitatio, onis, f. g. A mutuall reprochyng, contention in wordes, brawlyng, or chydng.

Aduelo, aui, are, idem quod velo.

Aduena, aduena, com. g. A straunger.

Aduenerari, to woishyp with great reuerence.

Aduenio, aduenis, ueni, ire, neut. to come, to come to, to appoche, to chaunce to.

Aduenit senectus, olde age draweth nere.

Per me quanta adueniet calamitas hodie ad hunc lenocem: Some great myserie shal chaunce this daie to that baude thozughe my meanes.

Per tempus aduenit, He came in season.

Aduentitius, a, um, that cometh by chaunce.

Aduentitium auxilium querere, to seke aide of foemeners.

Aduentitia dos, A dowrie geuen by an other frende, and not by the parentes.

Aduen-

Aduentitia bona, gooddes that dooe come vnloked for.

Aduentus morbus, synches that cometh without our defaute, and of some men is called an vncome.

Aduentitium donum, A gyfte geue to a pynce at his gyfte entree into a cite.

Aduentio, aui, are, neu. to come often.

Aduento, aui, are, n. to come nighe.

Aduentores, common restoyters, or haunter to a place.

Aduentorius, a, um, that is pfected or geuen to a man at his comyng.

Aduentus, us, ma. g. A comyng to.

Aduerbero, aui, are, act. to beate soze.

Aduerbiallyter, like an aduerbe.

Aduersaria, ôrum, neu. ge. A recknyng boke of expences, wrytten afoze the boke of accomptes be made.

Aduersarius, rij, m. g. An aduersarie.

Aduersator, ôris, m. g. idem.

Aduersatus, a, um, against or contrarpe.

Aduersio, ônis, f. g. of this woode ryseth diuers phayces: as, In aduersione emere, In aduersione venire, Per aduersionem vendere, is whan the perill or heping of the thing bought is turned from the seller to the byer.

Aduersitas, âtis, f. g. contrarietee, repugnante, aduersitee, some tyme enmittee.

Aduersitor, ôris, ma. g. A seruant that seketh for his master, or that doth fetch him home after dinner and supper.

Aduerso, aui, are, is of olde wryters vsed for, Aduersor, âtus sum, to repugne, to be contrary, or to refuse.

Insense aduersari alicui, to be extremely against a man.

Aduersari rem aliquâ, to be against a matter.

Aduersante natura quicquam facere, to doo a thyng against naturell inclination.

Aduersum, si, neu. g. Aduers. tee.

Aduersum, and aduersus, preposiciones signis fying aganste, towards, face to face, sometyne it is vsed for Erga, sometyne for the Aduersus Contra & obuiam. Quis est hic, qui aduersum mihi sit: who is he that cometh against me, or marcheth towards me?

Aduersus, a, um, that wherof the foze part onely is sene: as Auerfus, that wherof onely the hynder part is sene. Sometyne Aduersus is euill, vnfortunat. also foze ryght aganste. also one that hath his face toward vs. also Aduersus nemini, stryunge or wyanglyng with no body.

Aduersa arumna, Aduers. tee, domage.

Aduersa valendo, sickenesse.

Aduerso flumine, aganste the streame.

Aduersis vulneribus, with woundes in the foze parte, ouerthwart the braste of face.

Aduersarium se intendere, to be against one in his pcedynges.

Aduersus gratia homo, A rude or frowarde felowe.

Aduersum clium, streight by aganste the hill.

Aduerso animo, aganste thy will, my will, his will, aganste his herte.

Aduersi dentes, the foze teethe.

Aduersum solem intueri nequitis, ye can not loke aganste the sunne.

Aduersa via, a contrary waie.

Aduersis auitis aciem ducere, to leade out life in great aduersitee and wretchednesse.

Aduersus homo, an enemye.

Aduerso rumore esse, to be euill spoken of.

Aduerto, uerti, ere, act. to perceiue, to turne to, to attende, obserue, and take hede, to consider, to punyssh.

Aduertebatur, it was noted.

Advertere animum, to take heede, or harken.

Advertere oculos, to perceiue, to see, to be, holde, to consider.

Advertere vrbis agmen, to turne or bende the hoste aganste the cite.

Ve multos aduerto credisse, as I perceiue that many haue beleued.

Advertere auiem, to harken diligently.

Advertere aliquid grauitate, to marke or nota a thyng displeasantly or with greife of mind.

Advertere in aliquem, to punyssh one.

Advertere durius parsimonia, to plaie the misarde.

Res insigniores hominem aduertunt, Chynas ges that be notable make one attentiu.

Aduersperat nuper, it waxeth late, or it is night, the euening, or enentide is come.

Aduigilo, uigilas, aui, are, neu. to wathe, or take good hede.

Aduino, uiuis, uixi, ere, neu. to liue, a woode vera e seldome vsed.

Adulas, artis, an hyl called sainte Gotharde, entreyng into Lumbardye.

Adulatio, ônis, f. g. pprophye is the faunpnyng of a dogge, and by a metaphoze flatteree. Some tyme a flatterpnyng tale.

Adulator, ôris, m. g. a flatterer.

Adulatorius, a, um, of, or pteinyng to flatteree, or like to it.

Adulatrix, icis, f. g. a woman that flattereth.

Adulo, aui, are, of olde wryters was vsed for Adulor, to flatter.

Adilor, laus, âtus sum, ari, is whan a man eith ther with voce or gesture of bodye, endeuourerth him selfe, seruicably to winne a mans fauoure, to flatter.

Adulari alicui, and Adulari aliquem, to flatter one.

Adulter, ulteri, m. g. adultera, ra, fcc. ge. a man or woman aduouttre. it is also applyed to bestes.

Adulter sororis, one that hath committed aduouttre with his sister.

Adulterinus, a, um, and Adulteranus, a, um, coun-

A ANTE D.

countrefaite, forged, corrupted, and some-  
tyme that is begotten in aduoutrye.  
Adulterium signum, a counterfaite scale.  
Adulterius nummus, a counterfaite coine.  
Adulterina clauis, counterfaite keys.  
Adulterata mulier, a woman abused in ad-  
uoutrye.  
Adulterium, tērij, n. g. aduoutrie.  
Adulteria arborum, grafting of trees.  
Adulteria natura, such thynges as nature  
dothe alter or mingle.  
Adulteria meritis, the alterynge and counter-  
fayting of warres.  
Adultero, aui, āre, act. to counterfaite or forge.  
also to corrupt, and to committe aduoutrye with  
one.  
Adulterare iudicium, to corrupt iudgement.  
Adulteror, a deponente, & Adulteror, a passiue.  
Adulus, a, um, full grown, sometime burned.  
Adula vias, a citee, whiche in processe of time  
is woren stronge and pu. sant.  
Adulta pestis, a great mischefe that hath by  
longe continuance taken roote.  
Adulum ver, the middle part of springe time:  
likewise a dulca aestas, adula hyemys, adulus  
autumnus.  
Adulta authoritas, authozitee by continuance  
growen to estimation.  
Adumbratim, somewhat obscurely, not plainly.  
Adumbratio, ōnis, f. ge. a shadowynge. also an  
imitacion or expresseing of an other thing, come  
what to the liknesse and nature of the same.  
Adumbratus, a, um, shadowed, done covertly.  
Adumbrata laticia, counterfaite, or feigned  
gladnesse.  
Adumbrata opinio, a false opinion.  
Adumbro, aui, āre, act. to make or geue shadowe,  
to represent or expresse, as peynters do, that  
shadow images in playn tables, to make them  
sewe imboored or rounde. Some suppose, that  
it signifyeth to tricke a thyng, or drawe it gross-  
lye, as peynters doo at the begynnyng. It si-  
gnifyeth also to feigne, or dissemble a thyng.  
Also to imitate or follow.  
Id ipsum sumus in eorum sermone adumbras-  
re conati, that same we haue endeouored to  
imitate and expresse in their talkyng.  
Adumbrare morem alius, to counterfaite  
ones facions.  
Aduncitas, ātis, f. g. crookednesse, hookednesse.  
Adunco, aui, āre, act. to make crooked or hooked.  
Aduncus, a, um, crooked or hooked.  
Adunco naso suspendere, a prouerbe signi-  
fying with pynne moches to scozne and delude  
a man.  
Aduno, ānas, aui, āre, act. to gether or heape to  
gether, a worde verie seldome in vse.  
Aduocatio, ōnis, f. g. a pleadynge. also assistance.  
And sometime consultation of men assembled  
to gether.  
Aduocatus, cāti, ma. g. an aduocate, he that de-

A ANTE D.

sendeth an other mans cause: or one that for  
friendshipp assisteth a man in a matter.  
Aduocito, aui, āre, act. to calle for one often.  
Aduoco, aduocas, aui, āre, act. to calle to, to call  
to helpe, to those for an aduocate or patron, to  
entice or allure.  
Aduocare sacramentum in alius nomen,  
to take an other him selfe, and cause other als  
to so swere to be obedient to a man.  
Aduolatus, tus, m. g. a slepyng to.  
Aduolo, aduolas, aui, āre, n. to flye to, or nigh  
a place: to go or come quickly.  
Aduola obsecro, come quickly I praye the.  
Aduolare in auxilium, to make sprede to helpe  
pr one.  
Aduoluo, uolui, ere, act. to wrappe rounde to-  
gether, to tumble or rolle.  
Aduolutus genibus, fallen downe at his knees.  
Aduersum, for Aduersum: and Aduortor, for  
Adurtor.  
Adurgeo, for Vrgeo.  
Aduro, si, ere, act. to roste, or burne.  
Adultio, ōnis, f. g. burnyng, or rostynge.  
Adultus, a, um, rosted or burned.  
Adulque, ut illi, euen to.  
Adyas, the hill, called also Adulas.  
Aeynatum vinum, small wyne.  
Adyniculum, a d. m. nutue of Adynum.  
Adytum, adyti, n. ge. the chauncell, or other sed  
create place of the temple, where none came but  
priests, or persons saintified.

A ANTE E.

**A**Ea, the name of a maiden, whiche (as the  
poetes feigne) slepyng from the riu-  
er Falis, was turned into an Ilande of  
the same name. It is also a citee of Colchis,  
an other of Chetalia.  
Acacides, acida, mas. g. the sonne or neytre of  
Acacus.  
Acacideus, a, um, of Acacus.  
Acacus, the sonne of Jupiter and Europa, or  
Aegina. painis supposed him to be of such  
iustice, that he was appointed by Pluto god of  
hell, to bee one of the iudges there with Mi-  
noes and Radamanthus, to disscusse the trans-  
gressions of dead men: and to assigne to them  
punishment accordyng to their merites.  
Aere, es, or Aera, a, an Ilande, in which Wil-  
kes arriued, whan he returned from hell.  
Aerus, a, um, of that Ilande.  
Acanum, a citee of Macedonia.  
Acantium, a towne in the promontorie or hill of  
Troye called Sigcum. it is also a promontory  
of Magnesia, and a towne of Macedonia.  
Aeas, antis, a ryuer of a countrey called Epyrus,  
which renneth out of Macedonia, and falleth  
into the sea Ionium.  
Aeca, a, a citee of Italye, wherof the people be  
called Aecani.

Aedepol,

A ANTE E.

Aedepol, an othe amonge the gentiles, signifi-  
fying, by Pollux house.  
Aedepsum, a towne in Locris.  
Aedes, or aedis, dis, f. g. an house, and if there  
unto be toygned the name of god, or of a saint,  
it signifyeth a churche or a temple: as, Aedes  
saluatoris, saint saluours churche. It is also  
a chaumbre. sometime a sepulchre, sometime  
a bee hyue.  
Aedícula, dicula, f. g. an oratory or place, where  
images wer kept also a little chābre in an house,  
or a case of couerynge, wherin images do stand.  
Aedícula, árum, a little house.  
Aedificatio, ōnis, f. g. a buyldynge.  
Aedificator, ōnis, m. g. a buylder.  
Aedificium, sicij, n. g. all the wholl buyldynge of  
an house.  
Aedifico, dificas, aui, āre, act. to buyld, pro-  
priety houses: but it is applyed to all other  
thynges: as, Aedificare carcerem, casas, mus-  
ros, porticum, & cetera.  
Aedificare classem, to make a nauy of shippes.  
Aedificare rem publicam, to ground and sta-  
blysh a common weale with honest maners,  
lawes, and ordinaunces.  
Aedificare hortos, to make gardens, garnys-  
hed with saye and beutifull buyldynges.  
Aedificauit deus mundum, God made the  
worlde.  
Aedilis, lis, m. g. an officer, whose charge was  
to see the keepynge vp and mainteynyng of the  
temples and priuate houses, and to make pro-  
uision for solemne playes. Of them some were  
called Aediles curules, of a chaire with croo-  
ked seete wherin they did sitte.  
Aedilas, tans, f. g. and Aedilatus, m. g. the  
office of the Aediles.  
Aedilitatem gerit sine populi suffragio, &  
prouerbe, whiche maie bee saied vnto him that  
meddleth in other mens matters, or comman-  
deth in an other mans house or office.  
Aedilitius, lium, m. g. he that had bene ones in  
that office or auctozitee.  
Aedilitius, litia, um, perteynyng to Aediles.  
Aeditius, idem quod Aedilus.  
Aeditius iudex, a iudge or arbitratour chosen  
of the one part.  
Aeditior, and aeditior, aris, atus sum, ari, to  
rule ouer the temple or house.  
Aedius, a, ātia, um, high and stronge.  
Aedius, tui, m. g. the prelate of the temple or  
churche: and maie be now called the persone,  
the parish priest, or sexten.  
Aedimenes, for Aedim.  
Aedo, edidi, ere, act. to sette forth, or publi-  
sh. Also it signifyeth to byng forth by generaci-  
on, loke Edo, with single E.  
Aedere scriptum, to shew forth writynge.  
Aedere spiritum, to peldre by the gost.  
Aedere facinus, to doe an euill dede.  
Aedere stragem, to make a slaughter of men,

A ANTE E.

Aedere nomina, to tel the names to betwixten  
Aedere praelium, to make a battayle.  
Aedera caulcera, sores about the priue members.  
Aedon, ōnis, f. g. a nyghtyngale. also an hill of  
Thrace.  
Aedonis, idis, fam. gen. a woman of Thrace.  
Aedonus, and Aedonius, a, um, one of Thrace.  
Aeeta, a, or Aetes, iea, a kyng of Colchis, whis  
the begat Medea and Calciops vpon Ioyia.  
Aeeteus, or Aetius, a, um, pertynning to Aeeta.  
Aetius, and Aetius, Medea, the daughter of  
Aeeta.  
Aega, a, or Aex, agos, an hill of Colis, leas-  
nyng into the sea Egeum.  
Aege, arum, a citee in Licia. also a towne in  
Macedonia, in Colis, and Eboea.  
Aegaa, a, a citee of Emathia.  
Aegaeon, a gyaunt, whom the poetes feygne to  
be the sonne of Calum and Terra, and to haue  
an hundred armes and handes.  
Aegaleos, an hill, vnder whiche stode Pylas  
a citee of Thessalia.  
Aegates, idem quod Aega.  
Aegemon, a certayne poete.  
Aeger, agra, aegrum, sicke, sorowfull, peny-  
tyse or heuy.  
Aeger amore, loue sicke.  
Aeger consilio, pensive, and ha fe desperate,  
so that he can scant tell what to doe.  
Aeger delictis, sorowfull for his faute or  
offence.  
Aeger pedes, & pedibus, diseased in the feete.  
Comperit, cuius morbi aeger esset, he per-  
ceiued, wherof he was sicke, or what disease  
he had.  
Aegram ponere animam, to dye.  
Aegares publica, a feble common weale, a  
common weale in a verie euill estate.  
Aegeria, a nymphe or goddess, with whom Roma  
Pomptius, the second kyng of the Romay-  
nes, feigned, that he had familiar copany and  
communication, concerning religion and wor-  
shiping of the goddis: to the intent hemought  
therby withdraw the people from the appetite  
of warres, where with they were inflamed.  
Aegestami, a people of Sicile, of some called  
Segestani.  
Aegeum mare, the sea, which is from the mouth  
of the Greeke sea, vp in Syria, and Arabia,  
wherin be many Ilandes, besydes Creta now  
called Candy, Rhodes, and Lypres.  
Aegeum scaphula transmittere, & prouerbe  
spoken of them that attempt a dangerous en-  
terpryse, with small labour and diligence.  
Aegeum nauigat, he sailleth the Egyptia sea.  
A prouerbe applyed to them that refuse to pe-  
ril for muche lurre or profite, for as muche as  
the saied sea is full of dangers.  
Aegeus, kyng of Athens, sonne of Neptune,  
and father to Theseus.  
Aegiale, the wife of Diomedes, kyng of Hes-  
solia,

**Aegolia**, it was also a citee in old time builded by Aegialeus.  
**Aegialeus**, the sonne of Aegastus, he was slayne in the seconde warres, that the Argives made agaynst the Thebans. There was an other of the same name, the brother of Aepis, and sonne of the first Jupiter.  
**Aegialia**, an plande nere to Aetolia.  
**Aegialos**, was a countrey called also Achaia in Grece.  
**Aegialus**, the brother of Aegaea, also an hyll in Athenes, and a promontory of Daphlagonia.  
**Aegida**, a towne of Aetria.  
**Aegides**, of Aegaeus patronimicum.  
**Aegila**, a, an plande. xv. myles from Elythera.  
**Aegilades**, a goulfe of Laconia.  
**Aegilips**, lipis, a citee of Egypte, nere to Crocylea.  
**Aegilops**, pis, a kind of trees that beareth mast, also wyde otes, and a roote, which is rounde lyke garlike and oynons.  
**Aegilops**, m. g. and agilopa, a, f. g. is the dis case in the eye called a fistula.  
**Aegilos**, an pland called also Lapparia.  
**Aegimius**, the name of a man that liued. ii. hundred yeres.  
**Aegimurus**, an ple betwene Sicilie and Affrike xxx. myles from Carthage.  
**Aegina**, a, the daughter of Alopus kynge of Boecotia, on whom Jupiter (in the likenesse of fire) begatte Aeacus, and Radamanthus. It is also one of the chiefe Isles called Cyclades, whiche contended with the Atheniensis, who thoughte be chiefe, when the Persians invaded Grece.  
**Aeginea**, drum, neut. gen. great paches, wher in be diuers kyndes of warres.  
**Aeginenses**, people of Aegina.  
**Aeginia**, arum, people of the citee Aegina.  
**Aegineticus**, and Aeginus, a, um, of Aegina.  
**Aeginium**, a towne of Macedonia.  
**Aeginopolis**, thei that sell diuers wares in great paches.  
**Aegiochus**, a name of Jupiter.  
**Aegion**, a citee betwene the Etolians, and the Deloponenses.  
**Aegipanes**, beastes like vnto men, haungng feete like vnto goates.  
**Aegira**, an plande, also a towne in Aetia.  
**Aegirion**, ni, neu. gen. an oynement made of the bearies of Poplars.  
**Aegiros**, the blake poplar tree.  
**Aegis**, idis, f. g. of some is said a garment made of beastes skynnes, vsed in Aphyrike. Also the raging waues of the sea, or an hurlyng tempest of wynde. It is also the tergate of Jupiter and Dallas. It is moze ouer an habergeon, wherewith the goddis onely were peyned. It is also the female of the tree called Larix.  
**Aegisthalos**, the name of a byrde.  
**Aegisthus**, loke Aegythus.

**Aegithus**, a little byrde, whiche leareth the affe so muche, that when the heareth him bzaie, the casteth hir eggcs out of the nest, and the ponge fall to the grounde for feare.  
**Aegium**, a towne in Deloponaso, now called Arota, where thei reigned, that Jupiter was nourished with a goate.  
**Aegle**, gles, a nymphe.  
**Aegles**, the name of a wrestler, who haungng wyonge at a common game, spake fodepely, not withstanding he had ben dumbe all his lyfe before.  
**Aegloga**, loke Ecloga.  
**Aegocephalus**, a byrde, whiche is without a splene.  
**Aegoceras**, senegreche.  
**Aegoceros**, rois, maf. ge. idem quod Capricornus.  
**Aegon**, a stable for goates: it is also vsed for the sea Aegum.  
**Aegonensis**, a gate in Rome, called also Quirinalis.  
**Aegonomus**, m. g. a gotheards or keper of goates.  
**Aegonycon**, an herbe called also Lichospermion, and some call it Semen leoninum, but most comonly Milium folis.  
**Aegophagos**, the surname of Iuno amonge the Lacedemonians.  
**Aegophthalmos**, a piousse stone, so named after a goates eye.  
**Aegos**, a rupe in Thrace.  
**Aegosthenes**, a people of Grece.  
**Aegre**, with great paine or difficulcie, greuouly, heauily, also hardly, against his will.  
**Aegre fero**, I am foyr.  
**Aegre est**, for Molestum est: as, Quid ubi a gre est: what thyng greueth the?  
**Aegre nimis** risum continui, I had verie muche adoe to forbeare laughyng.  
**Aegre alicui facere**, to doe a thyng that shall be displeant and greuouse vnto a man.  
**Aegre id mihi concessit**, he granted it to me verie hardly, and almost agaynst his will.  
**Aegresco**, scire, neu. to be sicke, or take amastier greuouly, to ware moze syche, and is resferred pppely to the mynde.  
**Aegrimonia**, monia, f. g. sykenesse, great heuynesse.  
**Aegritudo**, inis, f. g. griefe of mynde or sorow, sometyme sickenesse of the body.  
**Aegritudinem leuare**, to ease or help the sicke nesse of heuynesse.  
**Aegrius**, moze sorowefuller, moze displeantly.  
**Aegrotatio**, onis, f. g. sykenesse of bodie, and sometime of minde.  
**Aegroto**, aui, are, neu. to be sicke, to feble, or be feeble of courage.  
**Aegrotat fama**, his good name decateth.  
**Aegroto**, is sometime applyed to fruites.

Aegrot

**Aegronis**, a, um, sicke, feeble of courage.  
**Aegrum**, idem quod agrido, sorow, displeasure, sykenesse of the mynde, feeblenesse.  
**Aegula**, a bynde of byrmstone, wherewith in some places they doe perfume woll, to make it white.  
**Aegylops**, loke Aegilops.  
**Aegyptos**, a citee on the ryuers syde called Aiter.  
**Aegyptij**, people of Egypte, not those vagabunde magicians, whiche doe now renne in to all countreies, calling theim selues Egyptians, where they bee of an ple farre from Egypt. Reade the commentaries of Iohann. terranus.  
**Aegyptini**, people of Ethyope, marchyng on Egypt.  
**Aegyptius**, and Aegyptiacus, a, um, of or pertaining to Egypt.  
**Aegyptus**, ti, a countrey called Egypt: on the west it is bounded with Lybia, and the countrey called Cyrenaica: on the north with the sea Mediterraneum, and part of Iudaea: on the east with Arabia, and the Arabian sea: on the south with Aethiopia. This countrey, although it rayne there but seldeome or neuer, yet by the ouerflowyng of the ryuer of Nilus, it is made so fertile, that it hath abondance of all thynges sayngng bynes, and byngngth sooth strange beastes. Of the great citers and other inuiculous thynges in it, shall be remembered, wher thei names shalbe reherfed. This countrey toke his name of Aegyptus, sonne to Belus kynge of Babylon.  
**Aegypti nuptia**, a prouerbe, spoken by unlucky maryage, because the fyfte sonnes of Aegyptus, married to the fify daughters of his brother Danaus, were the fyft nyght, all slaying one, slayne of their wyues, by the counsaile of their father.  
**Aegyptus**, the sonne of Chyestes, by his daughter Delopeia.  
**Aelana**, orum, neut. gen. a citee of Arabia.  
**Aelia**, a countrey of Asia, also a towne of Calabre.  
**Aelima**, loke Aelamon.  
**Aelius**, the pppre name of a Romayne.  
**Aello**, Aellus, one of the three monstres and rauinous byrdes called Harpia.  
**Aelurus**, luri, m. g. a catte.  
**Aemathia**, a countrey in Grece, after cald Macedonia: The people wherof were first called Pclagst. Reade moze hereof in Macedonia.  
**Aemathius**, a, um, one of Macedonia.  
**Aemidum**, swollen.  
**Aemilia**, a countrey in Italy called also Flamini et Romandiola.  
**Aemilius**, m. g. the pppre name of a Romayne.  
**Aemilius**, or Aemilianus, a, um, pertaining to the familie of Aemilius.  
**Aeminium**, a towne in Spayne.

**Aeminus**, a rupe in Spayne.  
**Aemochares**, the surname of Mars.  
**Aemon**, a man that for the vnlafulf loue toward his daughter, was turned into an hyll.  
**Aemonia**, a countrey called also Chetaly.  
**Aemonia**, artes, sojctery.  
**Aemonides**, the pppre name of a man.  
**Aemonius**, a, um, of Chetaly.  
**Aemulatio**, onis, f. g. enuy, emulation, imitation with desyre to excell.  
**Aemulator**, onis, m. g. he that doeth enuy, or imitate any person.  
**Aemulatus**, us, m. g. idem quod aemulatio.  
**Aemulor**, aris, atus sum, ari, dep. with a certaine enuy and ambition, to endeavour, to passe or excell an other man, to folow or studie to be lyke an other.  
**Aemulari** aliquem, alicui, cum aliquo.  
**Aemulari**, absolutely, to contende.  
**Aemulus**, la, lum, that foloweth, or enuiceth an other onely for desyre of glory, a ioucr, or follower of the same thyng, or person, and sometyme an enemy.  
**Aemulus alicuius de re aliqua**, One that contendeth with an other for any thyng.  
**Labra aemula** rosis, lippes in maner as rudde as roses.  
**Ficus quaedam pyris magnitudine aemula**, Fygges in greatnesse lyke vnto pearcs.  
**Aemus**, or Hamus, a bynde of Thrace, whom for his byrde Iupiter tournd into an hill. It is also a great mountayne in Thrace, in height vi. myles.  
**Aenaria**, an Isle in the goulfe called Putorolanus.  
**Aenarius**, a wodde dedicate to Jupiter.  
**Aenca**, a citee called after Ianiculum. Also an other nere to Chetalonica, builded by Aeneas.  
**Aeneaticus**, a, um, of that citee.  
**Aeneades**, people of that citee.  
**Aeneadae**, Trojans, sometyme Romaynes, takyng thei begynnyng of Aeneas.  
**Aeneas**, a noble man of Troy, and sonne to Anchises and Venus.  
**Aenatores**, blowers in trumpettes.  
**Aeneides**, da, patronimicum.  
**Aeneidomatrix**, a booke wyrtten agaynst Vergile.  
**Aeneobarbus**, the name of a Romayne, so called because he hadde a beard as redde as brasse.  
**Aeneus**, a, um, brasse.  
**Aenigma**, nigmaus, n. g. a darke question, hard to be vnderstande or alleged, a riddle.  
**Aenigmatistes**, istra, uel istis, m. g. he that propoeth harde questions.  
**Aenna**, or Enna, a citee in the middes of Sicilie.  
**Aenos**, a towne of Thrace.  
**Aenum**, ni, n. g. a caudron. It is also a rupe in Germanp.  
**Aenus**, aena, num, idem quod arcus.

C ij

Acolia,

**Æolia**, is a region of the greekes in Asia, betwene Ionia and Troade. It is also a region containing .biit. ples, betweene Italye and Sicile.

**Æolicus**, a, um, of Colia.

**Æolides**, the surname of Ælisses.

**Æolis**, idis, the daughter of nece of Colag.

also a countrey neere vnto Heclesponte, called sometime Æolia.

**Æolium mare**, the sea topnyng to Asia.

**Æolius**, a, um, of Æolis.

**Æolus**, li, the kyng of the wyndes.

**Æopolium**, polij, n. g. a gote market.

**Æopolus**, æpoli, m. g. a gotherde, or seller of gotes.

**Æquabilis**, quabile, equal: also iust, indifferent, moderate, constant, and alway lyke to it selfe, exceddyng in no degree.

**Æquabilem se præbere**, to shewe him selfe moderate, constant, and not waueryng.

**Æquabilitas**, tatis, f. g. an honest moderation of mynde, wherein is no varietie of trouble.

**Æqualiter**, equally, moderately, vniariably, in euen partes.

**Æquæuus**, a, um, of one age.

**Æqualis**, le, equal, playne, of like age or continuance of tyme.

✱ **Æqualis æqualem**, like wil to like: one shew loueth to matche with an other: or contrarietee.

✱ **Æquales calculi**, euen iudgements, & ppozuerbe applied vnto them, whiche lacked but littell, that they were not condemned. For as muche as in old tyme the Iudges gaue not sentence openly, but being in dyuers opinions, they dyd put into a potte little stones of dyuers colours, and the most in numbre pzeuayled: and if they were equal in numbre, he that was accused was acquitted. Which thyng stode with good reason, as Aristotile sheweth in his ppozblemes.

**Æquale vrbi sacrificium**, a sacrifice that hath continued as longe as the citee.

**Æqualis æqualem delectat**, lyke well to lyke.

**Æqualitas**, atis, f. g. equalitee, likenesse.

**Ad æqualitatem redigere**, to make equal.

**Æqualiter**, likewise, equally.

**Æquamentum**, ti, indifferency. also theounge of a balance.

**Æquamentum capillorum**, the toppe of the heade, where the heares doe denyde, the Medde of the heare.

**Æquanimitas**, me, and æquanimitas, a, um, of a quiete, indifferent, and gentyll mynde: he that is neyther extolled in prosperitie, nor dyscomfited in aduersitie.

**Æquanimitas**, tatis, f. g. a quiete moderation of mynde, taking all thynges in good part. also fauour and good will.

**Æquanimitas populi**, the fauour and good will of the people.

**Æquanimitas**, moderately, patientely, coldely.

**Æquatio**, onis, f. g. the equall distiction of a thyng, or where one thyng is made equal to an other.

**Æquator**, oris, m. g. a lyne that diuiderh the heauen in the myddell, called also the Equinoctiall lyne, into whiche whan the sunne cometh, the daies and nightes ben of one length.

**Æque**, aduer. iustly, as wel, euen as wel, some tyme willingly, so, equally, a lyke.

**Æque ambo pares**, all of one greatnesse.

**Æque pauci**, euen as few.

**Æque vtriusque necessarius**, as muche frende to the one as to the other.

**Nihil est æque quod faciam lubens**, There is nothyng that I wolde dor to gladly.

**Æque ac, æque atq, æque quam**, euen as, as muche as, lyke as, or euen as well.

**Æque acsi**, euen as though.

**Æque studium est**, they haue lyke endemour.

**Æque miser æque ego**, euen in as mystras ble state as I.

**luxta tecum æque scio**, I know it in a maner as well as thou.

**Æque noctibus quam die cernit**, He seeth as well in the nyght as in the daie.

**Non æque omnes egent**, al haue not like neede.

**Æquesilici**, a people of Spayne.

**Æqui**, a people of Italy.

**Æquiculani**, a people of Italy.

**Æquidiale**, alis, n. g. the tyme whan the daies and the nyghtes bee of one length, the leuell of the yere.

**Æquidies**, ei, the equall length of the daie and nyght.

**Æquidium**, idem quod æquinoctium.

**Æquilanium**, lani, n. g. the halfe deale of the whole.

**Æquillatio**, onis, f. g. euen largenesse.

**Æquiflibris**, libre, om. g. of the same weyght.

**Æquelibritas**, tatis, f. g. equalitee of lykenesse of weyght.

**Æquilibrium**, librij, n. g. euen weight or poise, sometime it is ysed for the tonge of a balance.

**Æquimanus**, quimani, m. g. he that useth the one hande as well as the other.

**Æquimelum**, a place in Rome, where the house of Sp. Melius was ouerthrowen.

**Æquimentum**, ti, n. g. or æquimenium, the hye of an horse by other beast.

**Æquinoctialis**, stiale, om. g. the adiectiue of Equinoctium.

**Æquinoctium**, noctij, n. g. the tyme of the yere, whan the daie is as longe as the nyght, whiche is twyse in the yere. In spayne tyme about the eyght Calendes of Aprill. And in Britaine, about the eight Calendes of October.

**Æquiparabilis**, rabile, om. gen. woorthy to bee compared, and equalled.

**Æquiparatio**, onis, f. g. lykenesse, and equalitee.

**Æquiparo**, quiparas, ai, are, to compare or make equal, sometime to bee lyke.

**Æquid**, a, um, of one age.

**Æquid**, a, um, of one age.

**Æquid**

**Æquipollentia**, lentia, f. g. equalitee in estimation or valewe.

**Æquipolles**, polles, pollui, ere, to haue lyke power, or to be of like estimation.

**Æquipondium**, pondij, n. g. equalitee, or lykenesse of weyght.

**Æquitas**, atis, f. g. equitee, iustice, or euennesse, libenesse of facion.

**Æquitas animi**, an honest, quiete, and indifferent affection of the mynde, without indignacion or grudge, in whiche significacion æquitas is ofte ysed alone.

**Quam æquitatem habet**, What right is it?

**Æquiter**, iustly.

**Æquivalentia**, a, f. g. equall valae.

**Æquiuales**, æquiuales, ualui, ere, to bee equi ualente, or of lyke valour.

**Æquiuocatio**, onis, f. g. dyuers significacions to one woorde.

**Æquiuoce**, diuersely significyng in one woorde or terme.

**Æquiuocum**, quiuoci, n. g. one woorde haupnge dyuers significacions.

**Æquo**, æquas, ai, are, ac. to make cut or playne, equal, or lyke.

**Æquare solo**, to beate downe to the grounde.

**Æquare solo dictauram**, by a metaphore, to disanull and abrogate the Dictatourshipp.

**Æquat nomen virtutibus**, he is euen as virtuous, as h ghyt renowned.

**Æquare quempiam in realiqua**, to shewe ones selfe equal to an other in any thyng.

**Æquare aliquem alicui**, to compare one man to an other.

**Æquor**, æquoris, n. g. the sea. sometime other waters and ryuers. sometime land, ficlde, and the vppermoste playnnesse of any thyng.

**Æquore aperto**, in playne ficlde.

**Æquor maris**, the vppermoste, or euen part of the sea.

**Æquora Aetia**, the Syethian sea.

**Æquor Adhlanicum**, the ocean sea.

**Æquor patulum**, the playne ficlde.

**Æquoreus**, a, um, of the sea.

**Æquum Tuticum**, a towne of Puell.

**Æquum**, i, idem quod æquitas.

**Æqui bonique facimus**, we take it welle in woorth, or we bee not displeased with it.

**Nunquā quicquam æqui bonive impetravit**, He dyd neuer obtayne any part of his right.

**Æqui bonique facio**, I take it in good part, I take not.

**Æquus**, æqui, mal. gen. a iuste and indifferent persone, that inclineth noo more to one than to an other.

**Æquus**, æqui, mal. gen. a iuste and indifferent persone, that inclineth noo more to one than to an other.

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**Æquus**, æqui, mal. gen. a iuste and indifferent persone, that inclineth noo more to one than to an other.

**patiently.**

**Ex æquo loco dicere**, is whan the speaker is of equal state with the hearers.

**Æquum est**, it is but reason.

**Æquum esse alicui**, to be content with one.

**Æquum & bonum**, is a discretion or moderation of right withoute rigour or extremitie of the lawe, conseruacion of reasonable deaslyng.

**Æquum certamen**, where one hath no more aduantage than an other.

**Æquū te mihi præbere debes**, Thou oughst to shewe thy selfe fauourable vnto me.

**Æquus animus est**, I passe not, I care not.

**Æqua lance**, a prowerbe significyng indifferently, without fauour or respecte of persone.

**Æra**, æris, æri, ære, or æra, ære, sine plu. m. g. the ære, sometime wynd, blast, breath, or sound.

**Æra**, ra, f. g. monete numbred. sometime ymagines of metall. also darnell, whiche groweth as monge coine, or after other, coile.

**Æra**, was also a cite of Macedonia, an other of Ionia, and also of Heclesponte.

**Æramentum**, mēti, neu. g. any thyng made of copper or brasse.

**Æranthemis**, or after som Anthemis, an herbe called Lamomill.

**Æraria**, a, f. g. a myne of brasse.

**Ærarium**, rij, n. g. a treasure, where a common treasure of a citee or countrey is kept. And sometime the treasure it selfe.

**Ærarij milites**, souldiours waged.

**Ærarij præfectus**, high treasurer.

**Ærarij tribuni**, were treasurers, whiche payed wages to the souldiours. And may bee ysed now for generall receiours.

**Ærarij quaestores**, maye bee taken now for the collectors of fines and amerciamentes.

**Ærarius scriba**, a clerke that writeth, and is accomptant for suche thynges as are receyued and laied out.

✱ **Ærarius**, rij, m. g. he that was putte from his freedom of a citisen, and payed tribute as a stranger.

**Ex arario eripere**, to helpe one from that tribute and punishment.

**Ærarius**, a, um, belonging to brasse.

**Ærarius**, rij, m. g. he that worketh in brasse.

**Ærarius lapis**, the ore, whereof brasse is made.

**Æratus**, a, um, myged, or couered with brasse.

**Æratus homo**, a man indebted. it is ysed of plantus cleane contrary, for a tyeche manne well moneyed.

**Æreolum**, vel Chalcus, the .xxvij. parte of Dragma, by estimation the weyght of two barley coines.

**Æreus**, a, um, of brasse or copper, and by a metaphore, stronge.

**Æria**, ria, a cite in France.

**Ærica**, ca, a ruer sytthe, that denoureth flethe, and spaueth thise a pte.

**Ærides**, a, um, of brasse or copper, and by a metaphore, stronge.

**Æria**, ria, a cite in France.

**Ærica**, ca, a ruer sytthe, that denoureth flethe, and spaueth thise a pte.

**Ærides**, a, um, of brasse or copper, and by a metaphore, stronge.

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**Ærides**, a, um, of brasse or copper, and by a metaphore, stronge.

**Æria**, ria, a cite in France.

**Ærica**, ca, a ruer sytthe, that denoureth flethe, and spaueth thise a pte.

Aerides, a hynde of precious stones.  
 Aericium, ficti, n. g. the crasse to woopke any thynge in brasse or copper.  
 Aerineus, a, um, of darrell.  
 Aeripes, arripedis, com. gen. with brassen feete.  
 Aeripes, arripedis, comu. gen. that is as swift as the wynde.  
 Aerius, aëria, um, of the ayre, or lyke the ayre.  
 Aerizula, a talper stone lyke to the ayre.  
 Aero, aras, aui, are, act. to dresse, myngle, or counterfarte with copper or brasse.  
 Aeromantia, aeromantia, fœ. ge. diuination or coniecture of thynges to come by the ayre.  
 Aerope, the wyfe of Ircus, with whome Thies-tes committet aduoutrie.  
 Aerofus, erofa, um, that wherein is brasse or copper, or wherof it is made.  
 Aerugo, aruginis, fœ. ge. rust or canker in metz tail, specially in copper or spuer. It is taken in Horace and Juuenaile for monie. allz for sleaunder, in streptot, spitefull enuy.  
 Aeruginosus, nōs, um, rusty or cankered.  
 Aeruginosa segites, cojn corrupted with mist dew, as it were blashed.  
 Aerumna, nœ, fœ. ge. pepnesfull labour, care of mynde with heupnesse, infelicitee.  
 Aerumna omnes te pramune, all miseries dooe querwhelme the.  
 Aerumnabilis, le, full of miserie and payne.  
 Aerumnalis, le, wherein is greatte payne and las boure.  
 Aerumnatus, a, um, brought to misery.  
 Aerumnosus, a, um, miserable, full of pepne or trauaile.  
 Aerumnula, arum, lptfell crooked naues, wherz with men doo carpe fardelles and trusses on theyr backes.  
 Aerulicator, oris, ma. ge. one that scratcheth together monie by all vniuersall means.  
 Aerusco, aui, are, to gette monie by falschode, or vayne promises.  
 Aes, eris, n. g. is properly copper or brasse. It is oftentimes taken for monie. Sometime for trumpettes. Sometime also for ppon. Sometime for an helmette. Also for the skenne of a thyp. and for any thynge that is made of brasse, namely among poetes.  
 Aes graue, golde or siluer before it is cogged, bpolion.  
 Aes signatum, money redy rogned.  
 Aere alieno exire, to come out of dette.  
 Aere alieno obrui, to bee overcharged with dettes.  
 Aere alieno obstringere, to cause an other man to be bounde or indebted for hym.  
 Aere alieno prami, to be greuouly indebted.  
 Aere diruti milites, souldyours, whiche for some defeaute were putte out of wages: & maie bee applied to ryottous persones, that haue spent all awaie.  
 Aere meo. Multi. n. anni sunt, cum ille in ære

meo est, It is longe tyme passed, that I ac-  
 counted him in the numbre of my frendes, or  
 for one of myne.  
 In ære meo est, he is in my debt or daunger.  
 Aes caldarium, copper.  
 Aes coronarium, latpne metall.  
 Aes circumforaneum, money borrowed of  
 them, whiche are named bankers, and do lend  
 money by exchange.  
 Aes conflare, to cast metall.  
 Aes ducere, to melt metall.  
 Aes alienum, money that is borrowed. also  
 dette.  
 Aes ductile, metall that will be sone molten.  
 Aes alienum afferre, to be indebted.  
 Aes alienum habere, idem.  
 Aes alienum cogere, conflare, contrahere,  
 to be indebted.  
 Aes alienum dissoluere, exire, to paye dettes  
 and be quitte.  
 Aes alienum exonerare, to discharge the det.  
 Aes alienum facere, to borrow money.  
 Aes nostrum, monie that other men doe owe  
 vnto vs.  
 Aes suum, money that other men doe owe vnto  
 him that we speake of.  
 Aes neum alienum, debt that I owe.  
 Deuouere se pro ære alieno, to make ones  
 selfe bonde by reason of debt.  
 Aes alienum alicuius suscipere, to take on ones  
 to discharge an other mans debt.  
 Aere meo me lacessis, thou graust me stoffe  
 for stoffe: or as we saie, thou paidst me home.  
 Aes militare, money appoynted to paye sould-  
 dyours.  
 Aera lupinis quid distent, non ignorat, He  
 knoweth good from badde.  
 Ex ære alicuius ducere, to cast the image of a  
 man in brasse.  
 Aesacus, ci, m. g. the sonne of Priamus by the  
 nymphe Thyrothoe. He was by Thetis tourned  
 into a hyrde called a didoyer. It was also a ri-  
 uer by Troie.  
 Aesalon, oris, m. g. a little hyrde, whiche breed-  
 eth the crowses egges. also a kind of haukes  
 most like to be a merline.  
 Aesapus, pi, a ryuer in Troy.  
 Aesar, asaris, a ryuer in Sicillie.  
 Aesareus, a, um, of Aesar.  
 Aescernia, a, a citee in Italy.  
 Aeschilus Gnidius, Xteeros mastter.  
 Aeschylus, li, a tragicall poete of Athenes.  
 Aeschines, is, an oratour, enemy to Demosthe-  
 nes. Diogenes Laertius reheriseth. vii. other  
 notable persons of the same name.  
 Aesculanus deus, a god that had power to make  
 men ryche.  
 Aesculapius, pij, the sonne of Apollo and Loro-  
 nides, and was called the god of physike, and  
 honoured in the forme of a serpent.  
 Aesculeum, ti, n. g. the place where the tree  
 called

Aesculus, groweth.  
 Aesculeus, a, um, of that tree.  
 Aesculus, li, f. g. a tree that beareth mast greater  
 than any other next the chesken, and the leafe  
 broder than the chesken.  
 Aesis, a ryuer of Umbria, in Italy.  
 Aessium, a citee of Umbria.  
 Aeson, was the father of the valiant Jason.  
 Aesonides, Jason the sonne of Aeson.  
 Aesonius, a, um, of Aeson.  
 Aesopus, pi, an auncient writer of fables. also  
 the name of a famous player in tragedies.  
 Aestas, atis, f. g. sommer.  
 Non semper erit aestas: it will not alway be  
 sommer, take time whan time cometh, for occa-  
 sion will not alway serue: when the pzon is  
 whotte we must strike, lest it be colde agayne.  
 Aestas adula, the middle part of sommer.  
 Aestas noua, beginning of sommer.  
 Aestas praecept, sommer towards the ende.  
 Aestimabilis, mabile, o. g. that may be valued.  
 Aestimatio, oris, f. g. a payne sette, a valuation,  
 consideration, or weyng of a matter.  
 Aestimator, oris, m. g. he that valueth or sets  
 teth the price on a thing, a ppreisour, or one that  
 pondereth a matter.  
 Aestimatus, mata, tum, valued, pprect.  
 Aestimata poena, a penaltie appoynted or set.  
 Aestimare litein, to take the dammagcs, cos-  
 ses, and charges, that a man suspecteth by  
 suite in the law.  
 Aestimo, astimas, aui, are, act. to esteeme, to  
 value, to ppeise. Also to regarde or sette by, to  
 ponder, wey, and consyder.  
 Aestimare pecunia, to ppeise.  
 Aestimare harum rerum omnium precia, con-  
 syder pou, of what value or importaunce all  
 these thynges be.  
 Aestimare bene de aliquo, to haue a good op-  
 ynion of one.  
 Magni or magno aestimare, to sette muche by.  
 Flocci aestimare, to sette light by.  
 Aestimare tantu, quanti, tantudem, pluris,  
 minoris.  
 Aestimare haec, atq; expendere, Consyder pou  
 these thynges, and wey them well.  
 Aestimauit tribus denarijs, He valewed it at  
 thir pence.  
 Aestifer, stifiera, rum, that bypgeth or suffereth  
 heate.  
 Aestiu, orum, n. g. plu. places to be in for shad-  
 dowe in the sommer time, wherunto as well  
 menne as beastes doe withdraw theim selues  
 for heate.  
 Aestiuatio, oris, f. g. a dwellyng or bypng in a  
 place in sommer tyme.  
 Aestiuo, stiuas, aui, are, neu. to dwell or be in a  
 place during the sommer time.  
 Aestiuus, a, um, pertainyng to sommer.  
 Aestuaria, orum, n. g. pl. places, wherunto the  
 sea floweth and ebbeth, or meeres filled with

salt water. Also chynges or gapynges off the  
 earth, or pittes made with mennes handes,  
 wherby vapours issue out.  
 Aestuatio, oris, f. g. a vehement motion, an  
 vniquietnesse of mynde.  
 Aestuo, astuas, aui, are, neu. to ware hotte, to  
 boune, to flow lyke the sea, to be in angu-  
 sh or trouble of mynde. also to cast out hotte va-  
 pours, as a potte doeth whan it seetheth.  
 Aestuar desiderio, to be verie desirouse of a  
 thyng.  
 Aestuat dubitatione, he was in doubt, and  
 wist not what to doe.  
 Aestuar inuidia, to be verie angry, or greatz  
 ly displeased.  
 Aestuosus, a, um, hotte or feruent, stormy.  
 Aestuosissimi dies, feruent hotte daies.  
 Aestus, us, ui, m. g. heate of the wether, or bur-  
 nyng of the sunne. Also the troublous motion  
 or violence of the sea. Sometime doubtfulnesse  
 of flitting of the mynde, a scruple, a vehement  
 motion of the minde. Also loue.  
 Aestus belli, the troubles of warre.  
 Aestus ulceris, the smartyng payne of a soze  
 or byle.  
 Erasthe quog aestus ante oculos, I had also  
 this scruple or doute in my mynde.  
 Aetyrinus, a citee of Thrace.  
 Aeta, a byng of Colcis, the father of Medea and  
 Absyrtus.  
 Aeta, an hll in Thessaly.  
 Aetalia, an ple in the sea of Seane.  
 Aetas, atis, f. g. age, otherwhyle tyme. also the  
 space of a hundred yeres, a mans life time sum-  
 whyles one pere. It is applied also to wme and  
 fruite, wherof cometh a etatem ferre, spoken  
 of frutes that will continue longe.  
 Aetas aeta est mihi, my tyme is passed.  
 Aetas bona, the floure of youth.  
 Aetas grandis, auncientce, or olde age.  
 Aetas decrepita, age, wherin a man loseth the  
 bte of his membris.  
 Aetas ingrauescens, age increasynz.  
 Aetas matura, ripe age.  
 Aetas prima, youth.  
 Aetas adulta, of full age.  
 Aetas affecta, of olde age, auncient.  
 Aetate confectus, verie aged, in extreme  
 age.  
 Aetate exacta, idem.  
 Aetate integra, in the floure of youth.  
 Aetate prouecta, aged, or of great age, verie  
 auncient.  
 Aetate anteire, to be elder.  
 Flexus aetatis, the decage or inclinacion  
 of age.  
 Extremum aetatis tempus, the bittermost point  
 of a mans life.  
 Nostrium tempus aetatis, our life tyme.  
 Constant aetas, myddle age.  
 Accedit illi plus aetatis, he waxed elder.  
 C iiii Aeta



Aetatem desidioſe agere, to liue idelly.  
 Aetatis fabulam peragere, to paſſe the whole  
 courſe of the life.  
 Aetatem in aliquo conterere et conſumere,  
 to ſpende at ones time in a thyng.  
 Aetatem cum aliquo degere, to liue with one.  
 Exceſſit mihi aetas ex magiſterio tuo, I am  
 no moze vnder thy gouernance, I am paſt thy  
 correction.  
 Aetas firmata, mans ſtate, perfect age.  
 Aetate proceſſit vſq; ad adoleſcentiam meſ  
 am, he liued tyll I was a yonge man.  
 Aetatem meam me viduam eſſe mauelim,  
 quam iſtae flagitia tua pati, qua tu facis, I  
 had leſer be a wydow all my life, than to in-  
 dure this trouble that I haue with the.  
 Aetatem velim ſeruire, Litanum modo ut  
 conueniam, I wolde doe ſeruite all the daies  
 of my life, on the condicion I mought meete  
 with Litanus.  
 Aetatis progreſſus, the courſe of age.  
 Aetatis ſatis habere, to be olde enough.  
 Aetatem, an aduerbe, ſignifying longe tyme.  
 Iam dudum aetatem lites ſunt inter eos, there  
 hath ben variaunce betwene theim longe tyme.  
 Aetula, la, f. g. thyldehode.  
 Aeternitas, aſis, f. g. euerlaſtyngnes, tyme with-  
 out ende.  
 Ex omni aeternitate, hauyng neuer any be-  
 gynnynge.  
 In omni aeternitate, for euer continually.  
 Aeterno, and aeternum, euerlaſtyngly, for euer,  
 alwaies.  
 Aeterno, aui, are, act. to make perpetuall.  
 Aeternus, a, um, euerlaſtyng.  
 Nullum aeternius lignum, no woodde endur-  
 eth longer.  
 Aethalia, an plande nere to Coſtica and Sardi-  
 nia, and an other in the ſea of Geane.  
 Aethalis, or Aethalides, Preco, the ſonne of  
 Mercurie.  
 Aether, aetheris, ſine plur. m. g. the firmam-  
 ent of ſome it is taken for the element of fyre,  
 and for the ayre. alſo for Iupiter, ſometyme  
 for lyghte and byghneſſe, ſometyme for the  
 goddis.  
 Aethera, or aethra, a, f. g. the ayre.  
 Aethereus, thiera, um, of the firmament.  
 Aetherea aua ueſci, to liue.  
 Aetherea, the country of Ethiopiae.  
 Aethices, a people of Macedonia.  
 Aethici, a people of Caeſſaly.  
 Aethiope, an plande of the ocean ſea, called be-  
 fore Macaria.  
 Aethiopia, a great country in Aſie, contey-  
 nng two regions: the hyther and the further  
 Aethiope. the hyther that is about Egypt hath  
 on the north Egypt, Pamarithe, and Libya;  
 on the weſt, the inner Libya: on the ſouth, the  
 further Aethiope: on the eaſt the redde ſea. In  
 this country is the Ile Mezoze, where D.

Mathew is reported to haue preached the  
 goſpell. The further Aethiope hath on the  
 north, the inner Libya, and the hyther Aethie-  
 ope, on the weaſt and ſouth the Ocean ſea, on  
 the eaſt the gulph called Barbaricum. In this  
 country be the mountaynes, out of the whiche  
 Nilus iſſueth.  
 Aethiopicus, a, um, of Ethiopiae.  
 Aethiopiſſa, a woman of Ethiopiae.  
 Aethiopsis, pidis, ſcem. ge. an herbe that in-  
 chaunters vſe, by force wherof ſpurs be dyed  
 by, and lockes opened.  
 Aethiops, the ſonne of Vulcan, of whom Aes-  
 thiopia was named.  
 Aethiops, pis, and Aethiopicus, ci, and Aes-  
 thiopus, pi, a Moozen.  
 Aethiopem lauas, Thou waſheſt a Moo-  
 zen or Mooze: a prouerbe applied to him that  
 pꝛeſſeth a thyng that is naught, or teacheth a  
 foole wiſedome. This prouerbe grew of one  
 that bought a Moozen, and thinking that the  
 blackeneſſe of his thyne happened by the nee-  
 gligence of his ſpyt mayſter: he ceaſed not to  
 waſhe the Moozen continually with ſuche  
 thynges as he thought would make him white.  
 By which labour and waſhing he ſo beſed the  
 pooze ſlaue, that he brought him in to a great  
 ſickenneſſe, his ſhyn remaynyng ſtill as blacke  
 as it was before.  
 Aethlius, the ſon of Iupiter, and father of En-  
 dimion.  
 Aethion, one of the hoſtes of Phrybus.  
 Aethra, a, the daughter of Pittheus, and mo-  
 ther of Theſeus.  
 Aethraa, a, the ile now called Rhodes.  
 Aethria, a, an ple in the ſea Aegeum. Alſo a ci-  
 tie, called after Aethra.  
 Aethruſci, the olde inhabitants of the country  
 in Italy, called now Tuſcan.  
 Aethuſa, an ile in the ſea of Sicile, of ſome cal-  
 led Aegula.  
 Aetiologia, logix, f. g. a recheſyng of the cauſe.  
 Aetites, a pꝛecioſe ſtone, founde in an Egles  
 neſt, whiche hath within it an other ſtone, as  
 it were with ponge, whiche maketh a founde,  
 if the ſtone be ſhaken. If the bealy of a woman  
 with childe doe fall downe low, this ſtone, be-  
 yng hanged about the left arme, retepneſh the  
 childe. But if the womans tyme be come to  
 traunple: than beynge taken awaie, and bound  
 to hir thygh: ſhe ſhalbe ſoothlywith deliuered  
 without any paine. Alſo, if a piece of this ſtone  
 be put into bread, or into a puddynge, and ge-  
 uen vnto one: if he be a theſe, it ſhal neuer goe  
 through him: if he be of the both, wherein it is  
 ſodden, if a theſe, or they that be of countſe-  
 with him, do take it: he nor they may not ſwa-  
 low it. Prepared with waie and oyle of E-  
 gypt, it helpeth agaynſt the falling ſickenneſſe.  
 In Corolario Hermolaus Barbarus ſaith,  
 that except this ſtone be taken out of the Egles  
 neſt;

neſt: it hath no vertue in medicine.  
 Aetius, the name of one of Alexandria, whiche  
 was bothe a great oratour, and a noble phyſi-  
 cion. Alſo of an heretike, whiche affirmed, that  
 no ſynne, were it neuer ſo great, ſhulde be re-  
 pꝛted to hym that had faith. He ſucceeded im-  
 mediately after Arius, the yere after the incar-  
 nation of Chriſte. 358.  
 Aetna, is a merueilleſe hyl in Sicile, at the foote  
 whereof is a litle town of the ſame name,  
 and woddies and trees of dyuers kyndes plan-  
 ted. On the toppe therof is a baraine groude,  
 mure with aſhes. In the wynter tyme covered  
 with ſnowe. This connepeth in circuite. 20.  
 furlonges, and is enuironed with a banke of  
 aſhes of the height of a walle. In the middle  
 is alſo a rounde hyl of the ſame coloure and  
 matter, wher in bee two great holes, ſhaped  
 like vnto cuppes, whiche be called Crateres.  
 Out of theſe doo rſe ſometyme ſundrye great  
 flames of fyre: ſometyme horrible ſmoke, ſome-  
 time a blowne out burnyng ſtones in infinite  
 numbes. mozeouer, befoze that the ſaide fyre  
 appeareth, there is herde within the grounde,  
 terrible noyſe and roynge. And alſo (whiche is  
 moze meruaille) whan the ſmoke and fyre is  
 moſte abundant, and ſerueth: yet rounde about  
 the toppe of the ſaide hyl, are alwaies ſene  
 ſnowe and hoze froſtes. Pliny writeth: that  
 the fyre appeareth alwaie at nyght. This hyl is  
 now called Cibello monte.  
 Aetna athon, a pꝛouerbe ſpoken of a thyng  
 veraye painfull and greuouſe.  
 Aetnaus, a, um, of Aetna.  
 Aetnaus deus, Vulcan.  
 Aetnai fratres, the Cyclops.  
 Aetnaus paſtor, Poliphemus.  
 Aetnaa tellus, Sicilie.  
 Aerus, ti, m. g. a kynd of Egles.  
 Aetolia, a region in Grece betwene Thracia,  
 and Thoris.  
 Aetolus, or Aetolius, a man of Aetolia.  
 Aetolicus, a, um, of Aetolia.  
 Aequitas, tatis, f. g. eternitee, age.  
 Aeuum, xui, n. g. longe, or euerlaſtyng tyme,  
 alſo tyme, age, ſometyme liſe.  
 Aeuo noſtro accidit, it chanced in our tyme.  
 Viue memor q; ſis xui brevis, liue hauyng in  
 mynde howe ſhorte thy life is here.  
 In xuum, for euer.  
 A condito xuo, from the begynnynge of the  
 worlde.  
 Aeuum ſecurum agere, to liue without care.  
 Aeuiternum, that is made eternall.  
 Aefanus, the ſonne of Cantalus.  
 Aex, egos, a rocke, whereof the ſea Aegeum  
 was named.  
 Aexiones, a people of Attica, notable for theyr  
 ſaylyng and foule language.

A Fer, a man bozne in Aſrike.  
 Affabilis, le, a man eaſy to be ſpoken vnto,  
 to, gracious in wordes, courteſe and  
 ſweete in language.  
 Affabilitas, aſis, ſcem. g. gentylneſſe in hearynge,  
 courteſy in talkyng.  
 Affabiliter, courteſly, gentilly.  
 Affabre, cunnyngly, craftily, woꝛkmanly.  
 Affabrum, cunnyngly or craftily wrought.  
 Affanix, arum, ſcem. gen. trifles, thynges of ſmall  
 eſtimation.  
 Affatim, abundantly, euen to the full.  
 Tibi diuinarum affatum eſt, Thou haſt abund-  
 dante of rꝛheſſe.  
 Affatus, ſpoken vnto.  
 Affatus, us, m. g. a talkyng or ſpeakyng to.  
 Affatus alicuius petere, to deſyre to ſpeake  
 with one.  
 Affectare, curioſly, with to much diligence.  
 Affectatio, onis, f. g. curioſitee, affectation.  
 Affectator, oris, m. g. one that dooeth affectate  
 or counterſaite a thyng to curioſely.  
 Affectans, a, um, affectate or to curioſe.  
 Affectata oratio, a curioſe ſourme of ſpeaking.  
 Affectio, onis, ſcem. gen. affection, ſometyme  
 trouble of mynde.  
 Firma corporis affectio, a good and ſtronge  
 diſpoſition of the body.  
 Affecto, aui, are, act. to ſeke effectually, to be-  
 ſyre or couete a thyng earneſtly.  
 Affectare regnum, to aſpire to a kyngdome  
 by ambition.  
 Affector, aſis ſum, ari, idem quod affecto.  
 Affectus, us, m. g. affection or naturall motion,  
 as gladneſſe, deſyre, and ſuche lyke. ſometyme  
 ſpokeneſſe.  
 Affectus, a, um, troubled or bered, afflicted,  
 diſpoſed, affectioned, meued. alſo feeble and  
 ſozowfull.  
 Affectus pena, puniſhed.  
 Affectus pramio, rewarded.  
 Affecta, thinges almoſte finiſhed or nyghe at  
 a popnt.  
 Affecta fides, credence almoſte loſte.  
 Affecta aſtas, ſommer wel nygh paſſed.  
 Affectum bellum, warres nygh at a popnt.  
 Affectus morbo, bered with ſyckneſſe.  
 Affectus virgis, beaten with roddeſ.  
 Cum ita ſis animo affectus, ſeyng that ye be ſo  
 mynded, or ſo affectioned in your mynde.  
 Cum tantis a vobis beneficiis affectus ſim,  
 ſeyng that I haue had ſo greatte benefites at  
 your handes.  
 Affectus deſperatione, diſcouraged.  
 Affectum corpus, a bodye hurte or weyred,  
 ſometyme out of temper.  
 Affecta opes, riches almoſt ſpent or waſted.  
 Grauius affectus, greuouſely meued.  
 Affero, affers, aſtuli, ferre, to bring to, to profite

et conduce, to thewe of bypnye tydynges, to alle  
lege of bypnye forthe a reason, authorite, or  
suche lyke.  
Afferro ad te salutem, I come to salute the.  
Afferre auxilium, to helpe, to aide.  
Afferre dentes, to byte.  
Afferre manus, to set violent handes on one.  
Afferre molestiam, to do displeasure to one.  
Afferre morbum, to make sicke.  
Afferre pedem, to come.  
Abire unde malum pedē attulisti, goe hence,  
from whence with a mischief he came.  
Afferre vim alicui, to make assaute on one.  
Attuli hunc, for Adduxi, I have brought this  
man.  
Eius iussu huc me afferro, at his commaundes  
ment I come hither.  
Afferam vnum antiquitatis exemplum, I will  
bryng forth one example of antiquitee.  
Afferre in medium, to communicate with other.  
Afferre accessione, to augment a thing.  
Quam causam afferam? what cause of excuse  
shall I alleage?  
Quidam cōpertum attulit, one broughthe cer-  
taine tydynges.  
Afferre delectationem, to delste.  
Afferre radium alicui, to make one werie.  
Afferre fidem alicui rei, to make a thyng to  
be beleued.  
Florem afferunt arbores, the trees bypnye  
forth blossoms.  
Afferre inertiam, to make negligent of slug-  
gish.  
Afferre manus sibi, to sea ones selfe.  
Afferre memoriam, to put in remembrance.  
Afferre odium alicui, to bypnye one in hate  
or displeasure.  
Opinionem populo afferant, they bypnye the  
people in this opinion.  
Afferre questionem, to moue a question.  
Tibi nullam religionem attulit, it neuer ppe-  
sed thy conscience.  
Repulsam attulit hæc res, this thyng was  
cause of his deniall.  
Afferre sumptum alicui, to put one to cosse.  
Afferre vim virgini, to ransome a maiden.  
Afferur, tydynges is broughthe.  
Afficio, afficis, eci, ere, act. to moue affection of  
disposicion, either to good or euill, so much that  
reason is therewith troubled and disquieted.  
Afficere bonis nuntiis, to bypnye good tydyng-  
ges. Vt bonis vos, vestrosq; omnes, nuntiis  
me afficere vultis, As ye wil, that I bypnye to  
you and yours good tydynges.  
Afficere cura, to bypnye in care.  
Afficere lucro, to make one wyne of gatne.  
Afficere stipendio, to paie wages.  
Affecit eum letali vulnere, he gaue him his  
deathes wounde.  
Afficit me dolore, he maketh me cosse.  
Afficit me gaudio, he maketh me gladde,

Affici, to be moued with affection.  
Afficere corpus, to bypnye the body lowe, or  
to make it feble or weake.  
Afficere desiderio, to make desirous.  
Affici exilio, to be banished.  
Morte affici, to be slayne.  
Regis nomine afficere, to calle one by the  
name of a bypnye.  
Afficere sepultura, to burie.  
Affici admiratione, to be meruailed at.  
Affici honore, to be had in great honour.  
Afficere ignominia, to shalunder.  
Affici iniuria, to be wronged.  
Afficere incommodo, to endomage, or hurt.  
Affici difficultatibus, to be in great perplexi-  
tee of daunger.  
Afficere errore mentis, to bypnye one into  
an erreure.  
Affigo, figis, fixi, ere, act. to nagle to, to fasten.  
Affigere literas pueris, to make chyldeken  
hauue by herte, or hepe in memorie.  
Affigere cruci, to crucifie.  
Affigere terræ radicem, to take roote.  
Affigi nostris animis, to bee rooted in ones  
myndes.  
Affixus, a, um, fastned.  
Affixus alicui tanquam magistro, cleauynge  
to one as to a maister.  
Quibus in rebus me sibi affixum habebit, in  
whiche matters I will not faile to sicke to  
hym, or be his companion.  
Afflictus, a, um, made, feigned, counterfayted.  
Afflictus, a, um, idem.  
Affingo, finxi, gere, act. to make, to fourme, to  
seigne, or in feignynge to adde or applye to a  
thyng, to deuise, to seigne for one. Sometyme  
to inuent a lye. Sometyme to counterfayte.  
Sermons affingere personis fabulosis, to des-  
cise woordes, that persons named in poetes fa-  
bles shulde speake.  
Affingere mores hominum, to counterfayte  
mens maners.  
Affingere aliquid alicui, to lye, or make a lye  
on one, or speake of hym that is not true.  
Affinis, ne, in fieldes betokeneth adopyng, in  
men it betokeneth aliaunce by marriage. And  
by a metaphore, he that is parte taker of any  
thing, ppyte to an offence, or accellap.  
Affinis negotiis publicis, he that meddelyth  
with the affaires of a commonalte.  
Affinis rei capitalis, gyltic of a greate offence,  
whiche deserueth death.  
Affinis sceleris, gyltic of the trespass.  
Affines esse eorum rerum, quas fert adole-  
scencia, To be parte taker of those thynges,  
that pourth despyeth or delisteth in.  
Affinitas, ais, f. g. affinitie, alpaunce.  
Affinitate attingere, to be of alpaunce to one.  
Affinitates iungere, to make alpaunces by ma-  
ryage.  
Affinitates dirimere, to bypnye alpaunces.  
Affir-

Affirmare, with affirmance.  
Affirmatio, onis, f. g. affirmance.  
Affirmatum, ti, neut. gen. affirmed. Sometyme  
confirmed.  
Affirmo, aui, are, act. to affirme, Sometyme to  
confirme, or stabilishe.  
Affirmare se animo, to take a good courage.  
Certum affirmare, to affirme for a surtee.  
Affirmare asseueratione, to affirme certaintie.  
Afflatus, tus, ma. ge. a blasfe.  
Afflatus spiritus, diuine inspitation.  
Affleo, cui, ere, n. to wepe and lament feignely.  
Afflictatio, onis, f. g. punishment of the bodie  
with sickenesse.  
Afflictio, onis, f. g. and Afflictus, tus, m. g. afflic-  
tion, trouble, aduersitee.  
Afflicto, aui, are, act. to tourment ones selfe co-  
tinually, to trouble, to bere or greue, to tosse  
and tumble, to dyue to gether: as, Naues tem-  
pestas afflictabat, the tempest tolcked and dyue  
the shippes together.  
De quibus acerbissime afflictor, for whiche  
thynges I am veraye soze troubled and dis-  
quieted.  
Afflictari morbo, to be greuouously sicke.  
Afflictor, oris, masc. gen. one that afflicteth or  
troubleth.  
Afflictus, a, um, troubled, bered, greued, afflic-  
ted, oppressed, & as it were caste to the ground  
with aduersitee.  
Afflicta fides, credence decayd & almost lost.  
Afflicta fortuna, aduersitee, trouble.  
Afflicta & prostrata virtus, vertue neglected  
and cast vnder foote.  
Afflictus rebus, in aduersitee.  
Affigo, xi, ere, act. to thowe or beate downe to  
the grounde, to punishe, to afflicte, to bere, to  
trouble, to tourment, to greue.  
Affligam te ad terram scelus, si me vno digi-  
tulo atigeris, I will beate the downe to the  
grounde wpytche, if thou touche me with one  
fynger.  
Affligere & debilitare animos metu, to trou-  
ble and discourage mens myndes with feare.  
Affligit corpus senectus, olde age greueth  
and weakeneth the bodie.  
Affligere hominum mores, to impaire or cor-  
rupte the maners of men.  
Affligere opes alterius, to spende and waste  
an other mans goodes.  
Affligere rem aliquam vituperando, by dis-  
praisynge to make a thyng worse than it is.  
Affligere se, to bere or tourment ones selfe.  
Affligi frigoribus, to be greued with colde.  
Afflo, afflas, aui, are, act. to blowe to, to blowe  
wynde, to blowe vpon. Sometyme to fylt with  
wynde.  
Afflari, to be blown vpon, to be blasted.  
Afflari sydere, to be blasted, as flowers of  
trees and cyrpe sometyme bene.  
Afflauerat nescio, quid rumoris, supple me,

a certaine brute or rumour came to me here.  
Afflare alicui, to fan a fire.  
Sperat tibi amicum, f. g. I hope an affiari in hoc  
crimine, he trusteth that by the fauour of some  
personne, he maye bee holpen in this crime,  
that he is charged with all.  
Afflari fulmine, to be stricken with lightning.  
Afflari diuino spiritu, to be inspired of god.  
Affluens, tus, om. g. abundant.  
Affluentibus vndiq; barbaris, when the bars-  
barous people came in great nūbres on euery  
syde.  
Bonitate affluens homo, a man of muche hos-  
nestie and good behauioure.  
Affluens studiis locus, a place where is mu-  
che exercise of learning.  
Affluenter, abundantly.  
Affluentia, æ, f. g. abundance.  
Affluo, affluis, fluxi, ere, n. to flowe to, to ouer-  
flowe, to abounde.  
Affluit amor, loue crepeth, or slideth into a  
manne.  
Nihil literarum ex istis locis afflaxit, there  
came no letters frome those partes.  
Affluere diuinis, to abounde in rychesse.  
Affodio, affodis, fodi, fodere, act. to digge, or  
leie more ground to that we haue.  
Affor, aus sum, ari, dep. to speake to, to talke  
to, to desire or intreate, to geue thankes: sels  
dome or neuer used in the fynde persone.  
Affore, to be here or present.  
Hanc affore biduo, that the be here within  
these. ii. daies.  
Afforis, frome without, som saie it is no latin.  
Afformido, formidas, aui, are, act. to be soze  
afraid.  
Affrango, egi, ere, to bypnye by or nere to.  
Affranus, a poste.  
Africa, æ, the thirde part of the worlde, wherein  
is Carthage. Num die, and all the countreys  
now called Barbarie: and also the great coun-  
trei called Ethiopia.  
+ Africa semper aliquid noui apportat, a prod-  
uerbe, applied to inconstant & wauepynge per-  
sones, neuer contente with one state, but al-  
waies desirous of noueltees.  
Africana, alone, is taken for Panthlers.  
Africana gallina, shulde seme to be the same,  
whiche we calle Turkey coches.  
Africanus, i, a man of Afrike. Also the moste  
noble capitaine Scipio was called Africa-  
nus, because he subduyd that countrey to the  
Romaines.  
Africo, affricas, frici, are, act. to rubbe against  
a thyng.  
Affricus, tus, m. g. a rubbing against a thinge.  
Affricus, a, um, rubbed against a thyng.  
Affricus, and Affer, a, um, of Afrike, or of the  
southerne wynde.  
+ Affra auis, a bypde of Afrike. I prouerbe spok-  
ken either of them, whiche be notable for theyr  
straunge



or conduce, to throwe or bynge tydynges, to alle  
lege or bynge forth the areason, authoritee, or  
suche lyke.  
Afferro ad te salutem, I come to salute the.  
Afferre auxilium, to helpe, to aide.  
Afferre dentes, to byte.  
Afferre manus, to set violent handes on one.  
Afferre molestiam, to do displeasure to one.  
Afferre morbum, to make sicke.  
Afferre pedem, to come.  
Abite unde malum pedē attulistis, goe hence,  
from whence with a mischief ye came.  
Afferre vim alicui, to make assaute on one.  
Attuli hunc, for Adduxi, I haue brought this  
man.  
Eius iussu huc me afferro, at his commaundes  
ment I come hither.  
Afferam vnum antiquitatis exemplum, I will  
bynge forth one example of antiquitee.  
Afferre in medium, to communicate with other.  
Afferre accessionem, to augment a thing.  
Quam causam afferam? what cause or excuse  
shall I alleage?  
Quidam copertum attulit, one broughte cer-  
taine tydynges.  
Afferre delectationem, to delite.  
Afferre tadium alicui, to make one wetic.  
Afferre fidem alicui rei, to make a thyng to  
be beleued.  
Florem afferunt arbores, the trees bynge  
forth blossoms.  
Afferre inertiam, to make negligent or slug-  
gish.  
Afferre manus sibi, to sea ones selfe.  
Afferre memoriam, to put in remembrance.  
Afferre odium alicui, to bynge one in hate  
or displeasure.  
Opinionem populo afferunt, they bynge the  
people in this opinion.  
Afferre questionem, to moue a question.  
Tribunum religionem attulit, it neuer pytes  
hed thy conference.  
Repulsum attulit hac res, this thyng was  
cause of his deniall.  
Afferre sumptum alicui, to put one to coste.  
Afferre vim virgini, to rauishe a maiden.  
Afferunt, tydynges is broughte.  
Afficio, afficis, ēci, ere, act. to moue affection or  
disposicō, either to good or euill, so much that  
reason is therewith troubled and disquieted.  
Afficere bonis nuntiis, to byng good tydyng-  
ges. Vbi bonis vos, vestrosq; omnes, nuntiis  
me afficere vultis, As ye wil, that I bynge to  
you and poures good tydynges.  
Afficere cura, to bynge in care.  
Afficere lucro, to make one wyne of gaine.  
Afficere stipendio, to paye wages.  
Affecit eum laterali vulnere, he gaue him his  
deathes wounde.  
Afficit me dolore, he maketh me forle.  
Afficit me gaudio, he maketh me gladder.

Affici, to be moued with affection.  
Afficere corpus, to bynge the body lowe, or  
to make it feble or weak.  
Afficere desiderio, to make desirous.  
Affici exilio, to be banished.  
Morte affici, to be slayne.  
Regis nomine afficere, to calle one by the  
name of a hyng.  
Afficere sepultura, to burie.  
Affici admiratione, to be meruailed at.  
Affici honore, to be had in great honour.  
Afficere ignominia, to shalander.  
Affici iniuria, to be wronged.  
Afficere incommodo, to endamage, or hurt.  
Affici difficultatibus, to be in great perplexi-  
tee or daunger.  
Afficere errore mentis, to bynge one into  
an erreure.  
Affigo, figis, fixi, ere, act. to nape to, to fasten.  
Affigere literas pueris, to make chyldeerne  
honne by herte, or hepe in memoire.  
Affigere cruci, to crucifie.  
Affigere terrae radicem, to take roote.  
Affigi nostris animis, to bee rooted in ones  
myndes.  
Affixus, a, um, fastned.  
Affixus alicui tanquam magistro, cleaupnge  
to one as to a maister.  
Quibus in rebus me sibi affixum habebit, in  
whiche matters I wyl not faile to sticke to  
hym, or be his companion.  
Affictus, a, um, made, feigned, counterfayted.  
Affictus, a, um, idem.  
Affingo, finxi, gere, act. to make, to fourme, to  
seigne, or in feignynge to adde or applye to a  
thyng, to deuise, to seigne for one. Sometime  
to inuent a lye. Sometime to counterfayte.  
Sermones affingere personis fabulosos, to des-  
uise woordes, that persons named in poetes fa-  
bles shulde speake.  
Affingere mores hominum, to counterfayte  
mens maners.  
Affingere aliquid alicui, to lye, or make a lye  
on one, or speake of hym that is not true.  
Affinis, ne, in fieldes betokeneth adopyng, in  
men it betokeneth aliaunce by marriage. And  
by a metaphoze, he that is parte taker of any  
thing, puiue to an offence, or accellary.  
Affinis negotiis publicis, he that meddeleth  
with the affaires of a commonalte.  
Affinis rei capitalis, gyltie of a greate offence,  
whiche deserueth deathe.  
Affinis sceleris, gyltie of the trespass.  
Affines esse earum rerum, quas fert adole-  
scentia, To be parte taker of those thynges,  
that yowth despyeth or deliteth in.  
Affinitas, āis, f. g. affinitee, alpaunce.  
Affinitate attingere, to be of alpaunce to one.  
Affinitates iungere, to make alpaunces by ma-  
riage.  
Affinitates dirimere, to breahe alpaunces.

Affir-

Affirmare, with affirmaunce.  
Affirmatio, ōnis, f. g. affirmaunce.  
Affirmatum, ti, neut. gene. affirmed. Sometime  
confirmed.  
Affirmo, aui, āre, act. to affirme, sometime to  
confirme, or stablishe.  
Affirmare se animo, to take a good courage.  
Certum affirmare, to affirme for a surtee.  
Affirmare asseueratione, to affirme certaintie.  
Affatus, tus, ma. ge. a blaste.  
Affatus spiritus, diuine inspiration.  
Affleo, cui, ēre, n. to wepe and lament feignedly.  
Afflictio, ōnis, f. g. punishment of the bodie  
with sicknesse.  
Afflictio, ōnis, f. g. and Afflictus, tus, m. g. afflic-  
tion, trouble, aduersitee.  
Affligo, aui, āre, act. to tourment ones selfe co-  
tinually, to trouble, to vex or greene, to tolle  
and tumble, to dzyne to gether as, Naues tem-  
pestas afflictabat, the tempest tossed and dzyne  
the shippes together.  
De quibus acerbissime afflictor, for whiche  
thynges I am veraye soye troubled and dis-  
quieted.  
Afflictari morbo, to be greuously sicke.  
Afflictor, ōris, masc. gen. one that afflicteth or  
troubleth.  
Afflictus, a, um, troubled, vexed, greued, afflic-  
ted, oppressed, & as it were caste to the ground  
with aduersitee.  
Afflicta fides, credence decayd & almost lost.  
Afflicta fortuna, aduersitee, trouble.  
Afflicta & prostrata virtus, vertue neglected  
and cast vnder foote.  
Afflictus rebus, in aduersitee.  
Affligo, xi, ere, act. to thowe or beate downe to  
the grounde, to punishe, to afflicte, to vex, to  
trouble, to tourment, to greene.  
Affligam te ad terram scelus, si me vno digi-  
tulo atigeris, I will beate the downe to the  
grounde wether, if thou touche me with one  
fynger.  
Affligere & debilitare animos metu, to trou-  
ble and discouragemens myndes with feare.  
Affligit corpus senectus, olde age greueth  
and weakneth the bodie.  
Affligere hominum mores, to impaire or cor-  
rupte the maners of men.  
Affligere opes alterius, to spende and waste  
an other mans goodes.  
Affligere rem aliquam viuiperando, by dis-  
passynge to make a thyng worse than it is.  
Affligere se, to vex or tourment ones selfe.  
Affligi frigoribus, to be greued with colde.  
Afflo, afflas, aui, āre, act. to blowe to, to blowe  
wynde, to blowe vpon. Sometime to spyl with  
wynde.  
Afflari, to be blowen vpon, to be blasted.  
Afflari sydere, to be blasted, as flouris of  
trees and copie somtyme bene.  
Affluat nescio quid rumoris, supple me,

a certaine bruit or rumor came to my eare,  
Affluere alicui, to fauoure.  
Sperat tibi auiam post aliquam afflari in hoc  
crimine, he trusteth that by the fauour of some  
personne, he maye bee holpen in this crime,  
that he is charged with all.  
Afflari fulmine, to be stricken with lightning.  
Afflari diuino spiritu, to be inspired of god.  
Affluens, us, om. g. abundant.  
Affluentibus vndiq; barbaris, whan the bar-  
barous people came in great nūbres on euery  
syde.  
Bonitate affluens homo, a man of muche hos-  
nestie and good behauioure.  
Affluens studiis locus, a place where is mu-  
che exercise of learning.  
Affluenter, abundantly.  
Affluentia, a, f. g. abundaunce.  
Affluo, affluis, fluxi, ere, n. to flowe to, to ouer-  
flowe, to abounde.  
Affluit amor, loue creepeth, or slideth into a  
manne.  
Nihil literarum ex istis locis affluxit, there  
came no letters frome those partes.  
Affluere diuitiis, to abounde in richesse.  
Affodio, affodis, fodi, fodere, act. to digge, or  
leie more ground to that we haue.  
Affor, ātus sum, āri, dep. to speake to, to talke  
to, to desire or intreate, to geue thanks: scla-  
dome or neuer used in the fyfte persone.  
Affore, to be here or present.  
Hanc affore biduo, that the be here within  
these ii. daies.  
Afforis, frome without, som saie it is no latin.  
Afformido, formidas, aui, āre, act. to be fore-  
afraid.  
Affrango, ēgi, ere, to breahe by or nere to.  
Affranus, a poete.  
Africa, a, the thurde part of the world, wherein  
is Carthage, Num die, and all the countreys  
now called Barbarie: and also the great coun-  
trei called Ethiopia.  
Africa semper aliquid noui apportat, a pro-  
uerbe, applied to inconstant & waucynge per-  
sones, neuer contente with one state, but al-  
waies desirouse of nouelties.  
Africana, alone, is taken for Banthers.  
Africana gallina, shulde seeme to be the same,  
whiche we calle Turkey cockes.  
Africanus, i, a man of Africke. Also the moste  
noble capitaine Scipio was called Africa-  
nus, because he subduyd that countrey to the  
Romaines.  
Affrico, affricas, fricui, āre, act. to rubbe against  
a thyng.  
Affricus, tus, m. g. a rubbing against a thinge.  
Affricus, ta, um, rubbed against a thyng.  
Affricus, and Affer, a, um, of Africke, or of the  
southerne wynde.  
Affra aui, a bynde of Africke. I pponer be spod  
ken either of them, whiche be notable for theye  
traunge

traunge apparell, or els be verate fearfull and of faint courage.

Affricus, ci, called also *Aphas*, the wynde south west and by west.

Affrio, affrias, aui, are, to grate, or breake small one thyng with an other.

Affulgeo, fulges, fulli, ere, to thynge agaynst a thyng. Also to happen with gladnesse.

Sardinia recipienda repentina spes refultit, a fodein hope ioyously hayned, that Sardinia shoulde be recouered.

Affundo, fudi, ere, act, to shedde, or sprynke by coure on a thyng, to flowe or renne by a place, as a ryuer nere to a towne. Somtyme for infundere, to powre in.

Affusus, a, um, prostrate, lpyng flatte on the earth, powred in, flowyng by, shedde or sprynked vpon.

Affusus nimulo, lpyng prostrate vpon the grounde by the graue.

Meander plurimis affusus oppidis, Meander that renneth by many townes.

A fronte & a tergo, before and behynde, somtyme it is taken for a pource applied to them, whiche do beholde thynges passed, with those thynges whiche maie happen. Also the tyme passed with the tyme to come.

## A ANTE G.

**A** Ga, an hill, out of whiche issueth the riuers *Traxis* and *Euphrates*.

Agabus, an hebrue name, whiche signifieth in latine, Locusta, a flye that destroyeth corne. Also *Festiuus patris*, the pleasaunt mirth of the father. Of this name was a prophete in the tyme of the apostles, whiche prophesied of an vniuersall famine to come, and that sainte *Paule* shoulde be bounden and put in gyles.

Agag, is a worde of hebrue, and maye be interpreted a solar in the uppermost part of the house. Of that name was a kynge of *Amalech*, the father of all men, whom *Saul* kynge of *Iewes*, toke in bataile and slewe him not. For whiche cause god was greuously displeased with him.

Agalma, galmais, n. g. an image.

Agalochum, mentioned by *Dioscorides*, seemeth by the description thereof to be the foote wodde, called nowe *Lignum aloes*.

Agamantes, people aboute *Theotis*.

Agamemnon, sonne of *Atrius* kynge of *Myces*, in the preparation of the *Greces* agaynst the *Troians*, for his wisdom and magnanimitee, was by the consent of all the *Greces*, chosen to be their general capitaine. And accordyng to their expectation, he moste noble gouerned hym selfe, and that moste puiuant manner, during the siege of *Troie*, by the space of tenn yerres. But being returned to his own royaume, and haueinge with hym *Cassandra*,

daughter to *Priamus*, kynge of *Troie*: his wyfe *Helene*, conspyring with *Egistus*, with whome she had liued in adouerte, caused hir laide noble husbunde to put on a garment, which had no issue out for his head: and while he was strugglyng therewith, *Egistus* strake him throughte with his swerde, and so slewe him. Thus that noble prince was shamefully murdered. He was afore the incarnation about. 1194. yerres.

Agamemnonis hostia, the sacrifice of *Agamemnon*, a pource applied to them that be hardely perswaded to a thyng, or els forced by violence.

Agamete, es, a towne of the Ile *Aeussus*.

Agamemnor, a kynge of *Athenes*.

Agamus, agami, ma. g. one that was neuer married, a single man, a bachelor.

Agamzua, a towne of *Ede*.

Aganippe, es, a fountaine in the countrey of *Grece*, called *Ionia*, whiche was dedicate unto the muses, wherof they be called *Aganippides*.

Agape, agapes, f. g. charitee, mutuall loue.

Agapenor, the gouernour of *Agamemnon*'s nauie.

Agapis, is a stone of the coloure of saffron, the vertu wherof is to cure the spyngng of *scorpions* and serpentes, if it be leyed to the wounde.

Agapius, a phisicion of *Alexandrie*, and a philosopher of *Athenes*.

Agar, the maiden of *Sara*, on whome *Abraham* begatte *Ismael*.

Agareni, a people, whiche were all destroyed by *Saul* kynge of *Iewes*. Also a people of *Africke* nowe called *Saracens*.

Agaricum, garici, neu. gen. a promontory, nere to *Theotis*. It is also a kynde of muskromes growing on trees about *Dosphozus*. It is hotte and scattereth humours.

Agaricus, an herbe, in englishe *Agarike*. It groweth not in *Englande*.

Agarus, a ryuer of *Sarmatia*. Also a promontorie, and a citee of the same countrey.

Agasticles, a kynge of *Lacedemonie*.

Agaso, onis, m. g. an horsheper or muletour.

Agasus, an hauein in *Duell*.

Agasyrtus, the surname of *Pittacus* the philosopher.

Agathia, a citee in *Prouince*, belongyng sometyme to the *Assyrites*.

Agathites, ma. ozam.

Agathallus, a byrde, that hath naturall cunnice with an other byrde, called *Acanthylis*: so that if the blood of them be forthy mixt together, they will after leaue eche from other.

Agathaneus, father to faire *Polixenus*.

Agatharchides, the name of an historiographer, and of a philosopher.

Agathirium, a towne of *Sicilie*.

Agatho, the name of one of the sonnes of *Priamus*. Also a boy, whome *Plato* loued. Also a philosopher of *Pythagoras*'s secte.

Agatho.

Agathocles, the son of a potter, whiche by subtiltie witte and boldnesse of courage, grew by sundry dignities, at the last to be kynge of *Sicilie*. And than became such a tyranne, that he slewe all the nobles, the countailours, & learned men of *Sicilie*, and dispoiled all the ryche men. Finally, being attached in all the partes of his body with incredible tormentes, and a pestilentiall humour freatyng all his sinewes: he continuynge longe tyme in such paines, at the last died.

Agathocles, is also the name of a *Grece* capitaine, the sonne of *Alymachus*.

Agathon, a certayne minstrell, whiche with his sweete songes exceedingly delighted mens eares.

Agathopolis, a citee in *France* called *Montpelier*.

Agathos, good.

Agathusa, an isle.

Agathyrum, a towne in *Sicilie*.

Agathyrus, one of *Hercules* sonnes, dwelling in a part of *Syphis*, who called the people after his name *Agathyris*, which in such wise peined them selues, that the colour might not by any means be washed or put away. And therfore they were called *Picti* *Agathyris*. Some men suppose, that the ancient inhabitants of the south parte of *Scotlande*, tokyngyng to the marches of *Englande*, called *Picti*, were of the laide people *Agathyris*.

Agathys, the daughter of *Adamus*, which slewe hir son *Penethus*, because he contempned the drunken feastes called *Bathbanalia*.

Agauri, a people of the north partes of the world.

Agauus, one of the sonnes of *Priamus*.

Agbatana, the citee commonly called *Sabatana*, or *Sebata*.

Agdistis, the *Greces* feigned to be a *Diuell*, come of the seede of *Jupiter*, which felle fro him whan he slept, who had the members bothe of man and woman: of whome other diuels being afearde, did cut of the mans instrument, and thynge it away. wherof did springe an almede tree, and brought forth almedes whan tyme serued. It is also an hill, at the foote wherof standeth the citee *Helinus*.

Age, aduerb. go to, take heede.

Age age, well well.

Age age, v. luber, well go to, as ye like.

Age dicat, lette hym speake on, let hym speake hardly.

Age, & agite, go forth, soothly on, or tell on.

Age sis, go to hardly.

Agedum, go to yet.

Age porro, wel go to: well, suppose it be so.

Age iam, age nunc, go to nowe.

Age sane inquam, well, I am content.

Agite dum, idem quod agite.

Agea, &c, f. g. a waie in a thyppe.

Agecidamus, a famous wyrtier.

Agecidum, otherwyse called *Agedum*, the citee

of *Scho* in *France*.

Agelastus, ti, mas. ge. he that doth neuer laughe, also sad, soleine, waiwarde.

Agellus, gelli, m. g. a littell fyebe.

Agema, gematos, n. g. a copaine of foildours.

Agenor, oris, a kynge of *Phoenicia*, sonne of *Belus*, and father of *Europa* (whom *Jupiter* caried) and of *Adamus*, who builded the citee of *Thebes*. Also the son of *Antenor*.

Agénoreus, a, um, of *Agenor*.

Agenorides, *Cadmus* the son of *Agenor*.

Ager, agri, m. g. a fyebe. Somtyme it signifieth a territor, belonging to a towne, wherin are included, fieldes, meadowes, woodes, and was ters. Somtyme a manour with the demeanes, somtyme the arable fiele onely.

Agricultio, and cultura, the tilling of the earthe.

Agros alienos irrigas, tuis sitientibus, I pource spoken of them that be diligente in othen mens matters, and let thepp owne slepe. It is applied also to aduocaters.

Ageraton, an herbe like to *organie*. It handefull hygh: the saunoure wherof, whan it is broked, pourceoth wyne.

Agerochus, the sonne of *Neleus*.

Agerona, the goddess of industry and diligence.

Agessias Cyrenaius, a philosopher, whom *Stolomeus* forbade to teache in any schole, because that in perswadyng the immortallitee of the soule, he caused manie to leaue them selues.

Agessius, kynge of *Lacedemonie*, from his childhode was of excellent vertues, as in trouthe, iustice, temperance, noble courage, liberalitee, and continence. wherfore he was so muche honoured, and prospered so well: that he subdued to the *Lacedemonians*, innumerable citees and countreys in *Asia*, and *Grece*. whan one demanded a thyng of him, which was vniust, saynge, that he had promised it: he aunswered: If it were iust, I promised: if it were vniust: I spake, but I promised it not. Whan the *Lacedemonians* had geuen vnto hym the treasure of *Agis*, which was kynge before him: he incontinente dyd distribute it to them, whom he knewe poorest. Whan it was demanded, why he lape no rycher than a ppyuate person, he aunswered: a prince ought to excell other men in temperance, and moderate lpyng, and not in delycacie. He spake with no woman, excepte his wife, but either in the temple, or elles afore all men, thynkyng those. ii. places to be wynde of suspition: the one for holynesse, the other for witness.

Agessinates, a people of *Aquitaine*.

Agessipolis, a capitayne of *Lacedemonie*.

Agemo, ui, etc, loke *Agemo*.

Agger, aggeris, m. g. a heape of stones or tourse, also a bulwarke, or a contremure to a fortresse or campe in bataille. Somtyme it signifieth a caulsey. Also bankes to kepe in the water of ryuers. Somtyme a dyche.

Aggero,

Aggero,

**Aggero**, aggeras, aui, are, act. to heape vp, and by a metaphoꝛe, to augment and aggrauate a matter.

**Aggero**, aggeris, gelsi, ere, f. t. to lay on an heape, also to hyng to one. somtyme to beare or carie.

Namq; a castor, amor & melle & felle est facundissimus, gustu dat dulcor, amarum visque ad facietatem aggerit: f. in good faetih, loue hath aboundaunce bothe of honie & galle, in taste it is pleasant, but it byngeth with it bitternesse, so muche, that it becometh lothsome.

**Aggestus**, gelsus, m. g. an heape.

**Aggeus**, a worde of hebrewe, in english merpe, solempne, or compaynyng. It was the name of a prophete, one of the xii. that propheticd in the tyme of Zorobabell, hyng of the iewes. about .550. yeres befoze the incarnation of Christe.

**Agglomeratio**, glomeratio, aui, are, act. to make vp on an heape, by adding to. sometyme to pꝛeate and gather thicke to gether, as souldiours dooe in theyr arate in battaile.

**Agglutino**, aui, are, act. to ioine together, to glue, also to soulder.

**Aggrauatio**, onis, f. g. a grese or burden.

**Aggrauesco**, scere, to waxe moze greuouse or heauye.

**Aggrauo**, aggrauas, aui, are, act. to be burdenous, or chargeable. also to aggrauate, or make a thing moze greuouse.

**Aggredior**, gressus sum, edi, com. to go to, to come to, to inuade, to assaile, to begynne or enter into a matter, to attempte of set in hande with any thyng, to geue assaite.

**Aggredi aliquem de re aliqua**, to go to talke with one for any matter.

**Aggredi aliquem**, to sette on one with purpose to begyle him: as, Itane agitis mecum? facis astute aggredimini, dooe ye handle me astee this foiter ye assaile me craftily enough i deede.

**Aggrego**, aggregas, aui, are, act. to gather to gether.

**Aggressio**, onis, f. g. an assaite.

**Aggressus**, idem quod aggressus.

**Aggurgatio**, a kind of grapes without kiernels,

**Agidus**, a cize.

**Agilei**, householders lones.

**Agilis**, agile, om. ge. nimble, light, lieger, quiter, lithy.

**Agilicus**, aas, f. g. nimblenesse, dexteritee.

**Agiliter**, nimblly, lightly, quickly, quiterly, liegerly.

**Agilla**, or Agylla, an olde towne in Cuscane.

**Agina**, gina, f. ge. that wherein the beame of a pꝛype of balance is hanged.

**Aginator**, oris, mal. ge. he that is meued with a little gapne.

**Agmor**, atus sum, ari, dep. to marchaundise wile thynges of of smalle value.

**Aginum**, the towne of Angolsme in France.

**Aglographia**, booke of holy scripture.

**Agipedes**, is the same that Pedaril bee. loke there.

**Agis**, the sonne of Eurysthenes, and kynge of Lacedemonians: whom they slewe because he woulde haue restored againe the lawes of Lycurgus.

**Agitabilis**, le, om. g. that maye be easily meued, stirred, or shaken.

**Agitatio**, onis, f. ge. meuyng, or stirring, also exercise.

**Agitator**, oris, mal. gen. a dyuer of a cart, or of beastes.

**Agitatus**, a, um, meued, stirred, tossed, exercised, troubled, disquieted, vexed.

**Agito**, agitas, aui, are, act. to moue, to shake, to tolle, to gouerne or guide, to dwelle or lue in a place, to reuolue, imagine, or caste in ones mynde, to intreate well, to go, to do often, to pꝛeche, to compell, to trouble, to persecute, to bere, to consider, to sollicite.

Iam calcari quadrupedem agitato aduersum clium, Howe wyl I with the spurre make my horse renne vp the hill.

**Agitare causam**, to beate a matter, to debate the cause.

**Agitare conuiuia**, to make feastes.

**Agitare conuiuium**, to banquet or make good chere.

**Age igitur**, hoc agitemus conuiuium, vino & sermone suau, Therfoze go to, lette vs banquet, dyinke, talke, and make good chere.

**Agitare custodiam**, to take good heede in keeping of one.

**Agitare cum animo**, to reuolue in the mynd.

**Agitare diem**, to passe forth the daie.

**Agitare feras**, to couer wylde beastes.

**Agitare imperium**, to gouerne.

In pace vero beneficiis magis quam metu, imperium agitabat, In the tyme of peace they gouerned moze by gentlenesse, than by feare.

**Agitare iustitiam**, to exercise iustice.

**Agitare iustitiam**, to make ioye.

**Agitare mente**, to conceiue in the mynd, to thynke.

**Agitare praesidium**, to be in garison.

**Agitare vigilias**, to kepe watche.

**Agitare vitam**, to lue.

**Agitare xuum**, to lue.

**Agitare cactus noctu**, to make vnlauffall assemblies in the night.

**Agitare consilia**, to consulte.

**Agitari diuersum**, to be to troubled, that he is now in one mynd, and now in an other.

**Agitare fugam**, to flee.

**Agitare ingenium**, to exercise the witte.

**Agitare moras**, to dyppue forth the tyme.

**Agitare rem aliquam sermonibus**, to debate or talke of a matter.

**Agla**, a towne in Portugale.

**Aglaia**, one of the thye graces, whiche is interpreted,

pietied, brightnesse, cleerenesse, beautie, pleasure, or maiestee.

**Aglaia**, idis, the daughter of Megacles, notable for his glouttonie.

**Aglaonice**, a womans name, the daughter of Aemon, a sozerene.

**Aglaope**, one of the thye mermaidens.

**Aglaophon**, a famous peincter.

**Aglaophotis**, an herbe, whiche for the beautifull coloure therof was so called.

**Aglaſpis**, glaſpidis, f. g. the name of a legion of souldiours amonge the Romaines.

**Aglauros**, was daughter to Erithus, kynge of Athens, whome Quibus seigneth to be turned (by Mercurie) into a stone.

**Aglaus Psochidius**, a man, whiche by the oracle of Apollo, was iudged moze happye than the great kynge Cyges.

**Agliches**, clothes of gaelicke.

**Aglyphos**, phi, m. g. not grauen.

**Agmen**, inis, neu. ge. an hoke of men. sometime a violence, a course of water, somtyme inuoyng, also a multitude.

**Agminalis**, le, perteynyng to an hoke.

**Agnaſcentia**, & agnaſta membra, mēbres, whiche are superfluous: as where one hath three legges, or vi. fingers on one hand, and other lyke.

**Agnaſcor**, atus sum, ſci, dep. to bee bozne after his fathers testament is made.

**Agnaſcorum**, m. g. hymen of the fathers syde.

**Ad agnatos & gentiles deduci**, to bee comitted to his k. nſtolke, as madde men were by the lawe ciuile: wherof was made a pꝛouerbe, applied to them, that doo all thynges madly and without circumspection.

**Ad agnatos & gentiles deducantur**.

**Agnaſio**, onis, f. g. hymene by the fathers syde.

**Agnaſtus**, a, um, that whiche is in by the moze than the comon course of nature vseth to byng forth.

**Agnellus**, a yonge lambe.

**Agni cornu**, a promontorye nere to the mouth of Atlas, called Wolbitum.

**Agneis**, a strict rempyng into Cygeis.

**Agninus**, nina, um, of a lambe.

**Agnies**, the surname of Esculapius.

**Agnio**, onis, f. g. knowlage.

**Agnus**, agnita, um, knowne.

**Agno**, one of Jupiters nurces.

**Agnomen**, nōminis, n. g. the surname that one obteyneth for any acte, or by other meanes.

**Agnosco**, nōni, ſcere, act. to knowe of olde, that is, to agnise and reknowlage a thyng as afore knowne, to knowe by some token.

**Agnosce debium**, to acknowlage and take vpon hym the charge of an other mans dutie.

**Agnosce nomina**, idem.

**Agnosco ex me**, I gather by my selfe.

**Agnos**, is a tree, whiche is a kynde of wylow, and is commonly called Agnus castus, in english the parke leaues: it hath leaues like

to willowe, but that they be alwayes greene, and hath not so sweete a smel: and floures first purple, and after white, and a feede like pepper. There is an other kynd therof, whiche hath moze bꝛanches, and leaues whiter, and some what mofy, and the floure purple. Sothe of them do growe about ryuers. It is called Agnos, whiche is in english chaff, for it is said, if a man or woman haue it about them, or vnder theyr beddes, it shal kepe them chaffe.

**Agnus**, agni, m. g. a lambe.

**Ago**, egi, ere, act. to do, to accuse, to heare or geue care, to dyppue, to cꝛpel or putte out, to gouerne, to moue or wagge, to speake, to bere and dize quiter, to force or pursue, to thynke or caste downe by violence, to pꝛonoke or ſere, to reſpect, to spreade a bꝛode, to pꝛeuaile, to go or remoue, to treat of a thyng, to endeuour or labour, to be attendant or diligent, or wholly bent or fixed to a thyng: as, Hoc age, take heede and sette thy mynd on this thing, or be wholly bent or fixed to it.

**Alas res agit**, hys mynd is on other matters.

**Vnde agis te nunc Dorpalis**? From whence comest thou nowe Dorpalus?

**Agere arbores ab alto ad terram**, to put down trees from on high to the grounde.

**Id agere**, to synde meanes.

**Annum agens vnde uicissimum**, goynge in the x. yere.

**Agere ſilentia**, to bee all huiſht and in peace.

**Agere respectum**, to haue a respect.

**Agere xatent**, to lue.

**Agere ad praescriptum**, to do as he was appointed.

**Agere ambages**, to go aboute the bushe, or to tell a longer tale than needeth.

**Agere aliquem**, to pursue one.

**Agere amicum**, to do lyke a frende, or playe the parte of a frende. lyke wylle, Agere patre, frarem, ciuem, iudicem, regē, consulem. &c.

**Agere apologum**, to telle a fable.

**Agere animum**, to be at the poynt of death.

**Agere causam**, to pꝛeade.

**Agere caudam**, to wagge the taile.

**Agere conuenus**, to holde a parliament.

**Agere conuiculus**, to vndermne.

**Agere cū aliquo**, to treat or speake with one.

**Cum mecum ſepe ageres**, vt de amicitia scribere, where oftentimes thou dost intreate, that I shoulde write of frendshippe.

**Illo praesente mecum agito**, si quid uoles, If thou wille any thyng with me: speake it in the presence of this man.

**Agere diris malis**, to curse.

**Agere de pace**, to treat of peace.

**Agere delectum**, to chole men, as in matters for the warre.

**Agere equum**, to spurre the horse.

**Agere inſidiu**, to do a thyng by treasone or martiall

marciall policie.  
 Agere ex sponfo vel ex sponfo, to bypunge an action of couenant.  
 Agere ex syngrapha, to bypunge an action of dette bypon an obligation.  
 Agere fabulam, to plaie in a comedie, tragedie, or enterlude.  
 Agere frondeum, to put out leaues: spoken of a tree.  
 Agere furti, to appeale one of felonie.  
 Agere gemmas, to bourgen.  
 Agere inter homines, to liue.  
 Agere iniuriarum, to sue one for trespass or wronges done.  
 Agere lege, to sue, to procede by the order of the lawe.  
 Agere mensuras fideliter, to measure thinges iustely.  
 Agere morem, to vse for a custome.  
 Agere nugas, to moche, to trifle.  
 Agere orationem, to pronounce an oration.  
 Agere panam ab aliquo, to punishe one.  
 Agere primas partes, to be the chiefe personage.  
 Agere radicem, to take roote.  
 Agere reum, to sue one in the lawe.  
 Agere summo iure, to procede with rigour.  
 Agere suo iure, to execute his autoritie.  
 Agere vineas, to appoche to the walles of a towne, defended with the ordynance of warre, by a similitude, called vines.  
 Agit vigesimum annum, he is 20. yeres olde.  
 Pectus meum nunc agit cubito, the herteth me on the breast with his elbowe.  
 Quo hinc te agis? whyther wylte thou?  
 Agunt adolescentiam, they be in theyr youth.  
 Agis rem actam, thou ledest thy labour, the thyng is done to thy hande.  
 Agit rem suam, he goth about his owne busynesse or profite.  
 Agit hic perpetuum diem sol, the sonne thyngeth here all the daie longe.  
 Agitur de capite, aut de fama, he is in daunger of his lyfe or of his credence.  
 Bene mecum agitur, I am well at ease, or I am in good condicion, or I am well delite with all.  
 Agitur res capitis, the question of the matter in debate concerneth lyfe and deathe.  
 Hoccine agis an non? dost thou hearken, or geue care to me, or no?  
 Est ne ipsas de quo agebam? is this he that I spake of?  
 Ad omne scelus mentes illorum agit, he dothe incense and stee theyr myndes to all mischiese and naughtynesse.  
 Egi omnes illos adolescentes, I represented all those yonge men.  
 Agere pecora, to dyne cattell.  
 Agere bellum, to make warre.  
 Bene agere cum aliquo, to handle or entreat a man honestly.

Agere circum, to turne rounde.  
 Agere contagia late, to sprede the infection farre abrode.  
 Nihil ago tecum, I haue nothyng to dooe with the.  
 Agere hortatione, to exhort.  
 Agere precibus, to praye or intreate.  
 Agere seueri, grauitier, remissi, leniter, vrbane, secure, &c.  
 Agere curam, to care for.  
 Agi desiderio alicuius rei, to be stered with the desire of any thyng.  
 Agere diem festum, to kepe holy daie.  
 Agere forum, to decide matters.  
 Agere gradus tacitos, to go softly.  
 Dies agit in terra, in the daie time he is on the lande.  
 Agere in crucem, to crucifie or hange by.  
 Agere in exilium, to banyshe.  
 Agi tecum fortuna, fortune fauoreth me.  
 Agitur mensis septimus, this is the seuenth month.  
 Non multum egerit, he shall not muche presuaile.  
 Agere secretum, to be alone.  
 Agere spumas ore, to frothe at the mouth.  
 Agere silencium, to kepe silence.  
 Agitur gloria populi Romani. Agitur salus sociorum. Agitur certissima vestigalia, hoc est, Agitur de gloria, de salute, de vestigaliibus, The question, controuersie, or contention is of or concernyng these thynges.  
 Agoce, ces, the name of a citee.  
 Agoga, pities or dyctes, wherinto water boyrdeth.  
 Agolum, agoli, n. g. a staffe to dyue cattell with.  
 Agon, agonis, or agonos, goni, m. g. a contricion in foume of battaile, or a wastlyng. Also the place where it was exercised. Also the name of a man.  
 Agonalia, or Agonales dies, certayne festiual daies kepte amonge the Romaines.  
 Agonax, the maister of Sozoaster.  
 Agonensis porta, a gate at Rome, called also Colina.  
 Agones, were sometyme called hilles.  
 Agones, amonge the Romains were they that killed the bestes to bee sacrificed, and maie be applied prouerbially to them which longe consule, and yet enterpryse nothyng.  
 Agonia, agonia, f. g. feare and heauynesse, or bespacion of mynde. Also sacrifice done on hilles.  
 Agonis, idis, a woman of Lilybata.  
 Agonisma, atis, n. g. the rewarde of victorie.  
 Agonista, nista, ma. g. a champion.  
 Agonius, was named a god, whiche had pcheminence ouer thynges to be done.  
 Agonizo, aui, are, neut. to contende, to fyght valpantly.  
 Agondithen, a, or Agondithet, res, mas. ge. he that maketh a common game, and paieyth the rewarde

rewards to theym that do winne it.  
 Agoracrius, a famous carter, or image maker.  
 Agoraeus, rari, ma. g. a market man, an haunter of markets or faires.  
 Agoraeus, an image of Mercurie, which was in Atharis a citee of Achaia, set in the middle of the market place, out of whiche idole the diuell gaue answers in foume folowynge. Before the secte of the idole was an altier of stone, wherunto were bounden with leade certayne lampes of Brasie. He that came for an aunsweere, boudene frankincense on the altiare, and made his prayers, and after poured oyle bypon the lampes, and dyd put into the ydols hande a piece of brasie money of that coine, & than secretly whyspered in the ymages eare, what so euer he woulde demaunde, and forth with, stoppynge his owne eares, went out of the market place, and than opened his eares. And what voyce so euer he herde fynde, he toke it for a sure counsaile in all thynges that he woulde dooe.  
 Agoraeus panis, breade solde in markettes, as carter bread in London.  
 Agoranomus, ranomi, mas. ge. he that setteth the pryce of vitayle, a tasker, or a clerke of the market.  
 Agradaus, a king of Persia, called after Cyrus.  
 Agria, a place withoute the citee of Athens, dedicated to Ceres. also a kynd of soulbours, and a towne of Arcadie.  
 Agras, an hyl in Sicilie compassed with a wall, in the toppe wherof standeth a towne called also Agrigentum.  
 Agragantinus, a, um, of Agragas.  
 Agrani, a great citee of Mesopotamia, destroyed by the Persians.  
 Agraphus, not wryten, not peincted.  
 Agraria lex, a lawe made for the common distribution of landes, as oure statutes bee of inclosures and decayng of husbandry. but amonge the Romaines they were suche lawes as dyd appoynt howe muche land a senatour shoulde haue, and not excede, and how muche shoulde be deuided amonge the people.  
 Agrarius, rij, ma. ge. a landed man. Also he that fauoreth suche lawes as be made for the orders of possessions.  
 Agrarius, a, um, perteynynge to landes or possessions.  
 Agrestis, te, om. gen. wylde, growen without culture. Also he that is rude and beauly without gentyll maners.  
 Agrestes mores, rude and cartely maners.  
 Agria, a, fo. ge. a kynde of scabbes, whiche of course breaketh out euery yere, and is veraye harde to be healed. also a soze, whiche can not be cured by any surgery.  
 Agricantha, a, or agriacantha, a wylde thorne.  
 Agricola, gricola, co. g. an husbanc man.  
 Agricolator, oris, m. g. the same.

Agricolatio, onis, f. g. tyllage, or husbandry.  
 Agriculator, oris, ma. g. an husbanc man.  
 Agricultura, husbandry.  
 Agrigeninus, a, um, of the towne of Agrigentum.  
 Agrigentum, ti, a citee in Sicilie, which the Grekes dooe call Acragaritem, and the countreie, Acragen. The people there buydled sumptuously, and fedde delicately. And therefore Plato sayed of theym in bource: The Agrigentines dyd buyde as they shoulde lyue euer, and dyd eate as they shoulde alway dye. Of this citee was prince Phalaris, the moste cruell tyranne, of whome shall be spoken in the letter P.  
 Agrii, a people called also Cynamolgi.  
 Agrimonia, a, an herbe called commonly in englyshe Egrimony, & is the right Eupatorium, as it appereth as well by the description of Dioscorides, as by the affirmance of Magnardus, Antonius Musa, and other most excellent physicians of this tyme. The decoction of this herbe, or the poulder thereof dyed, is an excellent remedy agaynst the oppilacions of the lyuce by reason of flume. It is hotte in the fyrste degree, and dye in the seconde.  
 Agriocardamum, an herbe.  
 Agriodos, one of Atreons houndes.  
 Agrios, rude, wilde, of the fylde.  
 Agriofelinon, idem quod Hippofelynon.  
 Agrionia, orum, the feastes of Dionysius, called byate amonge the Scythians.  
 Agriophagi, a people in the west part of Ethiope, which lyue onely by the fleshe of panthers and lions.  
 Agripalma, a, an herbe called also Galeopsis, in englyshe Archangel.  
 Agripenses, a people of Bithynia.  
 Agripeta, te, com. g. he that doeth aske his position in diuision of landes.  
 Agrippa, pa, the name of sundry hynges, of whiche one moste excellent, the sonne of Aristobolus, was by Tiberius, the emperour, cast in prison, & afterwarde deliuered by Caligula, who made hym kyng of Jewes, settinge a crowne of golde on his head, & for his chayne of yron, gaue hym a chayne of golde of y same weyghte. And beinge retourned in to his countreie, at the fyrst he lyued honourably, and dyd many good dedes: But at the laste, beinge eleuate in pryde, and sufferinge hym selfe to bee honoured & wondered at as a God: he was sodenly stricken by an aungell, in the presence of an infinite numbre of people, wherewith his body swelled, and woundes yssued out therof, with intollerable pynes and horrible stynke. In the which tourmentes he looked bypon his late kyng counsaillours and seruantes, & sayed: No, I whome you called a god, am now in the pynes of deathe. And in this wyle he dyed, beinge of age. lviij. yeres.  
 Agrippa, they which bee bozne with theyr sectes forwarde,

terwaede.

**A**grippia,adis, a citce, called before Anthedon.  
**A**grippina, daughter of noble Germanicus, sister to Caligula (and by him abused) was first married to Domitius, by whom she had Nero. After the death of Domitius, she was married to Claudius, whom, with his sonne Britannicus, she poisoned, to the intente to make hir sonne Nero emperor. But hir falsehode, abominacion, and crueltee, was not unpunished. For soone after, hir owne sonne Nero, not withstandinge that he toygned hir with hym in equall auctoritee, (as somme men supposed) abused hir carnally, having hir in most mortall hate, caused hir to bee moste cruelly slayne.

**A**grippina, mother to the said Agrippina, was daughter of M. Agrippa, and wyfe to Germanicus, whom Tiberius, by the commandement of Dracian, had declared to bee his heyre apparent to the empire. And not withstanding, was after poysoned by consente of Tiberius, for whose death the said Agrippina tooke such heauynesse, that she determined to dye, by absteyning from meate. And although the Emperor caused meate to be put into hir throte, she woulde not receyue it, but in that voluntarie abstinence finally dyed.

**A**grippina Colonia, the citce of Colopne in Germany.

**A**grippus, called of the Lacedemonians, a wilde olive tree.

**A**grilis, a herate pleasant and holisome herbe used muche amonge the Egyptians.

**A**grus, the nephew of Mars. Also the sonne of Ulfes by Citres.

**A**gron, a hynde of Illiria. also a famous phisicion of Athens.

**A**grostis, latinis gramen, semeth by Fuschius to be stichwort.

**A**guncis, people of Aguntum.

**A**gunum, a towne in Sicile.

**A**gurium, looke Agyrini.

**A**gyeus, the surname of Appollo.

**A**gylla, a towne of Euscane, called after Care.

**A**gyllus, a wreslar, exceeding great of bodye.

**A**gyrini, or Agyrinenses, people of the citce in Sicilie, called Agurium, or Agyrium.

## A ANTE H.

**A**H, a voyce of lamentyng or sorowful, but it is somtyme applyed to other affectiōs.  
**A**henum, ahēn, n. g. a pot to heate drink in, also a great vasse, wherein purple is dyed, also a caudron.

**A**henus, ni, mas. ge. a vessel of whyte brasse or copper, whiche is byghte bothe within and without.

**A**herna, a citce of Hetruria.

**A**heneus, or Ahenus, a, um, is of poetes taken for Aereus, hater, or of brasse: And by a me-

saphore stronge, harde.

**A**hera, two beynes, which goe from the nauill and matrice, doune beneath the kidneys.

**A**ichryson, an herbe called also semper uiuum.

**A**horta, ta, f. g. one of the principall beynes.

**A**hu, an interiection of one that is troubled.

## A ANTE I.

**A**IAX (the sonne of Chelamone by Hesione, daughter of Laomedon kinge of Troie) was the strongest man of all the Grekes nexte to Achilles: but after Achilles was slayne, Iax contendyng with Ulfes for Achilles armour, and Ulfes by force of cloquence, obteyninge sentence on his parte, became madde. And in his fury slewe many beastes, supposyng them to be Ulfes and his company. There was also an other Iax, sonne of Dilcus, kyng of Locrenes in Grece, wonderfull swyfte and experte in handlyng a speare. This man whā Troie was sacked, dyd violate the noble virgin Cassandra, in the temple of Pallas. Wherefore, as he returned homeward, on the sea, he & his shypes were bourned with lychtyng. He was befoze the incarnacion. 1190. yeres.

**A**igleuces, wyne that is alwaie muste.

**A**iloth, was a citce in Judea, builded by Oyas, kyng of Jewes.

**A**in' for aine: is it as thou saiest

**A**in' vero? idem.

**A**io, ais, air, I saie, thou saiest, he saith, aiune, they saie.

**A**ioth, the secōde Judge of the Hebryues, I bigge man, and valiant of courage, and had equall strenght and apynesse in bothe handes, of this man reade in the boke of hynges.

**A**iuga, or rather Abiga, idem quod chamepatis

**A**iutamini, for adiuuare.

**A**ius, was supposed amonge the Romaynes to be god.

**A**izoon, zoi, n. g. an herbe called also Semper uiuum, Barba Iouis, & Sedum, in englyshe singreene or houseleek. There be therof thre kindes, the greater, facioned like to a rounde tounge, growyng thycke together (the leaues thycke and full of iuyce) on houses or walles. The lesse (called in latyne Vermicularis, or Muris cauda) hath little rounde leaues and thycke: And is called in englyshe pyche mas dame. The thydde is called Portulaca syluestris, wild puelleane. Fuschius, affirmeth that Portulaca syluestris, and this thydde kynde of Aizoon be diuers herbes: Causyng of the same be colde in the thydde degre.

## A ANTE L.

**A**La, la, f. g. a wyng of a byrd, and a wyng of a bataille, which is properly of hoxmen. Sometime a tale of a ship, also that part of the eare that is open. **A**lacrōne Alaba

be the nosethrilles.

**A**la, is the pinion of the shoulder of a beast: It is also the arme pytte. And in herbes the holownesse betwene the bottoome of the leafe and the stalk.

**A**la sagitta, the fethers of an arrowe.

**A**la hirsuta, heary arme pytte.

**A**las alicui addere, A proverbe signifying to encourage a man with wordes, or to putte him in hope of a thyng.

**A**laba, ba, a citce of Spayne.

**A**labanda, da, a citce in Grece, in the countrey of Ionia.

**A**labandes, and Alabandici, people of Alabāda.

**A**labandica rosa.

**A**labandicus, and Alabandiacus, a, um, of the citce Alabanda.

**A**labandina, na, a redde stone myxt with blue, it prouoketh bledyng.

**A**labandis, the god that the people of Alabanda worshipped.

**A**labarches, barchis, m. g. he that hath the rule ouer salt, and amonge the Egyptians it was a noble man.

**A**labaster, and Alabastrus, stri, masc. gen. a vessel made of alabaster, to keepe swete oynmentes in.

**A**labastrus, is also used for the greene leaues that couer the rose bud. It is also a ryuer of Colis.

**A**labastrum, a citce in Egypt.

**A**labastrum, bāstri, n. g. or Alabastrites, alabaster. It is founde specially about Thebes in Egypt and Damascus in Syria.

**A**labastrites, is also a precious stone of dyuers colours, myngled with whyte.

**A**labenses, or Alabonenses, people of the citce of Alaba.

**A**labeta, f. f. f. that byede in the riuer Nilus.

**A**labia, a, innocenp.

**A**labon, idem quod Alaba.

**A**labys, one of the chiefeest riuers of Sicilie.

**A**lacer, alacris, cre, vel hic et hanc alacris, hoc cre, cheerful, myche of spirite or of witte, lusty of courage, mery, and he that liueth in hope, properly he that is in a meane betwene glad and sorow. Sometime it betokeneth a man, ready or willyng. Thereof to meth Alacritas, redynesse or promptnes of wil. also frequenctnes of mynd.  
**A**lacer animo sum, I am desyrouse.

**A**lachroa, a people called also Lotophagi.

**A**laci, a towne of Affrike.

**A**lacre, promptly, courageously, gladly.

**A**lacritas, ātis, f. g. thereof fullnesse, courage.

**A**lacriter, idem quod alacré.

**A**la, arum, a citce in Cilicia.

**A**lafa, a towne of Sicilie.

**A**lacomienum, a towne of Scotia.

**A**lalia, a citce of the plande of Cyprus.

**A**lanicus, a goulfe of the redde sea.

**A**lana, a citce of Ethiopie.

**A**lani, people of Scythia, nygh to the riuer Jster

or Danubius.

**A**lania, a region of Scythia in Europe, whiche stretcheth to the great fennes of Scotis.

**A**lante, a citce of Archadie, an other of Macedonia.

**A**lanus, the ryuer of Scythia, wherof the people called Alani, toke their name.

**A**lape, alape, fa. ge. a blowe or stroke with the hande.

**A**lapathus, thi, an herbe called also Lapathum, and Rumex, soyrell.

**A**lapeni, a people of Arabia.

**A**laricus, kyng of Gothes, besieged Rome, and bourned it, in the yere of our lorde. 408. In which sieghe, such famine was in the citce, that the mothers were constrained with hunger to eate theyr owne chyldrene. There was also an other Alaricus, whiche was banquished by Clodouens, kyng of Iseaurce, the yere of our lorde. 238. In whose tyme the parte of France, called Gallia Narbonensis, and all Spayne, were in the possession of the Gothes.

**A**laris, alāre, and Alarius, a, um, of or pertainyng to the wyng.

**A**larj equites, horsemen, whiche are in the wynges of a battayle.

**A**lastor, one of the hoxes of Pluto. Also y name of a companion of Sarpedon, kyng of Lycia, whome Ulfes slew at the siege of Troie.

**A**lata, ta, a citce of Arabia.

**A**laternus, ni, form. ge. a tree that neuer beareth fruite or serde.

**A**latium, a towne of Hierapolis, called also Clarum.

**A**latium, a citce of Campaine.

**A**latrinates, a people of Campayne.

**A**laus, a, um, wynged.

**A**lata castia, a citce in Scotlande, called Chelburgh, or the castell of maydens.

**A**luda, da, f. g. a lark. it was also the name of one of the legions of the Romanes.

**A**laudium, di, n. g. a namyng or appealng.

**A**luna, a towne in Britayne.

**A**lani, two ryuers in Britayne.

**A**lanij, a people in Scythia.

**A**laurosi, people of the uttermoste parte of the north.

**A**lazon, onis, a ryuer that diuideth Albanta fro Iberia, and runneth into the riuer Eryus.

**A**lazonia, a, f. g. arrogancy, pryde.

**A**lba, ba, a citce nygh to Rome, which was builded by Afcianus, sonne of Venus. There was an other citce in Lombardy called Alba. In Spayne an other called Virgao. Alba is also a ryuer in Spayne.

**A**lba Aemilius, a mans name.

**A**lba Heluorum, a city of Narbon in France.

**A**lbadaran, amonge the Chaldeis the name of a little bone in one of the great toes, whiche is not corruptible after their opinion: it is in faction like the pulle called Licer. of this bone the pry-



the teachers of nature's secretes speke many things.

Alba spina, our ladies Chytle.

Albana, a citee in Arabia.

Albanenses, were certayne heretikes, in the yere of our lord. 1120. This secte helde sundry heresies. One was, that the soule of man after his death, was putte into an other bodye. In other, that baptisme was of none efficacye. The thirde, that there were two goddis, one good, and an other euill. And that of the good god proceeded good thinges, & of the euill god, euill thinges. The fourth, that in hell were none other paynes than bee in this world. The fift, that the generall iudgement is past. The sixte, that it is not lefull for any man to sweare. The seventh, that man hath no freewill, called in latine Liberi arbitrium. The eight, that the mater, wherof the world was made, was not made of god, but is coeternal with god. The ninth, that there is no original sinne, and that childerne bee not bozne in originall sinne. Also that synne cometh not of freewill: but of the dyuill. The tenth, they denyed, that the bodye should estoones aryse at the day of iudgement. The leuenth, they abieted all the olde testament as a vayne thyng, and of none aueritee.

Albani, people of Alba in Italy.

Albania, is a countrey in Asia, hauynge on the east the sea Caspium: on the weste Iberia: on the north the hylls Caucasus. The people there were first poore and simple, & as theye herdes, not hauynge knowlage of money, nor of any number above one hundred, liuyng by exchaunge, not knowynge weight, measure, nor husbandry, and yet ready in warres. They honoured for goddis the sonne and the moone, hauynge amonge them (as Strabo wytyeth) xxiij. languages, and as many kynges. Of these people are supposed to come the Albanenses, that dwell in Moza, sometime called Peloponessus, whiche be now vnder the Turkes, or vnder the great Lane.

Albardeola, a crept heron or a dwarfe heron.

Albanus, a Rhyer and hill not farre from the citee of Rome. also the name of two citees, one in Macedonia, the other in Armenia.

Albanus, a, um, of Albane in Italy.

Albani patres, the senators of Alba.

Alba Pompeia, a citee in Italy.

Albarium, rij, n. g. the parget of a wall.

Albarium opus, pargettyng, white limpyng.

Alba spina, Serapio supposeth to be that, which the Arabians call Bedeguar. Some thynke the contrary, and that it is a byemle, growynge in hedges and dyches, hauynge flowers whyte, and of good sauoure. Some suppose it to be a kynd of thistle, square and full of prickes.

Albatenius, a lerned man, that translated Galene into the Arabian tuncue.

Albanus, a, tum, whytch, or appareled in whyte. Albedo, dinis, f. g. albertudo, albor, whitenesse. Albegmina, orum, n. g. parte of the inwardes of beastes, whiche was offered to Dis, called god of helle.

Albenes, people of Alba in Lombardy.

Albeo, alui, ere, to bee whyte.

Albesco, ui, scere, to be white, or waxe whyte.

Albergarix, arum, certayne taxes for eatinge meate.

Albesia, a certayne kynd of targates or bucclers. Albeus, and Albeolus, a chesse board, after Las lepine: but he seemeth to be deceyued. for he plasces that he citheth, haue Alucum, and Alucola.

Albi montes, a place in the yle of Landie, where it neuer rayneth.

Albia, a riuer that passeth through the royaume of Boemia.

Albicera, bicera, f. g. a kynde of olyue tree.

Albicera, ficus, a kynde of figge with a small stalk.

Albici, a people nere to Massilia.

Albico, albias, aui, are, n. g. to bee whyte.

Albidus, a, um, somewhat whyte.

Albigannium, loke Albinga.

Albigenses, were heretikes, whiche beganne by Colouise in Fraunce, the yere of oure lord. a hundred and. xx. whiche helde the heresies of the Albanenses, touchynge the soule, Baptisme, God, and the generall Resurrection. Hope ouer, that it was not lefull for Christian men to catechise.

Albiminium, a citee of Liguria, called nowe Vintimlia.

Albinga, a towne in Liguria, called in olde tyme Albiganum.

Albinus, the name of an Emperour. also the surname of diuers Romans.

Albion, and Bergion, two gigantes the sonnes of Neptune, slayne by Hercules.

Albion, (the moste auncient name of this Ile) containeth Englands and Scotlande: of the beginning of whiche name haue been sundry opinions: One late feigned by hym, whiche first printed the Englyshe chronicle, wherein is neither similitude of trouth, reason, nor honestie: I meane the fable of the fifty dayes of one Diocletian kyng of Syria, where neuer any other historie maketh mention of a kyng of Syria, so named: also that name is Grecke, and no part of the language of Syria. Moreover the comynge of them from Syria in a shyppe or bote without any marynours thotrough the sea called Mediterraneum, into the ocean, and so finally to fynde this Ile, and to inhabyte it, and haue generation by diuels, is both impossible, and muche reproche for this noble Realme, to ascribe hie first name and habitation, to such inuentours. In other opinion is (whiche hath a more honest similitude) that it was named Albion, ab albis rupibus,

of whyterockes, because that vnto theine, that come by sea, from the east or south, the bankes and rockes of this Ile dooe appere white. Of this opinion haue I most meruaile, because it is written of great learned men. First Albion is no large woode, nor hath the analogie, that is to say, the proportion or similitude of latine. For who hath founde this syllable, on, at the ende of a latine woode. And if it should haue ben so called for the white colour of the rockes, men woulde haue called it Alba, or Albus, or Album. In Italy were townes called Alba, and in Asia a countrey called Albania, and nephew of them toke their beginning of whyte rockes or walles, as ye may reade in booke of Geography: nor the water of the ryuer called Albis, seemeth any whiter than any other water. But if where auncient remembrance of the beginning of thynges lasteth, it may be lefull for men to vse theyr conjectures, than maie myne be as well accepted, as Plinius (although he incompably excelled me in wysdome and doctrine) specially if it maie appere, that my conjecture shall approche more nere to the similitude of trouth. Wherefore I wil also sette forth myne opinion, onely to the intent to exclude fables, lackynge either honestie or reasonable similitudes. When the Greeces began first to prosper, and their citees became populous, and wared puissant, the whiche traualled on the seas, and also the Isles in the seas, called Hellepontus, Aegeum, and Creticum, after that they knew perfectly the course of sailynge, and had founden thereby profyte, they by little and littell attempted to serche and fynde out the commodities of outwarde countreys, and lyke as Spanyardes and Portingales haue late doon, they experienced to serche out countreys before vnkownen. and at last passynge the streytes of Marroche, they entred into the great ocean sea, where they founde dyuers and many Isles. Amonge whiche they perceyving this Ile to be not onely the greatest in circuit, but also most plentiuouse of euery thyng necessary to man, the apte most holysome and temperate, the earth apt to bynge forth al thynges that maie susteine, the fleshe of beastes and mynions most sweete and delicate, the wull most fyne, not lackynge any kynd of mettal, hauynge abundaunce of woodde and timber to buylde with, also great and fayre ryuers, with great lakes or meeres of freshe water, and as wel in them, as in the sea, wherewith the countrey is enuyroned, was great plenty of fyshes, of byrds, fowles most apt to be eaten: they wonderynge and reioysynge at theyr good and fortunate arriuale, named this yle in grecke Olbion, whiche in englyshe signifith happy, in latine Felix. Ite as part of Arabia, which is most fertile, is called Arabia felix. But in processe of tyme, by reioysynge of sundry people, hauynge dyuers languages, no meruaile though one letter were chaunged, and the first letter, O, tourned into A. And so for

Olbion, it was at the last called Albion, which woode hath no maner of significacion. This chaungynge of letters is not vnkely, sens at this present tyme the northerne men of this realme do vte A, in woordes, where southerne men vse O, as a bane, a stane, a bare, a band: for a bone, a stone, a boye, a bonde. And amonge the Greeces were lyke alterations of letters. And it may be more easily bozne, that one vowel may be chaunged in a woode, and specially A, into O, whiche in somme mans mouth, towneth often tymes like, than that a syllable impertinent to the proportion of latine, shoulde be vnaptly added to. Not withstanding Pomponius Mela maketh mention of a graunt called Albion, whom Hercules slewe in Gallia, whiche was sonne of Neptuneus, who mought with more reason be deuced the first geuer of his name to this yle, than that the other surmysses shoulde be likely. If any man can fynd matter more certayne, concernynge the beginning of this Ile, I will not bee offended, but congratulate with him his good fortune and diligence.

Albis, a riuer in Boemia, whiche cometh to the citee of Prague.

Albrido, inis, f. g. whitenesse.

Albium, a towne of Lombardy.

Albius Tibullus, a poete.

Albo, aui, are, act. to make white.

Albocilla, a womans name.

Albogalerus, leri, m. g. an hatter, whiche the great praestes of Iupiter, called Flamines diuiles, byd weare.

Albonenses, a people of Illiria.

Albor, oris, m. g. loke Albedo.

Albolia scuta, targettes or shields of the largest sort. They were called also Decumana.

Albus, or Albucum, ci, some doe suppose to be the herbe, whiche is called Asphodelus: Some wyte, that it is onely the stalk of Asphodelus, & that the whole herbe is called Asphodelus regia. It maie be cald in Englyshe white asfodill, or duche daffadill: it groweth not in Englands. loke after in Asphodelus.

Albus, a kynde of grapes.

Albugo, buginis, f. g. a white spotte in the eye.

Albula, the olde name of the riuer Tiber. also a water in the fildes Tiburtinus, whiche was medicinale for soze eyes.

Album, albi, n. g. a table openly sette by, wher in epyther the names of officers, or some publicke dette is written. Album pratoris, or Album iudicum, a table sette by amonge the Romans, wher by they had defiled, spotted, or corrupted, was forthwith put to death with our iudgement. Album, is also a promontory of Phleicia, and an other of Affrike.

Album, bi, white.

Albumen, buminis, n. g. the white of an egge.

Albunea, a woodde and fountayne by the ryuer D iii called

called Aniene, in Italy. It is also the name of the tenth Sibill.

Albunus: loke Albucus.

Alburnum, ni, n. g. the fatte that is in some tree.

Alburnus, a mountayne in Lucania. also the name of a f. she.

Albus, a, um, white, sometyne pale, and by a metaphoye, fearfull, anxious.

Albus flumius, a ryuer called Humber, in the north part of Englande.

Album plumbum, tynne.

Albi calculi, white stones, wherewith the people of Acta dydde note or marke the dapes, wherein they had good fortune, lyke as they marked cupil daies with blacke stones, called Nigri calculi.

✚ Albus an ater sis nescio, I know not whether thou bee whyte or blacke. A prouerbe spoken of them, whose maners be to vs unknownen.

✚ Alba anus, a whyte byrde, a prouerbe spoken of a thyng fortunate or luckye, or elles that chaunceth seldom.

✚ Album calculum addere, to allowe or approve a thyng. A prouerbe taken of the auncient forme of iudgementes.

✚ Alba gallina filius, A prouerbe spokē of one, whome fortune fauoureth in all his dooynge.

Alburius, the name of diuers men.

Alca, x. f. g. the tayle of a Lyon, or of any other beaste, that vseth the tayle for a helpe to defende the body. it is taken also for a Lyon.

Alcaeus, a famous poete, of them, which are called Iunici, (because they made songes to the harpe) He was before the incarnation of Christ 646. yeres. In Athens was an other poete of the same name. Alcaeus was also the name of Almenas sonne, called after Hercules. Also the father of Amphitrio. and furthermore the sonne of Amphiales and Hercules.

Alcamenes, a famous haruer, or image maker.

Alcander, one of the companions of Sarpedon kynge of Lycia, slayne by Achilles at the siege of Troy.

Alcanna, an herbe called of the Latines Ligustrum, in the east part Lypzus. of the scens themen Troena.

Alcanor, a mans name.

Alcaquengi, or Alcaangi, loke Alkakengi.

Alcarnes, the wooyne, wherof crymosen colour is made.

Alcathoe, the cite called also Megara.

Alcathous, the sonne of Pelops, who beyng suspected of the murder of his brother, fled to Megara.

Alces, or Alces, cis, f. g. a wyld beaste in the woodes of Germania, in faction and thynne like to a gote, but greater, and hath no toynes in his legges: and therefore he doeth neuer lie, but leane to a tree whan he doth rest him. The hunters knowyng this, doe saw the trees, that

they vse to leane to, halfe in sunder, whereby they fall downe and bee taken. This beast of some is called Aloia. Alce, is also the name of a cite in Spayne: of an harlot, and of one of the houndes of Acteon.

Alcea, f. g. is one kynde of malowe, but he hath leaues diu. ded lyke Stercum, and a floure lyke a Rose, longe rotes. v. or. vi. white and brode. Also Jo. Agricola saith, that it is called of the Apothecaries Herba Simeonis. It may bee called veruen mallow, or cut mallow, or marsh mallow.

Alcedo, cedinis, or Halcyo, onis, f. g. a byrde of the sea, which doeth hatche pounges chickens on the lande, and lay hir egges on the sandes in the middes of winter. And whan the sea is most troublous, if she do laie, it becometh so demely calme, and the stormes and windes descease, vntyll the byrde haue all hatched, and brought by hir chickens, and made them able to flic, whiche is in the space of. xiiii. daies.

This byrde is little more than a sparrow, his feathers bee purple of colour mixt with white, and hath a longe necke and a small, his bill somewhat greene, longe and slender, and is sene verie seldom, how be it this byrde is taken for that, wh the we call the bynges fether, whiche is one kynde of the same.

Alcedonea, times of quietnes, without sturte or trouble on the sea.

Alcyonides dies, idem.

Alcenor, a man of Argiue.

Alces, alcis, f. g. a beast in France like a male, but he hath his upper lippe so longe, that whan he fedeth, he goeth backward, or els he can not bite of the grasse and herbes which he shuld eat. The boithynde of them haue hoznes on their upper browes. Suche a beaste was late brought into England, and sene in the kinges park at Westminster. Alces, is also a ryuer in Bithinia.

Alceste, seu Alcestis, loke before in Admetus.

Alcetas the sonne of Charipus.

Alcetes, the son of Teumba, and kynge of Epire, whiche for his ryanne was slayne, with all his chyldren.

Alchabitus, is the name of a booke, whiche is an introduction to the iudiciall parte of Astro-nomie.

Alchechi, in the Arabian tungue, is the beaste, which is called Lincx, and is begotten betwene a Lyon, and a lyparde.

Alchidas, one of Rhodes, whiche was enamoured on the picture of Cupido, that was made by Praxiteles.

Alchione, an hill of Macedonia.

Alchippe, a towne of the Persians.

Alciades, loke Alcibiades.

Alciadiadon, adij. n. g. is an herbe, which Dioscorides calleth Edion. Cereius Cordus (a famous physician of this tyme) supposeth it to be

bee a kynde of our bozage, the floures beyng somewhat lyke, but that they bee deeper in, and do not spede so brode, and bee of a more purple colour. The seede thereof is lyke the heade of an adder: in so muche that there doo seme to bee eten therein. Some doo suppose it to bee wyld bozage. other name it also Anchusa, it is called Alciadiadon, of Alcibiades, whiche bred it to prent his face.

Alciadiacum, Dioscorides calleth Echion, idem quod Alciadiadon.

Alciadias, of Dioscorides called Stachas, or Sticas.

Alcibion, an herbe.

Alcida, was a terrible monster, which was slayne by Pallas.

Alcidamas, a famous wrestler. also a philosopher, which wrote of musyke.

Alcidamus, an auncient orator of the grekes.

Alcides, idem quod Hercules, so called of his graunfather Alceus.

Alcimachus, a famous peynter.

Alcimedea, the daughter of Phylachus. also the wyfe of Aeson, and mother of Jason.

Alcimedea, a tragicall poete of Megaris.

Alcimedon, a cunning grauer.

Alcimius, a famous orator of Grece. also a king of Lydia, for his mekenesse and iustice greatly renowned.

✚ Alcinoo apologus, A prouerbe, applyed to longe foolyshe tales, woorthy no belcefe or credence.

✚ Alcinous, a kynge of a people called Phaeaces, excellent in iustice, whiche had a faire and a magnifike palace, with orchardes that bare moste plentifully frutes twyle in the yere.

Alcion, a physician.

Alcifron, a philosopher.

Alcippe, the daughter of Mars. also an other woman that brought forth an ollyphant.

Alcippus, a noble man of Sparta, whiche thos rough enuy of lewde persons was banished the cite.

Alcisthene, a woman verie counnyng in pynting.

Alcisthoe, a woman of Thebes, whiche for consoling the feastes of Bacchus, with hir sisters and other mardens, was touned into baches of remembrance.

Alcman, a famous poete.

Alcmanes, a counnyng grauer, or a maker of images.

Alcmena, the daughter of Electrio, and wyfe to Amphitrio, on whome Iupiter begatte Hercules.

Alcmeon, a philosopher, scholar to Pythagoras, that first wrote of the nature of thynges. Also the sonne of Amphiaras, and Crispyles, whiche slew his mother, and was therefore vexed with furies.

Alcon, was a good archer of Acta, whiche be

holdyng a dragon ready to deuoure his soune, dyd shote so craftily, that as the dragon was indyng the chyld, the arrowe passed in to his heart, and hurte not the chyld, so that the dragon immediately died. it was also the name of a golde Smythe.

Alcoratum, a booke of Mahumete, wherein are mygte moste shameful lyes & abhominations, with somme parte of scripture, and necessary lawes, though these be fewest. For he geueth libertie to men to haue greates nombres of wyues, and concubynes without numbze. He pynnyeth angelles to bee in loue, and to comytte adoutrie with mortall women. He asuaunteth, that he hym selfe went vp to God to receyue lawes, and that he was boyned thither by an asse, that Iesus sente hym: that he found God beatyng of an angell, betwene whose browes was the space of a iouenic of many hundred yeres. And suche lyes in great number bee there feigned, not withstanding, in the same booke he doeth prophete adoutrie, and commaundeth strenghtly keepynge of promise, and other thynges, not to bee dispised.

Alcybiades, (a noble man of Athens, comen of the blood of Ajax Thelamonius) in beaultee, goddy personage, actiuite, prowesse, eloquence, & sharpnesse of witte, excelled all men of his tyme. In so muche, that into what counsells to cure he came, he so adapted hym selfe to the maners therof, that he was euer where wonderfully beloued and honoured, specially of the wyse man Socrates, who moste entirely loued hym. But with those moste excellent qualities were soigned sundry vices: That is to saye, vntemperate and dissolute lypunge in lacherye and riotie, deceite, and inconstancy: so that al men meruailed, that in one man mought bee suche diuers natures. He achieved many great enterpryses, as well for his countrey, as agaynst it. Finally, he was banished by the meane of Lysander kynge of Lacedemonia. And beyng in Thracia, the house wherein he lay, was of purpose set on fyre, whiche he escaped: and beyng halfe naked, valiantly defendyng hym selfe agaynst his enemies, at the last was slayne, and his head brought to Pharnabazus, capitayne of the Persians. He flourished before the incarnation of Christ. 428. yeres.

Alcyo, loke Halcyo, and Alcedo.

Alcyonides, loke Alcedonia.

Alcyone, the name of two ladies, the one was wyfe to Lertis, who sepyng the bodye of her husbande caste on lande: thence he sef into the sea, whome the wyues feigne to be touned into a byrd of that name. The other was daughter to Eucne, called also Harpelia.

Alcyonius, the name of a ggant.

Alconium, the spume or some of the sea indurated.

Aldara, a cite in Spayne now called Almeria.

**Aluadubis**, a countrey in Fraunce called Leodour.  
**Alca**, *alea*, *for. ge. a dyce*, playng at dyce. *Some tyme it signifieth chance.* *Alca*, is also a citee of Arabia.  
**Alcam** *emere*, to be a thyng that we knowe not, or bee vncertaine of.  
**Alcam** *omne iacere*, to set all at fixe & leuen.  
**Alca fortuna**, the chaunce of fortune, *Some tyme perill.*  
**Alcator**, *oris*, *ma. g. a dyce.*  
**Alcatorium**, *rij*, *n. ge. dice playng*, or a dyceynge hous. *Suctonius* calleth it Alcatorium foru.  
**Alcatorius**, a, *um*, belongng to dice.  
**Alcas**, a kynge of Larissa in Thessalie, whiche for his tyranny was slayne of the people.  
**Alcecerij**, people of Narbone in Fraunce.  
**Alcibria**, thynges whiche doo nouryshe well, but after some thynges that doo sauour well.  
**Alec**, or *Halec*, *lecis*, *for. & neu. ge. a fythe* called an heartynge.  
**Alecto**, one of the furies of hell.  
**Alector**, *oris*, the sonne of Anaxagoras.  
**Alectorius**, *oris*, *form. ge. a stone* founde in the rocks ysle of mawes, of the greatnesse of a beane, and colour of chrystall.  
**Alectorolophes**, an herbe called of the latines Crista, because the leaues bee lyke a cockes combe, The stalks small, the seede blacke in reddes. French men call this herbe *Feruen*.  
**Alectryon**, a capitayne of kynge Philips.  
**Alecula**, *lecula*, *for. ge. a pyotte*, or a littell heastynge, a pilchard.  
**Alegenor**, one of the four sonnes of Boethus.  
**Alele**, a citee of the Phazantians.  
**Alemanni**, people of Germany, called Almans.  
**Alemannia**, the countreie of Almayne.  
**Alemannus**, i, a ryuer in Germany.  
**Alemon**, an opment that wraethers vs, called also *Aelina*.  
**Alemusii**, people of Attica.  
**Aleo**, *onis*, *m. g. a dyce*, or dyce plaier.  
**Aleon**, a ryuer.  
**Aleopetra**, an ple in Meotie.  
**Alephangina** species, is a barbarous worde bled of the Moores, wherby they dooe signifie powder of foote spices, as gynger, pepper, cloues, maces, nutmiggis, cynamome, and other lyke.  
**Alepricion**, a place in bathes, where men were anoynted.  
**Ales**, *aliis*, *f. g. a byrde*. *Sometyme it signifieth swifte in fleyng* or rennyng, as *Alite planta*, swifte of foote. *Ales* is sometyme bled for Alianus, that hath wynges.  
**Alibus secundis**, prosperously with good fortune.  
**Ales**, *itis*, *adfect. om. g. swifte*.  
**Alesco**, *alui*, *scere*, *neu. to growe* or waxe fat.  
**Alesum**, a towne in Moza, builded by Alesius. It is also a fiede in Epyre, and a sea, a riuier,

a promontorie.  
**Alesius**, an hill of Arabia.  
**Aletes**, a man of Corinth.  
**Alethes**, the name of a Troiane.  
**Alecini**, the Salantines.  
**Aletrinales**, a people of Italy.  
**Aletudo**, *inis*, *f. g. fatnesse of the body*.  
**Aletum**, i, a towne of the Salantines in Italy.  
**Aleuron**, i, *ma. g. meale of wheate*.  
**Aleus**, the sonne of Aphidas, which builded the temple of Minerva at Tegea in Areal.  
**Aleus**, a, *um*, the adiectiue.  
**Alex**, *alecis*, *f. g. a kynde of salte lycour made of fythes*, verate hollesome for many thynges. It is also a riuier that diuideth the countreie Rhaginum from Lorus.  
**Alixamenus**, the sicer of Rabis the tyrant of Laccedemonia.  
**Alexander**, the name of many noble princis, but among other one was most excellent, the sonne of Philip kynge of Macedonia, who in his childhode was brought vp by Aristotle in learenyng, wherin he profited wonderfully, and was of such courage, that after the deeth of Philip his father, beyng but .xx. yeres old, he entercypted to conquire all the world. And fyrst gaue Illiria, nowe called Slaunia. And after subuerted the citee of Thebes, brought in subjection all Grece, entered into Asia, and banquished the great and puissant Darius, kynge of Persia, and had his mother, his wyfe, and daughter prisoners, and neuer woulde compasseye with any of them, not withstanding they were exceeding faire and beautiful. Finally he conquered India, and all the east parte of the world. And all this dyd he in littell more then .xii. yeres. But whan he had pacified the world from all rebellions, he fell into suche crueltie & pryde (seeing his most trustie counsellors in his fury, and commandyng hym selfe to be called a god) that he became odious to his own people, who despyng his destruction, at the last whan he was in his most gloz at the citee of Babylon (wher he abode the ambassadours from all roialties) at supper with one of his physiciens, was poisoned by drynking out of a cuppe, whiche was supposed to be made of an hoxes hofe, and was thought to be dooen by the deuice of Aristotle, somtyme his maister, & Antipater his lieutenant in Macedonia, whom a little before he had greuously thertned. Thus Alexander, aboundyng in excellent vertues and notable bices, after most happy fortune, by his outrageous pryde and crueltie, shopted his life, beyng at his death little above .xxxiii. yeres old, whiche was afore the incarnation of Christ 322. yeres.  
**Alexander Seuerus**, was emperour of Rome, the yere of our lorde .224. A man from his childhode of wonderfull grauitie and prudence. For wher the citee of Rome was before brought,

brought, by his cousin the monstrous emperour Helioabalus, into all abhominacion of liuynge and dissolution of maners: he by his vertue, prudence, and iustice, reduced it vnto a perfect publicke weale, reformed the order of his army, established lawes, restored honestie, expelled vicious persons and bypours, auanced men of vertue and learning to great offices and dignities, renewed the senate, prepared also a great and noble counsaile about his person, and so hated corrupted iudges, that he did not onely put them to tuermentes, but whan any came in his presence, was ready with his two fingers to put out their eyes. And yet this noble and gentyll prynce, by the false treason of one Maximus, whom of a mulettour he had made a great capitayne, was in a sodayn comuocion slayn of his owne people at Maguncia in Germany, with his mother Mammea, a wise lady and a vertuous. Some suppose it was, because that by hyr counsaile, he became auaricious, and was not so librell as he and other emperours had ben before.  
**Alexandra**, called also Cassandra, the daughter of Priamus. Also the wyfe of Alexander a king of the Iewes.  
**Alexandria**, the name of dyuers citees, one in Egypt, builded by the great Alexander. 20. yeres before the incarnation of Christ, in the space of .xvii. daies, although it cōteined withyn the walles six miles in length. It was made in the forme of a mantell, diuided with two brode wayes, one croslynge ouer the other for easy conueying of carpage euery waye, beyng in bredthe .100. fete: Which wayes laye in suche wyse, that the hollesome wyndes blew abundantly into the citee. This citee was set betwene the fennes of Nilus, and the sea, nyghe vnto the noble haueyn Pharos. In this citee euery kynge of Egypte after Alexander, builded a roiall palace, wherby it shewed to beaytiful & magnifike, that the lyke was not in the world. Many excellent lerned men were borne, and brought vp in that citee, as Philo the Jewe, Origenes, Clemens, Antonius, Didimus, Maximus, Theophilus, & Athanasius was there byshop. Saint Marke the euangelist preached there, and was ordeyned byshop by the apostles. It was destroyed by the Romanes, and reedified by Troianus the emperour. Afterward the yere of our lord .1230. Peter, brother to the kynge of Epprus, with certaine freychemen and Catalones, estones destroyed and robbed it, so that to this daie it was neuer redured vnto the first estate. Nowe is it in subjection to the Turkes. There is an other citee called Alexandria in Lombardie, an other in Asia, and an other in Syria.  
**Alexandrium**, a citee in Iurie.  
**Alexandrina** Chamedaphne, of Dioscorides is called vinca peruinca, perwincke.

**Alexandrinus**, a, *um*, of Alexandria.  
**Alexandropolis**, a citee of Parthia, builded by great Alexander.  
**Alexia**, a citee in Fraunce, nowe called Lausois in Burgoyne. also the towne called Arras in the countre of Brays.  
**Alexicacon**, *icaci*, *n. ge. a remedy* to put awaie in schecche, or any euill thyng.  
**Alexicacus**, *lexicaci*, *ma. g. ore* that saueh men from all mischiese, misfortune, and perill.  
**Alexipharmacum**, *ci*, *n. ge. is properly a medicine* against popson. it is also taken for suche thynges as men vse to hang about their neckes, their armes, or in houses for a defence against popson, yll spirites, or greuous diseases. And so Theophrastus useth it in his nynthe booke, where he treateth of Tripolum.  
**Alexis**, a comicall poete. also a famous caruer. it was the name of Pollios seruant, of whome Vergile speaketh.  
**Alexiteria**, *iden quod* Alexipharmacum.  
**Alexius**, the name of .ii. emperours of Constantinople. Also there was one Alexius, the sonne of Euphrianius, a noble senatore of Rome, who hauynge a wyfe of excellent beautie, for the loue of god lefte hir, and secretly went sundry ygreinages in the habite of a poore man. And after much patience & longe pouertie, returned to his fathers house, beyng there vnknewen till after his deathe, that he was disclosed by a letter, which was founde in his hande. At this buryng God shewed many wonderfull miracles, than beyng present Honorius, and Theodorus, emperours of Rome, the yere of our lorde .410.  
**Alga**, *algæ*, *f. g. reites* or weedes in the sea.  
**Algarbe**, a parte of the kingdome of Portugal, and is called Caput, S. Vincentij, or finsterterne the uttermost part of al the land: it was ones called Colimbrica.  
**Algenes**, fythes called also Purpura.  
**Algenis**, *se*, belongng to reites or weedes of the sea.  
**Algeo**, *algi*, *vel alxi*, *gere*, *neut. to be in pygn*, properly for colde, to chill for colde.  
**Algidenis**, a kynde of radyshe, long and cleere throughe.  
**Algidenis**, *se*, of the citee called Algidum.  
**Algidum**, a citee in Italy situate on an hye hill.  
**Algidas**, *algida*, *um*, *chill* for colde.  
**Algidas**, a mountayne. .xii. myles from Rome.  
**Algida sylua**, a woodde at the foote of that mountayne.  
**Algificus**, *gifica*, *um*, that maketh one chyl for colde.  
**Algor**, *oris*, *ma. g. grieke*. *Sometyme it signifieth colde*.  
**Algosus**, a, *um*, full of suche weedes, as be in the sea, and called *Alga*.  
**Alguafen**, an herbe lyke vnto a lily.  
**Algus**, i, and *Algus*, *m. g. idem quod* Algor.  
**Alhandal**,

Alhandal, coliquintida.

Alia, vel Allia, a river not farre from Rome, wher the hoste of the Romans was bitterly destroyed by Brenus, who (we saie) was a Byzton, sonne to Holmicius, king of this realme.

Alia, an aduerbe, signifieth els, els where, in an other place, after an other facion, an other tyme, sometyme.

Alia aliud de eisdem rebus iudicabunt, at an other tyme they will geue a contrary sentence vpon the same matrice, or sometyme they will geue one iudgement of a thinge, sometyme an other.

Alieu, ples in the sea of Ethiopie.

Alitum, a towne of Bactria.

Alibi, els where. sometyme in an other thyng.

Alibilis, le, that nourisheth.

Alica, alica, f. g. is a thyng made of wheate in this wise. They take wheate and steepe it in water, and afterwarde beate it: than they drye it in the sunne, & breake it grosse, so that euery corne be broken in foure or fve pieces. Some do put into it chaffe, some cream of milk sood den, to make it seeme verate white.

Alica sacchara, frumentie.

Alicaria meretrices, common harlottes.

Alicarij, they that doo make or sell Alicam.

Alicastrum, castri, n. ge. the fourth sort of the wheate called Far.

Alicubi, somewhere.

Alicula, la, f. g. the diminutive of Alica.

Alicunde, or as somme accēt it, A licunde, frome some place, or of some other persone or thing.

Alidra, a towne called also Alindra.

Alienatio, onis, f. g. an alienation or altering, or the withdrawinge of the mynde from the frendshipp or fauour of any man. also the detracation of the possession of any thinge to an other.

Alienatio mentis, suche a comotion, or troublinge of reason, that a man is almost beside hym selfe.

Alienator, oris, m. g. he that altereth a thing.

Alienatus, ta, um, put awaie, altered, estranged, alienate.

Alienatus ad libidinem animus, a mynde fallen from verite to filthy pleasure.

Alienatus a sensu animus, a mind clean without all reason or consideration.

Alienigena, nigena, com. gen. a stranger, an aliege.

Alienigenus, a, um, that whiche cometh out of an other countreie.

Alieno, alienas, aui, are, act. to alienate, to put awaie, or put of, to aliene or alter possession.

Alienare quempiam a se, to put one out of his frendshipp or fauour.

Alienus, a, um, of an other sort, straung, diuers, vnlike, not agreeable, out of acquaintance or fauour, an other mans, none of ours, he that is not of our kynrede, familie, or countreie, some

tyme absurde, vnmete, not conuenient. also vnholosome, hurtful, noysome. sometyme bled for Alius.

Aliena mensa, an other mans table.

Vtere tuis rebus, non alienis, vse thyne owne geare, and not an other mans.

Alienus ambitioni, nothyng set on ambition.

Aliena consilij, contrarie to wisdom.

Alienus, is sometyme bled for farre vnlike, but toward, vnmete.

De alieno liberalis, he is liberrall of that which is none of his owne: he cutteth a large thonge of an other mans leather.

Aliena consilij domus, an house vnmete for the purpose, or nothyng knowinge of the purpose.

Alieno more viuendum est mihi, I muste lye after an other mans facion, or as other men will haue me.

Alieno animo esse, to be displeased with one.

Alienos agimus, we become straungers vnto hym.

Alienissimum reipublice tempus, the worst tyme that maie bee for the weale publike.

Alienum suis rationibus, vnprofitable for his purpose.

Alienus animus. Iam primum illum alieno & nobis animo esse, res ipsa indicat, The thyng it selfe declareth, that euen now he hath no fauour toward vs.

Aliena iacis, thou castest nothyng to the purpose. A prouerbe taken of dyers, whan they ges chance vnluckily, and not as we woulde haue them.

Aliena loqui, to raue as men doe in extreme spekenesse.

Alienus locus, an vnmete place.

Alienum tempus, an vnconuenient tyme.

Alienum fortunae suae vultum gerere, to loke otherwyse than the present state of ones life requyeth.

Alienus a literis, rude, ignorant, barbarous.

Alienior haeres, an heyre that is no kynde to hym, whom he succeedeth.

Alifa, a citee of the Samnites.

Alife, looke Aliphe.

Alifer, & aliger, ligera, rum, any thyng that hath wynges.

Aligmon, a puer.

Alimentarius, a, um, perteynyng to liuyng or sustenance.

Alimentaria lex, a law which wylled chyldren to find and nouryshe their parentes beyng impotent.

Alimentum, menti. ne. ge. sustenance, foode, or liuyng.

Alimodi, idem quod aliusmodi, of an other facion or maner.

Alimon, an herbe that will not suffre theist that fast it to be hungry. it is also called Alera, Alubucium, and Alimos.

Ali-

Alimonia, monia, for. ge. and Alimonium, idem quod Alimentum.

Alinda, a citee of Caria.

Alio, to an other place. sometyme to an other thing, to an other purpose.

Alio responsonem suam diriuauit, he aunswered not to that he was demaunded.

Alio sermonem transferre, to talke of an other matter.

Quo alio, to any other place.

Alioquin, or Alioquin, otherwyse, mozeouer, or els, excepte that.

Aliorsum, toward, to some other place, otherwyse.

Aliorsum atque ego feci, accepit, he toke it otherwyse then I did it for.

Aliouersum, for Aliorsum.

Alipastos, flet he that hath no fatte.

Alipax, plasters that haue no fatty ingredience, it is of some wyitten, Alipax.

Alipes, swift of foote.

Alipedes equi, swift rennyng horses.

Alphani, or Alifani, people of Aliphe.

Aliphe, es, a citee of Campania, and also of Acerra, whiche the ruier Clanius oft endosmageth.

Aliphirei, people of Arcadie.

Alipterium, a place in bathes, wher men were anoynted.

Alipes, lptis, m. g. he that anoynteth wycklers in common games, and was called the maister of the wycklers.

Aliaqua, by some place, by some meanes.

Aliquam mulu, for Aliquor, some.

Aliquandiu, any whyle.

Aliquando, with the accent in antepenult. sometyme, now and than, at length, ones in tyme past.

Aliquando tandem, ones at length.

Aliquantulum, a diminutive of aliquantum.

Aliquantisper, a little whyle.

Aliquanto, somewhat, by a little.

Aliquanto ante, a little before.

Aliquanto post, a little after.

Aliquantulum, somewhat.

Aliquantulus, a, um, somewhat bee it neuer so little.

Aliquantum, idem.

Aliquantus, a, um, somewhat, neyther muche neyther little.

Aliquantum ad rem est audior, he is somewhat couetous.

Aliquantenus, aliquatenus, in some part, by some reason, or meane.

Aliquid, some thyng.

Aliquid, for Aliquantum, the aduerbe.

Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod, some, one.

Aliquis est, he is a man of no smal reputacion.

Aliquispiam, quapiam, quodpiam, idem quod aliquis, a rare woide.

Aliquo, to some place,

In angulum aliquo abeam, I wyll goe into some corner.

Aliquorsum, toward some place.

Aliquor, some, noz many, noz few.

Aliquorsum, for aliquot modis.

Aliquor, at sometyme.

Alirei, plautus vber for alia rei.

Alisma, called of some Damofontion, of other Lizon, of late wyters Fistula pastoraus, in englyshe water plantayne.

Alista, a citee of the ilande Corsica, called at this daie, A massa.

Alisti, an herbe called of the latynes flos paradisi, the flour of paradise, of the frenchemen, Oculus dei.

Aliter, or els, contrarie wise, otherwyse.

Aliter ac, aliter atque, aliter quam, otherwyse than.

Aliter de eare audio, atque vrad te scripseram, I haue herd otherwise of that matter, than I wrote to you.

Aliter, atque aliter, diuers waies.

Alites, great byrdes, whiche are fedde.

Alitua, ra, f. g. nourishyng.

Aliubi, els where. Aliubi, for alicubi, somewhere.

Aliubi, atque alicubi melius, better in some place than in other.

Aliunde, from an other place.

Alius, alia, ud, in the genetive case alius. sometyme is founde Alij, and alia, other, or an other, diuers, contrary, or of an other sort.

Alius aliu praeposit, one preferreth the tone, an other the tother.

Alius alium percontamur, one of vs demaundeth of an other.

Alia fallacia aliam trudit, one deceyte byyngeth in an other.

Alius alium ingenio praestat, some haue better wittes than other.

Aliud alio discipauit, he cast one thyng into one place, an other into an other.

Aliud stans aliud sedens, one thyng standyng on other sittyn, spoken of berie vnconstant and waueryng persons.

Aliorum sit iudicium, leat other men iudge.

Aliud alio tempore. Alius alio modo. Alia acq alia religiones, many and sundry kyndes of religion.

Alius es multo quam soles, Thou art farre an other felow than thou were wont to be.

Longe aliam mihi mens est, my mynd is greatly altered: or, I am now of an other opinion.

Alia alios delectant, dyuers men bee delighted with dyuers thynges, or some thynges delecte one man, some an other.

Alius sum ab illo quem putas, I am not the man that ye take me for, or, I am an other maner of man than ye thinke for.

Aliud ac, for aliud quam.

Aliud mihi respondes, ac rogo, Thou answerest me not to that I aske the.

Ali-

Alia sunt legati partes aque imperatoris, the office of a legate, and of an emperor be diuers, or be not all one.

Aliud ex alio malum, one mischance in an othrs necke.

Ouorum alia sunt candida, alia pallida, of egges some bec white, some pale.

Eadē aliis, aliter euadunt, the selfe same thinges chaunce diuersely to diuers persons.

Alis for alius, and Aliud for aliud, was vsed of olde writers.

Aliusmodi, in an other maner, of an other fashion.

Alura, olde wrytters vsed for Aliter.

Alkakengi, is an herbe, called also Halicacabus, and vesicaria, and in greke Physalides, out of whiche groweth a stalle, haung on the toppe therof a round thyng like to a bladder, of coloure between red and yelow, where in is a redde bearie lesse then a cherie, whiche in diuers waies is wonderfull medicinable against the strangurie, or stoppage of byrne, besides other good vertues.

Allabor, sus sum, abi, dep. to slowe by, to styde by, or to rowe by.

Allabō, bōras, aui, are, act. to labour, to labour earnestly.

Allaborare alicui rei, by labour to adde to a thyng.

Allaui, aui, are, act. to lyghten, to make lyght.

Allambo, bi, ere, idem quod lambo.

Allante, tes, or Allas, lantis, a towne of Sparcedonie and of Tracie, called also Allantium, and Allanteum, and the people Allanteses.

Allapfus, us, masc. gene. a flowynge by or to, a flyng to.

Allapfus, a, um, the participle.

Allapfus genibus, falling down at his knees.

Allatro, allatras, aui, are, neu. to barke at, and by a metaphoz, enuiouslie to raple or speke against one.

Allatrare alicuius dignitatem, To raple or speake agaynst a mans honoure.

Allatrant maria, the seas roze.

Allatus, a, um, brought to,

Allaudō, aui, are, vsed of poetes for laudo.

Allectatio, onis, f. g. an allurynge or intepynge.

Allecto, aui, are, act. to allure or drawe to by fayne meanes.

Allector, onis, m. g. one that allureth.

Allectus, a, um, allured.

Allecti, chofen, ascribed, appoynted.

Allegatio, onis, f. g. a sollicitation or intreaty made by frendes or messengers.

Allego, allegas, aui, are, act. to alledge or byng forth, to name, to depute or geue autoiuite, to sende one as a messenger, sollicitour or intreater in some weightie matter.

Illum ad me hodie allegauit, He sente that man to me to daye.

Allego, allegis, egi, ere, act. to ascribe, to choose

to a company, to assigne.

Allegere in ordinem, to ascribe to some order, or admytte into a company.

Allegere in pratorib, to ascribe amonge the prctors.

Allegoria, gōria, f. g. a figure called inuention, where it is one in wordes, and an other in sentence and meanynge.

Alleluia, is an herbe, called of the apothecaries Trifolium acetosum, and Panis cuculi, of some and other learned men, it is named Oxys.

Alleluia, prapete the loide.

Alleuamentum, ti, neu. ge. a swagynge or dymynshynge of sorowe, an easynge of pyne.

Alleuatio, onis, f. g. idem.

Alleuo, alleuas, aui, are, act. to lyfte vp, to heane aloft, and by a metaphoze, to helpe or succour, to ease one of sorowe or griefe.

Alleuare onus, to lyghten ones burdeyn.

Alleuare afflictum, to helpe and comfort one that is in miserie.

Alleuatum corpus, a body eased or amended of his sykenesse.

Alex, allicis, an adiectiue, that allureth or inticeth.

Alex, or Allux, cis, m. g. loks Allus.

Allia, idem quod alia.

Alliarium, ri, n. g. an herbe that hath the tast of garlike, and in English is called, sauce alone, or Jacks of the hedge.

Alliatus, a, um, that fenteth of garlike.

Allicetatio, licetfacis, feci, ere, act. to allure or drawe to.

Allicio, allicis, lexi, ere, act. to allure.

Allicere alicuius beneuolentiam, to allure the fauour or good will of a man.

Allicere somnos, to prouoke slepe.

Allido, lidis, si, dere, act. to squarte or throwe any thing agaynst the grounde or walles, and by a metaphoze, to hurte.

Allidi in re aliqua, to be hurt, or take harme in any thing, to be damaged.

Alligatio, onis, f. g. a byndynge to of a thyng.

Alligator, onis, m. g. he that byndeth.

Alligatura, ra, f. g. a bonde.

Alligatus, a, um, bounden to.

Alligata ciuias fardere, a citie bonde by some conuention or agreement.

Alligo, alligas, aui, are, act. to bynde to, to stop or sette, to acuse or appache.

Alligare vulnus, to wrape of bynde by a wounde.

Alligari & impediri in re aliqua, to be sette or intangled in a matter.

Alligari beneficio, to be bounden to one for any benefite.

Alligare noua lege, to charge with the obseruance of a newe lawe.

Alligare aliquem furto, to appache one of felony.

Alli-

Alligare se furti, to charge hym selfe with felony, or to shewe hym selfe guilty of felony.

Allino, allinis, lini, lina, leui, ere, act. to annoynt.

Allinere vitia sua alteri, to infecte an other with his vice.

Allium, alli, n. g. garlike, wherof be. iiii. kindes: one is the common garlike: an other is called

Allium sanguinum, crow garlike or wild garlike: the thyrde Allium vrsinum, ramspe or Succammas.

Nec alli quidem caput, he gaue not so muche as a garlike heade. A prouerbe spoken of a nygarde, one that wyle departs with nothing.

Allobrogis, people of Sbaup, and Daulphing.

Allobrogicus, a, um, the adiectiue.

Allucio, onis, f. g. a speakynge to one.

Allocutum ire, to speake with one.

Allodium, a thyng that is proper to one and his owne.

Allophylus, lōphyl, m. g. a stranger, an alpen.

Alloquium, quū, n. g. communication, speche.

Alloquor, tus sum, alloqui, to speake to.

Allouiges, a people of Spayne.

Allubeco, lubui, scere, neu. An olde woorde, significyng to please.

Allucatio, onis, f. g. a blyndnesse of mynde, an error or deception of opinion.

Allucinor, aus sum, ari, dep. to be deceiued in opinion, to erre.

Alludo, ludis, ere, neu. to speake that which hath some respect or resemblance to an other thyng, to speake merily, to scoffe at a thyng pryncipally and merily, to smile vpon, to make gesture of countenance of mythe to a thyng of persons, to fauoure.

Alludere ad historiam, to speake or do some thyng agreeable, or lyke to some hyppocryse before wrytten.

Alludit tibi huius vitæ prosperitas, Fortune smilith on the, or the woर्ड goeth with the.

Alluo, alluis, ui, ere, act. to flow nigh to, to washe as the water doeth the grounde.

Allus, the great toe, whan he lyeth ouer the next toe.

Alluies, ei, f. g. is whan abundance of water, mist with clare, couereth the grounde, a flood.

Alluio, onis, f. g. idem.

Alma, m. f. g. a mayden, hyd, or secrete.

Almedeflos, a towne of Thrace.

Almities, ei, fam. ge. beautifullnes, or excellent noyng.

Almo, onis, masc. gene. a ryuer nere to Rome, where the priestes of Cybeles vsed to washe theym, whan they had dooen theyr bloudys sacrifice. it is also the name of a man, and of a towne in Chelyp.

Almytis, of some is taken to be the same that Alimum is. loks there.

Almopia, parte of Sparcedonie.

Almops, opis, a gygant, the sonne of Neptune and Adamantis: of whome the countrey of

Almopia was named.

Almus, mi, the sonne of Sisyphus.

Almus, a, um, all thynges that noy the vs, prapely the carthe is so called Alma tellus, because we haue therof oue sustiniance. Sometime it signifieth fayne, beautifull: as, Almus dies, a fayne clere daye.

Alnus, alni, f. g. an alder tree, or an alder tree, of whiche shippes were wonte to be made. Sometime it signifieth a shype or bote.

Alo, alis, alui, ere, act. to feede, to nouryshe, to fynde one all thynges necessary, as meate, drynke, and cloth. it is applied to thynges not copposall, and significth to increase, to augment, to mainteyne.

Alere proprie maiores, nutrire pueros.

Alere bellum, to mainteyne warre.

Alit honos artes, honoure and aduancement maketh learnynge to flourish.

Alere audaciam, to make bolde.

Aloe, aloes, f. g. is a iuyce of an herbe congeled like a gumme, wherof be two sortes: one is named Succotrina, whiche is like a lyuer, red, dryght, and brokle: the other is called Caballina, and is sandy and grosse. The first cleareth and confirmeth the stomache of a man, and therefore is myrt with purgatiue medicines, because they shall not anioie or hurt the stomake: the last is occupied about horses and other beastes. This iuyce is called succus succotrina. After whiche Aloe is an herbe, that hath a meruailous bitter tast, wherof xpieth this prouerbe,

Plus aloes quam mellis habet, It is more swete than swete, more bitter than pleasaunt.

Crasmus saith, Aloe is a mybbe, in saucy synnyng, in tast most bitter.

Aloe lignum, or Lignum aloes, is a swete or precious wodde, which beynge receiued in medecyne comforteth the stomache, and all the inferiour partes of man, & maketh swete breath.

Alocis, Mandragora.

Alordarium, a purgation made of Aloe.

Alocus, was the name of a gigant, sonne of Atlas, on whose wife Neptune begate two sons Oetus and Ephialtes, whiche were called also Alordx, and were great gygautes.

Alogia, logic, f. g. vnreasonable and beastly feedynge, and ingurgitation of meate and drynke.

Alogiani, were heretikes, whiche denied, that the sonne of god was Logos, whiche some do interpretate into latyne Verbum, some Sermo. And therfore they reiected the gospell of saynt John, and his apocalypsis, sayng, that they were not his workes.

Aloia, loks Alce.

Alona, a citie of Spayne, called commonly Alicante.

Alone, an plande.

Alonesus, the name of a citie and of an plande.

Alonge,



Alonge, farre of.  
 Aloni, a people of Asia, nere to whom the ryuer  
 Zerbis, renneth into Tigris.  
 Alontigiceli, a people of Spayne.  
 Alontium, of Aluntium, a towne of Sicilie.  
 Alope, the daughter of Aetion, after whom a  
 citee in Thessalie was so called.  
 Alopecce; an plande in Montus Eurinus.  
 Alopecin, pecia, f. g. is a disease in the heade of  
 beards, whiche causeth the beards to fall of by  
 the rootes. It is also the name of an plande.  
 Alopecida, dogges gotten betwene a wolfe and  
 a bytche.  
 Alopecis, a grape facioned lyke a foxes taile.  
 Alopeconefus, a citee of A. a. and after come, an  
 plande, and a citee of Hesponte.  
 Alopecurus, an herbe lyke a foxes taile, and is  
 full of moines.  
 Alopecus, ci, ma. ge. he that hath a pylde pate,  
 that is to saie, the beards falling with scurfe.  
 Alopec marina, called also Vulpes marina, is a  
 fyche of the sea, whiche perceyunge the hooke  
 to bee fastened in his bealy, bytch of the lyne  
 aboue the takylng, and to escapyth.  
 Aloros, a citee of Macedonie.  
 Alósa, a fyche called of the Spaniards, Saua-  
 lus: of the Venetians Clupea, of Aristotle, and  
 other grekes Chrysa, whiche the Saza translated  
 Alósa. This fyche, for a feruent dyspe that he  
 hath to a byene in the Tunies lawes, killeth  
 him.  
 Alofchorodon, idem quod Capparis.  
 Aloftigi, a people of Spayne.  
 Alpes, pium, pibus, f. g. the mountaynes, whiche  
 departe Italy and France.  
 Alpefa, a towne in Spayne.  
 Alpha, the fyft letter of the grekes, and is vsed  
 for the fyft or principall.  
 Alphabetarij, they that doo learne fyft the ordres  
 of letters.  
 Alphabetum, ti, neut. gen. the order of letters,  
 as, A B C.  
 Alphenus, a roblars name in Hozare.  
 Alpheias, the name of Arthusa, daughter of  
 Alpheus.  
 Alpheisara, the daughter of the riuer Phlægeus  
 whom Alcmeon toke to wife.  
 Alpheus, a riuer in Achaia, by the citee of Pisa,  
 also the name of a mountayne.  
 Alpheus, a, um, of that ryuer.  
 Alphon, a lake of meere in Hyrthea.  
 Alphonie, the temple of Diana, and a wodde  
 at the mouthe of the ryuer Alpheus.  
 Alphito, a womans name.  
 Alphonon, meale of phistons, it is also taken  
 for barley meale seyd.  
 Alphas, alphi, ma. ge. a morpheu of staynyng of  
 the skynne.  
 Alpina, na, a strange tree, the bodie whereof is  
 berie white, and becs will not touche the blof-  
 somes of it.

Alpinus, a, um, of the mountayns Alpes.  
 Alpum, for album, vsed of olde wyters.  
 Alpus, a, um, pale, carefull or studious.  
 Alfa, a riuer rennyng by Aquileia in Italy.  
 Alfine, an herbe called of some Myosora, in Ita-  
 ly it is named Muris auricula, in Englyshe  
 mouseare, because the leafe thereof is lyke a  
 mouseare, or after some it is called ch. he wede.  
 It groweth muche in places shadowed with  
 trees, And chiefly on gardecyne walles: other  
 affirmen it to be named chikeweide.  
 Alsum, a citee of Cuscane, commonly called  
 saint Seuerins.  
 Alsiolus, a, um, cold of nature, also that thynge  
 which is soone hurte or anoyed with colde.  
 Alcanus, a certayne wynde that ryfeth oute of  
 the earth.  
 Altare, tai is, n. g. an aultare.  
 Altea, of some is taken for Althaea, loke there.  
 Alie, on hygh, depe, with poetes somtyme longe,  
 continually. also farre of.  
 Alte terram fodere, to dygge deepe in the  
 grounde.  
 Ferrum haud alte in corpus descendit, The  
 swerde perced not farre into his body.  
 Altius perspicere, to see farther, or perceyue  
 moze in a matter.  
 Alte petium, farre sette.  
 Alnus repetere, to recite a thing with all cire-  
 cumstance, almoste from the begynnyng.  
 Alcellus, the surname of Romulus, the f. est fous-  
 der of Rome.  
 Alter, ra, rum, alterius, teri, an other, the other,  
 properly one of the two, the second, but it is  
 often vsed for alius. And of olde wyters alte-  
 ra, is vsed in the dattive case.  
 Altero quoq; die, euery seconde daie.  
 Alter ab undecimo, id est, secundus, the thir-  
 tien, or rather the twelfth.  
 Alter & vicesimus, one and twentie.  
 Alter quisquam, any other.  
 Qui de altero obloquitur, seipsam contueri  
 oportet, He that speeth of an other, ought  
 to consider his owne fautes.  
 Vnus & alter dies intercesserat, two of thyse  
 daies were paste.  
 Ita fiat, vt neuter alteri officiat, Soo it shall  
 come to passe, that neither shall hurt other.  
 Cum utrque alteri obiciat, palam est virum-  
 que fecisse, When eche of theim laith it to  
 others charge, it is manifeste, that bothe of  
 theim dyd it.  
 Vnus & item alter, one of two, signifying an  
 vncertayne number.  
 Alter ab undecimo, id est, secundus, the thir-  
 ten.  
 Cum alter alterum videremus, when eche of  
 vs sawe other. Likewise alter alterum docetis.  
 Altero die g soluit a Brundisio, The second  
 daie after he departed from Brundise.  
 Alter ab illo, nexte after hym.

Alcy

Alter ego, alter idem, alter Cicero.  
 Alter, eris, or Haler, eris, m. g. poises of leade,  
 made to lyfte vp in bothe handes, to exercise  
 men, which maie not otherwyse labour. wher-  
 of there be many nowe in Englande, specially  
 in studentes chambers.  
 Alteratio, onis, f. g. alteration, changeyng from  
 one qualitee to an other.  
 Alteras, olde wyters vsed for alias.  
 Altercatio, onis, f. g. a contention in wordes,  
 where one man purposeth, and an other res-  
 plyeth. also a chydng.  
 Altercor, oris, ma. ge. one that contendeth by  
 replication, a wrangler, a chider.  
 Alterco, idem quod altercor, to be at wordes.  
 Altercor, atus sum, ai, depo. to contende with  
 wordes one with an other on sundry partes,  
 to chide, to wrangle.  
 Altercum, siue altercagenum, an herbe called  
 also Fabia porcina, after some in Englyshe  
 Henbane.  
 Alternare, by tourne, one at one tyme, an other  
 at an other tyme.  
 Alterne, idem.  
 Alternus, ai, are, act. to doo thynges by tourne,  
 now one, and than an other: And beyng refer-  
 red to the mynde, it signifieth to wauere, to bee  
 vncoustant, to bee in diuers tales.  
 Alternus testis, a witnes wauering in his tale,  
 or beyng in diuers tales.  
 Alternatio, onis, f. g. succession by tourne.  
 Alternus, a, um, that is dooen by course.  
 Alternis diebus, sundry daies, where one day  
 is betwene.  
 Alternis annis, euery seconde yere.  
 Alternis penè verbis, almost at euery second  
 woorde.  
 Alternis annis sunt mares, alternis foeminae,  
 They bee sometyme males, and sometime fe-  
 males, or euery second yere they be males.  
 Alterplex, icis, olde wyters vsed for Duplex.  
 Altero, alteras, ai, are, to alter or chynge.  
 Altera, idem quod alterutra.  
 Alteruter, trutina, trum, the one of the other.  
 Alterutrinque, an aduerbe, on either parte.  
 Althaea, a, f. g. the great malowes or holly  
 hoke in somme mens opinon: but I thinke  
 it rather to be called water malowe, or marsh  
 malowe. it is also the daughter of Thestius,  
 and wyfe to Oeneus, kynge of Calpdonia,  
 whiche repentinge the slaughter of her sonne  
 Meleager, slew her selfe.  
 Alulia, a towne in Lumbardy, called at this daie  
 Alola.  
 Alulis, alule, n. ge. the thing that is franked to  
 be made fatte, be it beest, fyche, or foule.  
 Alulis gallina, an henne franked or fedde.  
 Alutator, oris, m. g. of alutimeter, tri, an in-  
 strument, wherewith high thynges are mette.  
 Aluines, people of Alinum.  
 Alinum, an olde citee by the riunge of Venice

called nowe Cortello.  
 Aluifonus, a, um, that maketh noyse from a-  
 boue.  
 Aluionans, nantis, om. ge. he that thundreth,  
 whiche name the paynyms gaue to theyr god  
 Jupiter.  
 Alitudo, tudinis, f. g. height or deepnesse.  
 Alitudo animi, noble courage, hautesse of  
 mynde.  
 Altiuolans, lantis, om. ge. all thyng that fli-  
 eth hygh.  
 Altiuolus, a, um, that flieth hygh.  
 Altor, oris, m. g. he that nouryssheth or byn-  
 geth by one.  
 Altrifecus, on the one part.  
 Altrix, icis, f. g. she that nouryssheth.  
 Altrouersum, on the other part, or on the other  
 syde.  
 Alus, a, um, hygh, depe, properly in the sea. it  
 signifieth also excellent, gloriousse, auncient,  
 noble, great, haute, lustre, secrete, hydde.  
 Sometime from heauen, or out of heauen.  
 Ex alto, from on hygh.  
 Aluum otium, longe rest, great leysure.  
 Aeditus in altum, sette aloft.  
 Altior spiritus, an haute and lusty courage.  
 Alta mente præditus homo, a man of great  
 and excellent wyldeome.  
 Alus somnus, deade sleape.  
 Alta quies, great rest.  
 Alus dolor, sorow kept close, that lieth swel-  
 tyng in the stomache.  
 Altiores literæ, profounde learning.  
 Altum, alone, signifieth sometyme the deepest  
 part of the sea, and fardest from lande, the  
 mayne sea. somtyme heauen.  
 Ex alto in portum, out of the mayne sea into  
 the haven.  
 Demisit ab alto, he sent downe from heauen.  
 Alta exaggerata oratio, an hygh and plenty-  
 full stile.  
 Alus, a, um, nourished.  
 Alucar, alucarium, and aluiare, n. g. a place  
 where hyues of bees be set. also a stocke of the  
 same hyues. sometime the hyue it selfe.  
 Alueatus, a, um, made holow like to the place  
 where a ryuer renneth.  
 Alueolatus, a, um, holow.  
 Alueolus, li, mas. gen. a baskette of maunde, a  
 chesse bourde or tables to plate on. it is also an  
 holow vessel made of woodde. also a culuer  
 hole, or a place of woodde made for culuers.  
 Aluerni, a certayne people of Aquitane, haupng  
 theyr begynnyng of the Troians.  
 Alueus, aluei, or aluus, ui, m. g. an hyue for  
 bees, a vessel to walke in, the bealy of any  
 thyng that lacketh life. sometyme it signifieth  
 a shippe of the docke that a shippe standeth in.  
 also the plate betwene both bankes, where the  
 ryuer renneth, the chanell of a ryuer. Alueus  
 is sometyme taken for bees. also a chesse board

of

of playng tables.

Alueum, uel, n. g. idem quod alueus.

Alum, li, n. g. of Alus, li, m. g. an herbe called also Symphytum petraeum, Consolida, Buglum, in frenche Bugle, in englyshe Comfeyte, of camfrey. it groweth abrode in stony places, and beynge sodde maketh byrdes that eat of it to amased, that they maie be easily taken.

Aluinus, a, um, that whiche is dyscaised with freattynge of the bealy with continuall flix.

Alumen, alume, wherof be thre sortes, one is called Scissila, of plumax, whiche naturally groweth lyke a stone, and not withstanding maie bee diuided. there be longe strakes sene in it. An other sorte is boyled in a cauldron, and therfore is called Alumen Catinae, and is made moze pure by an herbe (lyke to herbe puy) bourned into ashes, and lye made therewith. An other sorte is called Alumen Zucharinum, which is made with alumne relented, wate water, and whites of egges, into the fashion of a sugar lofe, wherewith harlottes dooe vse to paynt their visages to deceyue men.

Aluminatus, and Aluminosus, a, um, infected or myngled with alume.

Alumna, x, f. m. gen. the that is noursched or brought vp.

Alumnari, to nourse or byng vp.

Alumnatus, a, um, noursched.

Alumnus, ni, m. a. ge. a sonne or scholar, that is broughte vp of a man, as of his owne father, epyther with sustenance, maners, or learnynge. somtyme (vnpropely) that which noursyeth or bynggeth vp.

Alus, li, m. g. loke Alum.

Aluta, x, f. g. lather, proppely tawed, somtyme it is put for a bagge or a purse.

Aluta, people of Slaunonie.

Alutamen, minis, n. g. of alutamentum, ni, n. g. any thing made of lather.

Alutarius, rij, m. g. a white tawper.

Alutarius piscis, a certayne fysh mentioned of Plinie, whose skin is lyke a fell tanned.

Alutatio, onis, f. m. gen. the sekynge out of gold mynes.

Aluia, golde oze.

Aluus, ui, f. g. a bealpe. also an hyue, a panch, the wombe of a woman. somtyme it is taken for the excrementes.

Aluum bonam facere, to make soluble.

Aluum ciere, mollire, vel elicere, to make the bealy louse or soluble.

Aluum deicere, ducere, euacuare, exinanire, to purge the bealy.

Aluum sistere, firmare, compescere, to stop or bynde the bealy.

Aluum gestare, to be great with chylde.

Alui resolutio, the lousynge of the bealy.

Alui profluuium, the lakke.

Alutracenses, a people of Asria.

Alyacmon, a ryuer of Macedonie.

Alyattes, the father of hyng Xerxes.

Alyba, a countrey not farre from Mytia, where (as Homerus doth write) wer mines of syluer.

Alypia, idem quod Alypon.

Alypon, in Dioscorides, is of some supposed to be that, which is commonly called Sena, wherewith melancoly is purged. After Plinie it is a stakie herbe, hauinge a soft toppes, not vnlpe to berres, tarte, and egre in taste, Marpely byspynge, and indiatue.

Alysius, the name of Bacchus.

Alysson, an herbe that differeth from Rubia, onely in that it hath small leaues and byrches, it maie bee called purple goosegrasse.

Alysoni, a people of Scythia.

Alyssos, of Alysius, a wille of Arcadie, the watter whereof healeth them that bee bitten with mad dogges.

Alixothor, the daughter of Dymas.

Alyzia, a citee of Arcanania. xv. furlonges from the sea.

## A ANTE M.

**A**M, a preposition used onely in composition, and signifieth about.

Amabilis, le, amiable, woorthy to be loued, louely.

Amabilitas, aus, f. g. denomin. amiablenesse, louelynesse.

Amabiliter, aduer. amiably, louyngly.

Amabo, an interiect. of felowshipp, of good fellowship, I pray you, of all loues, as euer thou wilt doe me good turne, a familiar word used among frendes.

Amabore, and amame, of the same vse and signification.

Amabundus, a, um, he that is a greate lover or amorous.

Amadoca, a citee of Sarmatia in Europe.

Amadoci, certayne hylls. also people of the same countreie.

Amadryades, looke Hamadryades.

Amara, a name of Xerxes.

Amasianus, an yll interpretour of wordes.

Amalchium, a parte of the ocean sea towards the north.

Amalec, a woorde of hebreue, which maie bee interpreted, a people lyfynge of stryking. It was the name of a kynge of Siria, whiche resisted the people of Israell, when they came out of Egypte, and slewe many of them. wherfore he was afterwarde slayne by the commandment of god. it is somtyme taken for the countrey, whereof Amalec was kynge.

Amalecira, the people of Amalec, whome god commaunded Dauid to destroye utterly. And because he dyd not, he was reiect of god.

Amalthea, a woman, which with her pester called Mellis, noursched Iupiter with the mylke of a goat.

a goat. it is also the name of a prophete.

Amalthea cornu, a prouerbe signifiynge great plenty, and abundance of thynges.

Ama me, truly, beleue me.

Aman, a name of hebreue, which signifieth troubling or murmurynge. Of that name was one, of the house of Isag, whom Mucrus kynge of Persia, and Meda, exalted aboue all his lordes and counsaillours, and willed all thynges to be doone as he wolde commaund. Of whose pride, and punishment, ye maie reade in the booke of Ester.

Amara, a citee of Media.

Amandatio, onis, f. g. verba, a sending awaie, a banishment.

Amandatus, a, um, sente awaie.

Amado, aui, aum, are, act. to countreymaunde awaie, to sende awaie.

Amandra, a place in Indie.

Amanica pila, the strictes of entrees of the mountayne Amanus.

Amanoides, a promontorie in Cilicia.

Amans, mantis, om. g. part. he or she that loueth as well honestly as dishonestly, louinge, and substantiely a lover.

Amantes doloris, pepnfull men.

Amater, aduerbium qualitis, louyngly.

Amantes, a people of Hungarie.

Amantes, after Calpene, but moze verailly Hammanienles, people of Aphyke, in the furthest parte of Aethiope, who haue suche plenty of pious stones and salte, that therof they make great houses: amonge them is founde the Carhuncle.

Amantia, a citee of Macedonie.

Amantius, onis, m. g. a clerke or secretarie alwaie attending, a scribe.

Amanum, an haue in the hither Spayne.

Amanus, a mans name. also one of the Persians goddis, and a parte of the mountayne Taurus, nere to Cilicia.

Amara, a citee in Arabia felix.

Amaracinum, n. ge. an oyle made of maioram, good to make warme and soule the sinews.

Amaracinus, a, um, that is made of maioram.

Amaracus, an herbe called soote maioram, or maioram gentle. It is also called Sanfucus. But Galene saith, that Amaracus is that herbe, whiche the apothecaries calle Matricaria.

Amaracus, was also the name of a sponge man, whiche (as poetes feigne) was tourned into that herbe.

Amaramis, the father of Moyse.

Amaranthi, people of the countreie of Eolchos, wherein was a shepe that bare the golden fleece.

Amaranthus, thi, m. g. an herbe, of the which be two sortes: the flower of the one is yelow, and hath a soote sauour, called also Helichryson: of Theophrastus, Zurelia: of Apothecaries Scitica citraria, in English, Spauldene wood of Waltsar, Chother groweth a foote in height,

and hath leaues lyke basil, and a flower fashioned like an eare rather then a flower, of coloure crimson, and neuer dyeth, wherof it hath his name Amaranthos: it hath no sauour, the moze it is gathered the moze it groweth again, and when all flowers are past in the winter, then it being watered, doth spring a new. Pl. li. 21. c. 8. It is called commonly flos amoris: in douch Floramor, in frenche Passieu lute: in English (as some suppose) Baldare: of other flower gentle, moze truly.

Amari, people in the ocean sea by Scythia.

Amardi, people of Mircania.

Amardus, a ryuer of Media.

Amare, bytter.

Amarelco, ui, seere, to ware bytter, or to bee bytter.

Amaricax, a people nere to Mircania.

Amarice, a little shrubbe or bushe, called also Erice, Tamarice, Myrtice, Briaria.

Amarico, aui, are, to make bytter, to make angrie.

Amariis, idos, a womans name.

Amariacus, an herbe called Mathis, or dogge fenelle.

Amariacus, a ryuer. re de Arisus.

Amariado, inis, and Amaricies, ei, bitternesse, Isapere amaritudinem inimici: to shew ones self as hard and cruell as if he were an enemy.

Amari, people nere to the Mircans.

Amaror, idem quod amaritudo.

Amarulentus, a, um, bered with malice, very bitter, spitefull, enuouse.

Amarus, a, um, bitter: and by a metaphore used for angrie, cruell, pepnfull, harte full, spitefull, frowarde, vnplesant.

Casus amari, aduerbitie.

Dicta amara, spitefull wordes.

Amara mulier, a curst queane.

Salus amari, byting stoffes.

Amariorum me facit senectus, age maketh me moze austere, frowarde, vnplesant.

Scripta amara, taunting wrytynge.

Amara mors, deathe pepnfull, heauy, vnplesant.

Amarus hostis, a cruell enemy.

Amarus rumor, a spitefull rumour.

Amarusia, x, f. g. the name of Diana amonge the Atheniens.

Amarynthus, thi, m. g. a ryuer that boundeth vpon Arcadie. also a towne in Euboea.

Amata, a name of hebreue, signifieth the people that spareth, or lyfynge by the people. It was the name of a noble man, sonne of Abigael, sister to Dauid. also of a Capitayne, whome Iob slewe, in bysnyng and saluting hym, vnder the colour of frendshipp.

Amatenus, ni, m. g. a ryuer in Italy, an other in Sicilie.

Amasia, a city in Germany, called Harburge. also a ryuer betwene Rhine and Elbe.

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**Amasias**, (a name of hebreu) signifieth the strength of the lord. Of that name was one kyng of Iuda, sonne of Joas. 853. yeres before the incarnation of Christe, he reigned. 29. yeres. a man because eloquent, and at the beginning of his reigne, of muche humanitee towardes all men, and observed competently the commaundementes of god. But yet he dyd not bitterly take awaye idolatrie. He was longe tyme for eunat, and waxed ryche: but at last he forgat god, and became proude, and not contented with his estate, he wrote vnto Joas, kyng of the Israelites, commaunding hym and his people to bee vnder his subiection. But Joas after defiance, gathered an army, and went agaynst Amasias, amonge whose men fell such a sodeyne feare, that all tremblinge they fledde er euer they came to strokes. Amasias was taken and brought to Joas, who threatened to kill hym, excepte he caused the gates of Ierusalem to bee opened agaynst hym, whiche was doone. Not withstandinge Joas caused. 400. cubites of the walle to be beaten downe, and entered into the citee that waie in a chariot, leading Amasias with hym as a prisoner, and took all the treasure of the temple, and of the kynges house, and caused it to bee broughte into Samaria. Afterwarde, beinge deliuered, his owne people slew hym.

**Amasis**, a noble kyng of Egypt, he made a lawe, that euery yere eche man should make a reckoning to the heade officers of his realme, how and by what occupation he liued, and he that dyd not so, shoulde be putte to deathe.

**Amasius**, & **Amasia**, he of the that touch, or is in loue.

**Amasius**, or **amisius**, the ryuer in Germany commonly called **Emis**.

**Amasi**, people about **Maotis**.

**Amasso**, idem quod **amauero**.

**Amastris**, the principal citee of **Phrygia**, also an other in **Bithynia**, called commonly **Soyastro**.

**Amata**, the wyfe of a kyng of **Latines**, and sister of the goddess **Venilia**, also the name of a virgin **Westale**, whan they were fyrst admitted.

**Amate**, people of **Indie**.

**Amatri**, people of **Arabie**.

**Amadi**, the sonne of **Chanaan**.

**Amaduntius**, and **Amathussacus**, a, um, of or pertaining to the citee **Amathus**.

**Amadius**, unis, a citee in **Cyprus** dedicate to **Venus**, of the whiche that plande was called **Amathusia**.

**Amadius**, thi, a ryuer rennyng by the citee **Pylos**, where **Astor** was bozne. It is also the father of **Verias**, whiche buyded the temple of **Venus** in **Cyprus**.

**Amathusia**, the yle of **Cyprus**.

**Amatio**, onis, f. g. a loupng, a wanton loupng.

**Amator**, oris, masc. gene, a louer, or he that is

amorous.

**Amatorculus**, li, m. g. a smalle or simple lover. **Amatoria**, aduer. lyke a louer, taken both in the good part and the yll.

**Amatoric**, subst. the name of one of the **Muses** called in Greke **Erato**.

**Amatorius**, a, um, that pertaineth to loue.

**Amatorium** poculum, a, digne charmed to make a man a louer.

**Amatrix**, tris, f. g. a woman louer.

**Amatrosis**, is, vel sios, f. g. the dymnesse of the cien.

**Amata**, es, in latine **Plaustrum**, a waine, loke **Hamata**.

**Amaxia**, a citee of **Licia**.

**Amaxitos**, a citee of **Doris**.

**Amaxitos**, a citee of **Phigia**.

**Amaxobij**, people of **Sarmatia**, so called of waynes, whiche they vsed in stede of houses.

**Amazones**, women of **Scythia**, whiche was a great part of **Asia**. They slue all the men childen, and kept the women childzen, of whom they bourned the ryghte paype, because it shuld not let them to throw their iavelins, or to fight for their beginning and facios reade **Iuliane**.

**Amazones**, be sometime taken for poore people that lyue barely.

**Amazonicus**, a, um, pertaining to the **Amazones**.

**Amazonicus**, ei, a countree called after **Asia**.

It is also the name of the mountayne **Taurus**.

**Amazonides**, idem quod **amazones**.

**Amazonius**, a, um, idem quod **amazonicus**.

**Amazonius**, ui, an hill in **Cappadocia**, wherby runneth the ryuer **Thermoodon**.

**Ambactus**, a, a seruant.

**Ambages**, bagis, f. g. a circuite of woordes, or a tale drawn in lengthe.

De hoc nomine tantum legi has tres voculas, **Ambages**, **ambage**, **ambagibus**.

**Ambage longa** nos moratur. vix digna pueris **ambages**. **Missis ambagibus**.

**Ambagiolus**, a, um, adiect. that aboundeth in such forme of speakhng.

**Ambante**, people of **Asia**.

**Ambar**, or **Ambarum**, looke **Ambr**.

**Ambarri**, people of the countree of **Ayons** in France.

**Ambarualis hostia**, was a sacrifice made for the fieldes, with a soowe great with farrowe.

**Ambasta**, a people of **Asia**.

**Ambastum**, a ryuer in **Asia**.

**Ambe**, es, a citee in **Arabie**.

**Ambedo**, **ambedis**, vel **ambes**, edi, ere, to eate or gnawe about a thing.

**Ambegni**, were an oxe and a ramme, whan on euery syde of theim lambes were brought to be sacrificed.

**Ambest**, idem quod **circum est**, vel **edit**.

**Ambesius**, a, um, eaten by, or gnawen rounde aboute.

**Ambiani**, seu **Ambiensis**, people in France about

about **Languedok** called **Amboise**, som suppose it to be **Amiens**.

**Ambidentes**, shepe of two teethe, of some called hogges, and of some sheaues.

**Ambidexter**, stri, m. g. he that vseth bothe handes lyke well. And by a metaphore, he that taketh monete of bothe the parties.

**Ambigatus**, a king of the **Galles**, whiche sente his two newces, **Bellouesus**, and **Sigouesus**, to seeke aduentures in straunge countreis.

**Ambigo**, **ambigis**, egi, ere, to compasse or dispute about, to doubt, to be at controuersie or variance. **Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus**, oure neighbours hereby are at controuersie for the boundes of their landes.

**Ambiguitur**, mense doute, of the controuersie is.

**Vitica est ambigens & planta & animal**, id est, medium quiddam inter animal & plantam, the fythe called **Vitica**, is of nature doubtful betwene a plant and a liuely creature.

**Homo cum omnibus generibus ambigit**, id est, accipit naturam habet ad omnia genera.

**Ambigitur ius aliquod inter peritos**, That lawe is in controuersie betwene lerned men.

**Ambiguit**, aduer. doubtfully.

**Ambiguitas**, atis, f. g. gen. doubtfulnesse, vncertaintye.

**Ambiguum**, gui, a doute.

**Ambiguus**, **ambigua**, um, doubtful, vncertaintye, variable, vncostante.

**Ambiguus futuri**, vncertaintye what shall chaunce hereafter.

**Ambiguus lupus**, is vsed of **Diue** for a woulfe, that was sometime a woulfe, and est soones changed into a man.

**Consilij ambiguus**, that knoweth not what he shall doe.

**Pudoris & metus ambiguus**, vncertaintye betwene hope and feare what he should doe.

**Scriptum ambiguum**, a doubtfull writinge that may be taken diuers waies.

**Vates ambiguus**, that professeth thinges obscurely and darkly.

**Ambiguus imperandi**, vncertaintye whether he myghte gouerne lyke an emperour or no.

**Fidei ambiguus vir**, a man of slipper credence, a man of small fidelitee, or he that keepeth not his promise.

**Ambiguum non habeo**, I doubt not.

**Ambilates**, people in littell **Bytayne**, called **Darenchis**.

**Ambio**, **ambis**, iui, ire, itum, ex am & eo, to cōspasse, to go about, to seeke for promotion, to desyre, to praye, to intreate, to make suite or labour to sue or stande for an office, to seeke vps.

**Multi illum ambiunt sponsam**, many sue to hie for marriage, or make suite, or seeke vpon hie.

**Ambitio**, onis, f. g. inordinate desyre of honour or authoritee, ambition. Also the sekyng for the fauour of men, earnest suite or labour in a mat-

ter, sometyme obsequie, and willenge readynesse to doo any thing.

**Ambitione summa a populo contenditur magistratus**, with great importunitie or verie importune suite.

**Ambitiose**, aduer. quali. proude, curiously, with great labour.

**Ambitiose aliquid facere**, to doe a thing with muche affectation.

**Ambitiose tristis**, one that dooth affectate ouermuche grauitie.

**Ambitiose corrigere orationem**, to correct an oracion curiously.

**Ambitiosus**, a, um, that hath a great compasse or circuite, that toucheth ouermuche to haue the fauour of men, or to get glorie & honour, ambitious.

**Peruicilliosus** earnestly and studiously doone, superfluous, nothing to the purpose.

**Ambitiosus amnis**, a ryuer that kepeth a large compasse or circuite.

**Ambitiosa amicitia**, feigned amitie, wherein bee many gape woordes, and small frendshipp, peined friendship.

**Ambitiosa decreta**, ordinaunces published by the state, fauour, and frendshipp of men.

**Ambitiosa diligentia**, to curiously diligence, whan a man entreugeth to get fame and praise, or to currie fauour.

**Ambitiosus iudex**, a iudge desirous of the fauour of men, lothe to displease.

**Ambitiosa ornamenta**, superfluous ornaments, which be only for ostentation.

**Ambitiosa sententia**, sentences pronounced for fauour or frendshipp, and not of a ryghte conscience.

**Ambitiosa preces**, affectuall desyres.

**Ambitiosus**, si, masc. gen. he that immoderately despyeth honour.

**Ambitus**, ambitus, m. g. a circuite, or inclosure, also the offence of ambitio made by the lawes, the inordinate suite to obtayne the fauours of men by bypnyng or other meanes.

**Ambitus adium**, the compasse of the house round about.

**Ambitus verborum**, a full or iuste periode.

**Ambitus**, ambita, tum, part. enuironned or cōspassed, intreated or sued vnto with many desyres and prayers.

**Ambiti honores a principe**, honours, promotions, or offices desired and purchassed of the prince by great suite.

**Ambo**, ambra, bo, nom. collect. bothe.

**Amblothrion**, a medicine, whiche in women prouoketh traueiling before the tyme.

**Ambr**, a verie sweete thing, which is founde on the sea by a countree called **Zingi**, in the east part of the world, and is (for his gray colour) commonly called (of the apothecaries) **Ambragrisia**, **Ambergise**. Thereof are made verie precious and cordiall medicines. It is hot in the second degree, and dry in the fyft.

E ij **Ambr**

**Ambracia**, a citee in Epyrie, in a cuntrey, wherof the people bee called Thesproti. This citee was first called Eponia, and Paralia. Of this citee was named a goulfe of boioine called Sinus ambratensis, whiche is, as well by nature as by arte, made wonderfull stronge, havinge a double walle, and inclosed on bothe sydes with fennes, havinge none entree, but one narrow waie.

**Ambratenses**, and **Ambratiota**, people of Ambratia.

**Ambratius**, a, um, of Ambratia.

**Ambrices**, tyles whiche be laied ouerthwart betwene other tyles.

**Ambrones**, people of Fraunce.

**Ambrosia**, brosia, f. g. significeth immortallitee, it is cald of the paynims the meate of the gods. It is also after Plinie a name applied to divers herbes, some called it Artemisia a kynde of Mugwort, or Tansey: other call it Borrys, whiche is oke of Hierusalem, other apium rusticum, some lilium. Ruellius, saith the herbe which is properly called Ambrosia, hath small leaues lyke rue, and that in his countrey it groweth muche amonge coynes, so that mowers are wonte to make the garlandes of it. It is called also Vinosa herba, because it hath a savour like wyne. This name Ambrosia, was dedered in divers thynges. For were it meate, or dzyne, or herbes, whiche for the delicatenesse thereof, was offered to the goddess in sacrifice, they called it by that name.

**Ambrosia**, is also the feast of Bacchus, used to be kept in the moneth of January.

† **Ambrosia alendus**, a pource signifying that one is worthy to be a god.

**Ambrosica**, ca, a kynde of grapes.

**Ambrosius**, and **Ambrosiacus**, a, um, adiec. of pertaining to Ambrosia. also swete, pleasant, delectable.

**Ambrosius**, si, m. g. the name of dyvers men, of whiche one most excellent, was byshop of Millayn, the pere of our lord. 373. A Romain bozne of a noble and auncient house, and had been consall. As this man (being sent by Valentinianus the emperour to Millayne, to pacify a sedition) persuaded the people to consorde: suddenly the voyce of an infant was herd of all men, which cried: Ambrosius is worthy to be byshop: whiche voyce so frequently styed the people, that they all condescended to make him their byshop, not withstanding he was not yet baptised, but newly instructed in the faith. And though he instantly refused, they compelled him to take it upon him. And forthwith all the people of Lombardy agreed in one opinion of the faith. He was of such holines, such gentleness, such excellent wisdom and learning, that not onely in his life, but also after his death, he was throughout the world, had in honour & reverence. A rare fourme of es

lection, and as rare a thyng it is to fynde a byshop of prycke of Ambrosius qualitees, although he were halfe a paynime, and a temporall man whan he was chosen byshop: wher at they maie bee ashamed, that be christened in their infancy, and, xx. yeres of more pryckes at the: bee byshope, and yet some not worthy to occupy that reverende office.

**Ambrum**, a blache gemme of stone.

**Ambrysus**, the name of two citces, the one in Phocis, the other in Bxotia.

**Ambuarii**, a people of a parte of Spabande.

**Ambubaiarum**, arum, plur. drunken drabbes that wander about the streets.

**Ambubia**, or ambugia, the common cyphoye, with the long leafe, and blew flower, whiche will close at the goynge downe of the sonne, and open at the rising.

**Ambulacrum**, lacri, n. g. a private place to walke in, a galery, an alcy in a garden, a walke.

**Ambulatio**, onis, f. g. verbale, walkyng, or a walkyng place.

**Ambulatiuncula**, la, f. g. a littell walke.

**Ambulator**, toris, f. g. gen. verbale, a walker or stpper.

**Ambulatorius**, a, um, and **ambulatis**, le, that goeth on wheles, or maye be remoued frome place to place, as Turris ambulatoria, a towre in warre, that maye be brought to and fro.

**Ambulatri**, a people of Guian in Fraunce.

**Ambulatrix**, icis, f. g. a woman that walketh,

**Ambulo**, ambulas, aui, are, to walke of fye as bout, to go.

**Ambulare in ius**, to come before a iudge.

**Ambulant aues**, thuij, naues apud Plin.

**Ambular hoc caput per omnes leges**, This clause is often repeated in the lawes.

Cum Xerxes maria ambulauisset, when Xerxes made a bydge and went over the sea.

Si duo scandia ambulentur, passue apud Plin.

**Amburbale**, or amburbium, a sacrifice, whan the beast that is sacrificed goth about the citee.

**Amburo**, baris, dsi, rere, to bourn eil aboute.

**Ambustio**, onis, f. g. a bournyng, or perching.

**Ambustus**, a, um, bourned vp, or scalded.

**Ambustus ad cinerem**, bourned to ashes.

**Ambusta aquis**, thynges scalded.

**Amecus**, & ameca, olde wyters used for amicus & amica.

**Amela**, a, f. g. the sede of an cmettee.

**Amelas**, a towne of Lycia.

**Amelius**, a philosophier, the discipule of Plotine, and maister to Porphyrius.

**Amella**, a, f. g. an herbe, whiche groweth muche about the ruer Mella in Fraunce.

**Amellus**, the flower of that herbe.

**Amemelides**, a kynde of medlars, wherein be fine stones.

**Amen**, a woide of hebrue, whiche after the interpretation of Aquila, significeth fideliter, after the 70. interpreters, it significeth fiat, bee it.

**Amens**,

**Amens**, ments, adiect. madde, raging, without all counsell or aduilement, out of his witte.

**Amencus**, a, um, the participle of amento.

**Amencia**, mentia, f. g. denom. folly, madnesse.

**Amento**, aui, are, to fasten a littell thonge, or a lythe thyng on a dart or sauleyn.

**Amencum**, ti, neu. ge. a thonge, or that whiche is bounden to the middes of a dart or sauleyn, wherewith it is thyowen, a strope or a loupe. It is also the oke appull, or a round thyng that groweth on an oken lese.

**Amecus**, idem quod ammi.

**America**, an olde citee in Italy.

**America**, a countrey late founde in the weste parte of the world by Americus Vesputius, the pere of our lord. 1477.

**Amerimnos**, significeth with care or thought.

**Amerimnon**, is also an herbe called Aizoon maius, loke there.

**Amerinus**, a, um, of Ameria.

**Ameriola**, a citee in Italy.

**Ames**, amitis, ma. ge. a perche for a birde to sit on, a little foyke, wheron nettes be sette in hauyng or huntyn.

**Amestrani**, people of Sicilie.

**Amethodus**, a, um, without methode or way in teachyng.

**Amethystinarius**, one appareled in colour lyke to the amethyst.

**Amethystinus**, a, um, of an amethyst, coloured lyke an amethyst, violette.

**Amethystus**, ti, m. g. called also Anterites, is a precious stone, called an amethyste, which is of a purple colour, but the more it is myxt with rose colour, the better it is. Amethystus, is also a kynde of grapes, the wine wherof doth neuer make men drunke, also an herbe in colour lyke wyne.

**Ametor**, oris, m. g. he that is without mother.

**Ami**, an herbe called in englyshe Amy.

**Amia**, a, f. g. a fyste lyke to a tunc, but he hath no scales, but a playne skynne, whiche syneth lyke to siluer mixt with blew. And his tayle is in facton like the newe moone, the encrease of so much euery day, that it may sensibly be perceiued.

**Amianthon**, is of Ericius Cordus supposed to be a stone, wherof bee made matches lyke to thyedes, which being ones on fye, are neuer extinguisht.

**Amiatus**, idem quod amianthon.

**Amica**, a, f. g. a woman that is loved, also a concubine.

**Amicabilis**, le, frendly.

**Amice**, aduer. quali. lyke a frende.

**Amicena**, a countrey of Cappadocia.

**Amicibor**, for amicari, I wil be clothed, araid or appareled.

**Amicinum**, ni, neu. ge. a canne or pot: but after Boethius it is the hynill of a bottel, or the nose of a bottell.

**Amicio**, amicis, ciui, mictum, ire, to clothe, to put on a garment.

**Amicitur chartis**, it is put, wrapped, or covered in paper.

**Amicior**, ictus sum, iri, to bee cladded.

**Amiciter**, frendly.

**Amicitia**, citia, f. g. amitee, or frendshyp.

**Amicitia**, in the genitive case, for amicitia.

**Amicitias**, ei, for amicitia.

**Amicitia** est inter res inanimas. Plin. Amicitia est rura cum fico, the nature of rue and of a figge hath great affinitee and doe wel agree.

Ascribere aliquem ad amicitiam, Accipere in amicitiam, to admitte one to be his frend.

**Amicitia claudicare videtur**, he seemeth not to be a sure and trusty frend: he seemeth to be a sept frende.

**Amicitiam conglutinare**, coniungere, coniugare, connectere, constituere, to ioyne or knytte in frendshyp.

**Amicitiam pepigerat cum ea gente**, he was allied, or ioynd in frendshyp with that people.

**Amicitiam dirumpere**, dissolvere, discindere, dissuere, dissociare, euertere, extinguere, tollere, violare, to breake frendshyp.

**Amicitia mihi est cum eo**, he & I be frendes.

**Amicitiam conseruare**, confirmare, colere, continere, ueri, to mainteyne frendshyp.

**Pyladea amicitia**, perfite frendshyp, such as was betwene Pylades and Orestes.

**Amicitia aliquid dimittere**, deserere, exuere, renuntiare, repudiare, to forsake a mans frendshyp.

**Amicitiam gignere**, conciliare, comparare, acquirere, parere, contrahere, to get or wyne frendshyp.

**Amictorium**, torij, n. g. a linnen raffe that was used to be wore.

**Amictus**, a, um, cladde.

**Amictus**, us, m. g. verbale, a garment or apparell, or els the arayng and clothing.

**Amicula**, a, f. g. a diminutive of amica.

**Amiculatus**, a, um, covered, cladde.

**Amiculum**, li, n. g. a short cloke.

**Amiculus**, li, m. g. a diminutive of amicus.

**Amicus**, & amica, a frend, a loue, he or she.

**Amicus animi**, Amator corporis est, amator ad tempus, amicus in perpetuum, Donat.

**Amicus**, a, um, propise, couentent, frendly, pleasant, acceptable, fauorable: and ioynd to a thyng that lacketh lyfe, it significeth profitable or holosome.

**Amicus pratis humor**, amica fragibus astat, holosome, profitable, that doeth it much good.

**Amica aures**, fauorable.

**Quies amica**, pleasant.

**Vultu amico promittere spem**, with a pleasant, amiable, or louing countenance.

**Amilcar**, the name of two noble capitaines of Carthage, one in great Alexanders tyme, the other Annibals father.

Amilla, *l.*, f. g. the flower of camomill.  
 Aminacum, called also Salernum, a towne of  
 Campayn in Italy.  
 Aminax, a, um, of that towne or countreie.  
 Aminax vites, vynes growynge by Salerne  
 in the toyalme of Naples.  
 Amiphas, a comical poete of Athens.  
 Amisus, loke amasius.  
 Amisio, *onis*, f. g. verb. the losse of a thing.  
 Amissus, a, um, losse.  
 Amisus, a towne of Galatia.  
 Amica, *amita*, f. g. my fathers syster, myne aunt.  
 also a towne not farre from Bzundise  
 Amitermini, the Sabines.  
 Amiternum, *ni*, a towne in Campania, where  
 Salust was bozne, nowe called Aquila.  
 Amitermus, a, um, of that towne.  
 Amithaon, the father of Melampus.  
 Amithofcra, a countreie in Thacie.  
 Amitenenses, a people of Italy.  
 Amidni, *orum*, *mal. gen.* cousins germaines by  
 brother and sister.  
 Amiso, *missi*, *missum*, *tere*, to suffer one to des-  
 parte, to lose, to sende, to lette passe, to take  
 fro, to cast away, to forgo.  
 Amittere iusurandum, to breake an othe, to  
 lose credence.  
 Quod si non dederit, atque hic dies præte-  
 rierit: ego argentum, ille iusurandum ami-  
 serit, If he doo not paie it, and this daie dooe  
 passe, I shall lose my money, but he shall lose  
 his credence.  
 Amittere libidinem. Iam non possum, amisi  
 omnem libidinem, I have dooe no moze, I  
 am past all pleasure.  
 Amittere rem de manibus, to rydde ones  
 handes of a matter.  
 Amittere hominem de manibus, to let a man  
 go that was taken.  
 Amittere ciuitatem, to lose the libertee or  
 franchise of a citee.  
 Amisit colorem, he hath losse his colour.  
 Ammanethus, an plande of Arabie.  
 Ammienenses, people of Spayne.  
 Ammi, or amnium, a little white seede, it hath  
 the taste of Origanum, and is hotte and drye  
 in the thyrd degree. it groweth most common-  
 ly in Bethiope. The apothecaries (sayth Jo.  
 Agricola) haue not the veray true Ammi, but  
 in steede thereof, they sel the seede of cheruile. it  
 is named of apothecaries Amos.  
 Ammochrysus, a precious stone, in colour like  
 golde mixte with grauell.  
 Ammonius, *nij*, or rather Ammodites, *ditis*,  
 m. g. a wourme muche like an adder, a cubite  
 longe, in colour lyke grauel, with blacke spots  
 tes, and hath a very hard taylor. It is of some  
 called Cenchrias.  
 Ammon, an hebrue name, signifieth the sonne  
 of my people. The sonne of Lot (whom he be-  
 gatte on his younge daughter, whan he was

drunke) was so called. Of this Ammon came  
 the people in Syria, Ammonites, whom Jo-  
 sephus dooth call Ammanites. By this name  
 was Jupiter also worshipped in Egypt.  
 Ammonico, loke admonico.  
 Ammones, after some the herbe Coronopus,  
 loke there.  
 Ammoniacum, *niaci*, n. g. called also Gutta am-  
 moniaca, is a soote gumme, whiche the apo-  
 thecaries call Bentiueyne. it issueth out of a  
 caane, or (after Plinie) out of a tree, called  
 Metopios, whiche groweth specially in Sys-  
 bia, where the temple of Jupiter Hammon  
 stode.  
 Ammonitrum, *tri*, n. g. the matter wherof white  
 glasse was wont to be made of. loke Plin. 36.  
 li. ca. 26.  
 Ammonius, the name of a philosopher, who  
 was master to Origene.  
 Ammorgis, *ginis*, the lyces of wyne, also a cer-  
 tayne herbe, wherof is made a purple colour,  
 and garments thereof died be called Vestes  
 Amorgynæ. Amorgis, is also the thyng  
 shynne of a cane or reede, loke Amorgis.  
 Amoueo, *ammoues*, *mouit*, *ere*, for amoueo.  
 Ammensis, *sum*, f. g. cities nere to riuers sitte.  
 Amnestia, forgetfulness of thynges pasted.  
 Amnicola, *la*, *cōmu. gen.* one that dwelleth by  
 a brooke.  
 Amnicus, *amnica*, *um*, of the brooke.  
 Amnis, *is*, m. g. a ryuer or brooke.  
 Amnis, a ryuer in the pland Dolica in Araby.  
 Amo, *amis*, *amui*, *are*, to loue herself, to loue  
 wantonly.  
 Amare certatim, to loue who can loue beste.  
 Amare in matrimonium, to loue one to the  
 intent to mary hir.  
 Amare, (absolutely) to be intangled in want-  
 ton loue.  
 Amare ex animo, to loue with herte and  
 mynde.  
 Amare se in aliquo, to please ones selfe in any  
 thyng.  
 Seipsum amat sine rivali, he loueth him selfe  
 better, or setteth moze by him selfe, then al the  
 worlde doth besyde: spoken of one, whom no  
 man loueth but him selfe.  
 Amare plus diligere.  
 Amas quod, for Gaudes quod.  
 Amo te ex, or de hac re, I loue you, or I set  
 muche by you, or I thanke you for this thyng.  
 Amat, for Solet, it is wont, or the fashion is so.  
 Amodo, from henceforth, hereafter.  
 Amabrum carmen, verses songe by courtes,  
 whan one answereth to the other, with equall  
 numbre of verses, and speaketh either a cons-  
 traite, or a farre greater thyng, lyke to Iu-  
 gils thirde ecloge.  
 Amena, *orū*, n. g. a substantiue, pleasant and  
 delectable places, goodly to beholde.  
 Amantias, *avis*, *form. gen.* pleasure, delectables  
 nes,

nes, mythy.  
 Amancer, merye, pleasantly.  
 Amene, idem.  
 Ameno, *aul*, *are*, to make mery or glad.  
 Amenus, a, um, pleasant or delectable.  
 Amenum ingenium, a pleasant witte.  
 Locus amenus, a delectable place.  
 Amolior, *liris*, *litus sum*, *liri*, to remoue or put  
 away with great payne. somtyme to confute.  
 Amolimini hinc, gette you hence.  
 Amoliri periculū, to put away perill or danger.  
 Amomis, *idis*, an herbe lyke to Amomum, with  
 out sauour of frute, and hath a flower like to  
 Oregament.  
 Amomum, *mōmi*, n. g. is a litlell butthe wrap-  
 ped together lyke a cluster of grapes,  
 and hath a litlell floure lyke a white violette,  
 the leaues lyke withwynde, or whete vine lea-  
 ues. The beste cometh oute of Armenia, which  
 is pelowe as golde, the woodd somewhat red, and  
 very soote in sauour. They be deceiued (saith  
 Ruellius and Agricola) that take it for the rose  
 of Hierusalem, called also our ladies rose.  
 Amor, *mōris*, m. g. loue, somtyme lecherous lust.  
 somtyme it is taken for Cupido, the god.  
 Amoramans, vnpleasant or hurtfull loue.  
 Acer amor, vehement loue.  
 Acquare amorem, to loue one as hertely as  
 he is loued.  
 Amore inflammare animum, to set ones hert  
 on fyre with loue.  
 Ad nostrum amorem nihil potest accedere,  
 our loue can not be greater.  
 Amores, wanton pastymes or pleasures, wher-  
 in we delite. somtyme a person whom we loue.  
 Quid amores ac delicia nostra Roscius? oue  
 delecting and only delight.  
 Amorabundus, a, um, that is amorous.  
 Amorgis, *ginis*, such a kynd of line, wherof is  
 made raynes or Lypres, loke Amorgis.  
 Amor, the first son of Herebus and Nox, whom  
 the poetes feigne to be a god.  
 Amorgos, an plande.  
 Amorphus, *phi*, without shape or figure.  
 Amorrhæi, a woide of hebrue signifieth cruell  
 rebelles or great bablars. Of that name was  
 a people, whiche were neighbours to the Is-  
 wes, and oftentimes subdued by them. and  
 at the last kynge Salomon made theim tribus-  
 taries to hym.  
 Amos, father of the prophet Esai, signifieth  
 strange or puissant.  
 Amos, one of the xii. prophetes, signifieth but-  
 deined or charged. The first hath in the begin-  
 nyng the letter Aleph. The other hath the let-  
 ter Aijn. This man (bozne in the town called  
 Thicme) was a Shepherd, and sent by god in  
 to Samaria. And whā he had there prophesied  
 against x. tribus, and somewhat spake of the  
 other two, Imasias caused hym oftentimes to  
 be beaten: but whan he coulde not resiste the

holy goit, Ochozias, sonne of kynge Imasias,  
 caused a great nagle to bre thorste into his tes-  
 tes: And beynge half dead, was caried into his  
 owne countreie, where he soone after dyed.  
 Amosio, for annuo.  
 Amotio, *onis*, *form. gen. verb.* a remouynge or  
 puttyng away.  
 Amoueo, *amoues*, *mōtum*, *mōui*, *ere*, to re-  
 moue, to put from a place or a thinge, to putte  
 awaie, to lape asyde, to take awaie.  
 Amouere crapulam, to parbake whan one  
 is drunke.  
 Lex virgas amouit ab omnium ciuium cor-  
 poribus, the law forbiddeth that any citefin  
 should be bette with rodde.  
 Amouere legnitiem, to caste awaie slouth.  
 Amouere aliquem ab officio, to put one out  
 of his office. A se culpan amouet, he puts  
 teth the faute from hym selfe.  
 Amouere metum, to put awaie feare.  
 Amoueri in insulam, to be banished or cas-  
 tyd away into an plande.  
 Per fallacia amouit, he toke it away by decept.  
 Ampelota, a certayne nacion in Africke.  
 Ampelitis, a kynde of toughe earthe, lyke the  
 tyme called Bitumen.  
 Ampelodesmon, an herbe, wherewith they make  
 bondes to tye vines.  
 Ampelocarpus, loke Omphelocarpus.  
 Ampeloesba, a towne nere to Syria.  
 Ampelos, a cite of Landie, and a town of Mas-  
 cedonie. also a chylde, whome Bacchus loued,  
 and after his death turned into a sterre. also in  
 Greke it signifieth a vine.  
 Ampelos agria, called Labrusca, a wyld vine.  
 also an other herbe, diuers from Labrusca, has  
 uing hard leaues of the colour of althes, & seede  
 like the kernel of a pomegranate Pl. l. 27. c. 7.  
 Ampeloleuse, *es*, f. g. a whete vine, called also  
 Ophiostaphilos, Melothros, commonly Bryo-  
 nia. it groweth in hedges and bushes, in en-  
 gylthe Bzyponie.  
 Ampelomelana, f. g. of som is also named Bryo-  
 nia, and Chironia, of the latines Vva tami-  
 nia, and Viris nigra, it hath leaues like yuie,  
 but sumwhat bigger, and clymynge by bushes  
 taketh holde with tendrylles, as a vine dooth.  
 Ampelus, an pland, or a promontory in Samos.  
 Ampelusia, an ple called now Cinge. Also a pro-  
 montory of Africke.  
 Ampendices, old wyters used for appendices.  
 Amperoprasen, *si*, *neu. gen.* porrum siluestre,  
 an herb, which groweth in vineyardes, hauing  
 an head like to garleke, a leafe like to spurge,  
 or to a lcke blade after some, a purple flower,  
 and seede like to cresses.  
 Amphi, in latine Circum, about.  
 Amphiaras, son of Aileus, an Argine bozne,  
 was a soothsaier, whom Draustus, king of Ays-  
 guies, wold haue taken with him, whā he made  
 warre agaynst the Thebanes, but knowynge  
 E iij that



What he shoulde not retoune, he hid him selfe.  
At the laste, heynge discovered by his wyfe,  
he was compelled to go with the knyge. And  
the fyrst daie that he came to Thebes, the erthe  
opened, and swallowed hym.  
Amphibia, orum, neu. g. bydes of beastes that  
doe lyue as well on the water as on the lande.  
Amphibion, idem quod Aloe.  
Amphibolia, amphibologia, x, f. g. of amphi-  
bolon, li, neu. ge. a forme in speaking, where  
a sentence may be taken two sundry of contras-  
ty waies.  
Amphibracus, chi, m. g. a foote of meter beynge  
of thre syllables, the fyrst and last short, and  
the middell syllable longe, as Cupido.  
Amphicarpa, orum, n. ge. that beare on bothe  
sydes double fruite.  
Amphicaustis, a kinde of barley growinge on  
mountaines.  
Amphictiones, a noble counsel in Grece, assem-  
bled at a place called Thermopyla, wherein  
were the xii. sondry people of Grece, Iones,  
Dores, Perthebi, Boetii, Magnetes, Achaii,  
Phthiotæ, Melienfes, Dolopes, Aenianes,  
Delphi, and Phocenses. Of this counsaile  
wrote Suidas, Strabo, lib. 9. Dionysius. 14.  
Amphicyrtos, is the state of the moone, when it  
is not come to the diameter of iust middle.  
Amphidoxon, i, n. g. that, the contrarie wherof  
doth happen often tymes.  
Amphigenia, a citie.  
Amphilochus, a philosopher.  
Amphimacrus, phimacri, masc. gen. a foote in  
meter, the fyrst syllable and laste longe, the  
middell shorte.  
Amphimalla, orum, neu. g. clothe of garmentes  
fryed on bothe sydes.  
Amphimascuala, orum, n. ge. clothes frised on  
both sydes, that substantiall and honestes per-  
sones dyd vse.  
Amphimedon, one of the Centaures.  
Amphimerion, a feuer cotidian, which cometh  
of flume.  
Amphinome, a nymphe.  
Amphion, a man which with natural eloquence,  
brought rude and wyld people to a ciuile forme  
of liuyng. And (as some suppose) found fyrst  
harmonic.  
Amphionius, a, um, of Amphion.  
Amphipolis, a citie nigh to Macedonia.  
Amphippi, called of Plinius Desultores, soult-  
diours that used to leape from one horse to an  
other.  
Amphiroe, a nymphe of mayden of the ryuers.  
Amphisa, a riuer in Thotis, a cuntry of Grece.  
Amphisbæna, næ, f. g. a serpent, hauyng two  
heades, wherof the one is befoze, the other be-  
hynde, where his taylor shoulde be.  
Amphissa, a citie of Loetie in Grece.  
Amphistratus, a certain grauer or ymage maker.  
Amphitana, x, f. g. a precious stone, the bymme

of edge wherof shyneth lyke golde.  
Amphitapa, pæ, f. g. a garment of tattered that  
is rough on both sydes.  
Amphitalami, orum, m. g. a kynnd of chambres.  
Amphiteum, ti, n. g. a cuppe, which will stand  
on euery syde, and hath diuers bottomes. Also  
a great iugge of drinnyng potte.  
+ Ex amphitico bibisti, I prouerbe spoken of  
one that hath drunken inmeasureably.  
Amphitheatralis, le, and Amphitheatricus, a,  
um, of or pertaining to a theatre.  
Amphitheatrum, tri, n. g. a rounde place made  
with seates or scaffoldes, where men behelde  
playes.  
Amphitheatrales ludi, playes exercised in those  
places.  
Amphitoe, es, f. g. a nymphe of mayden.  
Amphitrio, onis, the husbände of Helena, mo-  
ther of Hercules.  
Amphytrionides, onidis, m. g. he that cometh  
of the lyne of Amphitrio.  
Amphitryte, tes, f. g. was daughter to Poseus,  
and wyfe to Perseus, god of the sea. and  
sometyme it is taken for the sea.  
Amphius, Eastor and Pollux charer man.  
Amphora, æ, f. g. called also Quadrantal, an  
olde mesure of Rome. it is a foote square euery  
waie, and conteyneth. 48. of the olde meas-  
ures called Sextarii, of our englyshe measure  
b. gallons. In weight it conteyneth. 80. pound  
of wyne. 72. of oyle, of honye. 120.  
Amphora is also, a wine vessel that hath two  
handles, a great tankerd.  
+ Amphora, a measure (after Dubel) beynge  
a foote square euery waie, conteyneth thye of  
the measures called Modij, two Urnas. 48.  
Sextarios, euery Sextarius conteynynge a wine  
pynte and an halfe, that is. 24. ounces, which  
is in weight. ii. pounde Romaine, or a pounde  
and an halfe of comon habber depoyse weight.  
So that Amphora conteyneth of wyne. 72.  
pyntes, that is iuste. ix. gallons. In weight. 96.  
pound Romaine, after. xii. ounces to the poun-  
de. 72. pounde weight, after. 16. ounces to the  
pounde. and by this compte Amphora is more  
then our bushell. 16. pounde. for our bushell  
is but. 46. pounde. If Sextarius, after phisic-  
ians, be but. xviij. ounces, or. xx. ounces, Am-  
phora conteyneth lesse then our bushell. ii.  
pounde, or there about.  
Amphoralis, le, adiect. that conteyneth the meas-  
ure of Amphora.  
Amphorarius, ri, m. g. he that beareth the potte,  
a tankerde beare.  
Amphoteroplon, pli, a double fraght of duettie  
that is payed when the shippe man undertak-  
eth on warrandise to conducte a man false  
forth, and bying him false whom agayne.  
Amphrysus, a ryuer in Thessaly, by which the  
pollo kept the sheepe of Admetus. also a citie.  
Ampiruo, aui, arc, neut. is properly where in  
dauns

daunsyng, lyke meuyng of countenance that  
one maketh, he vnto whom it is made, shall  
dooe the semblable. it was fyrst used of the  
prieftes called Salij.  
Amplane, olde wyrttes used for amplificant,  
they enlarge.  
Ample, amply, largely.  
Elate, amply loqui, to vse a loftie and high  
style in speaking.  
Amplecto, used of old wyrttes for amplexor.  
Amplexor, xus sum, ti, frequent. & a Prisciano  
inter communia numeratur, To embrace, to  
comparse, to loue hertly, to receyue gladly of  
gredily, to holde. sometyme to comprehend of  
conteyne. also to conceyue in ones mynde, or  
vnderstand.  
Amplecti artem aliquam, to apply ones mind  
earnestly to a facultee of science.  
Amplecti ius ciuile, to studie the ciuile law  
earnestly.  
Quod ego pluribus verbis amplecterer, for  
complecterer, whiche thyng I would declare  
of sette forth to you in mo wordes.  
Vt totum genus iudiciorum amplectamini,  
That you may perceiue and vnderstande the  
hole court of accusations.  
Medium hominem amplectitur, he taketh the  
man by the middle.  
Amplecti amore, to loue.  
Amplecti alicuius virtutem, to be in loue with  
ones vertue or honestie.  
Amplexor libenter talem animum, I receiue  
gladly and fauour suche a mynde.  
Amplexari, for amplecti.  
Amplexor, used of olde wyrttes for amplexor.  
Amplexor, aui sum, ari, frequentatiuū, dep. to  
embrace of loue well, to fauour of haue in est-  
imation.  
Amplexus, plæxus, m. g. verba. embracing.  
Amplatio, onis, f. g. verb. a deferring of iudges-  
ment, as concernyng mans life for some weigh-  
ty consideration.  
Ampliatius, a, um, part. a man repyed, whose  
iudgment is deferred vpon some difficultee of  
consideration.  
Amplificatio, onis, f. g. an augmentation.  
Amplificatus, a, um, partici. augmented.  
Amplificator, oris, m. g. verb. he whiche increas-  
eth a thyng.  
Amplificæ, aduerb. nobly, magnifically.  
Amplifico, aui, are, act. to augment, to make  
better. sometyme to extoll, to magnify.  
Pretium rei alicuius amplificare, to enhaunce  
the pryce of a thyng.  
Amplio, amplias, aui, are, act. to make more, to  
draw to, to deferre of delate a thyng in iudges-  
ment, to repye.  
Ampliare seruicia, to increase the nymbre of  
seruautes.  
Ampliter, aduerb. largely, abundantly, magni-  
ficently.

Ampliter occupatus, let with muche busines.  
Ampliter testis, wytnes of all the hole matter.  
Ampliter mentiri, to lie shamefully, to lie like  
a lorde.  
Ampliter acceptus, sumptuously receiued.  
Ampliter in cana nobis apposuit, he secured  
vs at supper verie sumptuously. or, he made  
vs a verie sumptuous and costly supper.  
Ampliuo, inis, f. g. greatnesse of power of  
maistee. sometyme it significth largenesse.  
Ampliuo terræ, the largenesse of the coun-  
trei.  
Amplitudo corporis, the bygnesse of the bod-  
ie, in proportion to the length. sometyme the  
height of length.  
Modica amplitudine simulachrum, a small of  
little Image.  
Amplitudo animi, maistee, noblenesse of  
mynde, haute courage.  
Amplitudinem suam retinere, to continue in  
his maistee and auctoytee.  
Ampliuagus, pliuagū, muche wanderyng.  
Amplius, aduerb. compara. ab ample, moze  
oure, more largely: sometyme used for Plus.  
Terra non amplius apparent, (absolutely)  
no more, no longer.  
Amplius horas quatuor fortissime pugnaues  
runt, They fought valiantly more than foure  
howres, of foure howres and aboue.  
Amplius liberorum. i. moze chyldren.  
Ceperūt amplius tria millia hominum. They  
toke prisoners. 3000. men and aboue.  
Haud nummo amplius, not a peny moze.  
Amplius deliberare, to take better awisement,  
Amplius pronuntiare reum. i. ampliare.  
Amplius morando, by longer taryng.  
Hoc amplius, for Etiam, vltra, præterea, surt  
thermoze, mozeouer.  
Amplius, a, um, large, wyde, great, abundant,  
noble, honorable, of great auctoytee & power.  
Amicitia ampla, honorable of great frendship.  
Amplissimus ordo, was used for the Senas  
tours of Rome.  
Ampli homines, honorable and great men.  
Amplissimus magistratus, the highest office.  
Amplissimum magnitudine, of passynge  
great bygnesse.  
Fumus amplum, a sumptuous and honoura-  
ble buriall.  
Res pecuaria ampla, when a man is a great  
grasier, and hath great riches of cattie.  
Occasio ampla, a verie good occasion.  
Fortunas amplissimas amittere, to lose mer-  
uitous great treasure and substance.  
Amplissima familia natus, descended of a no-  
ble house of lynesage.  
Arbor amplissima, a bigge tree, and of verie  
great compasse about.  
Amplustræ, neut. gen. & plur. Amplustra, of  
amplustræ, loke aplustræ.  
Ampron, onis, m. g. a wyde of chayne fastned to  
the

The pokes, whereby beastes doo drawe a wayhe.  
**Ampulla**, la, f. g. an oyle pot, most commonly of glasse. also a bottell of flagon. sometyne it signifieth a thyng that is blowen or puffed.  
**Suetonius** vseth that woordes for a drinkeing glasse. It maie be called a viole.  
**Ampullae** per translat. proude and statly wooddes.  
**Ampullaceus**, a, um, of ampulla.  
**Ampullacea mulier**, **Plautus** seemeth to vse for a woman gorgeously apparayled.  
**Ampullacea pyra**, a kynde of pearce, in facion like a viole.  
**Ampullarius**, rij, m. g. a bottell maker, a glasse maker, of such lyke.  
**Ampullarius**, laria, um, idem quod ampullaceus.  
**Ampullor**, laris, latus sum, lari, depo. to swell for proude. also to vse proude of haute wordes in speaking or writing.  
**Amputatio**, onis, f. g. verbal. a cutting of or awate.  
**Amputo**, amputas, aui, are, act. to cut of, to cut rounde about.  
**Amputare** quicquid est pestiferum in republica, to cutte or cleane take away the occasion of any great mischiefe in the common weale.  
**Ampycides**, a, **Oppus**, the son of **Amippus**.  
**Amsancus**, a well in Italy, whiche after some iudith out of hell.  
**Amscetes**, they whose landes lye by the hygh waies lyde.  
**Amula**, amula, f. g. a pottle, wherin for religion thei caried water: it maie be vsed for an holy water pottle.  
**Amuletum**, ti, n. g. any thyng that is ordeined agaynst poysoning. it is also taken for currey thyng, whiche is hangd about ones necke or arme, to pfecture from any inconuenience of spekenesse.  
**Amuletum**, is also a certayne herbe called **Cyclamini**, loke **Pl.** li. 25. ca. 9.  
**Amulius**, kynde of the latines, sonne of **Proca**, great vncle of **Romulus** and **Remus**.  
**Amurca**, ca, f. g. the mother of some of all oyles.  
**Amurcaria dolia**, vessels to put that come in.  
**Amusum**, sij, n. g. an instrument to fynde out wyndes.  
**Amusim**, by rule of lyne.  
**Amusis**, sis, fecm. ge. a mason of a carpensers rule of lyne.  
**Numerus ad amusim**, the iust and curen nūber, neither more nor lesse.  
**Alba amusi**, a prouerbe signifying to doe a thyng without choyse.  
**Amusitatus**, a, um, made by lyne, wel proportioned, perfect, absolute.  
**Amusis**, si, m. g. he that knoweth no learning, an ignorant ideote.  
**Amxyrus**, quasi sine rasura, the surname of **Ius**

**Amys** amonge the **Campaynes**.  
**Amycla**, one of **Probes** daughters.  
**Amyclas**, the sonne of **Lacedemon**.  
**Amycla**, a citee in **Lacedemonia**, wher **Castor** and **Pollux** were borne, an other in **Italy**.  
**Amyclaus**, a, um, of that citee.  
**Amycus**, the sonne of **Neptune**, and king of the **Behitians**, that was slayne of **Pollux**.  
**Amydon**, a citee of **Thracia**.  
**Amygdala**, a, form. ge. an almonde tree, some tyme the almonde.  
**Amygdalaceus**, a, um, lyke an almonde.  
**Amygdalinus**, dalina, um, of almondes.  
**Amygdalites**, dalite, f. g. an herbe, the leafe wherof is like to an almond, a kynd of spurge.  
**Amygdalum**, li, neu. gen. an almonde.  
**Amygdalaceus**, a, um, of or lyke an almonde, of almonde tree.  
**Amylum**, is a thyng made of wheat three monethes olde, whiche is laied in water tyll it wake soft, the water being chaunged. v. tymes in the daie, and as often in the night: and whan it waxeth tender, & as soft as male be, than the water being softly poured out, it is troden with mens fete, & soones the water is poured out and troden agayne. Finally the byan, whiche swimmeth on the water, is taken away with a spue, and that whiche remaineth, being streeped, is laied on new tyces, and sette in the hotte sunne vntyll it be thorough dryed. This is verie medicinable agaynst distillations into the eyes, and pynples of the eyes.  
**Agaynst** spitting of bloude, and wept with milke, it causeth one to be fatte.  
**Amymia**, te, f. g. a kynde of frankensens.  
**Amymone**, the daughter of kyng **Danaus**, on whom **Neptune** begatte **Perseus**. Also a well in **Argos**, whiche hath the name of that woman.  
**Amyntas**, a shephearders name in **Thessaly**.  
**Amyntias**, was the. xii. kyng of **Macedoni**.  
**Amyntor**, a gouernoure of the people called **Dolopes**.  
**Amyris**, a tree that hath a verie pleasant sauour, but it byngeth foothy no fruite. also a mans name of **Sybaris**.  
**Amyron**, idem quod **Atactylis**.  
**Amyson**, a citee in the roialme of **Pontus**.  
**Amystis**, a certayne drynke, whiche the **Thracians** vsed to drynke by at one draught, wyngs. Of some it is taken for the pious stone called **Amithystus**.  
**Amythion**, the father of **Delampus**.

**AN**, an aduerbe of aspyng, as, obsecro, an is este I praye you, is it her somtyme of doubtyng, as, Haud scio an illam amat, I can not tell whether he loue hir or no. It is vsed for **Aut**, as, Metu an contumaciae for

for feare of for stubbornesse **Anne**, for **An**, both interrogatiuely and doubtynge. **An**, is vsed for circum, of olde wyters.  
**Ana**, a ruere in spayne, whiche diuideth the roialme of **Granata**, from **Portugal**. it springeth in the hithermoste parte of spayne called **Avantianus** ager. And somtyme spreadeth it selfe into greatte ponde of meeres. somtyme scante apperpyng in littell brookes, or elles hidden vnder the grounde. At the last it falleth into the spayne the sea. it is called **Guadiana**.  
**Ana**, a beast in the east parte, which hath mightie and stronge teth, and longe clawes. also a barbarous word that phisicians now a days doo vse, for, singulorum partem, vel partes.  
**Anabaptista**, a secte of heretikes, which beganne in **Germany**, about the yere of our lord. 1524. wherof the fyrst author was **Balthasar**, which saught, that baptisme ovd nothing profyte childe, but that they ought eithersoones to be baptised, whan they come to yeres of discrecion. wherfore they be called **Anabaptista**, whiche dooeth signifie rebaptisours.  
**Anabasis**, is, fec. g. an herbe called also **Equisetum**, of the grekes **Hippuris**, in englyshe (after some) horsestaple.  
**Anabasis**, in, m. g. he that rideth by poste horses.  
**Anabathrum**, thri, neu. g. a pulpit or other lyke place, whiche standeth on hygh, wherunto a man must go by a ladder or greifes.  
**Anabalagium**, lagij, n. g. a vesture that couereth the shuldres, some iudge, it may be vsed for a womans caple or nise.  
**Anabula**, a, f. g. a beast in **Ethiopia**, haupnge an hed lyke a camell, a necke lyke an horse, and legges lyke an ore, and is of colour a bright red, full of whytte spots. Also an herbe called **Lactoris**, or **Lactaria**.  
**Anacabea**, a, fec. ge. a tree, or rather an herbe called also **Lotus**.  
**Anacabos**, bi, the frute of that tree.  
**Anacamferosis**, fec. ge. an herbe, whiche by the touchyng thereof, restoreth loue betwene men, after moste deadly hate.  
**Anacardium**, ij, n. g. a tree vnkownen to the old grekes: it groweth in **India**, also in **Sicilia**, in the mountaynes, out of the whiche fyre cometh: The frute therof is lyke the herte of a littell byrde, & hath a redde iuyce lyke to bloud. The vulgare people of **Sicilia** and **Aples** cal it **pediculum elephanti**, an elephants ioufe. Ther is contained in the frute honny, which dooth exulcerate, and burneth the bloud and other humours, it rooteth by wertes, and is holisome for the synewes, which bee hurte with colde, by it selfe taken it is verym, but there is therof a confection made by **Rasis** agaynst all colde diseases.  
**Anacephalosis**, sis, f. g. a hoize recapitulacion or repetition of thynges before rehected.  
**Anacharis**, a philospher of great wysedome,

all be it he was borne in the barbarous countre of **Syphnia**, he (as **Plinius** supposeth) founde fyrst the potters wheele. And beynge in the tyme that **Solon** made lawes to the **Atheniensis**, said, the lawes were lyke to copwebbes, whiche tped fast littell flies, and the great brabe, and went cleane thoroughe them. In likewise the poore and meane men are false wormben in the penaitres and dangers of lawes, but lordes and men in greatte authoritie dably bzeake them, and are not corrected.  
**Anachures**, a stone that is holisome agaynst poyson, and dyueth awate madde fantasies, and bayne feare out of mens myndes, idem quod **Adamas**, the **Diamonde**.  
**Anachoresis**, esis, f. g. wilderness, a solitary place.  
**Anachoreta**, m. g. an hermite, he that lyueth a part, and out of company.  
**Anacelis**, sis, f. g. a rebowndyng or beatyng backe agayne, a reuerberacion.  
**Anachinterium**, rij, n. g. a matresse to lie vpon.  
**Anacolithos**, a vice in writing or speaking, whan the wordes aunswere not the one to the other.  
**Anacreon**, an olde poete, whiche longe to the harte, he was borne in the towne of **Tonia**, called **Teum**. This man being aeged, was strangled with the kernell of a reysyn, and so died.  
**Anacresis**, the examination of a matter.  
**Anacreontius**, a, um, of **Anacreon**.  
**Anactorion**, idem aliquibus quod **Xiphion**.  
**Anadema**, mais, n. g. a garlande.  
**Anadendromache**, a plaister made of the leaues of holy hocke, some take it for holy hocke.  
**Anadendrides**, a certane kynde of bynes.  
**Anadendron**, the marthe malow.  
**Anadiplosis**, sis, f. g. is a doublyng of a worde, as whan the last woordes of the fyrst verse, is the fyrst worde of the seconde, as, Certent vt cygnis vlulx, sic Tityrus Orpheus. Orpheus in syluis inter Delphinus Orion.  
**Anadyomene**, a name of **Venus**.  
**Anax**, a citee in **Caria**, also one of the **Amazones**, after whom it was named.  
**Anactis**, idis, a goddess that was worshipped in **Lydia**, and of the **Themenians**.  
**Anagallida aquatica**, called also **Sion** & **Lauer**, an herbe, whiche groweth in water, with a streight vpryght stalke, whiche is fatty, and hath hyde leaues lyke **Alsauber**: but they be lesse, and haue a good sauour. Surgions doe vse it in healyng of woundes.  
**Anagallis**, gallidis, f. g. an herbe, called vnto **Morus gallina**, in englyshe (as I suppose) **Winterhel**: other take it for chichewede. This herbe hath both kyndes: the male beareth a redde flower, the female a blue.  
**Anaglypha**, & **anaglypta**, orum, n. g. vessel or plate of golde or syluer chafed, as cuppes or bolles

bolles beaten with the hammer, and not in-  
grauch.  
Anaglyptes, tis, vel te, m. g. he that worketh  
suche vessel.  
Anaglyptice, ces, f. g. the craft to chare or un-  
boze plate.  
Anagnia, a citie, wherein Antony caused monie  
to bee coyned.  
Anagnosces, te, maf. ge. he that readeth to other  
men, as a bible clerke, or any other that readeth  
while an other writeth.  
Anagoge, es, f. ge. the hygge and subtyll bus-  
derstandyng of the scripture, or other thyng.  
Anagraphe, es, a description.  
Anagryis, or, rus, an herbe or shrub verie pleas-  
ant to see to, and hath a saye yelow flower,  
but a verie horrible and stinking sauour, loke  
Diosc. li. 3. ca. 142. Some saie Anagryus, is a  
place in Britia, where groweth abundantly a  
very spynhyng herbe.  
Anaita, the inhabitantes of Anaitis.  
Anaitis, a countreie of Armenia.  
Analecsta, orum, neu. ge. fragments of meate  
that fall vnder the table, and bee afterwarde  
swepte awaie.  
Analecetes, te, m. g. he that sweepeth or gathereth  
by brochelettes or fragments.  
Analectis, lectidis, f. g. loke Ananectides.  
Analeptice, ces, f. ge. a fourme of diete to nour-  
rysh the hym that is late recovered of sickness.  
Analesta, x, f. g. is a syncheste of the head, which  
taketh away sensiblenesse from the whole par-  
tes of the head, and cometh of the weaknesse of  
the stomake, or of to much meate, or of to much  
lecherie, or dypnyng muche cold water, or to  
muche studie, or of indigestion.  
Analogia, analogia, f. m. ge. conuenientie, or  
proportion, whose propriete is to conferre that  
whiche is doutefull, with that which is lyke  
to it, whiche is moze certayne, to make it moze  
playne.  
Analogista, arum, tutoz that are not bound to  
make accompte to the pupilles or wardes, for  
the tyme that they had them in tuition.  
Analogos, proportionable.  
Analphabeti, thei that haue not lerned their a. b. c.  
Analysis, sis, f. g. a resolution.  
Analyticum, ci, n. g. that which resolueth.  
Ananchitis, a, precious stone, whiche magick  
ans vied.  
Anandaus, one of the Persians goddis.  
Ananectides, (or rather Analectides) thynges  
made of cotton, or such lyke, as it were litell  
pillowes that womē vse to sette on their shoul-  
ders, the better to facion thei bodies.  
Anangilos, idem aliquibus quod rubus.  
Ananias, the cloude or diuination of the loyde.  
It was the name of one of the three hebrew  
chyliden, whiche by the commaundement of  
Sabagodonosor, were put in the foynayle of  
fyr, and came forth without damage. also it

was the name of one of the capitaynes of kyng  
Drias. also of one of the disciples of the as-  
postles, whiche with Sapphira his wife solde  
his lande, and brought a porcion therof to the  
apostles, & kepte backe the resydue. Wherefore  
begyn rebuked of saynte Peter, they both fell  
downe dead, for that they wold haue deceyued  
the holy goste. Of that name was an other dis-  
ciple of Christ, whiche baptised sainte Paule,  
also a byshop that commaunded sainte Paule to  
bee striken on the mouthe, whan he preached.  
Anantopodon, a fygyure in wytyngge, where  
some litell clause is lefte out, either in the be-  
gynnyng, myddes, or ende.  
Anapastum, sti, neu. g. or Anapastus, ti, m. g.  
a kynde of verse.  
Anapastus, a, a foote in meter of three syllables,  
haupng the two first feete thoste, & the last lode.  
Anaphalis, idem quod gnaphalium. Diosc.  
Anapaumemos, ni, one that is at rest or quiete.  
Anaphe, an plande.  
Anaphora, or Epanaphora, x, f. m. ge. a fy-  
gyure called relation, or repetition, whan one  
woorde is reherced in diuers clauses, as, Ver-  
res adesse iubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Ver-  
res iudicabat.  
Anaphora, bee ascensions of the planets from  
the east parte by the daierly course of the sy-  
ment.  
Anapias, a mans name.  
Anapis, a ryuer in Sicillie ten furlonges from  
the citie of Siracusa.  
Anarchia, when a people is without a prince or  
gouernour.  
Anarchus, a, um, without a prince, or without  
a begynnyng.  
Anarrhinon, idem quod Hipoglossum: also an  
other herbe diuers from that.  
Anasphoros, ferre.  
Anas, atis, f. m. ge. a duke.  
Anastomosis, f. m. ge. of phisicians is taken  
for the opening of the vegnes.  
Anastrophe, es, f. g. a turning out of a comon  
order: as, Italiam contra, for Contra Italiam.  
Anatarius, a, um, of a duke, or that kepeth  
duchis.  
Anatarius, rij, ma. g. a keeper of duchies.  
Anathema, themaus, n. g. penul. correat a man  
accursed and abandoned to the diuell, as the La-  
tines vse sacrum sometyme to the euill parte.  
Anathema, thematis, neu. ge. penul. product.  
in holy scripture betokeneth separation, els  
where it signifyeth a thyng offred or sette by in  
a temple or church, as images of waie, syluer,  
or any other metall.  
Anathematoizo, aui, are, to curse or geue to the  
diuell.  
Anaiborum, prouance in France.  
Anaticula, la, f. ge. a litell duke, a duckling.  
Anatinus, anauna, um, like a duke.  
Anatocismus, mi, m. g. reseruing of vntyr petyl,  
Ana-

Anatolius, was byshop of Laodicea, the yere of  
our lorde 278. a verie holy man, and of great  
learnynge.  
Anatoma, x, or Anatome, es, f. g. anatomie,  
or cuttyng of men by phisicians, to consider the  
inward partes and members.  
Anatologios, ti, ma. g. vnshullfull or ignorant  
in phisicke.  
Anauros, a ryuer in Thessalia.  
Anausis, one of Medcas wooars, and the las-  
ther of Beetes.  
Anax, the soune of Calum and Terra.  
Anaxagoras, a famous philosopher, noble of  
bloud, but moze noble in vertue & wyldeome,  
which abandoning al his possessions, gaue him  
wholy to the study of naturall philosophy. And  
whan one saied to hym: What thou no care for  
thy countreie: he answered, yea verily, I haue  
excedyng care for my countreie, poynting by his  
fynger to heauen. Also whan he had ben long  
out of his countreie, and was estesoones re-  
toured, and behelde his possessions destroyed,  
he saied: I had not ben safe, except these thyn-  
ges had ben lost.  
Anaxarchus, a philosopher, fallynge in the indi-  
gnation of a tyran, called Nicocreon, kyng of  
Sypus, was by hym apprehended, and put  
into a great myter of stone, where he was  
beaten or pounde with yron pestilles: whiche  
tourment takynge patiently, he doubled these  
woordes worthy of remembraunce. Beate on,  
beate on Anaxarchus wynd bag: for Anaxar-  
chus is thou beatest not. accompyng his body  
but a bagge full of wynde.  
Anaxilaus, kyng of the Rhegines, whiche built  
ded the citie of Messina in Sicillie.  
Anaximander, a philosopher, whiche first found  
the description of the compasse of the sea and  
lande, and made fyist the sphere.  
Anaximenes, a philosopher, disciple of Anaxi-  
mander, who saied, that the begynnyng of all  
thynges was the ayre. And that the sterres dyd  
moue infinitely, not ouer the earth, but about it.  
Anaxylides, a philosopher, whiche saied, that  
Platos mother conceiued onely by a vision of  
Apollo, without carnall copulation.  
Anazaba, a towne in Cilicia, where Diocletis  
des the noble phisician was bozne.  
Anaxa, orum, n. g. grauen vessel.  
Ancas, the soune of Neptune and Astypala.  
Anceps, tis, adiect. omnis gen. doubtfull, vn-  
certayne. sometyme it signifyeth double. also  
cuttyng on bothe sydes, or that hath an handel  
at bothe endes, or two heades or faces.  
Ancipiti mucrone, with a two edged sword.  
Ancipites bestia, beastes that lyue bothe on  
water and lande.  
Ancipiti vrgentur bello, they are set on, both  
before and behind.  
Anceps fortuna belli, doubtfull fortune of  
warre.

Anceps ius, a lawe that is in controuersy.  
Ancipitia vocabula, wordes that maie be vied  
bothe to the good and euill parte.  
Ancetum, ti, n. ge. of some taken for the wild  
cucumber.  
Anchares, the name of a capitayne in the host of  
Persia agaynst his brother Beaten kyng of  
Colchis.  
Anchemolus, the sonne of Ketus kyng of the  
Saccabians.  
Ancheinus, an hill in the countreie of Athens,  
wheron stode an ymage of Iupiter.  
Anchiale, a citie in Cilicia, builded by Sardas  
napalus, where also was his sepulchre.  
Anchilops, is superfluousse fleshe in the greater  
corner of the eye, wherunto humours gather.  
Anchinum mel, a certaine honey made of onely  
flowres gathered in the springe tyme.  
Anchiseus, a, um, of Anchises.  
Anchises, the father of Eneas.  
Anchisades, patronymicum,  
Anchites, loke Anachites, quod idem est.  
Ancholia, x, f. ge. a blew violet.  
Anchora, anchora, f. g. an ancoze. also the gas-  
ble, wherby the ancoze is tyed.  
Anchora, the bondes, wherewith the sayle yarde  
is fastened to the masse.  
Anchorale, tis, neu. g. a cable, wherewith an an-  
coze is tied.  
Anchoralis, le, idem quod Anchorarius.  
Anchorarius, a, um, ptepyng to an ancoze.  
Anchurus, the son of Midas, kyng of Phrygia,  
which willingly caste hym selfe into a gapyng  
of the earth, for the safegard of his countreie, as  
Lurtius did afterwarde among the Romans.  
Anchusa, x, f. g. an herbe, called in France Or-  
chaneta. women vse it to set a suddinesse in  
their chesers. it maie be called wilde Buglos, or  
Ochanet. Of the wyte therof is dyed sanz  
guine colour.  
Anchyle, is an incision or cuttyng of the cordes  
of the necke or ioyntes, wherby the vse of the  
member is lerte.  
Ancile, ancilis, n. ge. a shield without corners,  
suche one in the tyme of Roma kyng of Rome,  
was seen fall out of the skye.  
Ancilla, x, f. g. a mayden seruant, it was pro-  
pely taken for a bonde woman.  
Ancillariolus, li, ma. g. a vile felow, that geueth  
hym to the loue of wenches.  
Ancillaris, re, om. g. that pertaineth to a womā  
seruant.  
Ancillor, aus sum, ari, depo. to serue humbly or  
diligently, or to serue lyke a slave.  
Anciloglossum, the disease or let in a man, or  
childe, when we saie, he is tounge tied.  
Ancillula, x, f. g. a litell or pooze wenche seruant.  
Anclabria, orum, n. g. vesselles, whiche prestres  
vied in sacrifice.  
Anclabris, bris, f. g. a table vied in sacrifice.  
Anclō, aui, are, loke Anclō, aui, are.

Anco, a place at Sardis, appoynted for the mistresses of voluptue, as vittalliers, common harlots, & such like. Anco is also a deepe darke prison at Athens. The Apydians called their brothell houses Ancones.

Ancon, conis, ma. g. properly an elbowe. also a parte of the ruere of Nilus. also a noble cite and haue in Italy, in the countreie Picenum, whiche standeth vpon the sea Adriaticum: and was so called, because the sea bankes there, doe benche in foure like to an arme with the elbowe. It was first builded by people of Syracusis, afore the incarnation of Christ. 179. yeres. And the haue was augmented by the noble Crotianus emperor of Rome, after it was destroyed by Sarracens, and afterwoones builded and inhabited, and is now a famous cite.

Ancones, the copnes or corners of a wall. also amonge Geometricians, it is the bowping that maketh the corner, called angulus rectus: they be also certaine vessels.

Anconici, orum, ma. g. certaine copnes, or corners that stand out in building to beare vp any beame or rafter.

Anchurisma, matis, neu. g. the taking away of a windie matter being dissolued.

Anctera, the partes of the necke, where men be sonest choked. also instrumentes, wherewith woundes are closed.

Anculare, olde wyters bsd for ministrare.

Anculi, & ancula, goddess and goddesses of screwing women.

Ancus, ci, ma. g. he that hath a crooked arme.

Ancus Martius, the fourth kyng of Rome, son to the daughter of Numa Pompilius, and succeeded Tullus Hostilius, afore the incarnation of Christ. 642. yeres. He as wel in ciuile policie, as marciall prowesse, was equal to any before hym. also he enlarged the cite, and made a hydge ouer Tiberis. also a prison in the middest of the cite, to the terroure of offendours, which did than dayly increase.

Ancyla, le, form. ge. or ancyclops, clopis, the stopping or holdinge of a iointe that it can not moue, when it cometh of a grossenes or obstruction, or by the stretching of a sinew.

Ancycloglossi, those which be borne longe tye.

Ancyra, the name of two cities, the one in Phrygia, the other in Galatia.

Ancyus, a, um, of Ancyra.

Andabata, arum, m. g. men that faught with twoordes wythyn, or rather a kynde of plaic.

Andegau, the people of Angewe.

Andegauia, a countrey in France called Angewe.

Andera, re, the cite Berwike.

Andes, the said people of Aniew in Fraunce. it was also a villiage by Mantua in Italye, where Virgill the poete was borne. Wherefore he is sometyme called Andinus vates.

Andianum vinum, wyne of Aniewe.

Andrachne agria, an herbe, which the Italians

tall Micebra.

Andrachne, nes, f. g. in greke, is in latine Porulaca, in englyshe purslane.

Andrago, ginis, form. gen. a woman haung a mans herte.

Andreas, one of the xii. apostles, brother to Peter, preachinge at a cite called Patras, in the countreie of Achaia, was imprisoned, beaten, and at last hanged on a crosse, wheron he preached two daies, and than dyed.

Andresemon, some wyte for Androsomon, loke there.

Andricus, an hill in Sicilia.

Androdamas, androdamantis, m. g. a precious stone, hard and ponderous, bright like the splur, and in forme is of diuers littell squares. it is founde in the sand of the reade sea, it purteth away the furye of yre, and the rage of lechery.

Androchides, a man of base condicion.

Androdus, di, the man that the Ipon saued, for plucking the stubbe out of his foote.

Androgeoneus, a, um, of Androgeus.

Androgeus, the sonne of Minos, king of Crete, whiche by enuy was slayne by the Atheniensis. For the whiche many yeres after the sonnes of the Atheniensis were sent to Crete, to be deliuered to the monster Minotaurus, which was afterwarde destroyed by Theseus. it was also the name of a noble Briton, whan Julius Caesar came into this realme of Britayne.

Androgynæ, arum, m. g. people in Aethiopia, being of both kindes in one persō, man and woman.

Androgynis, ni, m. g. a man haung both members of a man and also of a woman.

Andromache, ches, f. g. the wyfe of the halis aunt Hector.

Andromede, des, f. g. the wife of Perles, whom he saued from a monster of the sea and was after (by Minerva) turned into a starre.

Andromon, he that builded the cite Celopho.

Andron, onos, mas. ge. a chaumbye, wherinto men onely do come. also a spate betwene two walles, wherinto rayne falleth, a maner of gutters.

Andronæ, arum, f. g. feastes, wherunto onely men come.

Andronius, tidis, form. ge. idē quod Andron.

Andronium, ni, n. g. a medicine for the disease in the roote of the tounge called Vva.

Andros, an yle betwene Grece and Asia, directly agaynst the cite Ephesus. also a towne.

Androface, ces, f. g. Lordus and some other suppose it to be that, whiche is called Cuscuta, in englyshe with wynde, whiche wyndeth about lye and hempe. Musa and Maynardus thinke the contrary: beleue whome ye lyst. Dioscorides describeth it in this wise: Androface, is a bitter herbe, spreadyng abode small stalkes lyke rushes, without leaues, haung little coddies on the toppe, wherewith be seedes: it groweth on the sea coast of Syria.

Andro-

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Androsamon, mi, n. g. an herbe called sainte Johnes wort, or rather Tursane, and groweth in gardenes, and no where els. it beareth a yelow flower. The apothecaries call it falsely Agnus castus.

Andruare, olde wyters used for recurrere, to renne agayn.

Anedius, an emperor.

Anellus, loke Annellus.

Anemone, es, f. g. an herbe lyke to rocket, the leaues are full of holes, the flower neuer openeth, but whan the wynd bloweth. Plin. li. 21. cap. 11. 23. In frenche, it is called Loques loides, or Locles, of common apothecaries it is called Herba venti: some thynke it may be called in englyshe, rose perseele. Erasmus saith, Anemona, is a kinde of Poppie, whiche beareth a flower like a rose: but it hath no good sauour: it groweth at about in the fieldes.

Anedum, thi, n. g. an herbe called dyll.

Aneurisma, matis, n. ge. a cutting a sunder of the sinew, whiche containeth the receptory of bloude, or taking awaie the matter, wherewith the spiritus be conueyed.

Anfractus, us, mas. ge. wyndynges and tourynges, specially in grounde. sometyme a circuit or compasse.

Anfractus solis, the touryng or reuolution of the sonne.

Anfractus iudiciorum, the perplexite and hard doubtfulness of iudgements.

Anfractus littorum, the crooked wyndynges of water bankes.

Anfractus, a, um, that is broken rounde about.

Angaria, a constraint or compulsion, seruage.

Angaria, arum, f. g. some doe expounde it a proportion of postes in sundry places, for speedynesse of messages. also certayne charges or offices that men take paynes in, as watchyng, carrying of thynges from place to place in warfare, &c.

Angarii, orum, m. g. postes or courours, which goe in messages.

Angario, aui, are, to constreyne one to doe a thyng.

Angelica, ce, f. g. is taken of Maynardus, for that whiche is called Alexander. John Cansteceus, a well learned man at this time, supposeth that whiche Dioscorides calleth Morrida, to be our Angelica. Of this herbe be two kindes, one of the gardenes, called herbe imperiall, as I thinke: an other wilde, named linge wort, or longe root.

Angellus, a little cozner.

Angelus, n, m. g. an aungell. in greke it properly signifyeth a messenger.

Anger, a certayne serpent, after whose stingyng hapneth intolerable paynes.

Angerona, or Angerona, x, f. g. the goddess of Silence, the mouth of hir ymage was stopped and sealed.

Anger-

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Angile, people of Affrike, of whom the women, the first nyght they be married, doe accompany with all men that come to the wedding, but esuer after they be chaste.

Angina, x, f. g. of the grekes called Synanche, is an inflammation of the muscle of the inner gargill. Of this dyscase be three kyndes. The first is Synanche, wherewith appereth nepther swelling nor rednesse, but the bodye warreth leane, the members are leuied, and the breath is stopped. The seconde is called Vissynanche, there appereth rednesse and swelling, and litle of speche with perping. The third is called Parasyynanche, wherewith onely the chokes do swell, the other tokens doe not folow, the synuche.

Angiologia, x, f. g. is a poynt of surgery in the beyndes of the temples hys, being diuided from temple to temple in dependesse.

Angiporus, us, ma. g. or Angiporum, ti, n. g. a great hole in the earth with many tourynges, or that whiche hath no way out, or a lane in a towne, whiche leadeth the next waye to a secreete, or that whiche lieth on a haue, wherby marchandise is caried from the water, or recaried.

Angleria, is now a castell in Lumbardy, whiche sometyme was a cite forty myles from Spilalagne, set on a very high mountayne.

Anglia, the roialme of Englande, part of the yle called Britannia, the people are called Angli, of a people of Saronie, whiche were at that tyme most of reputation, and therefore they name longest continued, as well in the people as in the countrey, reade more herof in Britannia.

Ango, anxi, anctum, angere, acti. signifyeth properly to throtle or strangle, and by a metaphor, to torment, vexe or trouble with care.

Angit animum illa cura, that care troubleth my mynde.

Angor, oris, m. g. properly stranglyng, anguist of body or mynde.

Angor nos afficit, angustie of greife of mynd tourmenteth vs.

Angorem capere, to take sorow.

Angoribus & molestiis implicatus, wadded in angustie and payne.

Anguilla, la, f. g. an eele, whiche, as the best authours affirme, cometh without generation or spawne, neither there is of that kynd male or female, but be ingendred of the bowels of the earth, which is of clauie mytt with most earth: and that appereth by standyng pooles, wher after the earth hath ben throwen out cleane, after diuers thours of rayne, celes haue ben founde. for in dyie wether they increase not, though it be in a ryuer. And they that findyng little thynges lyke heares or eales ioynd with them, saie, that they are ponge eels, are deceiued. In the riuer of Ganges in India, haue been



Bata founde eyles. rrr. fceete in length.  
 Anguilla est, elabatur, he is an eyle, he slip-  
 peth awate.  
 Anguillarius lacus, a place where eyles be bled.  
 Anguiculus, li, m. g. a little snake, or serpent.  
 Anguifer, a sterre, or figure.  
 Anguimanus, guimani, m. g. an olyphant.  
 Anguim, ni, a knotte of snakes rolled toge-  
 ther lyke a bottome of thysede.  
 Anguinus, and anguineus, a, um, of a serpent,  
 or windyng and creppng lyke a serpent.  
 Anguipedes, guipedum, m. g. certayne gy-  
 gantes, whiche had crooked fceete.  
 Anguis, fce. & masc. gen. a snake.  
 Angueus, a, um, of a snake.  
 Anguineus, idem quod Anguifer.  
 Anguitia, the daughter of Aetra, and syster of  
 Lires and Hedeia, the invented remedies as  
 gainst popson.  
 Angularis, re, or angulatus, ti, tum, cornerde.  
 Angulatum, corner wile.  
 Angulosus, a, um, full of corners.  
 Angulus, anguli, m. g. a corner or narrow place.  
 Angustatus, a, um, made straight.  
 Anguste, an aduerbe, significyng straightly, nar-  
 rowly, pynfully.  
 Anguste ui re frumentaria, to spare bitaple.  
 Anguste scriptum, synply, and sclenderly  
 wryten, without copie of eloquence.  
 Angustus diffunduntur radices, the rootes  
 doe not spred so largely or so farre abroade.  
 Anguste & presse rem definire, to define a  
 thyng bytely and in fewe wordes.  
 Angustus pabulari, to haue great scarcitee of  
 forage.  
 Angustissime continere, to holde one very  
 thyste, to kepe one in great daunger.  
 Angustia, x, or rather angustia, arum, fce. ge.  
 streetes and narrow places, that maie scan-  
 tely be passed by. sometye perplexitee and  
 trouble of mynde.  
 Angustia ararij, scarcitee of money in the  
 common treasore.  
 Rei familiaris angustia, small substance.  
 Pectoris angustia, saynt courage when men  
 dare not enterpryse great matters.  
 Angustia temporum, aduersitee, or the trou-  
 ble some state of any tyme.  
 In summas angustias adductus est, he is  
 brought in to a great straight, or he hath much  
 a doe.  
 Angustitas, ais, a streite, or strepte place.  
 Angusto, ai, are, act. to make streite or narrow.  
 Angustus, a, um, streite or narrowe.  
 Angusti animi & parui est amare diuitias, it  
 is a popnt of a wretched herte, or base courage  
 to loue rycheffe.  
 Angustus disputationibus aliquem pungere,  
 to vere or trouble one with thoste questions.  
 Angusta disputationes, disputations with  
 thoste argumentes,

Mensa angusta, a poore table, where is but  
 small chere.  
 Angusta viarum, narrowe wates, or streite  
 passages.  
 In angustum venire, to bee in some necessitee,  
 to haue great lacke of helpe.  
 Anhelatio, onis, f. g. verb. an harde or difficile  
 fetchyng of breathe after behemnt labour.  
 Anhelator, oris, m. g. he that fetcheth his wynde  
 often, or bloweth muche, called a puffy man.  
 Anhelatus, a, um, breathe out.  
 Anhelitus, helitus, masc. gene. breathe or wynde  
 of a man.  
 Recipere anhelitum, to take breathe.  
 Mouere anhelitus, to make one to blowe or  
 breath hardly.  
 Reddere & recipere anhelitum, to breathe.  
 Anhelitus vini, belchyng after ouer muche  
 drynkyng of wyne.  
 Anhelos, ai, are, neu. to fcthe wynde, to drawe  
 breathe, to breathe out, and by translation to  
 labour to haue or come to a thyng. to be very  
 grebie or despyous.  
 Annis anhelat vapore, the riuer casteth out a  
 vapour.  
 Anhelare scelus, with all endeuour to aspire  
 to naughtynesse and mischiefe.  
 Anhelus, hela, um, adiect. that draweth his  
 breath pynfully.  
 Ania, a Romayne woman, which being faire and  
 younge, after hir husband was deade, was cou-  
 sailed to take an other, but she wold not consent  
 thereto, for yf (saied she) I shall happe to haue  
 as good as I haue had, I will not be in feare to  
 lose hym: yf I shall haue an euill husband, what  
 shall I neede after a good man to suffre a shewer  
 Anicetum, ti, or anysum, or anisum, si, n. g. an  
 herbe lyke to fenell, wherof cometh anise seede.  
 Aniciana pira, a hynde of excellent good peares.  
 Anicola, x, com. ge. one that dwelleth by Anio.  
 Anicula, x, fce. ge. a littell olde woman.  
 Anien, enis, or Anio, vel Anienus, ni, m. g. a  
 ryuer in Italy, in the fiede called Tiburtinum.  
 Anienus, a, um, of Anio.  
 Anigrus, a ryuer in Thessaly, wherin the Cen-  
 taures walshed them, whan Hercules hadde  
 wounded them.  
 Anilis, le, om. g. adiect. of an olde woman.  
 Aniles superstitiones, folyshe and vayne sa-  
 perstition.  
 Aniles fabulae, olde wyues tales, that haue  
 neither truthe nor credence.  
 Anilitas, ais, fce. ge. olde age.  
 Aniliter, lyke an olde foole.  
 Anima, is a substance created, inuisible, mo-  
 like vnto the immortall god, hauing none yma-  
 ge or fygure, but onely of his creatour. it is  
 called in englyshe the soule. sometye it is ta-  
 ken for lyfe. also it significth the breathe. other  
 whyles the wynde, sometye the water. some-  
 tyme the ayre.

Animam

Animam adimere, vel extinguere, to kyll.  
 Animam debet, he oweth more than he is  
 worthy. he oweth so muche, that he hath not  
 his lyfe but in lone.  
 Dic amabo, an fater anima vxoris tuae? tell  
 me of good felowshyppe, dooeth thy wyues  
 breath synke?  
 Animas nostras negotiantur medici, phisic-  
 tions doe make marchandise of our liues, or  
 doe by and sell our liues.  
 Animam puram conseruare, to kepe ones  
 breathe swete.  
 Animam comprimere, holde thy breathe.  
 Ego illi puto, si ocepso, animam omnem  
 interraxero, If I ones begyn, I will drawe  
 all the water out of that well.  
 Animam agere, effundere, mittere, edere,  
 efflare, exhalare, expirare, exuere, relinque-  
 re, to dye.  
 Claudere animam laqueo, to hang ones selfe.  
 Concedere animam alicui, to pardone one  
 his lyfe.  
 Obiectare animam periculis, to putte ones  
 lyfe in isperdie.  
 Animas adeptas reddere, to restore to life.  
 Interclusio animae, the stoppyng of the bryth.  
 Animae meae pars, animae meae dimidium,  
 spoken of one, whome we loue exceedingly, my  
 singular and especiall frinde.  
 Anima follis, the wynde of the bellowses.  
 Animaduersionis, onis, f. g. verb. iudgement, con-  
 sideration, punishment. somtyme study. some-  
 tyme condemnation or forsaite.  
 Animaduersionem remittere, to pardon.  
 Animaduersionis, foris, m. g. verb. he that punish-  
 eth, one that conspyereth, wryeth, and taketh  
 god hede of any thyng.  
 Animaduersionis, a, um, partic. seen, known, per-  
 ceued, conspyered, punished.  
 Animaduerto, uerti, uertere, act. to conspyer,  
 to take hede, to perceue, to regarde, to sette  
 mynde on a thyng, to beholde, to thynke, to  
 punyssh.  
 Experrecta nutrix animaduertit dormien-  
 tem circumplexum serpentis amplexu, The  
 nourse awaked, and perceued the chyld,  
 being on slepe, wrapped all aboute in the wynd-  
 dyng of a serp. nt.  
 Date operam, & cum silentio animaduerte,  
 take heede, and with silence attend or marke  
 well what I will say to you.  
 Ea sunt animaduertenda peccata maxime,  
 quae difficillime praecauentur, Those offen-  
 ces ought to be mooste sharply punished, whiche  
 mooste hardly are eschewed.  
 Hac re animaduerta, Caesar iubet signa con-  
 uerti, That thyngs beyng perceued, Cesar  
 commaunded to aduance the standerde.  
 Animaduertere in aliquem, to punyssh one.  
 Animaduertere rem aliquam, to haue respects  
 or regarde to a matter.

Animaduertere iniuriam, facinus, peccatum,  
 to punyssh an offence or naughty acte.  
 O facinus animaduertendum, Oh shamefull  
 deede, worthy to be punysshed.  
 Animaduertens, a, um, patient or sufferyng.  
 Animai, for animae.  
 Animal, animalis, n. g. all thyng that hath lyfe,  
 and is sensible, commonly it is taken for a beaste,  
 a liuyng creature.  
 Animalis, animale, and animabilis, le, adiect.  
 lyuely, that hath lyfe, or that pertaineth to lyfe.  
 Animans, f. g. nonnunquam neutrius, idem quod  
 animal, sayyng that it is more large. for it may  
 signifie all thyngs that haue spirite of lyfe.  
 Animatio, onis, fce. ge. and animatus, us, ma. g.  
 the geuyng of the soule or lyfe.  
 Animatus, mata, um, partic. that hath soule or lyfe.  
 Animatus, a, um, nomen, hauinge a fantasie or  
 fauour to a thyng, or to bee disposed,  
 Ita animatus tui, atque nunc sum, ut ea te pa-  
 tera donem, I had suche a fantasie, and haue  
 yet, that I would geue that cup to you.  
 Amabo, si quid animatus est facere, fac iam  
 ut sciam, If he be disposed or mynded to doo  
 any thyng, let me knowe it, I praye the.  
 Male animatus erga aliquem, angry, wroth,  
 or owyng small fauour to any person.  
 Bene animatus, contrary.  
 Animi, for cogitationes or thoughtes.  
 Animitus, aduerb. from the verite soule or lyfe.  
 Animo, ai, are, act. to geue courage or bold-  
 nesse, to quicken, to geue herte or stomake.  
 Animari, to quicken or take lyfe, as the chyld  
 doeth in the mothers wombe.  
 Animose, courageously, lustily, with a bolde cou-  
 rage or stomake.  
 Animositas, ais, f. g. boldnesse, lusty courage.  
 Animosus, a, um, bolde, stout, courageous.  
 Animula, la, f. g. dimi. of ad.  
 Animus, animi, m. g. the mynde, the will. some-  
 tyme it is put for the soule, somtyme for affec-  
 tion or delectacion. sometime for wynd or blast.  
 somtyme for wyathe. somtyme for a towne.  
 Animos addere, to make one bolde, or to  
 pryke hym forward to do a thyng.  
 Animos comprimere, to abate ones courage.  
 Animos retardare, idem,  
 Animos efferre, to loke high, or to be proude.  
 Animos lactare, to drawe mens hertes with  
 saye promyses, to make folles sayn, to bypge  
 men in a foolles paradise.  
 Animi pendere, to be in doubt what to doe.  
 Animi causa, for pleasure. Cur eam emit? T.  
 animi causa, Wherfore byd he bye hys? for  
 his pleasure.  
 Animo male est, it greueth me at the very  
 hert.  
 Animo praesenti, with a bold spirit or courage.  
 Animo bono sis, bee of good chere, take a  
 good herte.  
 Animo iniquo pati, to suffer vnpatiently.

F

Animo



Animo obsequi, to take pleasure, to follow ap<sup>d</sup> petite of will.  
 Animo morem gerere, idem.  
 Animum adicere ad virginem, to set his loue on a mayden.  
 Animum adiungere, to apply of set ones mynd on a thyng.  
 Animum aduertere, to take hede.  
 Animum appellere, to dispose of apply hym to doe a thyng.  
 Animum eicere ab aliquo, to pull affection of loue from one.  
 Animum recipere, to take herte of courage. also to fetch breathe.  
 Animum sumere, to take a god herte.  
 Animi amplitudo, great courage.  
 Acer & præsens animus, a quicke and ready wytte, a lyeuyl mynde of courage.  
 Aequo animo ferre, to take patiently.  
 Animo altiore esse, to haue a lofty and hyghe mynde.  
 Animus angustus, demissus, simplex, humilis, iacens, minutus, infirmus, exiguus, paruus, pusillus, a vile and bafe courage.  
 Animus amplus, excelsus, altus, fortis, ingens magnus, a stout stomache, a great of lustye courage, a noble mynde.  
 Animus auerissimus, a veray froward mynde.  
 Animo faciliore abuti, to abuse a gentyl mynde, of ones gentleness.  
 Hoc animo sum, I am of this mynde.  
 Animus inflatus, a proude stomache.  
 Animo quidem meo, after my iudgement of opinion, as I thinke.  
 Animis mutuis amare, to loue eche other.  
 Animo abhorrere, to hate of be ageynst.  
 Animo abiecto homo, a desperate persone, a man folye.  
 Animus accessit nobis, our courage is increased.  
 Animum adhibere, of aduertere, to attende of harken.  
 Animo agitare, to thynke, of cast in ones mynd.  
 Animo concidit, his hert faileth hym.  
 Pluribus ad fugam animus fuit, Many wer in mynde to flee.  
 Animus est in hortis, I thinke, of my mynd is on my gardynes.  
 Animum inducere, to persuaide.  
 Pascere animum, to delite the mynde.  
 Amare ex animo, to loue hertely.  
 Defectus animo, one that swouneth.  
 Ex animo tuo colligere voces, you male gather by your owne mynde.  
 Mihi est in animo, of in animo habeo facere, I purpose, of I am in mynde to do so.  
 Animus erga te idem ac fuit, myne affection of god wille, is towards you, as it was wont to be.  
 Animum alicuius recolligere aliter, to reconaile one man to an other, to byng one in fauour agayne.  
 Noli ego amantium animos, I knowe the affecti

etions and fantasies of louers.  
 Animus impotens, an unpacient courage, a proude of dogged hert, an unruly mynd.  
 Animus tibi pender, thou standest in doubt what thou maist doe.  
 Anime mi, my deere hert.  
 Animule, idem.  
 Anio, loke Anien.  
 Anisum, loke Anicetum.  
 Anius, a kyng of Delos.  
 Anna, a name of hebrue, whiche signifieth graciously, pittefull, resting of geuyng. Of this name haue ben many noble women. One was a Jew, wyfe to Elcana, whiche beeryng a longe tyme barayne, by continuall praier, at last obteyned of god to be fructfull, & brought forth by hir husbnde, the good and holy prophete Samuel, who after ward was the chiefe priest and byshop of Istraell. An other was an olde widow and propheteesse in Hierusalem, at the tyme whan Christ was presented in the temple. This woman serued god daie and nyght in praier and fasting: and beholding Christ, declared all that was prophesied of hym. An other Anna was daughter to Isachar, of the tribe of Aui, or as Damascene saith, of the tribe of Iuda, and was married to Joachim of the same tpybe, whiche beeryng longe barayne, at last brought forth the blessed virgin Mary. And after the death of Joachim, she was married to Cleophas, and after his death, to Simeone.  
 Anna, also the name of a goddesse, the daughter of Delus, and sister of Dido, quene of Carthage.  
 Annalis, in the singular numbze, and annales, in the plurali, are most commonly used for histories of actes peryly doon.  
 Est annalibus nostris, it is in our chronicles.  
 Annalis, le, that whiche is doon peryly.  
 Annarius, naria, um, aged, of that whiche is doon peryly.  
 Annaria lex, was a law in the .xii. tables of the Romans, whereby was appointed, at what age, and during what time, great offices in the publike weale shoulde be taken and kept.  
 Annas, was byshop amonge the iewes, whan Christ began to preache.  
 Annascor, nascere, natus sum, depo. to grow, of be bozne by a place of man.  
 Annato, aui, are, loke Adnato.  
 Annauigo, aui, are, to sayle to.  
 Annecto, nexui, ctere, act. to knyt, fasten, tye, of ioy to.  
 Annellus, a littell tpyge.  
 Annexus, a, um, knytted of tye to.  
 Annexus, us, m. g. a tpyng of ioyng to.  
 Annibal, loke Hannibal.  
 Annisto, aui, are, to winke at one.  
 Anniculus, a, um, that whiche is of one yeres age of groweth.  
 Ann-

Annicula ætas, one yeres age.  
 Annifer, nifera, rum, adiect. that beareth fruite all seasons of the yere.  
 Annisus, a, um, and annixus, a, um, the partisiple of annitor, that endeavourerth diligently.  
 Summa ope annixi sunt, They bent their myndes to it, & endeouered with all diligence.  
 Annitor, anniteris, nexus vel sum, niti, depon. to resist, of to helpe, to sette to my mynd, loke adnitor.  
 Annuerfarius, saria, um, that every yere returneth at one tyme.  
 Anno, aui, are, looke Adno.  
 Annominatio, a figure, wherein is allusion of wordes, that sunde like, as Veniſſa te anteſſ Roman venit.  
 Annona, annona, f. g. vitails sustinauce, of liuyng, coyne. Sometime it signifieth findyng in meate, dygnite, & apparayle. It is used also for a monethes, of a yeres stipende of wages.  
 Difficultas et grauitas annona, scarcitee, and dearth of vitayle.  
 Vilitas annona, plente and good cheape of vitayles.  
 Inferre caritatem annona, and Incendere annona, to make scarcitee of dearth of vitayles.  
 Ingrauescit annona, vitayle wareth deere.  
 Annona haud multum laxauerat, coyne wareth lyttell better cheape, coyne was still at an hygh pryce.  
 Prodesse annona, leuare annonam, to make come of vitayle better cheape, of at a lower pryce.  
 Duplas cosequebatur annonas, he had double allowaunce of vitayle, of so much allowaunce as two other.  
 Conualeſcit annona, there begynneth to be more plente of vitayle.  
 Graui annona confictari, to be greued with great scarcitee and lacke of vitayle.  
 Facta durior annona, coyne made deerer.  
 Annonaſarius, a, um, pertaynyng of belongyng to vitayle.  
 Annonaſia expensa, expences in vitayle.  
 Anonymos, a tree not muche vnyke a pomegranate tree, it hath leaues betwene the bynges of that and a laurell.  
 Annosus, a, um, aged, of many yeres growthe of continuance.  
 Annosus, onis, soc. g. a notyng of markyng of thynges for a speciall remembrance.  
 Annotator, oris, mal. gen. one that marketh of obserueth.  
 Annosus, a, um, of Annus, that is one yere old.  
 Annoſus, a, um, of Annona, that perteyneth to vitayle.  
 Annosus naues, shippes that cary coyne of vitayles.  
 Annoto, annotas, aui, are, act. to note, to intitle, to marke or put a thyng in wytyng for remembrance, to appoynt out, to registre.  
 Annotari, sometime to be made notable.

Hæc litora conchylio annotantur, be famous of notable.  
 Annotatum est, It was obserued.  
 Annotare cursum, to mention a thyng bresely, to touche a thyng by the waie.  
 Ex noxiis laniandos annotauit, Of theims that wer hurtfull, he appoynted whiche shoulde be kyllid.  
 Annotare reos absentes, whan the iudge or depueth persones, that be accused in their absence, to be sought for.  
 Annotum, peryly.  
 Annularis, re, om. ge. perteynyng to a tpyng.  
 Annularius, ri, mal. ge. one that maketh of seldeth tpynges.  
 Annulatus, a, um, tpynged, of haugng the fyngers full of tpynges.  
 Annulus, annuli, ma. g. a tpyng.  
 Annulus signatorius, a tpyng with a scale, a signet.  
 Pala annuli, the boarde place of the tpyng where the stone is sette, the colt.  
 Detrahare annulum, Induere annulum, to pull of, to put on.  
 Annulo sigilla imprimere, to scale with a ringe.  
 Annúmero, aui, are, act. to number to, to adde to in number. Sometime onely to numbze. also to accompt, tell, of paie monie.  
 Annuntio, are, act. to declare a message, to shewe.  
 Annuntiare salutem, to giete of salute in an other mans name.  
 Annuo, annuis, ai, ere, neut. propely to nodde with the head. Also to asſirme of promise, to assent of graunt, with noddying to demaunde a question, of will one to do a thyng, to signifie of appoynt, to fauour.  
 Ego autem venturum annuo, I asſirme of promise, that I will come.  
 Annuit corpus deus, God fauoureth that we go about.  
 Hoc mihi significasse & annuisse visus est, He seemed to me, to signifie and make semblaunce as though he woulde saie thus.  
 Si deus annuerit, If god vouchsafe it, If god saie Amen.  
 Annus, ni, m. g. is commonly called a yere, not withstandyng Annus, is diuided into the significations. Annus lunaris, whiche is .xxx. daies: Annus solstitialis .xii. monethes: Annus magnus, called also Annus vertens. 12554. yeres: in whiche space of tyme the planets and sterres returne to the same state, that they were in at the tyme, frome whence we doo accompte.  
 Iosephus calleth the space of 1000. yeres Annus magnus.  
 Anni extremo, anni exitu, fine anni, in the ende of the yere.  
 Grauis annis, aged.  
 Annus bellicosior, a yere, in whiche is more wars than at other tymes.  
 F ij Cedere

Cedere annis, spoken of wyne that will not abyde. Ferre annos, the contrary.  
 Annus, is also the propre name of an Egyptian, that first inuented the ouen to bake breadde in.  
 Annuerio, iui, ire, looke adnuerio.  
 Annuum, a pension or annuete.  
 Annus, a, um, that dureth one yere, or that is done euery yere.  
 Annuum munus, an office for one yere.  
 Annua vices, course of succession yereley.  
 Annua febris, an yereley feuer.  
 Anodina, nodinorum, thynges whiche by proz uokynge slepe, doo put awaie peynes or grete.  
 Anomalia, x, f. g. inequalitye, unlikenesse, contrary to Annologia.  
 Anomalum, anomalum, neu. g. vnquall, dyuers, rough, that is not playne.  
 Anonis, nidis, f. g. vel Ononis, an herbe called Cammoche or rest harow. loke Ononis.  
 Anonium, anonij, neu. g. an herbe called deade nettie, or archaungell.  
 Anonymos, mi, without name: there is an herbe so called.  
 Anophyrus, a, um, sprongen or growen vpon a thyng.  
 Anormis, me, om. ge. without rule.  
 Anquina, anquina, f. g. the royd, wherewith the sayle is bound to the mast.  
 Anquiro, iui, ire, situm, act. to seke, to make inquisition or information.  
 Anquirere capitis, or capite, to proceede against one in a great offence.  
 Pecunia anquirere, to pursue one to condemnation, to haue amende.  
 Anquyromachus, romachi, m. g. a faction of thys, or boates.  
 Ansa, anse, f. g. the care of handle of a pottle or cuppe. and sometyme it signifieth occasion, sometyme a latchette.  
 Dare ansam, to geue an occasion.  
 Ansanctus, ti, m. g. on euery syde holy.  
 Ansatus, a, um, haupng an handell.  
 Ansatus homo, a man that goeth with his armes on kenbowe.  
 Ansegetes, looke amsegetes.  
 Anser, anseris, ma. g. a goose. They treade to the gender in the water. They sit on their egges in cold countreys. xxx. daies. In warme countreys or wether. xvj. daies, as Columella saith. They were much made of by the Romans, for as muche as when the frenchmen besieged the capitole of Rome, they within beyng on slepe, the capitole had been wonne, yf a certayne number of geese, perceyving the enemies, had not cried: wherewith the Romans awaked, and by the valiant prowesse of M. Marius, drove out the frenchmen, wherfore geese were had in great reputation: and provision was made, that they shulde neuer lacke meate, Strepit anser, the goose crieth.  
 Velluntur anseres, geese...

Anser, also the name of a poete.  
 Anserculus, li, m. g. a little goose, or a goselyng.  
 Anserinus, a, um, lyke or pertaining to a goose.  
 Ansula, ansula, f. g. a littell handle or latchet.  
 Antacei, as Strabo writeth, be fishes in the ryuer Bosphorus, lyke to dolphins without finnes, and be verie delicate and pleasant to eate.  
 Antachates, chatis, ma. g. a precious stone, that sauoureth lyke myrr.  
 Antacites, a ryuer in the syde of Asia, nere to the towne Tyambis.  
 Anta, arum, f. g. plur. iambes, also postes on euery side of a doore.  
 Anta, is redde in the singular number ones in Virruus.  
 Antaci, people that dwelle in the contraye to Anacthones.  
 Antaus, looke Antheus.  
 Antalcides, a Lacedemonian.  
 Antanacsis, sis, f. g. a figure, whan there be used. ii. contrary or unlike significacions of one word, as, Amare iucundum, si curetur, ne quid infirmari.  
 Antandros, a citee in Phrygia.  
 Antapocha, x, f. g. the counterpane of a bedde in wyspyng.  
 Antarticus, the south pole.  
 Antarium bellum, battaile befoze a citee or towne.  
 Ante, befoze, a preposition logned to an accusatiue case of tyme, place, or persone.  
 Ante lucem, befoze daie.  
 Ante diem tertium, id est nudius tertius, befoze the thirde daie after was finished.  
 Ante diem octauum idus Nouembris, befoze the .viii. daie of the idus of Nouembre was finished.  
 Ante oculos, befoze our eyes, in our presence.  
 Ante pedes, befoze vs, piously.  
 Ante me illum amo, I loue hym more than my selfe.  
 Ante alios hilaris, more mery then al the other. i. plus alijs, super alios.  
 Ante omnia, chiefly, specially, befoze all thynges.  
 In ante diem quartum distulit, he deferred it vntill it was befoze the fourth daie.  
 Ex ante diem quintum, sens befoze the fyfth daie.  
 Ante alios, aboue other, befoze other, more than other, or besyde other.  
 Ante, an aduerbe of tyme, befoze.  
 Antea, ante, aduerbes, befoze.  
 Anteaustus, a, um, parti. done or past befoze this tyme.  
 Anteausta vita, the life that we haue led befoze, our former life.  
 Antaembulo, onis, m. g. a lackey or other seruant that goeth afore his maister, the vsher or treader that goeth befoze his maister.  
 Antec...

Antecanis, a sterre.  
 Antecapio, antecapio, capi, capere, to preuent, to take by befoze.  
 Antecaptus, a, um, and after some antecaptus, part. taken by befoze hande.  
 Antecedo, cedis, cessi, cedere, cessum, neutr. to goe befoze, to excell, to passe.  
 Antecedit me etate, he is elder than I.  
 Antecedere precio, to bee more costly, or of higher price.  
 Biduo me antecessit, he was befoze me two daies iourny.  
 Antecedens annus, the yere befoze.  
 Antecello, lui, ere, act. to excell to haue preeminence.  
 Antecellio, onis, f. g. a goyng befoze, an excellyng, or passyng.  
 Antecessor, oris, m. g. a foze goer, an auncestour.  
 Antecessus, us, masc. gen. semeth to be used for Anticipatio.  
 In antecessum dabo, I wyll geue or paie the monie befoze hande.  
 Antecanium, nij, n. g. a colacion or dynhyng betweene dyner and supper, a boquer.  
 Antecurfor, oris, m. g. a foze ryder, a securer.  
 Antedico, xi, ere, to shew or tell befoze.  
 Anteco, anteis, iui, ire, neutr. to precede or excell, or to goe befoze.  
 Anteire ceteris virtute, to excell other in vertue.  
 Anteire etate, to be elder.  
 Anteiri ab alijs, to be passed or exceed of other.  
 Antexpectatum, an aduerbe, suddenly, befoze it was looked for.  
 Antefactum, a dede done befoze.  
 Antefero, antefers, tuli, ferre, act. to putte befoze, or sette more by.  
 Antefixa, orum, n. g. ph. thynges fast in mouldes, and set ouer dyes, vnder the causes dynhyng, to beare of the droppes that fall downe.  
 Antegenitalis, le, an adiectiue of Ante and genitalis.  
 Antegredior, grederis, gressus sum, regredi, to goe befoze.  
 Antehabeo, antehabes, habui, ere, to preferre.  
 Antehac, befoze this tyme, or befoze that tyme.  
 Antelapides, stones sette at both sides of a doze for strength.  
 Antelatus, a, um, preferred, sette befoze.  
 Anteloquium, antelocij, n. g. the fyrst tourne in speakyng.  
 Antelucanus, cana, um, that whiche is befoze daie lpyght.  
 Antelucana cena, suppers that continue fro the euentyde to the sonne rysyng.  
 Antelucanenti, windes that doe blow from the water, or from some creek.  
 Anteluco, an aduerbe, befoze daie.  
 Anteluco, aui, are, to wake befoze daie.

Anteluculo, befoze daie light, or an howze afore the sonne rysyng.  
 Antema, ma, the gardecine malow, whiche was so named of Pythagoras.  
 Antemalorum, of caples or mysfortunes that be paste.  
 Antemeridianus, a, um, that is, or that is done befoze noone.  
 Antenne, a citee in Italy.  
 Antemon, a certayne sayle of a shippe.  
 Antenna, na, f. g. the crosse piece, wherewith the sayle is fastned, the sayle parde.  
 Antenor, tenoris, m. g. was of aliance to Priamus, and after the destruction of Troie, he remayned there with the Troians, whiche were lesse on lyue: and beyng dyscuen thence by the sonnes of Hector, fledde with. 2000. Troians, into the countre called Venetia, where he builded the noble cite Patanium, called commonly Padua, & ther reigned during his lyfe.  
 Antenoreus, a, um, of Antenor.  
 Antecuratio, onis, f. ge. a preuentyng of one in the possession of a thyng.  
 Antecuratio, aui, are, act. to preuent one in the possession of a thyng.  
 Antepagmenta, looke antipagmenta.  
 Antepono, sui, ere, act. to sette befoze, to preterre.  
 Antequam, befoze, ere.  
 Antequam de republica dicam, ere I speake of the weale publike.  
 Anterior, and hoc anteriorius, comp. ab ante sine superlatiua, that is somewhat befoze, foremost.  
 Antermini, orum, m. g. the inhabitants of the marches or frontiers of a countre.  
 Anteros, oris, the sonne of Ctenus and Mars.  
 Anterotes, rotis, masc. gene. the warst kynde of Amastes, whiche hath a purple colour towards a cristall.  
 Antes, antium, plur. ma. g. outwarde pylles or postes, wherby the house or frame is susteyned.  
 Antesignani, orum, ma. ge. they that bee nexte the standerde, appointed to defende it.  
 Antesto, antestas, steti, are, neutr. to excell or stande befoze.  
 Robore alios antestat, he excelleth other in strength of the body.  
 Antestor, aris, tatus sum, stari, depo. an olde word used among the Romans, whan one dyd arrest his aduersarye, to make him appere in iudgement, which he coult not dooe, excepte he toke one that was present for a witness, or as it semeth by other, to beare witness or testimony of such kind of resse.  
 Antesum, antefui, antesse, to excell an other in any thyng.  
 Anteuenio, anteuenis, ueni, nire, neutr. to preuent, to excell or passe.  
 Anteucrio, ueri, uerere, to preuent, to ouer ryde or ouer go one. Sometyme to doe one thing befoze an other, to do or speake befoze an other.

**Acrotes** mihi anteuertunt gaudiis, my los  
rowes come vpon me before my ioyes.  
**Damnationem veneno anteuertit**, he payso-  
red him selfe before he was condemned.  
**Ille me anteuertit**, he puenient me, and spake  
before me.  
**Anteuolo**, *ant. are, act.* to flee before, to puenient  
in sleeping.  
**Anteuoria**, *tr. f. g.* a goddess of the Romayns,  
whiche foresawe thynges to come.  
**Anteurbanus**, *a. u. nigh* to the citee: as Anteurs  
banum pradium, a manour nigh to the citee.  
**Anthedon**, *onis, form. ge.* a kynde of medlars,  
whiche hath leaues lyke an almonde tree, the  
fruite lesse than the common medlar, but much  
pleasanter, and will be longer kept.  
**Anthemion**, a Troiane, the father of Simoesius  
**Anthemis**, *anthemidis, form. ge.* an herbe called  
Camomill.  
**Andenodorus**, a stoike philosophier, he flour-  
ished. xv. yeres before the incarnation of  
Christe, of whom this wise sentence proceded:  
Thou mayest thynke thou arte free from all  
countoutnesse, when thou arte come to that  
point, that thou wilt desire nothing of god, but  
that thou maiest openly craue.  
**Anthera**, *ra. f. g.* a certayne saluer, whiche hath a  
sourpynge and open colour: reade Lorn.  
Celsus. All bee it Ioannes Mainardus saith,  
that phisicians doo call Antheras, compoun-  
ded medicines for diseases in the mouth, wher-  
in roses bee myngled. but he that redeth Gas-  
lene de compo. medica. Mal fynde Antheras,  
without the floures of roses.  
**Anthereum**, *cei, n. g.* a kind of Baulme.  
**Anthericon**, *idem quod Asphodelus*,  
**Antherices**, are called of Herodotus the stalkes  
of stemmes of daffadilles, or the toppes of the  
cares of coyne.  
**Anthericus**, a certayne herbe, whiche can not bee  
reaped, but plucked vp with the hande as  
flaxe is.  
**Antheus**, (the sonne of Neptuneus and Terra,)  
a man in Mauritanie, of meruaylouse strength,  
before the incarnation of Christe. 1588. yeres,  
with whom Hercules wraisted: who percey-  
uynge, that as often as he threwe hym to the  
earth, he esloones recovered his strength: he  
at the laste tooke hym in his armes, and lyfted  
hym aboue ground, and so held hym, till the  
soule wet out of his body. Sabellicus writeth,  
that Sertorius founde the sepulchre of An-  
theus, in a citee called Cigena, in Barbary,  
whiche was in length. xl. cubites.  
**Anthirion**, after some the herbe called auricu-  
la muris, loke Alsine.  
**Anthillis**, a herbe, wherof be two kyndes. loke  
Dioscorides li. 3. ca. 130.  
**Anthias**, a fysh, a great deuourer of mannes  
fleshe, haunge teethe lyke to a combe, yet not  
withstandynge, in the partes where this fysh

berbereth, is no monster of the sea, and therefore  
he is called Sacer piscis, the holy fysh. He is  
also called Callionymus.  
**Anthinus**, a, um, that flouryssheth, that is full of  
floures, or made of floures.  
**Anthirinos**, an herbe lyke to lyne, haunge no  
roote. it hath aspurple floute, and gr. with co-  
monly among coyne. The seede is lyke to a cal-  
ues head with the nosethyilles open.  
**Anthisterion**, the name of a moneth amonge the  
Atheniens. Some thynke it April. for it is as  
much to saie as Floralia.  
**Anthologica**, *orum, n. g. plu.* booke intreatyng  
of floures.  
**Anthos**, *eos, mas. gen.* is commonly taken for the  
floures of rosemary. All bee it, it is the gene-  
rall name of euery flower. One of Ptole-  
sonnes was so called.  
**Anthraceus**, *cei, ma. g.* a colgar.  
**Anthracia**, *a. f. g.* a cole.  
**Anthrax**, *anthracis, mas. gen.* a cole. also a soke  
called a Caruncle, or rather a prierous stone  
so named.  
**Anthraxites**, *citis, ma. g.* a stone, wherin semeth  
to bee as it were sparkes of fyre.  
**Anthracinus**, a, um, blacke as it were a cole.  
**Anthropographus**, the surname of Dionysius,  
whiche prynced nothyng but men.  
**Anthrophagi**, people whiche eat of deuoure  
men.  
**Anthropos**, a man.  
**Anthus**, *dhi, m. g.* a byrde that countrefaith the  
nepghyng of hoises. also a floure.  
**Anthylla**, a citee of Egypt.  
**Anthyllis**, is called commonly herbe pay.  
**Anthypatus**, *ti, ma. g.* latine proconsul.  
**Antia**, the daughter of Amphianassa, and wife  
of Pictus, kynge of Argius.  
**Antides**, a disease in the mouth, lyke to great  
bernilles, called in latine Tonfilla.  
**Anux**, *arum*, the heare of a woman that is laied  
ouer hir fozheade, gentylwomen byd lately call  
theim their rolles.  
**Antiares**, people of Antium.  
**Antibacchius**, a foote in meter, haunge the two  
syllables long, the last short, as, Audie.  
**Antica**, *antica*, the fozsparte, wherunto postica  
is contrary.  
**Anticantharos**, the flower called lilium siluestre.  
**Anticanis**, looke Antecanis.  
**Anticategoria**, *a*, a pleadyng, when one accuseth  
an other.  
**Antichresis**, a gage, or pte of lande laied to  
morgage.  
**Anticipatio**, *onis, f. g.* an anticipacion, or taking  
before. also a figure called Prolepsis.  
**Anticipo**, *ant. are*, to puenient, to take before,  
to anticipate.  
**Anticyricon**, a certayne herbe like to grownde  
swell, which groweth in the Ile Anticyra.  
**Anticlea**, *Anticles* mother.

And

**Anticlus**, one of the Grekes, whiche were en-  
closed in the brazen hoyle, whereby the citee of  
Troy was betrayed. And wha the faire Helene,  
mystruynge that engyne, came vnto it, and  
(seignynge the voyces of the ladies of Grece)  
dyd speake as euery of them had spoken to  
their husbendes, none of them regarded hir:  
only Anticlus, thynkyng he herde the voice of  
his wyfe Laodamia, woulde haue answered,  
had not Allectes with his hande stopped his  
mouthe, vntyll Helene, commaunded by Pal-  
las, was departed: by occasion wherof Antic-  
lus was strangled.  
**Antichthones**, people dwellyng in the bittermost  
part of the world directly agaynst vs.  
**Anticyra**, an yle ouer agaynst the mountayne  
Oeta of Thessalie, where the herbe Elleborus  
groweth, whiche purgeth melancoly: there it  
maie be taken without any daunger. Wherof  
grew this prouerbe, spoken to men in theyr  
melancoly:  
Nauiga ad Anticyras, Goe sayle to Anticyra,  
as who saith, purge your melancoly.  
**Anticyra**, is also a citee of Phocis.  
**Antidalei**, a certayne people in Eli. li. 6. ca. 28.  
**Antideo**, *dis, dire*, for Anteeo.  
**Antidicomarita**, a sect of heretikes, whiche af-  
firmed, that the blessed virgin Mary (after she  
had brought forth Christ) was carnally know-  
en of Ioseph, and had other chyliden by hym.  
The authoure of this heresie was Heluidius,  
about the yere of our lord. 406.  
**Antidor**, *antidoris, neut. gen.* remuneration,  
gyft for gyft, one for an other.  
**Antidosis**, is, *f. g.* tribution, remuneration.  
**Antidotarius**, a booke of medicines.  
**Antidotum**, *ti, neut. gen.* Antidotus, *ti, for.*  
*gen.* a medicine to expell poison.  
**Antigenes**, the name of a certayne boie.  
**Antigenides**, a mynstrell of Thebes, the scho-  
lar of Philoxenus, Eli. li. 16. ca. 36. Walter.  
lib. 3. 7.  
**Antigero**, olde wyters used for valde, vel stat-  
tim, quasi dicerent ante res geratur.  
**Antigone**, es, the daughter of Laomedon and  
Hecuba sister, who beyng proude of hir beau-  
tee, was of Iuno tourmed into a stoke. also a  
daughter of Oedipus kynge of Thebes.  
**Antigonia**, a citee of Epire, of Arcadie, of Ma-  
cedonie, of Bithinia.  
**Antigonus**, kynge of Macedonie, and brother to  
great Alexander. Also a kynge of Asia, an o-  
ther of Iury.  
**Antigoneles**, certayn people.  
**Antigras**, a certayne mountayne.  
**Antigraphareus**, a controller.  
**Antigraphus**, *idem*,  
**Antigraphum**, an example writen out of peim-  
cted by an other example.  
**Antilepis**, latine intercessio.  
**Antilegomena**, *n. g. plu.* contradictions,

**Antilena**, *na, a peltrell.*  
**Antilogia**, *a*, contradiction, gayne sayng.  
**Antilochus**, *Antioch* sonne.  
**Antimachus**, a greke poet: of this name were dyd  
uers other.  
**Antimaron**, i. contra mortem, agaynst death.  
**Antimelon**, in Diosc. is called mandragora.  
**Antimonian**, in Diosc. mandragora. also a kind  
of metall.  
**Antimetabol**, *antimetaboles, f. g.* a figure in  
speche, where wordes are repeted to a contra-  
ry sentence: as, Non vt edam uiuo, sed vt ui-  
uam edo, I lyue not to eate, but I eate to liue.  
**Antinomia**, *a*, when there semeth repugnancie  
betweene two lawes.  
**Antinous**, a younge strypling of meruapulouse  
beautee, whom Adrianus the emperour loued.  
**Antiochia**, a noble citee in Syria, called fyrste  
Epiphane, or Beblata, it was augmented by  
Seleuchus, son of Antiochus, one of the com-  
panions of great Alexander. 330. yeres before  
the comyng of Christ. He called it by his fa-  
thers name Antiochia. Thorough this citee  
renneth the ruer Orontes. Of this citee was  
saint Peter the apostle bishop. vii. yeres. And  
after him saint Luke the euangelist other. vii.  
yeres. There was the first counteple celebra-  
te, where the name of Christen men fyrst began.  
This citee was in the handes of christen men.  
1000. yeres. And there hath been in successi-  
on. 153. byshops. It had within it. 366. chur-  
ches. Antiochia is also a part of Syria, and an  
yle in the sea Medeterraneum, there is an o-  
ther Antioch in the sea coast of Persia, an other  
in Libya, in Pisdica, in Cilicia, in Pieria, an  
other by Taurus. and in dyuers other places.  
Vide Eli.  
**Antiochis**, *chidis*, a woman of Antioch.  
**Antiochus**, a kynge of Syria, the fourth of that  
name was called the great Antiochus, afore the  
comyng of Christ. 212. yeres. He was also called  
Pierax (which signifyeth a faulton) for the ra-  
uyn he used in takynge from euery man his  
possessions and goodes. To this kynge came  
Anniball, after Carthage was deliuered: to  
whom Antiochus shewed his armie gathered  
agaynst the Romaynes, meruapulous ryche-  
ly armed with gold and siluer. And he (reioysyn-  
g therin) demanded of Anniball, yf he thought it  
not enough for the Romaynes, meanynge the  
puissance of the armie. Anniball, litle esteemyng  
the rycheite, answered in toorne: yes, although  
the Romaynes of all other were most countous.  
Finally, the Romaynes vanquished bothe An-  
tiochus and Anniball, who fledde to Paphias  
kynge of Bithinia. Antiochus was constrained  
to desyre peace, to relinque the to the Roma-  
nes all his interest in Europa and Asia, to lea-  
ue his sonne Antiochus in hostage, he hym selfe  
to departe to the hyl Taurus, and to be con-  
sent with the contrarie therabout. At last, beyng

effeones stirred with a couetous mynde, to haue a great treasure, supposed to bee in Iherico, the chief citee of Iherusalem, in the temple Namea of Fortuna, he was deceyued by the pyres of the temple, and cut in small pieces, and caste out to be deuoured of hydes. This was the ende of that rauenous and couetous prince, whan he had most gloriously reigned 36. yeres. Antiochus illustris, the noble Antiochus, sonne to great Antiochus (left in hostage in Rome by his father) gaue his syster in marriage to Ptolemeus king of Egypte, that by pretence of familiarity, he might take his realme from him, which he dyd. for compynge vnto hym vnder the colour of alliance: he sawe Ptolemeus sitte at supper. He also subdewed the Jewes in Iherusalem, and robbed the temple and citee, and dyd set by Idols, and with sundry tourmentes compelled the Jewes to breake the lawes of god, and commytte ydolatre. But he escaped not unpunished. For whan he had reigned a leuen yeres, he fell into an horrible spekenesse and tourmente, so that wourmes issued abundantly out of his bodye, whiche so corrupted his fleshe, that no man about hym myght susteyne the sauerour therof. At last he returning to the knowlage of god, dyed verie contrite. Disuers other haue ben of that name, some kinges, some philosophers.

Antioopa, the daughter, of Aicteus, and wife of Lycus king of Thebes in Egypte.

Antipagmenia, garnishynges of porches or doores, wrought in stone or tymber, or els printed.

Antipater, the name of diuers hynges, as well of Macedonia, as of Judea. Also a noble capitayne, whom great Alexander made his lieutenant of Macedonia, whyles he was in his conquest: who dyd many valiant actes in the absence of Alexander, and kept the royaltes and dominions of his maister in good state thorough his wisdom and prowesse. But beyng at discension with queene Olympias, the wyte many great complayntes to his sonne agaynst hym, finally (dreadyng the crueltee, as well of Alexander as of his mother) it is supposed, he consented to the poysonyng of his maister.

Antipater, a stoike philosopher, borne in the citee of Cypris, from the tyme of his birth, vntill his death, had alway a feuer. and yet he lyued till he was old. There was a famous poete, diuers philosophers, & a sophister of this name.

Antipater, is also an herbe, whiche hath an harde stemme, and leaues lyke rosemary, but they are broder, and not so longe. The propertie thereof is, that the flowers, whiche growe laste, doo springe by hyghest: therfore Pandecta calleth it Filius ante patrem, the son afore the father. Antipathia, a repugnancie, or contrarietee of naturall qualitees or affections.

Antipelargia, x, mutuall thankfulness, remembrance, one good tourne for an other.

Antipelargis, idem.

Antiperistasis, a letter, restreyneth, or repulsion on every parte, whereby where heate commeth, cold is expelled: where cold is, heate is expelled. By this is welte water warme in winter, because the hygh partes of the ayre (beyng cold) the heate draweth to the lowest partes. A phrepsie in the body of man, the spirite is kepte in more seruence, by the outwarde colde, by the ioynt consent and tolleracion of all the partes of the bodye.

Antiphates, a king of the Lastrigones, of Pelampos sonne.

Antiphates, the hasterd sonne of Sarcodon.

Antiphellus, a porcion of Lycia.

Antiphon, an auncient poete of Rhamuse.

Antipharmacum, idem quod antidotum.

Antiphona, bee interpreted antennes, songen after psalmes. These were fyrste ordeyned to bee songe in the Church by sainte Ignatius, the disciple of sainte John the euangeliste, & schyshop of Antioche, the yere of our lord. 103. or rather by sainte Ambrose.

Antiphonus, and Anuphus, the sonnes of Phidamus by Decuba.

Antiphilus, of this name were diuers.

Antiphrasis, from gen. a woorde haunged a contrary meangnge, as Parca, the ministers of deathe, to called, because they spare no man. Also a figure in an oracion, whan we touche that, which we saie we will not speake of: as,

Non tango, quod avarus homo est.

Anuphrates, a certayne pretious stones, whiche beyng sodde in milke, maketh it like mirre.

Antipilani, an order of souldiours in the Romayn army.

Antipodes, a people, the which doe inhabyte the parte of the worlde, in respecte of the roundnesse therof vnderneath vs, that their feete seme to be agaynst ours.

Antipocha, a wytyng of bill of a mans owne hand, where in he knowlageth his debte.

Antipolis, a citee of Narbon in Fraunce, called commonly Ragui.

Antipophora, a figure, whanne we recite the saynges and objections of our aduersaries, to the intent to answer or confute them.

Antiprosis, tosis, from gen. a figure, whan one case is put for an other.

Antipyrgus, a citee of Marmarica, called commonly Euro.

Antiquarius, rij, masc. gene. he that sercheth for antiquities, or readeth olde woordes, or useth to speake of wyte woordes of auncient tyme, which haue been longe out of custome.

Antiquatio, an abolition, or abrogacion.

Antique, aunciently.

Antiquitas, atis, auncientee. It is sometime used for a loungue affection towards a thyng or persone.

Antiquitas generis, auncientee of bloudde.

Ant-

Antiquitas, of auncient and olde tyme.

Antiquo, aui, quare, to make hope, to reduce to the fyrste state, to repelle, to abrogate, to abolish, or to put out of memory.

Antiquare legem, to abolyshe a lawe.

Antiquus, a, um, auncient of olde. Sometime it signifieth great, noble, or worthyfull. also it signifieth muche sette by.

Nihil antiquius, nothyng more set by or favoured.

Antiqua ratio, the maner of tyme paste.

Antiqua terra, a noble countrey.

Terra antiqua, potens armis, et vbera gleba, a noble countrey puissant in armes, and of a fertile soyle.

Antiqui homines, menne of the olde facion, men auncient in maners and behauour.

Antiquum obuius, thou kepest thy old wont or facion.

Antiquus hospes, myn hoste of longe tyme.

Antiqui mores, honest maners.

Antiquus amicus, an olde frende.

Antirrhino, an herbe, wherof be. ii. sortes, the one described of Plinie with leaues like flaxe, which groweth much in Germanie, and may be called in Englyshe calfe snowte. the other of Diosco. with leaues like Impernel, whiche maister Turner sayeth he hath in his garden, and calleth it broode calves snowte.

Antirrhesis, contradiction.

Antismos, mi, merge isyng or crosyng without anger.

Antispasis, after Hippocrates, the tournyng of the matter of a dyscase into the contrary.

Antispasis, a plucking the contrary waie.

Antissa, a towne in Lesbos, also an island ioynged to Lesbos.

Antistes, antistius, com. g. a prelate or a priest. and by a metaphoze, he that excelleth, or is chief in any science.

Antisthenes, was a famous philosopher in Athenes, afore the comyng of Christ. 366. yeres. who to heare Socrates, went euery daie on his feete from Pyreus to Athenes, which was fife miles. He fyrst began the sect called Cinici. but he supposed the chiefe goodnesse to be in vertue.

Antistia, idem quod antistia.

Antistia, an abbess or prioress, a woman priest.

Antistitium, prelacie or preeminence.

Antistitor, stitoris, m. g. he that hath preeminence ouer other, or that standeth before them that worke, and controulleth them, a controulle, or an ouerser of workemen.

Antisto, stini, are, used of olde wyters for antes stare, to extell.

Antistichon, or antistichon, neu. ge. a trope, whan one letter is put for an other: as, Sella for Seda.

Antistrophe, es, from gen. a figure, whan one word is repeted in the ende of diuers clauses.

Antialis, a plucking backe.

Antitaurus, an hill foze ryght agaynst the mountayne Caucasus.

Antithesis, in Dioscorides Xanthion or Iappa.

Antithesis, is, for. ge. a figure, whan one letter is sette for an other, as Olli for illi.

Antitheton, ti, neu. gen. a figure, whereby one contrarie is ioynged with an other: as, Frigida pugnabant callidis, humentia siccis. Mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus, Colde thynges contended with them that were hotte, moist thynges with dry, hard thynges with soft, light thynges with heauy kept not one note.

Antypum, pi, the topp of a wytyng or dede.

Antiuerticium, a promontory in Loyncwall, called sainte Buriem.

Antium, a citee in the part of Italy called Latium, by the sea side, the chiefe citee of the Volscians.

Andantes, ymages of antique set ouer dories in the corners of an haunce.

Antlia, antlia, f. g. a poulpe, or lythe thyng to draw vp water.

Antlo, aui, are, to draw vp.

Anteci, people that dwell in the zone contrary to Andichiones.

Antonius, an emperours sonne Seuerus.

Antonius, the name of an auncient familie in Rome, of whiche was Antonius the opatour, and Antonius Triumuir, which caused Cicero to be slayne. Of this name were dyuers Emperours, and one specially, called Antonius Pius, whiche succeeded Hadriane, the yere of our Lorde. 1041. and reigned xii. yeres, and thre monethes, with Aurelius, and Lucius. His progenitours were Spaniardes, as Lucipitelinus saith. He was a meruailous good man, for he gouerned with such moderation and gentylnesse, that he was therfore called Pius, and father of the countrey. He was neuer cruel for any priuate or common cause. He used often this sayng: He had liuer same one subiect, than destroy a thousand enemies. For his deuout liuyng, swetenesse of maners, mercy, iustice, and temperance, he was compared to Roma. wherfore many hynges and princis of diuers nations, layng warre apart, by his commaundement, comytted all theyr contentions vnto his iudgement, & held them therewith contented. yet was he not so desirous of glory or richesse, that he would attaine thereto by other mens damage. he died at the age of. 70. yeres.

Antonius Musa, phisicion to Octavian the Emperour, deliuered him of a daungerous sickness, and therfore the emperour caused an Image made of brasse to bee sette by by the ymage of Esculapius. There is now liuyng a phisicion of that name in Ferrare, who is right likely to sette forth a wonderfull knowlage in physike, if ambition or auarice lette him.

him not, as it doth other mē of great learning.  
Antonomafia, a fygure, whan the epitheton is  
used for the proper name: as Saturnia for  
Juno.

Antopyrites panis, idem quod antopyrus.

Antor, one of the Centaures.

Antra, arum, the spaces betwene trees.

Antrax, acis, quicke syluer earth.

Antrochia, a certayne cite in the countrey Pelos  
ponesus.

Antropomorphita, a sect of Heretikes, who af-  
firmed, that god had a body and membris as a  
man had. This sect began in Egypt about the  
yere of our lord. 380.

Antrum, tri, a denne or taue vnder the earth.  
sometyme holownesse.

Cacum antrum, a darke denne.

Antus, loke Anthus.

Antyllis, loke Anthyllis.

Anubias, of Dioscorides idem quod Coniza.

Anubis, anubis, vel anubidis, was a God of the  
Egyptians, whom they honoured for Hecur-  
rius, in fygure of a dogge.

Anuicallia, and Anuifera, certayne herbes, as  
Flope, Penroyall, Dozell, Fenell, and dys-  
nerse other, whose stalkes are in wynter drye,  
and seeme deade, but towarde sommer, there  
springeth greene leaues and stalkes out of the  
rootes.

Anularius, loke Annularius.

Anulus, loke annulus.

Anulus, a riuer of Mauritania.

Anus, us, fem. ge. an olde wife.

Anus, ni, masc. gen. an arte.

Anus ficus, a fygge ouer rypp on the tree.

Anxie, curiously, carefully, with great payne  
and heynesse.

Anxietas, atis, thought, care, heynesse, engur-  
se, or sorowe.

Anxietudo, inis, idem.

Anxifer, he that causeth sorowe.

Anxius, a riuer in Asia rennyng out of the moū-  
taine Armenius in to Mesopotamia.

Anxius, anxia, um, carefull or heauy.

Anxia oratio, an oracion made with to mu-  
the diligence.

Anxio animo esse, to haue an heuy and care-  
full mynde.

Anxia aggritudines, peynfull sykenesses.

Anxur, tam masc. & neu. gen. a cite called also  
Tarrasina, and a well in Campanie.

Anxurus, the surname of Jupiter, because he  
was neuer slauen.

Anypodetus, he that is bare foote.

Anydus, an Ilande.

Anygrus, loke Anigrus.

Anytis, a kyng of Egypt.

Anytus, one of Athens, enemies to Socrates.

## A ANTE O.

**A** On, the sonne of Neptune.

Aonia, a part of the countrey of Boeotia.

Aonius, a, um, of that countrey.

Aones, an ancient people of Boeotia.

Aoris, the sonne of Aras, a great hunter and  
warriour.

Aorus, a riuer of Crete.

Aous, a riuer.

Aornos, a place wherunto no byrde maye come,  
also a cite of Egypt.

Aornus, a riuer that renneth through the cite  
Phencum, wherein is a fische, called Porcilus,  
that hath a voyce like a thynge.

Aorfi, people of Asia.

Aorta, one of the principall beynes of the body.

## A ANTE P.

**A** Pci, people of Ethiopie.

Apage, fy, fy.

Apage, haud nos deceat fugitiuos  
imitari, fy, fy, it will not become vs to playe  
the mythers. Also remoue, put awaye, dys-  
waite. It hath also a signification of a moye vs  
hemse: as, Apage hanc caniculā, I waite with  
this bytche: or hence awaite with this bytche,  
Apage a me, haue awaite from me.  
Apage te, gette the hence.

Apagis, let bee, gette the hens, awaite.

Apagina, is a cutting of the bone of, in the once  
part apperyng, descending downe in the part  
tes toynge to the rupture: or it is, whan the  
ende of a bone is broken, where he is toyned  
with an other bone.

Apalētris, he that can neither wastie nor doo  
any other maystry.

Apalon vnum .i. tenerum.

Apamea, an Ile in the riuer Egyptis. also a town  
in Bithynia.

Apamia, was a cite in the lesse Asia, throughte  
the myddell wherof ranne the ryuer Marsia.  
It was also the name of a cite in Parthia, an  
other in Hyrgia.

Apanthropia, inhumanitee.

Aparana, idem quod Lappa. Diosc.

Aparine, parines, f. g. an herbe, which some men  
suppose to bee that herbe, which is called,  
Rubea tinctorum, in englyshe madder. other  
woulde haue it to be cluette or goose graffe,  
which semeth most agreyng to the description  
of Diosc.

Apate, a kind of endue or kyrtle.

Apator, with out father.

Apates, philosophers, which of a frowarde and  
subburne nature, helde opinion, that a wise  
man had none affections or passions.

Apauortene, a countrey of Sythia, wher in  
is the prouince of Dircania.

Apeda, a byrd, whose fete be so litle, that he  
meth

meth to haue none. I suppose it be a martlet.  
Apella, la, masc. ge. a name, whereby the Jewes  
were called in derision, as it were Sine pelle,  
because the sign of their yard was cut of, whan  
they were circumcised.

Apelles, an heretike in Grece, the yere of our  
lord. 174. whose heresye was, that he knew  
not the god, whiche he wooshypped, and that  
Christe was not god in beaie dede, but a fans-  
tasy apperyng to men as a man.

Apelles, an excellent peynter in the tyme of great  
Alexander, bozne in the yle of Cos, of whom  
only Alexander woulde bee peynted. whan he  
died he left an ymage of Venus vnperformed,  
whiche no man after hym durste enterpryse to  
finyshe, for the incomparable beautes therof.

Apeliotes, apeliotez, mascu. generis, the east  
wynde.

Apellus, a, um, of Appelles.

Apello, apuli, to put away.

Apeneste, a cite of Puel, commonly called Span-  
fredonia.

Apenninus, loke Apenninus.

Apepsia, id est cruditas, cruditee, or lacke of good  
digestion.

Aper, pri, ma. g. a boze. It is also a fythe, which  
hath a voyce.

Aperio, aperis, ui, ire, to open or vncover, to  
shewe or disclose, to expounde or declare.

Aperire repagula, to open the barres and  
cayles, and prouerbially, to make a waie, to  
geue an occasion to any thyng.

Aperi caput, vncover your head, put of your  
cappe.

Totam rem aperiam: I will declare the holie  
matier.

Necessario se aperiant, they must nedes shewe  
what they be.

Fontes sceleratissimorum consiliorum ape-  
ruit, he disclosed the fountaynes and begyn-  
nynges of their most vngacious purposes.

Aperire dubia, to expound doubtfull thinges.

Fuste aperire caput, to bryke ones head with  
a cudgell.

Aperire iter ferro, to make waie with the  
sword.

Aperire locum suspicioni, to make one suspec-  
ted, to geue occasion of suspicion.

Aperire occasionem, to geue occasion.

Aperire fores amicitie, to begyn frendshipp.

Aperit florem arbor, the tree speaceth his  
blossomes.

Aperire ludum docendi, to set vp a schoole.

Aperit, openly, playnly, evidently, without cos-  
tour or dissimulation.

Aperit fallum, playne false.

Aperit odisse, to hate without dissembling.

Aperissime insanit, every man maie iudge  
that he is farke madde, or doth agaynst all  
witte and reason.

Aperio, onis, an openyng,

Apertura, a lyttell hole, left open in buyldynges  
for some vse or purpose.

Apertus, a, um, open, playne, euident, discoues  
red, without colour of cloke.

Aperta pericula, manifest perilles.

Apertus aer, cleere weather.

Aperta aquora, byde fieldes.

Apertus dolor, sorowe that is not hidde.

Aperi & simplices homines, playn and sim-  
ple persons, that knowe not to dissemble with  
the worlde.

Apertum (absolutely) open, playne.

In apertum proferre, to byng abrode.

Apes, vel apis, is, fem. ge. a bee.

Bombus apum, the humming of bees.

Examen apum, a swarme of bees.

Apesus, untis, a mountaine in Grece.

Apex, apicis, ma. ge. is properly a lyttell wollen  
thynde in the crowne of a cappe, the cresse or  
tuffet on the head of a peacocke or other byrde,  
the note that is sette ouer letters for the accent,  
also the crowne of the heade, the toppe of euery  
thyng. Sometyme a mitre. Sometyme the highest  
perfection of honour and dignitee.

Apex falcis, the point of an hook, or sickle.

Apexabo, onis, a puddng called a bludding.

Aphaca, ca, or Aphaces, ces, f. g. a kynde of  
tares that groweth in eared grounde: Theos-  
phastus doeth sometime count it among pulse,  
sometime amonge herbes, and taketh it for one  
kynde of Succorie, or rather dent de lion.

Aphareus, the father of Lynceus.

Aphareus, a fygure, where a letter or syllable  
is taken from the beginnyng of a woorde, as  
Pone murum, say Depone.

Apharias, idem quod Apes.

Aphedones, people of Egypt.

Aphetia, the places, from the which hofes be  
sette forth whan they renne in games. Also  
after Suidas, certayne engynes to wynde the  
walles of a cite besieged.

Aphidne, arum, a place in the countrey of A-  
thens.

Aphilos, he that hath no frende.

Aphractum, ti, neu. gen. or aphractus, ti, masc.  
gen. a kynde of shippes, whiche the Rhodians  
used: I bygantine, or a barke, nothing mete to  
withstande a rough sea or tempest.

Aphren, idem quod Cicuta.

Aphrica maior, the thyrd part of the worlde, whiche  
is seuered from Asia, on the east by the ry-  
uer Nilus: on the west from Europe, by the  
pyllars of Hercules. The byther part is now  
called Barbarie, the people Moopes: The in-  
ner part is called Libya, & Ethiopia.

Aphrica minor, is in this wyse bounde, on  
the west with Mauritane and the ryuer Ama-  
plaga, on the north with the sea Syphican, on  
the east with Tyrenaita, on the south with the  
desertes of Libya. in this is the citees Car-  
thage, Utica, Licta, & the prouince of Numi-  
die.



die. this countrey and Mauritania is now cal-  
led Barbarie.

Africanus, a name given to two noble Ro-  
mans, called Scipiones, because the one van-  
quished Anniball, and subdued Carthage: the  
other afterwarde utterly subverted and des-  
troied it.

Aphrodes, a hynde of poppy.

Aphrodisia, daies of sacrifices, dedicate to Ve-  
nus, or venereal pastimes.

Aphrodisium, an ymage of Venus. also a pro-  
montoire of Licia, an other of Spayne, called  
Labo de cruz, and a citee of Asie.

Aphrodisius, a prelate, the discipule of sagnet  
Peter.

Aphrogala, i. cremor lactis.

Aphrodite, es, the surname of Venus.

Aphronitrum, the some of salt peter, called of  
the Arabians Baurach.

Aphrocorodon, a hynde of great garlike.

Aphtha, is an exulceration or breaking out in the  
mouthes of children, whiche doe such.

Aphthonius, a sophister, whiche wote exercises  
for children.

Aphthius, the seede of the herbe called Bupha-  
thalmos.

Aphus, a certayne fythe.

Aphya, a hynde of little fythes in brookes, whiche  
are supposed to haue none other begynnyng  
but of abundance of rapne: for they are found  
all tymes of the yere, and the more the water is  
troubled, the better they are. Plinie calleth this  
fythe Apua. Theodoros nameth him Aplua.  
I suppose they be daies. Erasmus saith, that  
Aphya is a white, soft, tender fythe, which is  
no sooner sette on the fyre, but it is enough,  
and requirerh nought but oyle to frye hym. In  
Essex is a fythe called a Smic, whiche if he be  
longe kept, will turne to water.

Aphya, is also of Licio used for the hyle and  
base sort of the people.

Apia, a pearce tree.

Apianus, a, um, that wherein bees doe delype.

Apiana vna, a hynde of grapes, whiche bees  
chiefely delype, the muscadell grape.

Apysracora, a hynde of electrum.

Apysrium, the place where as bees be sette.

Apysrius, he that nouryseth bees.

Apysstra, a hynde that doeth devour bees.

Apysstrum, tri, neu. ge. called also Melisso-  
phyllon, Meliphillon, a Melinon, an herbe,  
wherein bees greatly delite, the frenche men  
call it Melisse. it is iudged to bee baulme or  
baulme gentle, our baulme is not the right me-  
liphillon.

Apysatus, a, um, rated or fyled with bees.

Apysa oues, sheepe of small growth, and that  
beare but litle wull.

Apysca, ca, a sheepe that hatly no woull on his  
bealy.

Apyscula, la, a younge bee,

Apiculus, a diminutive of apex.

Apidanus, a ryuer in Cheshayr.

Apilascus, cedis, golde ready to be copied.

Apina, na, c. Apina, arum, a citee of Persia,  
the name wherof is used as a proverbe.

\* Apina, trifelyng thynges.

Apina, nuttes with verac thyn shales.

Apinus, a tree, wherof cometh pitch.

Apionia mala, rounde appuls, whiche I take to  
bee pome royall.

Apios, wilde radyshe, or as other suppose renute  
or earthy nutte, looke his description in Diole.  
lib. 4. cap. 157.

Apiria, infinitesimle, where there is none ende.

Apis, idis, or, is; called also Serapis & Osiris,  
a man, whom the Egyptians honoured for their  
chief god. Also an ore, whom they worshipped.  
also a towne of Asie, and a king of Argues,  
which was sonne to Jupiter and Probes.

Apiscor, aptus sum, apisci, an olde woord used  
for to fynde out.

Apistos, or apistus, ti, form. g. a precious stone,  
whiche beyng once hott, continueth hote  
seuen daies.

Apitius, a Romayne, whiche delited in delicate  
meates, so much, that he professed cookery, and  
infected Rome with gluttony, whiche before  
was the myrrour of temperance. And when he  
had consumed in gourmandise, Millies sester-  
tium, whiche amounteth (after the computar-  
tio of Senalis) to two millions, and 500000.  
crownes: whiche is after our rate. 53054. li.  
when he grewe in debt, and made his reckning,  
there was left but Centies sesterium, whiche  
amounteth to this rate in our monie. 5905.  
li. viii. Shyllynges, fearnge in that substance  
to lyue in penury, he willingly dranke pop-  
son, and dyed.

Apium, called also Selinon, properly our com-  
mon persely, some will haue it to be smallage.  
of this Apium there be diuers kindes.

Apium, of the grekes is taken for a kind of peares

Apium, the name of a familie of Rome.

Aplanes, that mouth not, that wandreth not.

Aplophylo, idem quod Alysson. Diole.

Apluda, wheaten bzanne.

Aplustre, tris, n. g. plur. Aplustria, or aplustra,  
by syncope, the catchpunge of ornaments  
of a thyp.

Aplysia, sponges.

Apna, the vice of a shotte breathe.

Apocalypsis, sios, f. g. a reuelation.

Apocha, apocha, f. ge. a quittaunce for monie  
that is payde.

Apocleti, orum, counsaillours of the pryng coun-  
saile, senatours, chosen and graue counsaillours.

Apocope, es, form. gen. a figure, by whiche a  
letter or a syllable is taken awie from the ende  
of a woord: as, Peculi, for peculi.

Apocopi, men beyng gelded.

Apocroni, men that bee harde and miserable in  
lyuyn,

lyuyn, frowarde, austere.

Apocryphus, a, um, hydde, not knowen.

Apocryphi libri, bookes, the authors wherof  
bee unknowen, or rather not to be used openly  
in the churche.

Apocynon, i. n. g. a littell bone in the leste syde  
of a frogge, wherwith (it is supposed) thynges  
maie be dooen, whiche were not expedient to  
bee openly knowen. loke 3li. li. 32. ca. 5.

Apodes, dum, plu. loke apus.

Apodixis, is, form. gen. an euident probacion, a  
demonstration.

Apodosis, sis, f. g. a figure, when there is a cer-  
taine correspondence of woordes in a sentence.

Apodos, the crowing of a cocke out of tyme or  
course.

Apodyterium, the place by a bayn, where they  
which be bayned, doo put of their clothes.

Apenicola, la, a dweller on the hyl Apenninus.

Apennigena, a, idem.

Apenninus, an hill that diuideth all Italy into  
two partes.

Apogai, windes that do arise out of the ground.

Apogum, gri, a shrowdes of lyke buildinge  
vnder the grownde.

Apographum, an craple wrytten or preped out

Apolactizo, aui, are, to stryke with the heeles.  
also to despyse or sette at nought.

Apolectus, ti, a chosen man, a pyked felowe. also  
a fythe of the hynde of Tunic.

Apolis, idis, m. g. a stranger, a banished man.

Apollinaris, re, of Apollo.

Apollinares ludi, playes made in the honour  
of Apollo.

Apollinaris, an herbe called Benbayne.

Apollinaris, the name of dyuers men, one was  
bishop of Hierapolis, a citee in Asia, the yere of  
our lord. 1045. a great learned man. he wrote a  
booke of the faith of Christe: an other warke  
against the gentiles, dedicate vnto Antonius  
the emperour. also against the heretikes called  
Cataphriga. In other of the same name was  
byshop of Laodicea, whiche also was a noble  
learned man, and wrote xxx. booke for our faith  
against Porphyrius: not withstanding he fell  
into heresy, saynge, that Christe receiued not  
fleshe of the virgin Mary: but that in the acte  
of his incarnation, some parte of the worde was  
conuerted into fleshe. He saide, that Christes  
soule was not of that part, whiche was ratio-  
nall, but only of that parte, whiche kept the  
body lyuyn. And therefore in his incarnation,  
he toke only the body, and not the soule.

Apollinea, a citee in Lombardy, nowe called  
Vercelle.

Apollineus, a, um, of Apollo.

Apollo, inis, called also Liber pater, the genti-  
les honoured for god, referrynge to him the in-  
uocation of muske, poetrie, and of physike. it  
is sometyme taken for the sunne.

Apollonia, a, a bozne in Alexandria, who

for confessyng the faith of Christe, the yere of  
our lord. 265. had all his teeth pulled out of his  
head. And after, when the tyrant menaced him,  
except he woulde blasfeme Christe, he shoulde  
be bounden in a great fyre: therefore prepared:  
after he had abused his selfe, he brake from  
the ministers, and willingly lepte into the fyre.

Apollonia, is also the name of a citee in Egypte,  
nowe called Malonia: an other in Creta: an  
other in Syria. also a towne in Thracia.

Apolloniata, people of Apollonia.

Apolloniensis, se, of Apollonia.

Apollonius, the name of dyuers learned men,  
one bozne in Grece, about the yere of our  
lord. 90. in his infancie so profited in learning,  
that beyng but a chylde, he was a great philoso-  
pher, and folowed the secte of Pythagoras,  
goynge alwaie in lynnen, and neuer eatynge any  
thyng that had lyfe. And not withstanding he  
was excellently learned in the mysticall know-  
lage of philosophy and naturall magike: yet to  
haue more knowelage, he went into Egypte,  
Persia, Ethiopia, and India, to learne of the  
Magmances, and Gymnosophistes, and re-  
turned into Grece and Rome, where he was  
had in great admiration, for the meruailes that  
he shewed. And at laste, beyng about the age of  
80. yeres, in a greete assembly of people, was  
suddenly conueighed awaie: no man knoweth  
howe nor whither, as Philostratus, who writ-  
teth his lyfe, saith. Also sanct Hierome mak-  
eth abundantly mention of hym in his pposi-  
tue to the olde testament. There were of this  
name the great phisicians: One called Apol-  
lonius Emphites, the discipule of Erasistras-  
tus: he fyrst of any phisician wrote of the par-  
tes of mans body. The other two were of Asia  
Troche, the father and the sonne.

Apologatio, onis, the vsing of fables.

Apologia, a, a defence or answer to a rebuke.

Apologo, aui, are, to taunt, scoffe, or rebuke.

Apologus, a fable, wherein beastes or trees doe  
speake.

Apomeli, vel apomeli, a dyneke made with ho-  
ny combs sodden in hony, vntyll the waxe be  
cleane scummed awaie, and than cooled, and  
put in a fayne earthen pottle.

Apona, such medicines as helpe with out peine.

Aponus, a place in Italie, nere to Daup, where  
be hot bathes, holme for many diseases.

Apophasis, is, for. ge. a denyng of a thyng. als  
to an inuentory.

Apophatica. i. negantia.

Apophlegmatismus, a medicine, whiche causeth  
one to vomite by fleume, or els doth purge the  
head.

Apoplumenos. i. scammonia. Diole.

Apophorica, orum, neu. ge. presentes or giste  
lyke to our new yeres gyftes, and may be used  
for the same.

Apophlegma, atis, a short and quicke sentence.  
Apo-

**Apophyades**, certayne thynges that hange to the trailles.

**Apoplexia**, velapoplecticus morbus, is a sicke nesse ingendred of abundaunce of grosse humours, whiche dooe kyll those receptories of vessels of the head, from whence the feeling and mouyng of the body cometh. And therfore they that haue this discaise, bee deppriued of feeling, speche, and mouyng.

**Apoplexis**, idem.

**Apoplecticus**, he which hath the said sicknesse.

**Apoptosis**, a dyscaise whan the heares of the browes doe fall.

**Aporeta**, caskettes, or coffers, wherein were put secreete thynges.

**Aporia**, doubt, necessitee, perplexitee, desperacio.

**Apotion**, a certayne controuersie, Ioh. Cell. lib. 9. cap. 15.

**Aprior**, aris, to doubt, to be vnertaine, to bee in a perplexitee, to bee brought into a streit.

**Aprior**, to lache.

**Aporthoea**, certayne impressions in the ayer, whiche we call starre fallys, because it to apperth to our sightes.

**Apopsasma**, a vulsion. also a kynde of impostume when by inflammation sande and lyke thynges be ingendred in the body.

**Apopsmata**, phisitions doe call deliquations.

**Aposiopesis**, elis, for. ge. a figure, where some what is left out, specially in speakhng, and left to the coniecture of them that heere.

**Apostasia**, rebellion, or forsaking of a mans profession of allegiance.

**Apostata**, re, mal. g. a rebell or renagate. it is now used for him that forsaketh the religion of Christe.

**Apostato**, aui, are, to flee from or forsake him, whom we professed to follow.

**Apostema**, itematis, an impostume, wherein corrupted humours haue recourse in any part of the bodie, properly it signifyeth space, or dystance.

**Apostacion**, a libell made in diuorcement or separation.

**Aposternismos**, is a cutting away of the bone with the wounde.

**Apostolus**, an apostle, it properly signifyeth a messenger or legate.

**Apostoli**, he called litera dimissoria, dimissores testimoniales. &c.

**Apostoli**, letters missiue.

**Apostrophe**, es, for. g. a conuersion in speaking.

**Apostrophus**, i, mal. gen. a note, like an halfe circle, sette at the later ende of a word, and signifyeth part of it to be taken awaie.

**Apotelesma**, lesmatis, a prononciation or declaration of the significacion of sterres at a mans natiuitee, or the begynnyng of any thing, what shall happen therof.

**Apotheca**, a, f. g. a wine cellar or shoppe, wherein thynges be set to sale, a storhouse.

**Apotheosis**, osis, form. gen. a dedication or consecration, properly of men into goddis: & canonization.

**Apoxyomenus**, he whiche wyppeth away fylthe from ones body. also the name of a picture or table in Rome.

**Apozema**, zematiz, a decoction of water with herbes or barley, which the grekes used in stede of our sympes.

**Appareat**, cleanly, handsomly, gayly, minionly, galantly.

**Apparatio**, onis, idem quod apparatus.

**Apparatus**, us, preparation, apparatunge, or deckyng, furniture.

**Apparatus belli**, preparation for warres, artillerye.

**Apparatus**, a, um, prepared, made ready, decked, trimmied.

**Apparatus sum ut videtis**, I am readye as ye see.

**Appareo**, appareo, ui, ere, to appere, to be sene, to be manifest or euident, to be present or gree attendaunce, to summon or make one appere before an officer.

**Res appareat**, the thyng is euident.

**Fac sis promissa nunc appareant**, See that thou sticke to thy promises, or se that thy promises maie shew them selfe.

**Quid rectum sit appareat**, quid ex diat obsecrum est, what is honest, is apparant: but what is most profitable, is vnertaine.

**Ex quo facile appareat**, wherby it maie easily appere.

**Apparere in aliquo loco**, to bee sene in any place.

**Apparere questioni**, to serue proccesse, as sergesantes and bailiffes doo.

**Apparatio**, onis, an apperaunce, attendaunce, whan a man is redy to doo his duetie.

**Apparitor**, an officer of iustice, attending on the greates ministers, to summon or attache whom they will commaunde, a sergente.

**Apparitura**, the office of a sergent or bailiffe, in summonyng or attaching men.

**Apparo**, aui, are, to appareile or trimme, to be redy to doo a thyng, to prepare or ordeyne, to make redy.

**Appareat prandium**, to make redy dyner.

**Hanc fabricam apparo**, I go about this wyle or discaite.

**Appellatio**, onis, namyng, calling, or appealing to an higher iudge.

**Appellatio litterarum**, the prononciation of letters.

**Appellatio ignominiosa**, a reprocheful name.

**Appellator**, one that appeleth to a higher iudge.

**Appello**, aui, are, frequentatiue of appello.

**Appello**, aui, are, to name by call, to call vpon for helpe, to call by name, to call vpon a man for dette, to common or talke with, to comence an action agaynst one in lawe, also to call the

the greates lawyer, wil haue it signifie, to wooe a maiden to haue hir virginitee. sometime it signifyeth to arrive. sometime to appeale to an higher iudge. sometime to touche.

**Fides auctorem appellet**, id est, fides sit pones auctorem.

**Appellare solui**, to husbände or tply the growid.

**Appellare blande**, to talke pleasantly, or vse saye wordes to one.

**Appellare Caesarem**, to appeale to the Emperour.

**Appellare literas**, to pronounce letters.

**Appellare nutu & significatione**, with countenance and tokens to declare whom he meaneeth, whan a man dare not name hym.

**Non appellatur hic in lege**, the lawe speakeyth not of these thynges: or they be not mentioned in the lawe.

**Vis ut appellem hunc gallicum**, will you that I shoulde common with this man in frenche?

**Virum appellat**, he calleth vpon hir husband.

**Comiter vnumquemque appellabat**, he spake to euery one gently.

**Appellare de re aliqua**, to common with one of a matter.

**Appellare literis aliquem**, to send letters to one.

**Appellare aliquem**, to commence an action agaynst one.

**Appellare aliquem de pecunia**, to call vpon a man for monie that he oweth.

**Quos appellem?** To whome shoulde I call for helpe?

**Appellare deum**, to take god to wytnesse.

**Eum victorem appellat**, he pronounceth hym to be victour.

**Appello**, puli, ere, pulsum, to arreyue. sometime to apply or sette the mynde, to direct. also to appoche.

**Appellere animum ad aliquid**, to sette the mynde to somwhat.

**Appellere naueum ad locum aliquem**, to arrive with his shippe at any place.

**Cum nauis appelleretur**, whan the shippe was arriued.

**Haud auspicio huc me appuli**, I came hythre unluckely.

**Appellere ad scopulos**, by a metaphoze, to put in daunger.

**Appellere animalia ad aquam**, to dryue cats till to water.

**Animum ad vxorem appellat**, He gaue his mynde to mariage.

**Me ad mortem appulit**, I had almost vndone me, or caste me awaie.

**Appendicula**, a diminutiue of appendix.

**Appendix**, pendicis, f. g. that which hangeth at an other thyng, it is also a shed or penthouse, an additiō, or that which perteyneth to a thyng, as a parte therof.

**Appendo**, pendicis, ere, to hange by or nygh, to hang out, or to weigh in a balance

or beame.

**Appendo pecuniam**, I weygh or counte out monie.

**Appendere mutuo**, to lende.

**Appendere verba**, to pounder or weygh ones wordes.

**Appenninus**, the parte of the mountaynes of Alpes, which begyn at Geane, and diuide Italy, and extendeth vnto the sea betwene Rayles and Sicile.

**Appensus**, a, um, hanged at a thyng, weighed, pondered.

**Appetens**, beate desirous of a thyng.

**Appetentia**, appetite, desyre of meat, inordinate desyre of other thynges.

**Appetentiam ciborum praestat**, It maketh one haue a stomake to his meate.

**Appetio**, onis, appetite, desyre, endeuour to cathe holde on a thyng with ones handes.

**Appetitus**, us, appetite, inordinate desyre, sensualitee, and in the plurall numbze, the affectiōs of passions of the mynde.

**Appeto**, appetis, ti, ere, to desyre muche, to go to, sometime to invade, with desyre to hurt one, to desyre a mans harme, to appoche, drawe nere, or to be at hande. sometime to intreate.

**Dies appetebat**, the day was come, or at hand.

**Leuatis se alis, oculisque hostis, rostro & vnguibz appetit**, rpyng vp with his wynges, with his talons & byll he assailed the face and eyes of hym that fought on the other parte.

**Nox appetit**, the nyght draweth nere.

**Appetit vitam hominis**, he goeth aboute, or he endeuoureth to worke that mans death, or to dde hym out of lyfe.

**Appetere ferro**, to assaile one with a weapō, to sette on one with a swerde drawn.

**Appetere lapidibus**, to hule stones at one.

**Appetere dextram osculis**, to kysse ones right hande in metyng.

**Appetere aliquid manibus**, to endeuour to take holde on a thyng with his handes.

**Appherena**, i. furfur, branne.

**Appias**, appiadis, patronymicum, form. of Appius.

**Appiades**, were amonge the paynyms these goddes, Venus, Pallas, Pax, Concordia, Vesta.

**Of these doo make mention Ouidius de arte amandi**, 2. & de remedio amoris, Et Tullius.

3. fami. epistolarum.

**Appia via**, the name of an hygh waye or caufey, from Rome to Campayne.

**Appiana mala**, a kynde of apples, as greates as quinces, haupng as great a sauour as they, and of colour redde.

**Appianum**, ni, neu. gen. a kynde of peryntynge coloure.

**Appianus**, a noble hystorian, borne in Alexandria, wrote most excellent workes of the Romayns ciuile warres, whiche bookes I counsaile all them that bee studious in Tullies workes, to reade

trade diligently, whereby they shall understande many thynges, that els they can not well vnderstande.

Appingo, egi, or inxi, ere, pictum, or pactum, to pyncke or wyte moze to a thyng, to adde to.

Appion, a famous grammarian booke in Egypt, agaynst whom Iosephus wrote his warke De antiquitate Iudaeorum.

Appiosus, a certayne disease in the head, when corrupt bloud hurteth the skynne of the brayne, and greuteth the head, so that it taketh away the sense and mynde.

Appius Claudius Cæcus, an oratour of Rome.

Applaudo, si, ere, to moue handes or feete for ioy or fauour that we beare to a thyng, or to beate any thyng to the grounde.

Applausor, one that reioyceth on that maner.

Applausus, us, the clapping of handes for ioy, sometime an open gratulation, or approuyng of a thyng.

Applicatio, onis, an applyng or bendyng of the mynde, a resoynge or reparyng to any pertyne. . . .

Applicatus, a, um, arriued, applied, laied to, bent or inclined.

Applicare aures, eares plague and close to the heade.

Applicatus, the other participle, ioyned to. . . .

Applico, applicas, aui, or ui, are, to ioygne, to putte or adde to, to laie or sette to, or to apply, or bend to, sometime to arriue, to leane to.

Applicat primum ad Chrysidis patrem se, he first made repaie to Chrysis father.

Applicare vaues terra, or ad terrâ, to arriue or byng the thynges to lande.

Applicare aures, to hearken, to geue eare.

Applicare se ad arborem, to leane to a tree.

Applicare scalas, to sette by ladders to scale the walles.

Applicare se ad aliquem, to accompany hym selfe with one.

Applicare aliquod, to resort to a place.

Ut ad honestatem applicetur, that it maie be applied to honestie.

Applicare se ad aliquod studium, to sette his mynde on any kynde of study.

Applicare se ad conuiuia, to haunt feastes.

Applicare animi ad frugem, to waxe thyrstie.

Applicare oscula, to kysse.

Applodo, ôsi, ere, loke Applaudo.

Apploro, aui, are, to weep or waile to or by one to make mone to one with wepyng.

Appluda, loke Apluda.

Appluere, to rayne, to rayne by.

Applumbo, aui, are, to fouldre.

Appono, apponis, fui, ere, to put or adde to, to sette to, or appoynt.

Apponere notam alicui rei, to sette a marke on any thyng.

Apponere mensam, to make ready the table.

Apponere cibis aliquid, to myke somewhat

with meates.

Apponere cibum alicui, to sette meate before a man.

Argentum illi purum apposuit, he serued hym onely with siluer vessell.

Custodem alicui apponere, to appoynt a keeper or ruler ouer one.

Calumniatores apponere, to suborne of pious cure false accusers.

Apponere accusatorem alicui, to cause one to accuse a man.

Apportigo, to stretche out by a place.

Apporto, aui, are, to byng to, to carpe to, to shewe or byng thynges.

Apportare ab aliquo, to carpe awaye from a man.

Apportare vehiculo, to carpe to a place in a waggon.

Quidnam apportas, what thynges byngs gett thou.

Apportare nuncium, to byng a message.

Apportare damnum, to byng harme, or to the occasion of damage.

Anni tempora morbos apportant, the seasons of the yere byng sicknesses.

Apposco, poposci, ere, to sette moze.

Apposito, apiti, conueniently.

Apposito, onis, a meynng, addys, or puttyng to a thyng.

Appositus, us, idem.

Appositus, a, um, put to, or set to, ioyned to, set or put by, suborned or sent pynly. Sometime it signifyeth conuenient, or to the purpose, apt, fitte. Sometime laied by.

Appositus erat ab isto vt emeret, he was sent or caused pynly of hym to byt it.

Appositus, a man sette for the purpose.

Appositum & propinquum nobis, hard by, nere to vs.

Apposui, well wette with drinke, well waffed or swilled with drinke, almost drunke.

Apprehendo, di, ere, to take, to attache, to take handes on a thyng, to gette.

Apprehendere palmam, to get the victorye.

Apprehendere morsu, to byte.

Apprehendere manum alicuius, to take one by the hande.

Apprehendere regionem, to obtayne the gouernance of a countreie.

Apprime, chiefly, principally. it is set for valde.

Apprime vile, verie profitable or expedient.

Apprime doctus homo, a man excellently well learned.

Id apprime rectissime dicitur, that is excellently well spoken.

Apprimo, apprimis, pressi, ere, to presse to, to put harde to.

Apprimus, principally, chiefly.

Approbatio, onis, the allowyng of a thyng, sometime a probacion.

Approbator, one that alloweth.

Approbo

Approbo, meruapiously well, verie honestly.

Approbo, approbas, aui, are, to approue, or allowe, to shewe or proue, that a thing is worthy to be allowed, to make good a cause, to consurme and proue with reasons.

Approbare opus, to proue or shewe euidently, that the woork is perfect and good.

Approbus, approba, um, verie honest.

Appromissor, one that dweth confirme an other mans promisse, as it were a suretee.

Appromitto, si, ere, to confirme that an other man hath promysed, to bynde hym selfe for an other mans promys.

Appropero, aui, are, to make haste or speede, to come.

Approperare gradum, hys poue apare.

Approperare mortem, to haste ones death.

Approperatum opus, a speedye woork, a woork hastid forwarde.

Appropinquo, an appoyching or drawyng to.

Appropinquo, aui, are, to appoyche, to drawe nyghe to.

Appropinquat tempus, the time draweth nyghe.

Appropinquante definita die, when the day appoynted was at hande.

Appropinquare alicui dignitati, to bee nere to some honour or preferment.

Appulia, looke Apulia.

Appulsus, us, drawyng of beastes to wateryng.

Apulsus, us, arriual, appoychyng, or comyng to or nere.

Appulsus solis, the appoychyng of the sonne.

Appulsus, a, um, arriued, come to.

Appulus, looke Apulus.

Apricatio, onis, a breathyng or walkyng in the sonne.

Apricor, aris, ari, to sit or go abrode in the appre, or in the sunne, to sette a sunnyng.

Apricitas, aris, the warmenesse of the sunne in wynter, a fayre clere wether.

Si diei admittit apricitas, If the daye be fayre and cleere.

Apricus, a, um, sunny, warme by reason of the sonne, open vpon the sonne.

Apricus dies, a sunny daye.

Apricus locus, a place that standeth open vpon the sonne, a sunny place.

In apricum proferre, to byng abrode.

Apricus homo, one desirous to be in the son.

Aprilis, is, mas. ge. the moneth of Aprile.

Aprilis, le, of Aprile. Sometime the month it self.

Aprinus, a, um, of a boze.

Apronia, an herbe called also Vitis nigra, a black vyne, whiche renneth by and wyndeth about trees & stalkes of herbes, & hath a leafe lyke to quie, but greater, & beareth bearies in clusters, whiche at the begynnyng are greene, and blacke when they be ripe: the roote is blacke within, & yelowe without lyke boze. Some calle it ampele melana, some Bryonia, other Chironia.

Aprono in genua, I kneele on my knes.

Aprósopos, with out person.

Aproxis, an herbe, the roote wherof heendethly fyre farre of.

Aprugna, the venyson of a wyld boze.

Aprugnus, a, um, of a boze.

Aprugnum callum, the brayne of a boze.

Aprunium, a parte of Italy, the people wherof were sometime called Samnites, agaynst whom the auntye Romans, had warres long tyme, in it be these citices, Aquileia, Adria, Sulmo, Ortona, Arpinum, Aquinum, and other.

Apsedus, a true fellow with out deuite.

Apsida, x, idem quod Apsis.

Apsicorus, a, um, couetous of noueltie, mutable, anon satisfied, lothyng.

Apsis, apsidis, f. g. the circle of a carte wheele. also the circles in sterres. also the bowyng in arches routes.

Aporus, an yle in the Venetian sea, and a citice in Ponte, nowe called Erchaut.

Apfychon, without lief or soule.

Aptatus, a, um, made fitte or agreeable. Sometime myngled with a thyng.

Apte, atly, to the purpose, fitly, conueniently, well to the purpose. Sometime iocynly.

Apre dictum, a word spoken in his right place.

Aptera, orum, a citice in the countreie of Aytia, and a towne in Acrete.

Aptinido, dinis, aptnesse.

Apto, aui, are, to ioygne, to agree two thynges together, to make fitte or apply one thyng to an other, to sette, addresse, or make redy ones selfe to any thyng, to place a thyng fitly, to trymme.

Aptare pugna, he maketh him redy to fight.

Aptare conuiuium, to prepare or make ready a feaste.

Aptidum, ti, vndeclined, without cases.

Aptus, a, u, apt, agreeable, meete, necessary, piosely conuenient. Sometime ioygned or compact.

Apta & connexa inter se, compacte and ioygned fitly one with an other.

Apta inter se, agreeable one to the other.

Qui est totus aptus ex sese, whiche hath all thynges necessary in hym selfe.

Nam cui viro ex seipso apta sunt omnia, For that man, whiche hath all thynges requisite in hym selfe.

Aptum ex illis tribus, compacte of those three thynges.

Aptum aliquo vinculo, tyed or fastned feetyly with some bande.

Apta & accommodata natura, thynges conuenient and agreeable to nature.

Aptum & concenctaneum temporis, & personæ, mete and agreeyng to the tyme and person.

Curationi aptus æger, a sicke person mete to be cured.

Cibus stomacho aptus, meate agreeyng with the stomache.

Aptius vber, moze fruitefull or fertile.

Aptum ad omne anni tempus pallium, a garment

ment meete for all tymes of the pere.  
 Aptā compositio membrorum, a good proportion of the members.  
 Aptus verbis, one that vseth ppropie and feat wordes, meete for the matter.  
 Aptus mihi homo, a man meete for my purpose, a man after my fantasie.  
 Aptus sum, sometyme, I haue gotten.  
 Apua, a fysh engendred of the rayne, looke Appha.  
 Apuani, people of Liguria.  
 Apuchi, a temple in the countrey Cyrenaica.  
 Apud, at, nere to or by, sometyme among: whan it is ioyned with a person, it signifieth with.  
 Apud eum Sulpitius sedebat, Sulpitius dyd sit by him.  
 Apud se ruri, at his owne house in the countrey.  
 Tecum apud te ambulabo, I wyll walke at home with the in thyne owne house, I thewple Secum apud se.  
 Sum apud te primus, thou setteest most by me of all men: or, I may doe as muche with the as any man.  
 Apud iuuentutem, amonge yonge men.  
 Apud maiores facitiam, done often of our fozefathers.  
 Apud matrem recte est, All thyng is well at my mothers: or, my mother is in good helth.  
 Apud me minimum valet, It doeth nothyng auayle with me: or, I sette littell soze by it.  
 Cum apud te aliquem laudo, whan I praise any man to you.  
 Apud eum est primus, he is his principall mynion.  
 Apud me priores partes habet, he maie doo mooste with me.  
 Facio te apud illum deum, I make hym take the foz a god.  
 Per eam te obsecramus ambre, si ius, si fas est, vti aduersa eius per te recta, tacitaque apud omnes sine, We bothe desyre you on hir behalf, if it maie be by any meanes possible, that by your policie hir misfortune maie be heuered, and from all men kepte secrete.  
 Apud aliquem mentiri, to make a lye to one.  
 Apud nos imperium tuum est, we remembre your commaundement.  
 Apud animum meum statuo, I determine in my mynde.  
 Apud forum, in or at the market.  
 Apud ades, in the house.  
 Apud orcum, in helle.  
 Apud quem, in whose presence.  
 Apud maiores nostros, in the tyme of our fozefathers.  
 Apud se non est, he is out of his witte: or he is not in his right mynde.  
 Vix sum apud me, ita animus commotus est metu, spe, gaudio, mirando hoc tanto, tam repentinio bono, I am well ngygh out of my

witte, my mynde is so vexed with feare, hope, and ioye, with this good chaunce, whiche is so wonderfull, so great, and so sodeynely happened.  
 Apud te sis, see that thy wittes be thine own, thyne what thou hast to dooe, remembre thy selfe.  
 Apud ignem, by the fyre.  
 Apud aquam, by the water.  
 Apud quem, by whome.  
 Apud eum, by hym.  
 Apud te exemplum experiendi habes, non eges foris, pe haue the experience at home, pe nede not to seeke for it abyode.  
 Apud Plautū legitur, it is redde in Plautus.  
 Apud macellū emi, I bought it in the shables.  
 Apuleius, (a philosopher bozne in Afrique) flouresythed in Athens, and wrote in latyne dyuers woordes, as de vita & moribus Platonis, & de deo Socratis, in a right eloquent and temperate style. In his booke called Floridorum, et de asino aureo, he wrote so affectately and floweithyngly, that he is moze to be mocked than ppepied. He made also a ryght commendable boke of the names and vertues of herbes. He was about the pere of our loyde .300.  
 Apulia, Ducl, a part of Italy, bordering on the sea Adriaticum, a countrey populouse, and hath in it many townes and castelles, abundance of coyn, wyne, oyle, & good courters for the warre. The chiefe citee therof is Hyndusium. there is also the mount of saint Michaell, called Gargarum. This countrey is called by othere names, as, Iapegia, Messapia, Calabria, and Salentina. The people are called Apuli.  
 Apulus, a, um, of that countrey.  
 Apus, apodis, farn. gen. a byrde like a swalow, with larger wynges, and is most commonly about the sea costes, where alwaies he flieth or houereth in the ayre, and byedeth in a rocke, a roche martnet, any martnet may thus be called. it is the seconde hynd of swalows.  
 Apyrexia, the shakynge of the countrey in a fever or ague.  
 Apyrina mala, swete pomegranades.  
 Apyron, liue alum.  
 Apyrōtos, n, f. ge. a stone that no fyre maie damage or deface. it is called also Carbunculus, a Carbuncle.

**A** Qua, water.  
 Aqua pura, cleare water.  
 Aqua niales, water that cometh of snow.  
 Aqua pluuiā, or celestis, rayne water.  
 Aqua fluuiālis, rennyng water.  
 Lethis aquis dari, to be forgotten.  
 Aqua limosa, slumpe or muddy water.  
 Aqua oculi, a disease in the eyes when they renne downe

downe with water or moisture.  
 Aquæ Augustæ, a towne in Gascoyne, called Baiona.  
 Aqua calidā, a citee in Englande called Bath, an other in Spayne called Uich.  
 Aqueductus, us, mas. ge. a cundyte.  
 Aquilicium, the taking or dyening of rayne water to be used in medicine.  
 Aquæ Sexiz, a towne in Pouance, now called Aquensis.  
 Aquagium, gij, n. g. a cundyte.  
 Aquai, geniuo, for Aquæ.  
 Aquaintercas, water which kenneth betwene the thyn and the fleshe: the dropsy.  
 Aqualiculus, dim. a little trough. also a part of the bealy, where the ordours doe rest, the panche.  
 Aquilicus, a trough. also a panche.  
 Aqualis, lis, mas. gen. an ewer, or other lyke thyng, to bypnyng water to the table.  
 Aquaricola, places where water is cast into, as a gutter or sink, not onely in a kitchyn, but also in any other roume of the house, for auoydance of water.  
 Aquariolum, a washyng place, a little place to auoide water, as in barbouris shoppes and houses of office. Also a place of a reuer, where cattell is watered.  
 Aquariolus, li, mas. ge. a common harlottes claue. Also a wyttall, that suffreth his wife to be naught.  
 Aquarium, rij, idem quod aquariolum.  
 Aquarius, one of the xii. sygnes.  
 Aquarius, a, um, pertainyng to water: as,  
 Aquarius fulcus, a fozow, by whiche water is dyayned.  
 Aquaticus, a, um, that whiche haunteth the water, or lyueth therein, or groweth in water or marie the grounde.  
 Aquatilis, le, the same.  
 Aquatio, onis, a wateryng, a catyng or fetchyng of water.  
 Aquator, toris, he that carieth or fetcheth water in an army.  
 Aquatus, a, um, that wherinto water is putte, wateryshe.  
 Vinum aquatum, alated wyne.  
 Aqueus, aquea, um, watryshe.  
 Aquifolium, or Aquifolia, x, a wylde tree, hatyng sharp prickynge leaues, and bearyes without iuyce, a kind of the tree Ilir.  
 Aquila, an eagle. It is also a fysh of the hynde of them that haue griffles.  
 Aquila, was also the name of one bozne in the countrey of Ponte, of a Gentile becomen a Jewe, which translated the olde testament the seconde tyme out of hebreue into greke.  
 Aquila, the standerde of the Romaines. also a citee of the Brutians, buylded by the Libardes.  
 Aquila senectus, a prouerbe, spoken of an olde man, which dynterly moze than be eateth.  
 Aquilegium, a gourd of water, whiche someth

of rayne, or a conueighynge of rayne water to one place.  
 Aquileia, vel Aquilegia, an auncient citee in the parte of Italy called Forum Iulij, or Friaul: sometyme of such estimation, that therein was kepte the great marche of all Europe: And the emperour Octavian delited principally to respayre thither often. Afterwarde it was destroyed by the Hunnes, and the inhabitants fled thence, and were the fyist that began to builde the citee of Venice. but now it is to sumple, that none dwel there but fishers, and a few shepherdes, and is called Algar.  
 Aquilegia, x, f. ge. the herbe and flower called Columbine. Some wold haue it to be capons feather or settewall.  
 Aquilex, aquilegis, he that screreth for water, or conueieth it.  
 Aquilifer, aquiliferi, the standerde bearer of the Romans.  
 Aquilinus, a, um, of or lyke an eagle.  
 Aquilinus nasus, an hooked nose.  
 Aquilo, Ionis, the northcast wynde. sometyme taken for colde wether and tempest of wynde.  
 Aquilonaris, re, towarde the north.  
 Aquilonius, a, um, where that north wynde bloweth.  
 Hyemps aquilonia, a wynter, wherein the north wynde bloweth muche.  
 Aquilus color, russet.  
 Aquimarius, rij, a cup to dyne in, or a waiter pottle.  
 Aquinum, ni, a towne in Italy.  
 Aquipenser, looke Acipenser.  
 Aquisgranum, a towne in Germany, called Aquisgrane, or Aix.  
 Aquitania, Gupay, accounted to be the thyrde part of Fraunce, hath on the west the ocean sea, on the north the ryuer of Loyre, or (as Caesar writeth) the ryuer of Geronde: On the east the part of Fraunce called Lugdunensis: on the south the mountaynes Pyrenet, whiche diuide Fraunce from Spayne. All be it a part therof containeth Gascoigne, Foix, Bigor, and a few countreys mo.  
 Aquitanus, or Aquitanicus, a, um, of Gupay.  
 Aquites, the name of a priest.  
 Aquo, au, are, to fetch or beate water.  
 Aquor, aris, ausum, ari, depon. to fetch or ppyoupe water to water cattell.  
 Aquosus, a, um, full of water.  
 Aquula, a little water. Also a towne of Hetruria.

**A** Ra, an altar. Ara is also a planet.  
 Aras adolere, to bourn sacrifice.  
 In aram confugere, to flee to saynt's tuary.  
 Vix ad aras esse amicū, to do all the pleasure that a mā can for his frend, sauing his conscience  
 Ara,

Ara, idem quod lolium.

Arabarches, a lorde of Arabia.

Arabia, in hebreue Saba, is a countreie in Asia, diuided into thre regions, Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Petrea, (signifying stone) marcheth on Egypte, and Iudea. Plinie calleth it Nabathia: the chiefe cite thereof is Petra, now called Arach. In holie scripture it is called Petra deserti. By this countreie the childen of Israel passed out of Egypte. It is (as Strabo writeth) playne, enuironed with rockes of a great heighth, wherein bee many springes of freshe water. without that circuitte, towarde Iudea, the moze parte of the countreie is desert without water. There is the great mountayne Sina, called of Idholome Melanes, where the olde lawe was gyuen to Moyses, and where the body of the holie virgine Catharine is buryed. Also an other mountaine called Calus, where the great Pompeius is buryed. Arabia deserta, of Strabo called Saneus, hath on the south, the mountayns of Arabia felix. On the north Mesopotamia, on the west Petrea. The people of this countreie haue no certayn habitation, but dwell in tentes.

Arabia felix, on the south lieth betwene the two seas Arabicum, and Persicum, which is so plentifull, that it byngeth forth coyne & fruites twyle in the yere. Ther haue plentie of all fruite and cattell, excepte hoxses, mules, and swyne: Of all foules, except geese, cockes, and hennes, also there groweth all kyndes of spices and sweete gummes. The towne are but walled, because the people do lyue allwate in peace.

Arabicé olere, to smell of sweete sauiours.

Arabicus, and Arabius, a, um, of Arabis.

Arabilis, le, carable.

Arabis, or Arbis, a ruere.

Arabrica, a towne in Portugall.

Arabs, bis, one that dwelleth in Arabie.

Arabus, bi, a stone lyke to yuory, whiche beyng broken to powder, is holstone to rub the teeth. Ioh. Diosco. li. 5. cap. 140.

Arachne, the name of a woman, whiche spyst inuented spinning of linnen, and makynge of nettes. It is also taken for linnen yarne, or the woufe of cloth.

Arachneus, a little beast, whiche goeth a foote yare.

Arachnides, a very thynne skynne in the ele, whiche sinketh downe somewhat in the myddes in the holownesse whereof is a thyng somewhat like to glasse, whiche causeth the eye to be in colour gray or blacke or otherwyle.

Arachnion, fyne thynde, also a certayne faute in olives.

Arachosia, a countrey in Asia.

Arachus, a great ruere in the uttermost borders of Egypte.

Aracis ficus, fygge brode and whyte, whiche doe grow on a littell shalbe.

Aracynthius, a mountayne in Berothia in grece, or, after olier, in Athens, in Arcadie, or Carnanie: where Minerua was specially honoured.

Araduca, a citee in Spayne, called commonly Arzuu.

Aradus, a citee in the yle Tripolis, towarde Syria, where as Possidonius writeth, was scene a serpent lyke dead in length. 125. paces, and of suche greatnesse, that he mought deuoure a man on horsebacke, and euery scale of his terna was greater than any shield.

Ara, certayne rockes in the sea betwene Sicilie and Sardinia, where the Africanes and the Romanes made a league.

Ara flauia, a ruere in Germany called Roderlingen.

Aragus, a ruere nere to the Massagetes.

Aram, was brother to Abraham.

Aramæi, the Sythians.

Aranea, a copwebbe. Sometyme a spyder. It is sometime taken for the downe that cometh of the blossoms of flower of wilowes.

Araneolus, or araneola, a yonge of lyttell spyder of copwebbe.

Araneolus, a, um, full of spyders, copwebbes, of thynges lyke to copwebbes.

Araneolus vomitus, when in the vomitynges thynges are scene lyke copwebbes.

Araneum, nij. n. g. a faute in bynes and olives, when the fruite is wyped as it were in a copwebbe, and so destroyed.

Araneus, a spider. It is also a fysh of the greatnesse of a gougeon, in colour diuers, hangynge on his backe nygh to his head. Iii. pphiles.

Araneus mus, a beaste in Italy, whose bytynge is venemous.

Arar, or Araris, a ruere in Fraunce, called now Sagona, which is so quete, that yneth it maie bee perceyued, whiche waie it renneth. Not farre fro Lyons, it falleth into the ruere Rhone. Quere this ruere Julius Cesar made a brydge in one daie.

Arange, idem quod Spondilion. Diosco. li. 3. c. 26.

Ararus, a ruere in Sythia, whiche renneth thorough the roialme of Armenia.

Arath, a countreie in Armenia wonderful fertile.

Aratio, onis, tyllage of the earth.

Aratiuncula, a diminutiue.

Arator, oris, a plowman. Sometyme a plough ore. also a poetes name.

Aratro, aui, are, to plough eysones lands that is sowne to make it fatte.

Ararum, arari, a plough.

Aratus, a poete in Asia, befoze the incarnation 246. yeres, amonge diuers other warkes, wrote certayne verses of astrologie, which were translated by Cullie, and also by Germanicus, the sonne adoptiue of Tibcrius the emperour.

Araurius, a ruere of Fraunce called also Rauraris,

Araullo,

Araullo, a citee called commonly Aurenge.

Araxes, a ruere in Armenia, ouer whiche great Alexander made a brydge, and Iphewyle dydde Augustus the emperour.

Arba, a citee and an yle of Illiria.

Arba, a citee in Iudea, where Adam and other the patriarches were buryed.

Arbel, a countreie in Persia. Q. Curtius saith, it is a citee of Mesopotamia, wher great Alexander vanquished the power of Darius king of Persia.

Arbles, a people of Indie.

Arbilla, the fatnesse of the body.

Arbiter, arbitri, an arbitrator, a man indifferently chosen, to be iudge betwene two partes, an ympire, or stichler.

Arbitrum sumere, eligere, accipere, to take or choose an arbitour.

Dicere & statuere arbitrum, to appoynte an arbitour.

Sine arbitris aliquid facere, to doo a thyng alone secretly.

Ab arbitris remotus locus, or locus ab arbitris liber, a place secretly or littell haunted, or where is no resorte of men to trouble one.

Arbiter initiationis, a godfather.

Ab arbitris remotus locus. &c. a place free from all companie of comptrollers.

Loca venusta sunt, abdita certe, & si quid scribere velis ab arbitris libera, the places de faire, at the lest wise secretly they bee: and in case a body bee willing to write, free from all comptrollers: as if he shuld haue saied, from such as wolde saie, what shulde he go write now: an other tyme were better, it is now out of season, with other wordes of dehortynge.

Arbitramentum, of some is used for the sentence of iudgement of the arbiter.

Arbitrarie, after his owne mynde, or accordyng to the warde that was made.

Arbitrario, incertapny, vnderterminately.

Arbitrarium, trij, neu. gen. that is not yet determynd, arbitrable.

Arbitrarius, a, um, that is not yet awarded, determynd, or iudged.

Arbitratus, us, ma. g. arbitrement, will, pleasure of iudgement. looke Arbitrium.

Arbitratu meo, in my iudgement. Somtyme it signifieth at my pleasure.

Viri boni arbitratu, after the iudgement and aduise of an honest man.

Tuo arbitratu id fiat, Let that be dooen after your fantasie, or as ye will deuise it.

Arbitri, thei that are present. Somtyme witnesses.

Arbitris remotis mecum loquebarur, They, whiche were present, commaunded awaie, he talked with me.

Arbitrium, trij, arbitrement, a ward, iudgement, aduise, opiniõ, wil, pleasure, fantasie, or appetite.

Somtyme the authoritee geuen to the arbiter.

Omnia pro arbitrio suo facit, he dooeth all thynges after his owne mynde, or as pleaseth hym selfe.

Ad arbitrium suu scribere, to write of a matter after his owne fantasie and opinion.

Viuere ad aliorum arbitrium non ad suum, to lyue after the mynde and appetite of other men, and not as he will hym selfe.

Ad arbitrium & nutum alterius se fingere, to fashion hym selfe after an other mans wille, appetite, or commaundement.

Arbitrium unum sit, be it as ye will.

Non vestri arbitri erit, it will not bee in your power.

Arbitrium liberum, free wille.

Arbitrio suo carere, not to haue his own wil, or to be under an other.

Arbitrium recipere, to take hypon one to bee indifferent iudge betwene two partes.

Arbitror, aus sum, ari, to geue sentence as an arbiter doeth, to cõwce, to thynke, to suppose, to iudge, to awarde, to obserue, to make what a man doeth or saith, to deuise or appoynt after what facion a thyng shoulde bee dooen.

Sercede hic, ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari queant, Come hither alpe, that thei whiche bee present, maie not hearken what we saie.

Arbor, & arbor, a tree. Somtyme it is used for the maske of a shippe. Somtyme an oie.

Arbor inanis, a holowe tree.

Arbor louis, an oke.

Defringere ex arbore plantas, to gather grafes of a tree.

Serere arbores, to plant or graffe trees.

Arbor, the name of a fish in Ili. li. 6. ca. 4.

Arborarius, a, um, that haunteth or maketh nestes in trees.

Arborator, a lopper of trees, a woodman.

Arborifico, seis, scere, to warre to a tree.

Arborium, ti, idem quod arbutum.

Arboreus, a, um, of a tree, or lyke a tree.

Arborideus ramus, a bough that is kepte and noysed to be a great tree. Colu. li. 5. ca. 4.

Arboreus, a, um, perteynyng to trees.

Arbores, olde wyters used for arbor.

Arbascula, la, a littell tree. also the proper name of a woman.

Arbutinus, a, um, or after some Arbutinus, loignd of sette in order by trees: perteynyng or lyke to a place sette with trees.

Arbutina vites, bynes sette or planted in order by trees.

Arbutinus locus, a place beset with trees.

Arbutus, aui, are, to sette a fiede with trees, to make a groue.

Arbutum, a place where trees be sette, proper ly cines, withy, or salow, a groue. It maie be taken for an orcharde, a hop yarde, or a vineyard, where vines doo growe by by trees. it is also a vine that renneth by in heighth, or by a pole.

Arbutus, a, um, full of trees, also fertile, growing



plentifully of rankely.  
 Arbuteus, a, um, of a wyliding tree.  
 Arbutum, arbuti, an appull called a wyliding. It is also called vnedo.  
 Arbutus, ti, f. ge. a wyliding tree.  
 Arbutus, a tree that groweth in Italie, and hath leaues like Quickentree, a frute like strawberies, whereof physicians name it strawberie tree, of arbutu tree.  
 Arca, a citee in Syria.  
 Arca, ex, a coffer of chest. also a coffin of chest, in which corpius be caried to church, or buried in. It is also a streete place in a prison, called littell cace. also a damme, ranke, or pile, made to stoppe the course of the water, untill a bridge or other thing bee made in a river or in the sea.  
 Arca Noe, a great vessell, which god commaunded Noe to make, that he, his wife, his thre sunnes and their wyfes, might be preserved fro the vniuersall floude, the yere of the worlde 1652. And befoze the incarnation. 2310. yeres. This vessell conteyned in length, 300. cubites of geometrie: whiche after the expofition of saint Augustin were. 300. perches, euery cubite of geometrie beyng, bi. common cubites. In breadth it was. 50. perches. In deapnesse from the hatches to the bottoime. 30. perches, from the hatche bywarde, one perche. Noe at the synfluyng of this arke was of the age of 600. yeres. Berolus writeth, that after the floude, this arke remained on a mountayne in Armenia, called Cordici, where he in his tyme sawe parte therof.  
 Arca testamenti, called also Arca foederis, a cofset of cheste made by Moyfes, in the desert (true cubites in length, and. iii. in breadth) wherein were put the table of the olde lawe, the rodde of Moyfes, and parte of Manna. It was made of stronge woode, and soote, & heuered, as wel within as without, with fine golde. And on the toppe were two images of angels Cherubim.  
 Arcadia, a countrey in Grece, set in the middle of Peloponessus, or Morea, so called of Arcas, the sonne of Jupiter, who reigned there. It was also called Pelasgia, Parrhasia, and Lycania. There was the baggye first inuened. Also the great fenne Lerna, where Hercules slawe the monster hydra, is there, with the river Erimanthus, and a mountaine of the same name. There is also founde the stone Ibelion, whiche beyng ones hotte, maie neuer be quenched, and is of the colour of pyon.  
 Arcalia, a certaine peculiar lawe in the emperours of cheker.  
 Arcane, secretly.  
 Arcano, alone, in a priuite place.  
 Arcanum prodere, to discloose ones counsaill.  
 Arcanus, a, um, secreete, hpd, close, priuie, vnz known.  
 Arcanus homo, a close fellowe, that will kepe counsaill.

Arcanos sensus alicui prodere, to comyt secreete counsaill to a man.  
 Arcana tabella, bookes wherein secreete matters be written.  
 Arcanum, i, neu. gene. a thinge secreete, hpd, of knowne of fewe.  
 Arcarius, rij, ma. ge. he that kepeth the common treasure, a treasurer, a cofseter, a chamberlayne.  
 Archadius, or Archadius, a, um, of Arcadia.  
 Archas, adis, or chados, one of Arcadia.  
 Archas, the sonne of Jupiter and Laisibone, daughter of Lysaon, (befoze the incarnation, 1470. yeres.) hearing that his mother (beyng a virgine consecrate) was defouled by Jupiter, whan he was begotten, and therfore expelled of the other virgins, woulde haue slayne hit: who beyng afeede of hym, dedde into wylidnesse, and hpd hit, tpi he and hit sonne were concluded by Jupiter. Afterwarde, they both beyng dead, the painyns feigned, that they were translated amonge the steres, set up to the pole arthe, and the mother called Vrsa minor, and the sonne Vrsa maior.  
 Arcatus, a, um, bent lyke a bowe.  
 Arcella, la, a diminutive of arca, or after some of Arcera, an hoyle litter, also a cofset.  
 Arcellata vices, vices set or ordered after the facion of an hoyle litter or chariotte. Col. lib. 3. ca. 22.  
 Arceo, cui, ere, itum, to streigne or tye harde, to put of, to byue awate, to kepe in streite or byr, to kepe of, to barre, to debarre, to forfende.  
 Arcere aditu, to kepe of, or lette one that he maie not enter.  
 Arcere homines improbitate, to keepe men from lewdnesse.  
 Arcere frigora, to keepe or defende awate the colde.  
 Arcere solem, to shadow or kepe of the heat of the sunne.  
 Arcera, arcera, an hoyle lytter or chariotte.  
 Arcesilas, a philosopher, the scholar of Polamon. There was also of that name a runnyng keruer of images, specially the image of Diana.  
 Arcesilas, one of the v. capitaynes of Bactria, that came to Troie. Also a philosopher of the sect of the Academics, and scholar to Crantor.  
 Arcesolus, a kind of white vine called ampeleuse, loke there.  
 Arcesitus, a, um, the participle of arcesso.  
 Arcesitum dictum, a kinde of speaking to muche affectate.  
 Arcesso, iui, ere, itum, to call, to call for, to go to call, to purchase or get a thing, to accuse, to call by, as men doo spirites.  
 Arcessere ab aratro, to call from the plough.  
 Arcessere ventos, to raise by the wyndes.  
 Arcessere manes, to call or raise by spirites.  
 Arcessere a capite, to fetch a thing euen from the begynnyng.  
 Arcessere capitis, to accuse one of a deadly offence.

offence.  
 Arcissam ad societatem laboris, I wyll call for hym to be parttaker of my labour, or to helpe me.  
 Arcessere sibi causam mortis, to be the cause of his owne death.  
 Archaismos, for. ge. a figure, signifying a thing to be spoken after the auncient foyt.  
 Archander, Danaus wyues father.  
 Archarius, a chiefe ruler, the chiefe heade of goz uenour.  
 Archedicus, a comicall poet.  
 Archelaus, the name of dyuers famous men.  
 One a philosopher, the disciple of Anaxagoras, bozne at Philet, master to Socrates, brought firste naturall philosophie out of Honia to Athens. Of this name wer diuers kinges: One of Macedonia (whom Plato calleth a tyran) slayn by Cratena his minion. whan he hyed the famous painter Zeuxis to paint his paleire: Socrates said meryly, he dyd it to prouoke men to resorte vnto hym: though they wolde not come for his sake, yet at least they woulde gladly come to beholde his faire house. Also whan he had with hym at supper dyuers leached men, a poete deysed of hym a summe of money, which he caused to bee brought, and soothwith gaue it to Euripides, who dyd not like it, saying, thou art worthy to haue it, and he to desyre it.  
 Archemorus, sonne of Lyrurgus kinge of Arcmea, was slayne by an adder, as his nourysle laied hym in the grasse by a ryuers syde. For whose sake were made certayne plates called Nemci. he was also called Ophitres.  
 Archeor, a chiefe officer, as it were the mayster of the rolles.  
 Archeptolomus, was tharpyotte man to Hecetot of Troie.  
 Archetypus, pi, m, g. the first cradle or paterne.  
 Archetypus amici, by a metaphoye, trewe and faithfull frendes, or after some auncient frentes.  
 Archezotes, a white vine, loke Ampeloleuce.  
 Archias, called also B. Licinius, a poete of Antioche, much fauoured and honoured of the noble men of Rome, specially of Lucillus & Celsus, who defended him in a noble oracion, wher in he speaketh muche to the commendacion of poetrie. It was also the name of him that buylded Syracusis.  
 Archiatus, or archiater, tri, masc. gen. a chiefe physician.  
 Archibellion, of some is taken for anchusa. Dios. lib. 4. ca. 26.  
 Archibius, a grammarian of Alexandria.  
 Archidamus, (a noble man of Sparta) beyng demanded, howe muche money woulde serue to the warre of Peloponessus, answered, that warre sought for no certayntee.  
 Archidemus, a mans name. Aristoph. in ranis.  
 Archigenes, the name of a famous physician.

It is he also that woulde be taken for the best of his bynne.  
 Archigerontes, the chiefe in authoyties among auncient men.  
 Archigrammateus, a chauceillour or chiefe secretary.  
 Archigubernius, is vsted of Trebellius, for an admirall, or els a chiefe shippe master.  
 Archilochus, a poete of Lacedemonia, that wyrote in the kinde of verses, lambici, wher in he was so vehement, that where Licambes, his wyues father, tooke from him his wyfe, and married her to an other man, he so rated hym with verses, that he compelled hym for sorowe and indignation, to hange hym selfe. He was befoze the incarnation. 650. yeres.  
 Archimagirus, ri, masc. gen. a chiefe cooke or maister cooke.  
 Archimandrita, tx, masc. gen. an abbot or ruler of hermites.  
 Archimedes, a famous geometrician of Syracusis, in Sicile, who by his arte dyd long time resiste Marcellus, Capitaine of the Romans, that besieged the citee. Finally the citee beyng won, and he sent for by Marcellus, was founde drawing figures of geometrie in the grounde, wherunto he was so attentive, that whan he was bidden come to Marcellus, he answered, whan he had finished the figure, he wold come. At whiche answer the messenger disdeignyng, slew hym, for which dedde Marcellus was exceedingly soze. Som suppose, he first inuened the makinge of materiall spheres and globes. He made a dooue of wood, whiche had in it such equall pople, that it woulde hange in the ayre by a longe space. he made also an hozologe, wherein myght be sene the true course of the heauens and spheres. He was afoze the incarnation. 192. yeres.  
 Archimimus, mi, masc. ge. the maister or chief of the plaicrs, or of them whiche represent other mens gestures in playes to scoone them.  
 Archine, idem quod madragora. Dios. li. 4. c. 79.  
 Archioz, then which haue the rule of the place, where common euidences be kepte, or thei that kepe common libraries.  
 Archipirata, x, ma. g. an archepyrate, a maister of theues, or a chiefe robber on the sea.  
 Archippocanus, mi, masc. gen. the maister of the hofes.  
 Archiras, a noble philosopher of Carentine, the disciple of Pythagoras, and capitayn of the invincible army of the Carctines. He was master to Plato in geometrie, whom he also deliuered from Dionysius the tyran of Sicile. he was afoze the incarnation of Christe about. 370. yeres. There was a conynge carpenter of the same name.  
 Architectio, onis, scdm. ge. diuysing or making of a thynge.  
 Architecton, onis, m, g. idem quod architectus.

Architectonica, es, f. ge. idē quod architectura.  
 Architectonicus, a, um, pertaining to the master carpenter, or chiefe diuider of the workes.  
 Architector, oris, m. g. idem quod architectus.  
 Architector, aris, ari, to make craftily, or to devise building cunningly.  
 Architectari voluptates, to inuente wayes of meanes of pleasure.  
 Architectura, the cunning of diuylge of building, the science of masons or carpenters. Sometime the building it selfe.  
 Architectus, ti, m. g. a chiefe diuider of building, or master of the workes, or he that goeth aboute any pyle or decepte. Also a principall author, woocher, or diuider of any thing.  
 Architectus legis, the diuider or maker of a lawe.  
 Architectus obsoniorum, a cooke, a diuider of dyffer of viandye.  
 Architectus & princeps sceleris, the chiefe and principall worker of this mischief.  
 Omnium machinator & architectus est, he is the worker and diuider of all these matters.  
 Architectus verborum, the inuenter or master of wordes.  
 Architectus beatæ vitæ, the first inuenter of diuider of happy or blessed life.  
 Architectus, ni, m. g. ge. master of the house, or chiefe ruler of the feast, it may be vsed for a thower, or the marshall of the hault, for his office was, to see the meate brought in, and euery thing set on the table in place and order.  
 Archium, the treasury of muniments, and euidentes belonging to a kinge or citee, a princis palais, a great officers house, as the lord chauncellours, or the rolles.  
 Archiphilomon, idem quod Chryfogonum.  
 Archon, onis, was the chiefe dignitee in Athens. A great officer lyke to the dyetor in Rome in old tyme, and the lord chiefe Justice with vs.  
 Archontici, certayne heretikes, which affirmed, that the vniuersal state of thinges was not made by god, but by princis. And they also denied the resurrection of the body.  
 Archos, a prince or chiefe ruler.  
 Arcima, a littell carte, a whele barowe.  
 Arcio, ciui, re, itum, to put in, to set to, to graffe.  
 Arcitenens, entis, the surname of Apollo, which is alway peincted with a bow in his hand. also the signe called Sagittarius.  
 Arcium, cij, the clothe leafe, the burse.  
 Arcinicum, a minozall, called Arcenike.  
 Arcē, strictly, narrowly.  
 Arcē accubare, to lyte of lye nere together.  
 Arcē diligere, to loue earnestly.  
 Arcē tenere & defendere aliquid, to holde, and defende a thyng earnestly, or stiffely.  
 Arcius complecti, to embrace one hard.  
 Arcē dormire, to sleape soundly.  
 Arcticus, a, um, towards the north.  
 Arcticus polus, the north pole.

Arctium, the great burse.  
 Arctophilax, acis, masc. gen. a sterre that followeth Charles wayne, called also Arctium and Bootes.  
 Arcto, aui, are, to streigne, to bynde streite, to make narrowe or streite.  
 Arctomys, a beast, whiche I take to be an hedgehogge.  
 Arctos, fam. gen. in englyshe a beare, it is a figure of sterres, of whiche there be twayne, Vrsa maior, called also Helice, and Vrsa minor, called Cynosura.  
 Arctous, a, um, of the north.  
 Arctus, a, um, streite, narrowe.  
 Arcum animum soluere, to sette a sowow full of pensyue herte at libertie, to caste as waie care.  
 Arctior somnus, sounde slepe.  
 Arcta iura, streit lawes.  
 Arcta res, aduersitee, daunger, perill, trouble.  
 Arctis in rebus opem ferre, to help one in aduersitee.  
 Arcturus, a sterre, that is at the taple of that, whiche is called Vrsa maior.  
 Arcuātum, bent lyke a bow.  
 Arcuātus, a, um, fashioned lyke a bow or arche, also lyke of the ianders.  
 Arcubalista, a crosse bow.  
 Arcubij, the watchmen in a fortresse of towne.  
 Arcula, arcule, a littell coffe or casket. also a bynde amonge the augurians, which disallowed a thyng to be doen.  
 Arculata, circles made with byanne, which were vsed in sacrifice.  
 Arculus, arculi, a little bowe or arche. also a god, whiche hath the tuicion of coffers and chestes. also idem quod arculum.  
 Arculum, arculi, n. g. a roll that women doe weare on theyr heades, to beare water or milke easely, a wafe.  
 Arcuo, aui, are, to make bent lyke a bow, or to make a banke.  
 Arcus, us, masc. ge. a bow, or the vault of a cofe.  
 Arcum intendere, or adducere, to bende a bow.  
 Arcutela dirigere, to shoot.  
 Porrigere arcum, idem quod dare manus, to helpe.  
 Arcus remissus, a bow vn bent.  
 Arcum retendere, to vn bende a bowe.  
 Arcus, us, & arcus, ci, the rayne bow.  
 Ardalides, the surname of the muses, after Ardalus the sonne of Vulcan.  
 Ardea, ardeæ, a bynde called an hearon. It is also the name of a citee in Latio, beyng from Rome about .xviii. myles. In it was the palace of Turnus, whom Enneas vanquished, and the people there were called Rutuli.  
 Ardeas, aris, and Ardeatinus, a, um, of the citee Ardea.  
 Ardēlio, onis, one that can neuer stande still.

hat is alway full of gesture, a busy man, meddylng in many thynges, and can shil of nothing.  
 A smatterer in euery mans matter.  
 Ardens, entis, hasty in doynge, quicke witted, busy, ardent, mynyng, earnest.  
 Ardens febris, a burning feuer.  
 Ardentes equi, swift hories.  
 Ardentes papule, the sores called carbuncles.  
 Ardenter, feruently.  
 Ardeo, si, dēre, to bourn, to be on fyre, to loue ardently, or exceedingly, to make hasty, to be consumed, to desire, also to mine, to be more hotte or earnest in a matter, to rage for anger.  
 Tyrios ardebat murice lana, his mantell dyd wyne of fyne purple of Tyre.  
 Ardere cupiditate, to couet ardently.  
 Ardere iracundia, to be inflamed with anger.  
 Ardere maximo flagitio, to haue dooen, or to be defamed of a mischeuous deede.  
 Ardeo te videre, I desire earnestly to see you.  
 Ex æquo ardere, to loue eche other feruently.  
 Ardere in virgine, to be rauished with the loue of a mayde.  
 Ardet ad vlciscendum animus, I am very desirous to be reuenged.  
 Ardent omnia bello, the warre rageth euery where.  
 Ardere dolore, to be sore greued.  
 Ardet inuidia, he is greatly enuid.  
 Ardere studio veri reperiendi, to be very desirous to finde out the trouth.  
 Ardeola, an hearnesew, wherof be thre kyndes: One is called Pella, whiche ingendreth with muche difficultee, and likewise spyteth: In the tyme of treadynge, the bloude issueth out of his eyes, a blew heron. The other is called Alba, or in greke Leuce, a crepel heron or a dawte heron. the thirde is called Stellaris, or piger, a hittour.  
 Ardesco, arsi, scere, to be hasty or fierce. looke Ardeo.  
 Ardescit facile, it is soone sette on fyre.  
 Ardis, the sonne of Gyges kynge of Lydia.  
 Ardisco, a ryper of Deythia.  
 Ardor, oris, masc. ge. vehement heate, burning, feruency, earnest desyre, exceeding loue.  
 Ardor animi confedit, the feruent desyre of the mynde is alaid.  
 Ardor edendi, great hunger.  
 Arduenna, a great woodde in Gallia Belgica, which was in length. 500. myles, comynge from the riuer of Whene, thorough the lande of Lute, vnto the citee of Courney.  
 Arduitas, atis, fam. ge. the hyghnesse of an hyl hard to clime or get by on.  
 Arduus, olde wyters vsed for aridus, Arduus, a, um, harde, pynfull, hygh, difficle, strepe downe, as the byowes of rockes, and the edges of cliffes, hard to get by on. Sometime feruent, couragious.  
 Campo arduus insert, he rusheth into the

felde with a lusty courage.  
 Cedrus ardua, a very hygh cedar tree.  
 Res arduæ & difficiles, harde and difficle matters. Sometime aduersitee, daungier, trouble.  
 Cilius arduus, a cliffe of an hyl, hygh and strepe downe.  
 Ardua, et ardua terrarum, high places, hilles harde to passe by.  
 Area, arca, a large place in a citee, kept euer cleane, where marchauntes doe assemble. Also it is euery place that is marked out to buyde or sette an house in. Also a flooze, where cozne is thyshed. It is moxouer a plette in a gardeyne, dygged and trimmed ready to be sowne or sette. It may be vsed for a bedde in a gardeyne, a parde of court within an house, a foze in the head, which causeth the heare to fall.  
 Area, also a rounde circle that doth compasse any sterre or planet.  
 Areator, a thessar, after Calepine.  
 Arecomici, people of Harbone in Fraunce.  
 Arefacio, arefacis, feci, ere, to make drye.  
 Arelate, a citee in Fraunce, called Oysance, another in Spoyca, called Lynze.  
 Aremorica, the countrei of Aquitayne in Fraunce.  
 Arēna, a citee in Deloponnesus.  
 Arēna, sands. Sometime dyce grounde lyke to sande. also a theatre.  
 Arenas in litus fundere, a pponerbe, signifigng to doe a thyng that nedeth not.  
 In arena mea, I will vsch for, in mea functis one, in my office or iurisdiction.  
 Arenaceus, a, um, sandy.  
 Arenaria, arum, pittes where sande is dygged.  
 Arenarius, a, um, pertaining to a spghtng place.  
 Arenatum, ti, neut. gen. moxter.  
 Arenatus, a, um, pergetted with lime and sand.  
 Arenosus, a, um, sandy, or full of sande.  
 Arens, entis, dyd or thylly.  
 Arēnula, fine sande.  
 Arco, ui, ere, to be dyd, or to be made dyd.  
 Arcē sili, to be dyd for thylly.  
 Arcola, a bed in a gardyn, or a little garde.  
 Areopagita, Judges, whiche sette in a plate by Athens, to iudge causes of murder, and weighty thynges concernynge the commune weale. It is vsed sometime for other seuerer and vncozrupt iudges.  
 Areopagus, the village of Mars, where the saied iudges dyd set in iudgement.  
 Areopōlis, a citee in Beabie, called also Aloab.  
 Areopolice, the inhabitants of Areopolis.  
 Arepennis, a measure of grounde amonge the frenche men, as muche as our lande of halfe aker.  
 Arēco, arui, scere, to waxe dyd, or to be made dyd.  
 Arctum, ti, neu. gen. a decree or ordynance.  
 Arca, the daughter of Aristippus, the philosopher,

phet, whiche succeeded him in his schoole. She saught, that the pleasure, whiche most delighted the body, was the chiefe goodnesse.

**Arctologus**, li, mal. gen. a bragge, or a vaunter of his owne vertues. Sometime a forger of lies to make men merie.

**Arcté**, in latine Virtus, in englyshe vertue. It was also the name of the wyfe of Alcimus, kynge of Phæacis, of whome Homere wytteth in Odyssæa.

**Arcthiûa**, the compaignon of Diana. It is also the name of a fountayne in Sicile, and of an other in Metia. also a towne in Grece, a citee in Cubora, and an other in Spia.

**Arcthiûs**, the name of the citee Syracusis, nere to the fountayne Arcthiûa.

**Arcthiûs**, & Arcthiûa, a ryuer in the greete Semenie.

**Arctinus**, a, um, of the citee Arctium.

**Arctium**, a citee in Thustan, called Arcto. 50. myles from Peruse.

**Arctus**, the sonne of Aëstor and Euridices.

**Arctia**, a, wine and water offered to the infernall goddis, or rather dyuelles.

**Argagaron**, a certayne medicine, geuen against the leppie.

**Argandionius**, an hely nyghe to Bithynia, by the citee of Phylas, nygh therunto is a wel, where Phylas the companion of Hercules was sodenly taken awate by the Symphes, whan he was at that well to fetch water.

**Argantonius**, a king of a citee in Borotia, an other in Spayne, which lyued 120. yeres, or after some, 300. yeres.

**Argas**, a name of reproche, geuen to Demosthenes in his eldship. Suidas effecteth it to bee a kynde of serpent.

**Argatilis**, a kind of fowle that breedeth in water bankes, makynge her neste with linnen threde in foume of a balke, so close, that the entrengye into it can not bee founde.

**Argema**, argema; fa. ge. of Argema, atis, n. g. a soie in the eyes, whiche beyng in the blacke of the eye, is white, and in the whyte of the eye, it is redde.

**Argemone**, es, of Argemon, an herbe, whiche hath leaues lyke wyde poppy, caged, also a purple flower, the toppes is a cobbe longer than the head of a poppy, and byde aboue, a rosie roote, the iuyce of it is of the colour of saffron and tarte. It is that whiche is commonly called agrimonia.

**Argenon**, a precious stone of the kind of Jasper.

**Argentaria**, a banke of exchange, a bankers table or shoppe, the office of bankers.

**Argentarium facit**, he maketh or occupieth a banke for exchange.

**Argentarius**, a, um, of or perteynyng to syluer or monie.

**Argentaria fodina**, a syluer myne.

**Argentaria taberna**, a bankers shoppe,

**Argentaria cura**, care for monie.

**Argentaria inopia**, lacke of monie.

**Argentaria illecebra**, thynge gettyng monie.

**Argentarius comestus**, prouision of money.

**Argentarius, ri**, a banker, with whom men do make the exchange of monie.

**Argentagina**, a, the syluer specknesse.

**Argentatus**, a, um, covered with syluer.

**Argenteus**, a, um, of syluer.

**Argentina**, a fayer titee in Germany, on the west syde of the ryuer Rhyne, called Streusbrunn, it was also called Argenteraum.

**Argentofus**, a, um, myxt with syluer.

**Argentum**, ti, siluer. Sometime it signifieth plate or money.

**Argentum factum**, siluer ready to be coyned, or rather syluer ingrauen, or plate.

**Argentum signatum**, money, syluer coyned.

**Argenti fodina**, a syluer myne.

**Argentum pustulatum**, pure syluer wel tried.

**Argentum viuum**, quicke syluer.

**Argæa**, places in Rome, where certayne auncient grekes were buried.

**Argæi**, images made of bull rushes, whiche the virgins Vestales vied to cast perely into Tyber.

**Argæus**, a verte bygh hyl, on the toppes wherof is alway snow.

**Argestes**, the wynd that bloweth out of the south weste.

**Argetos**, swyft, bygh.

**Argæus**, a, um, of the citee of Argos.

**Argi**, a citee of Italy buylded by Diomedes, called after Argiripa.

**Argia**, a countie in Delopeneso, or Doreia, to the daughter of Adastus, kynge of Argos.

**Argia plu**, a citee in Laconia.

**Argifontes**, the name of Mercurius, because he slewe Argus.

**Argiletum**, the sepulchre of Regus. Also a place, where potters clai is digged. it is also a strete in Rome, where boke sellers dwelled.

**Argiletæ**, booke sellers dwelling in the sayd strete called Argiletum.

**Argilla**, potters clai.

**Argillaceus**, a, um, lyke to potters clai.

**Argillifus**, a, um, full of that clai.

**Argilus**, a citee of Emathia, nere to the mouth of the ryuer Streymon.

**Arginula**, the littell ples in Asia, by the ples of Phæle and Lesbos.

**Argion**, the hearbe called Capillus veneris, loke there.

**Argiripa**, looke Argi.

**Argiros**, idē quod mercurialis. Id. of li. 4. c. 102.

**Argis**, aduer. at the citee of Argos.

**Argissa**, a citee of Thessaly, nere to Pencum.

**Argius**, a Grecian.

**Argi**, Grecians.

**Argo**, fœm. gen. the shyppe, wherin Jason and his compaign saild into Colchos, to winne the Golden

**Aiee** of golde.

**Argolicus**, a, um, of Argos.

**Argolis**, idis, a woman of Argos.

**Argonauis**, a signe, which expeth the date before the idus of Marche.

**Argonautæ**, were the compaignions of Jason, which saild with hym into Colchos, as Castor, Pollux, Hercules, Chetamon, Dipheus, Zetus, Calais, and many other noble men; as well of bloudde, as in pwpse. This voyage was before the incarnation. 1254. yeres.

**Argopelasgus**, one of Thessaly.

**Argos**, a countie and citee in Thessaly, where Cinachus reigned. In this countie be the famous mountaines of Olympus and Ossa. Also Argos was a citee not far from Athens, an other in Achia. It was also the name of a blis dogge.

**Argulus**, the sonne of Amytas.

**Argumentatio**, ois, the declaration of an argument.

**Argumentor**, am, sum, ari, to argue, reason, or dispute.

**Argumentofus**, a, um, that which is doen with great reason; or that hath much matter.

**Argumentum**, ti, is a reason making a prooffe, whereby one thyng is gathered by an other, to confirme that which is doubtfull. Sometime it signifieth a matter to speake or write of: or the summe of any matter that is written. Sometime coniecture. Sometime a shorpe exposition of that which followeth: otherwhyles a sentence. Also a sygne or token, a perumpcion.

**Argumentum pictura**, the device of a thyng peynted.

**Argumentum scripture**, the matter that is written of.

**Argumentis colligere**, to gather by reasons and argumentes.

**Argumentum frigidum**, a simple argument of no force.

**Satis est argumenti**, it is a sufficient proff.

**Arguo**, arguis, ui, ère, to reprove, to reprehend or blame, to impute, to accuse, to shewe, to bittre, or declare. Sometime to lette or pishute.

**Arguere aliquem pecunia**, to accuse one for stealing of money.

**Non ex audito arguo**, I gather it not by here saie.

**Arguitor virtus malis**, vertue is declared in aduersitee.

**Illum neque arguo, neq; purgo**, I do neyther laie it to his charge, nor accuse hym of it. I neither accuse, nor excuse hym.

**Quoniam verbo arguit, verbo satis est negare**, Because he byngeth proff onely by wordes: it is sufficient to deny it with wordes.

**Arguere reum**, to shew and pprove by reason, that the person is gilty.

**Arguere aliquo crimine**, to accuse or appeche a man of any crime.

**Arguitor patrem occidisse**, he is accused, or it is laied to his charge, that he hath murdered

his fathet. Arguor immerito, I am accused or blamed without cause, unworthily.

**Argutum**, in, for In discrimen vocari.

**Argura**, a citee of Thessaly.

**Argus**, the sonne of Aëstor, the 5. kynge of Argia, whiche made the shyppe, wherin Jason and other saild to Colchos, the poetes feigne, that he had an hundred eyes, signifying thereby his wysdom and circumspection. Whereupon, that Juno appoynted hym to kepe Io, whom she had transformed into a cowe. But Mercurius (beyng sent by Jupiter) with his swete harmonie brought Argus on slepe, slewe hym, toke Io from hym, and brought her into Egypte. Then Juno tooke Argus eyes, and set them in the perches taile, wherfore the perche is called Aus lunonia.

**Argutio**, reasonyng, debatynge, a crabynge or shyppe nosse, a subtile poynte of reasonyng.

**Argutor**, a subtile reasoner or dispute.

**Argute**, an aduerbe, signifying wittily, subtilly.

**Arguta**, sharpe or shewde wordes, harde and wittie saynges, subtilitees.

**Argutia digitorum**, the meupng of gesturynge of the fyngers.

**Argutia vultus**, often chaungeyng of countenance.

**Argutiola**, a priueteunte or quippie.

**Arguto**, am, are, to obiect, impure, or reproche.

**Argutor**, am, sum, ari, to speake sharply, theudly, or to chatte pretly.

**Argutari pedibus**, to traiepe or make gesture with the feete, as men doo in dauncynge.

**Argutus**, a, um, somewhat pretty, quicke in answer, somewhat subtil.

**Argutus**, a, um, reproued, accused. Sometime it signifieth shewde, subtille, or wittie, and he that can in speakynge sharply inferre a mans wittie. Also quill of voyce, or that maketh a noyse lyke to leaues of a tree blowne with the wynd. Sometime leane, slender, small, sharpe or pyked.

**Arguta diuisio**, a subtile diuision.

**Arguti homines**, they that speake muche in fewe wordes, subtille or wittie men.

**Arguti oculi**, rollynge eyes, or alway meupng.

**Argutum caput**, a sharpe or pyked head, like a sugar lofe.

**Arguta manus**, hâtes ful of gesture or toyes.

**Equid argutus est**, was he euer accused or reproued for any thyng?

**Argyra**, a citee in Sicile, where Diogenes his culus was boine.

**Argyranchæ**, ranches, f. g. the syluer specknesse.

**Argyraspida**, mal. ge. men bearyng shieldes of syluer. These were great Alexander's souldiours, whiche were, after his death, receyved of bys uers princes, as the launce knightes bee.

**Argyriini**, a certayne people in Egypte.

**Argyriion**, syluer.

**Argyrippa**, a citee of Phell, buylded by Diogenes.

Argyrite, certayne wicflars, whiche were rewarded with monie.  
 Argyreis, the spume of some of spence.  
 Argrocopus, idem quod argentarius.  
 Argrodamas, a precious stone, which stoppeth the anger and fiercencie of men.  
 Argrognomones, bankers that onely exchange monie.  
 Argirónes, a ruet in Etolia, in colour lyke spuce.  
 Argyrólogus, he that schetcheth or laboureth for money.  
 Argyrotoxos, he that beareth a silver bowe.  
 Aria, a countreie in Asia, bounded on the north with Bactriana, & a parte of Bactria. Thare was ones called by this name.  
 Aria, arir, a certaine tree, whiche beginneth to beare fruite at the beginning of winter, and is of so harde matter, that before it can be cutte or boored, it must nedes be seasoned in water.  
 Ariabignes, the sonne of Darius by the daughter of Gobria, one of the admiralles of perses nauie.  
 Ariadne, nes, f. g. a lady, the wyfe of Theseus, whom he forsoke, not withstanding she hadde saued his lyfe.  
 Ariadneus, a, um, of Ariadne.  
 Ariannes, a famous citee in Armenie.  
 Ariaptyches, a kyng of Scythia.  
 Ariarathes, a kyng of Cappadocia, vnder whom that countreie was firste allied with the Romaynes.  
 Ariathis, a mans name.  
 Aricandos, a ruet of Lybia, wherof a citee there is called Aricanda.  
 Aricia, a citee in Italy. x. myles frome Rome, called nowe Riccia castellum. also the wyfe of Hippolytus.  
 Aricinus, a, um, of Aricia.  
 Aricinum nemus, a wood by the said citee, where Roma, the kyng of Romans, leigned to speake with Ceres the fayr.  
 Aricinus lacus, a byooke by Aricia, called Speculum Diana.  
 Aricomisli, a people of France nere to the riuer Rhone, called also Arecomici, and Volcie.  
 Arida, idem quod echion.  
 Arides, idem quod locustar.  
 Ariditas, táis, dryenesse.  
 Aridaria, idem quod Chirifogonum. Dioscor. lib. 4. cap. 59.  
 Arida, arida, dum, drye or withered.  
 Arida vita, a streete, harde, or poore lyfe.  
 Aridus victus, harde or course fare.  
 Aridum sermonis genus, a style that hath no sweetnesse or pleasantnesse in it.  
 Arida arua, barayne fieldes.  
 Arida crura, small legges, that haue but shyn and bones.  
 Homo aridus, a veraye nygarde, a myser, a synche, a pinche penny, a peltier, one that will

scantly bestowe a penny upon hym selfe.  
 Aries, rictis, m. g. a ramme. also a peece of ordnance of engine, made lyke a rammes head, to beat downe a wall. It is also one of the zodiaces that the sonne passeth by. Also a fesh, having hoines lyke a ramme, which he sometime holdeth with his head out of the water, & if he espye any man swimming, he goeth to him, pulseth hym vnder the water, and deuourerth hym.  
 Arietarius, a, um, the adiecture of Aries.  
 Arietinus, a, um, of a ramme.  
 Arieto, aui, are, to rulle or beate, as a thynge, as rammes do with their heades. also to throwe downe, sometime naturally, for La balco, to fall by deale.  
 Arii, a people of Scythia.  
 Arimáspi, people of Scythia, whiche haue but one eye in their forehead. They fight continually with Crifphons or gripes. Herodotus saith, they haue two eyes, but they vse to wynde with the one, that thei maye haue the other more red fast, when they fight.  
 Ariminensis, one of Ariminum.  
 Ariminum, an olde citee in Flaminia, a countreie of Italy by the ryuer of Rubicon, called nowe Rimini.  
 Arimpari, people vnder the dominion of Moscouites, whiche lyue alwaie in woodes, and be gentill and iuste in manners. They cate nothing but beeries and make.  
 Arimus, a kyng of Myfia, or Meonia.  
 Arinca, a kind of wheate called Siligo, loke there.  
 Ariobáranes, a kyng of Cappadocia, who appoynted Pompey in his last battail against Cesar.  
 Ariolatio, ónis, a diuination.  
 Ariolus, looke Hariculus.  
 Arion, a famous harper, whom the mariners woulde haue cast into the sea to haue his monie: but he despying them, to let hym play a songe on his harpe, he died, afterwarde leapt into the water: and a Dolphin receyuing him on his backe, brought hym to land a lyue. it is also one of Idasus chariot horses.  
 Arion, in Dioscorides is taken for Xiphion.  
 Arionius, a, um, of Arion.  
 Arisarum, ri, n. g. of Arisaros, a little herbe called ramsons: suchius cōtendeth, that it is the herbe called Arum: and yet Dioscorides saith, meth to make them diuers, in that he saith, Arisarum maioris est quam Aron acrimoniz, li. 2. ca. 186.  
 Arisbe, or after some Arisba, a citee in the countreie of Troie, and also in Lesbos.  
 Arista, a, the beards of coyne. Sometime it is taken for the eare of wheate. Sometime for wheates. Post aliquot aristas, after a few peres.  
 Aristas actu numerare, a psoner, significyng one to doe a thyng in bayne: or to attempt that he can not doe.  
 Aristæ pondus, a light matter.  
 Aristæ, is used sometime for pilli, heates.

Aristo

Aristarchus, a grammarian of Alexandria, whiche taught the sonne of kyng Ptolomeus called Ptolometor, he was of such iudgement, that it was thought no verse of Homere, whiche he dyd not approue. He died by abstynence, when he was of the age of 72. peres, before the incarnation. 127. peres.  
 Aristarcha, or Aristalcha, the malow with the great leaues, the marthe malow.  
 Aristaus, the sonne of Apollo and Ceres, called of Heliodorus Apollo pastoralis, he was slayne with dogges. The Centepes painted him a ponge ladde, bearded, standing betwene the toppes of the mountaynes Parnassus, out of whiche ranne the fountayne Castalus, hauping farre from him the serpent Python, whom he strake throug with his arrow. They dedicated vnto him the gripe and the rauen.  
 Aristes, a poet in the tyme of Cyrus of Persia.  
 Aristides, a noble man of Athens, in wisdom iustice and temperance excellent. He in the gouernance of the common weale of Athens, was ioynted with Themistocles, a man of great prowesse and cycheffe, who saied in the counsaile, he knew a thyng, whiche was expedient to the common weale, but not necessary to be openly knowen, and despyed to haue one appoynted, to whom he shoulde disclose it. The counsaile appoynted Aristides: to who he shewed, that the nauy of the Lacedemonians mought be shortly sette on fyre, and so shoulde their puissance be abated. This herde, Aristides returned to the counsaile, and saied: The aduise of Themistocles is profitable, but not honest. The Athenienses hearing it was not honest, iudged, it mought not be profitable, and woulde not haue it than disclosed. Suche credence had thei in Aristides. Also not withstanding the Athenienses had cryed him, onely because he excelled in iustice, yet at his departing he prayed to god, that what he couer they desired, mought come to good effect and conclusion. And called agayne from exyle, he neuer remembred any olde displeasure, in so muche that he alway honoured Themistocles, with whom he euer contended in the weale publike. Of his temperance this is a great token, that though he had ben in the greatest dignitee and offices in the commune weale, yet died he so poore, that he left not to bury him worshipfully. And his daughters were married at the charge of the citee. And to his sonne Lysimachus was geuen by the people one hundred Mina, which amounteth of our money to, 239. l. xi. s. viii. d. Wh, how may christen men be ashamed, when they rede this story, beholding in his temperance, iustice, and charitee, a more resemblance of Christis doctrine, than is in them that will dooe nothing vnhyed, & measure iustice by thei affectiōes. Of this name were. iiii. other. he was afore the incarnation. 474. peres.

Aristides, a christian philosopher in Athens, the pere of our lord. 132. made an elegant defence for Christis religion, and deliuered it to Adrian the Emperour, wherwith he was so perswaded, that he gaue commaundement to the professors of Asia, that he shoulde put no christian man to death, except he were conuict of some notable crime.  
 Aristippus, discipule to Socrates, put the chiefe goodnes in voluptue or pleasure: wherfore Diogenes calleth him the royal dogge, because he alway folowed them that were rich, and taught for money. On a tyme, beyng on the sea in a stozme, and the shippe in peryll, he was soze askerd. After the peryll was past, men asked of him, why he feared so much, sens he was a philosopher. The perill, saied he, in losse of an ignorant knaue, and of a noble philosopher is not of like estimation. His folowers were called Cirenaiici. His sect by other discipules of Socrates, and noble philosophers, was utterly exterminate. he had a daughter called Arete, excellently learned. he was afore Christ. 366. peres.  
 Ariston, onis, Platos father. also a philosopher, discipule of Zeno.  
 Aristobolus, sonne of Hircanus, capitayn and chiefe byshop of the Jewes, was. 92. peres afore the comyng of Christ. This man attempted to translate the dignitee of a byshop into the dignitee of a kyng, and he first, after the returning from the captiuitie of Babylon, toke on him to weare a crowne. He subdued the people called Iturei in Syria, and compelled them to be circumcised: But by the pill counsaile of his brother Antigonus, he put his mother and younger brethren in pylone, and after slew his saied brother Antigonus, in famishing him. For whiche crueltie god so strake him, that his bowelles were rent in his bealy, and he vomited by all the bloud in his body, and so died. Also Aristobolus was one of the seuentie, that translated the Bible into to Greeke. In other was an historiographer, in the tyme of great Alexander.  
 Aristocles, the name of dyuers philosophers.  
 Aristoclesides, a tyranne of Archomnon. also a famous pyncter.  
 Aristocratia, the fourme of gouernaunce of a weale publike, where many doo rule, that are of most vertue and power.  
 Aristodemus, the name of sundry lerned men: of which one instructed Pompeys children.  
 Aristogenes, a phisicion of Thace, also an other of the same science, seruauant to Chrysippus, the philosopher.  
 Aristogiton, an oratour of Athens, whiche for his lewde behauiour was called dogge. also one of the flocks of Demetrius.  
 Aristolaus, a certayne pyncter, scholar to Pausias.

Aristo



**Aristolochia**, an herbe, named of apothecaries. **Astrologia**, in englishe round hert wort, wherof be thye kyndes. One is cald round hertwort or rounde, after **Luci**, whiche hath leaues in facion lyke pug, but somewhat rounder, wher in is a sharpe and delicate odour, the floure whete lyke a luttell bonet vpon a redde knope. The rootes are rounde and many. An other (called longe **Aristolochia**, or longe hertwort) hath longer leaues, small branches, a purple floure, and synketh, whan it spyngeth, it is of the facion of a pearre. The roote is longe, of the greatnesse of a mans finger. Bothe of them dooe beare beeries lyke to capers, within of bore colour, bitter, and synkyng. The third is longe, and hath small bchaunches full of leaues somewhat rounde, lyke to the lesse syngrene, and hath floures lyke vnto rewe. The rootes longe and smal, with a thycke rpynde, and soote in saoune, in englishe small hertwoote.

**Aristomache**, es, the wyfe of **Dionysius** the tyrant, also the wyfe of **Dion**.

**Aristomachus**, a man that was all his lyfe tyme in loue with bees. An other of that name wyate of the making of wyne.

**Aristomenes**, a man of **Messene**, which was called **Iulissimus**: whan he was dead, he was founde to haue his herte all harpe. There was also of that name, a comicall poete of **Athens**.

**Ariston**, onis, a certayne grauer of ymagis, also a famous lawyer.

**Aristonicus**, a grammarian of **Alexandria**, and an eunike of **Ptolemeus**, whiche was a balyant capitayne.

**Aristonimus**, a comicall poete, ouerseer of **Philadelphus** librarie.

**Aristophanes**, a poete moste eloquent in the tongue of the **Athens**, although he was bozne at the **Rhodes**. he wyate .s. comedies, wherein he spared not them, which than lyued. he was in displeasure with **Socrates**, and therfore he reprehendeth hym in his comedye called the **Cloudes**. it was also a grammarian of **Byzance**.

**Aristophon**, a painters name.

**Aristophontes**, he that sleeth noble & great men.

**Aristophorum**, a dyshe, wherein meate is bozne to dyner.

**Aristorides**, **Argus** the sonne of **Arcton**.

**Aristoteles**, sonne of **Aristomachus** the phisicion, bozne in **Strageta** in **Grece**, consumed his yowthe riotously. He was after scholar to the noble **Plato**. xx. yeres continually. he excelled all men in sharpnesse of witte and knowledge in dyuers sciences: wherfore kynge **Philip** of **Macedonie** sent hym his sonne **Alexander** to teache, sayng: He thanked god, that he had a sonne bozne in his tyme. This man began a secte, the folowers wherof were called **Peripatetici**. he taught after **Platos** death. xliiii. yeres. he was banished out of **Athens**, because it was supposed, he deemed not wel of their gods.

dis. It is wyitten, that he dyed by this occasion. As he went by the sea syde, he perceived fyshermen sytting and dooyng of somewhat. And whan he asked what they dyd, they tolde hym a ryddell, whiche whan by longe study, he could not assolve: for same & sowe he dyed. Of hym **Quintilian** wytyeth thus. What saie you by **Aristotle**, whom I wote not whether I maie iudge more excellent in knowlage of thynges, in abundance of wytyng, in sweetnesse of eloquence, in sharpnesse of wit, or in diuersa kynde of wytyng. He was luttell of personage, trookebacked, yf hapen, and stuttyng. he was 34. yeres before **Christis** incarnation.

**Aristotelicus**, and **Aristotelius**, a, um, of **Aristotle**.

**Aristoxenus**, a famous phisicophier & phisicion, the scholar of **Aristotle**, and dyuers other learned men. An other of that name was in **Ephesus**, so curiouse in gardenyng, that eueri nyght he vied to caste mulle on his lactule, to make them sauer more pleasantly.

**Aritmetica**, a, or **Aritmetice**, es, the science of numbyng. Of whom it was fyrst founde it is uncertayn. Albe it **Abraham** taughte it fyrst to the **Egyptians**. Long tyme after **Pythagoras** was declared it to the **Greekes**. **Plato** wytyeth, that before all other thynges, the numbyngs were taught to the chyldre without the which nothing epyther praiate or common can be wel ordered.

**Aritmos**, numbyng.

**Aritissa**, a lake in **Armenia** the greater.

**Aritido**, dyshe, or dysnesse.

**Arius**, a ryuer of **Aria**, nere to **Bactria**.

**Arma**, orum, harneys and wepons. Also the instruments of all maner of craftes. Also banderbes and baners. Sometyme battailes, warres, or martiall affaires. Sometyme strength of puillance. Sometyme a sword.

**Ad arma vocare**, to commaunde men to be in harneys ready.

**Arma rusticorum**, arma coquinaria, arma nautarum, arma pistorum, arma studiosorum, arma tonforia, The tooles and instruments of all these faculties.

**Arma vulcania**, for fortitudine.

**Armorum arbiter**, Mars.

**Armis aptari**, to be armed.

**Arma facere**, to make harneys.

**Arma perdere**, to be banquished.

**In arma mouere aliquem**, to incense one to warre.

**Venire ad arma propter res alienum**, to fyght for dette that one oweth, because he will not paie it.

**Armalcar**, the ryuer **Euphrates**.

**Armamenta**, tooles, instrumentes, all stozes for warres or shippes, armour, takelyng.

**Armamentarium**, an armory or stozehouse for shippes or ordinaunce.

**Arinariolum**, a diminutiue of **armarium**, a litle study.

**Studie** or closet.

**Armarium**, where booke are laide or other stasse of householde. Also an ingyn of woodde shod with yron.

**Armarium librorum**, a studie or library.

**Armatus**, armed men.

**Armator**, an armourer.

**Armatura**, armour. Sometyme it is taken for men armed.

**Armatura leuis**, lyght harneys.

**Leuis armatura oratio**, a kynde of speaking vied in a digression, in the beginning to byng in any matter that shall folow.

**Armatus**, a, um, armed, fensed.

**Armata dolis mens**, a minde ready instructed with gyle and decepte.

**Armatus animo**, a man of a stoute courage.

**Vrbs armata muris**, a citee fensed with walles.

**Armatus**, us, idem quod **armatura**.

**Armenia**, the name of two regions: **Maior**, and **Minor**. **Armenia maior**, hath on the north **Solchis**, **Iberia**, and **Albania**: on the west, part of **Cappadocia**: on the east, part of the **Hyrcansea**: on the south, **Medopotamia**, and the mountayne **Taurus**. **Armenia minor**, hath on the north and west part **Cappadocia**: on the east the noble citie **Euphrates**, and **Armenia maior**: on the south part the mountaine **Taurus**.

**Armeni**, people of **Armenia**, whiche were christened of late yeres, but now they be subiectes to the **Turkes**. They in some thynges erred from the churche of the **Latynes** and **Greekes**. They haue one great byshop, whom they call **Catholicum**. They celebrate muche lyke vnto our facion. They hope holy neyther the nativitee of **Christ** nor his baptysme, sayng: He neded not to be pouged or cledned of synne. Also they take from all sacramentes the vertue to conferre grace. They estones baptysme those that come from the churche of the latynes to them, sayng, that we be not of the catholike faith, but heit. They saie, that no man may be christened, onelesse he receiue the sacrament of the aultare: and that infanten neded not to be baptised, sayng, that in them is no originale synne. That the holy goste procedeth of the father and not of the sonne. That the sacrament of the aultare maie not be consecrate of bread cleane without leauen. Also in the consecration they put no water to the wyne. Whereouer they saie, that the recepyng of the sacrament profiteth onely to the body. That whan **Christ** descended into hell, he ledde with him all the soules that were there. That matrimonie is no sacrament, and maie be dissolved at the wyl of the man or woman. That **Christ** dyd crite the Sabbath after good friday. All these and other heresies, are condemned by sundy generall countsailes, and the content of all christendome.

**Armeniacus malus**, a tree, whiche beareth a cer-

tain kynde of peaches.

**Armeniacum malum**, is a fruite accompted amonge the kynde of peaches. The **Italians** doo call them **Armellini**, The **franche men**, **Lez abricotes**.

**Armenius**, or **Armeniacus**, a, um, of **Armenia**. **Armentalis**, le, of or pertynyng to an herde of bestes.

**Armentarius**, a keeper of cattall. Sometyme an esquier de esquire, also a cowe herde.

**Armentinus**, a, um, idem quod **armentalis**.

**Armentosus**, a, um, there as is muche neate or cattell.

**Armentum**, stozes of hoxses or neate. Sometyme it signifyeth cattell, an heard of bestes.

**Armigrion**, idem quod **Draconium maius**.

**Armiger**, migeri, ma. g. propriely an esquier for the body, or he that alwaie attendyng about a knyght, beareth his heade piece, his speare, and his shield.

**Armiger**, ra, rum, that beareth armour.

**Armigera louis**, an Eggle.

**Armiger equus**, a barbed horse.

**Armilla**, rnynges, that gentylwomen vied to weare aboute theyr armes, & at this dape come men and women dooe vse, called bracelettes. Also certayn ornamentes of gold, that capitaynes vied in olde tyme, to geue to theyr soules dyours. also an ornament that postes or herdaudes doe weare.

**Armillatus**, a, um, that weareth bracelettes, or suche lyke ornamentes.

**Armillari curiores**, postes.

**Armillator**, he that maketh bracelettes.

**Armille**, neu. ge. an instrumente of falschoode or craft.

**Armillum**, a vessel, wherein they vied in theyr sacrifice, to put wyne, vied to be carried on mens shoulders.

**Armillastrum**, was a festiuall dape, wherein the **Romayns** dyd sacrifice armed, and trumpettes dyd blowe bluddy soundes. also the plate, wherein suche sacrifice was made.

**Armipotens**, puilliant in armes.

**Armifonus**, a, um, the epibeton of **Dallas**.

**Armienens**, he that holdeth weapon, armour or harneise.

**Armo**, aui, are, to arme, to harneys. Sometyme to infense of stee to armour, to make puilliant or of great power.

**Armare naues**, to equippe or arme footthe shippes to the sea.

**Armare aliquem in rempublicam**, to reyse by one, and make hym puilliant agaynst the common weale.

**Armare se eloquentia**, to gaerne the ones selfe with eloquence.

**Armoge**, es, or **Harmoge**, es, the propoicion of colours in peinctyng.

**Armon**, a ryuer that cometh from the hylls of **Arabic**, and diuideth **Moabiude**, from **Amo-niude**.



hicide, after Calypso.  
 Armon, a wilde tadpole.  
 Armórica, and Armoricum, idem.  
 Armórica, the auncient name of Britayne in Fraunce.  
 Arnus, mi, ma. g. the shoulder of a beast, or the pynion of a fowle. Somtym a mannes shoulder.  
 Arnabo, a kind of sweete oyle.  
 Arnates, a people of Italy.  
 Arna, a countrey, where the Scythians inhabited.  
 Arne, a citie nere to the goulf called Maliacum.  
 Arnobius, a noble rhetorician of Afrike, maister to Lactantius. he wrote against the gentiles, the pere of our tyme. 307. whose exposition we haue vpon the psalter.  
 Arnoglossa, an herbe called Plantayn, or waye bode leafe: which is cold and dry in the second degree, the iuyce whereof in curyng of feuers tertian, & in stoppyng of bloude, is of soueraine vertue, lyke as the fede and the water there of is agaynst the stone, if it be drunke.  
 Arnus, a swyfte ryuer in Italy, which renneth by the citie of Florence, called vulgarly Arno.  
 Aratus, a, um, eared.  
 Aro, aui, are, to care of plowe lands. Somtyme to delue of dygges. Somtyme to take fruite of that whiche is sowne.  
 Aratur, the impersonal, and the personal passive.  
 Arare aquor, or aquas, poetically, is to saile.  
 Arare litus, a prouerbe signifying to labour in bayne.  
 Arôma, the name of a citie.  
 Arômata, in plurali, the frutes of certayn herbes, meruailous pleasant in sauour and taste. Spices, as gynger, pepper, sugar, &c.  
 Aromatopôla, a, ma. g. apothecarie, or he that sellet spices.  
 Aromaticus, rij, idem.  
 Aromaticus, a, um, sweete of fauour, odoriferous.  
 Aromatites, e, masc. ge. a precious stone, which hath the sauour of myrr. Also a made wyne, mingled with cinamome and gynger.  
 Aromatorius, & aromatopola, he that sellet thynge haung sweete sauoure.  
 Aron, or Aros, an herbe called wake Robyn. it is of som called Serpentaria minor, because it hath leanes lyke to Dragons, but boder, and haung blacke spotted. it groweth aboute hedys gis. This herbe, after Iditric, is of that soye, whiche be called Bulbi, and hath leanes lyke Soprell, a stalk of it. tubites byghe, and a soft roote, whiche maie be eaten rawe.  
 Aronium, idem quod Semper vium.  
 Arpandes, lieutenant of Egypt vnder Calyphes.  
 Arpinas, a, is, a man or woman of Arpinum.  
 Arpinum, an auncient towne in Italy, famous and noble by the byth of Plautus, Cullius, and Marius.  
 Arquatus, a, um, lyke a bowe.  
 Arquatus morbus, the sykenesse called the laundys.

Arquiter, olde wyters bled for an archer.  
 Arquus, qui, the rayne bowe.  
 Arrabo, loke Arrha.  
 Arrectarius, a, um, a thynge that is erected by.  
 Arrectarij parietes, walles made with tymber and parget, to diuide chambres, partitions.  
 Arrectus, a, um, erected, lister by, straight by.  
 Arrecta comar, carrying heare that stand bypyght.  
 In digitos arrectus, standyng on tpy toe.  
 Arrectus ad bellum animus, the mynde en couraged agayne to warre.  
 Arrepo, loke Adrepo.  
 Arrepticius, he that is obessed with an euill spirit, he that wee say to be taken.  
 Arrepto, aui, are, a frequentatiue of arrepo.  
 Arrha, and Arrhabo, earnest monie. Somtyme one that lyeth in hostage. also a pledge.  
 Arrianus, a poete in the tyme of Tibertius: and an historiographer, whiche wrote the gestes of Alexander the great.  
 Arrideo, rides, si, ere, to make pleasant or favourable countenance on a thynge, to smile at a thynge. Somtyme to lyke or content, to please.  
 Arridere alicui, to smile on a body, to make a mery countenance, to make a smiling.  
 Aedes mihi aridebat, y house pleased me wel.  
 Arrigo, arrigis, xi, ere, to auance, to lyfte or sette by, to lyften.  
 Arrexia animos, it auanced their courage.  
 Arrige aures, late to thynne eares, or geue care to that is spoken.  
 Arrimensis synodus, a generall counsell kept at Arriminius in Italy, the pere of our tyme 360. the 22. pere of the reigne of the emperour Constantius, where the greekes assayed by thyr subtil wittes to condemne the noble countesse of Sicene: but by the wisdomme of the latins, that disputation was deferred, and at a generall counsaile at Rome, the opinions of the Christians were condemned.  
 Arripio, arripis, pui, ere, to take quickly, to take by violence, to snatche or plucke.  
 Arripere condicionem, to take the offer.  
 Arripere maledictum. Quare cum ista sis authoritate, non debes Marce Cato, arripere maledictum ex triuio, aut ex scurrarum aliquo conuitio, wherfoze, soz aynche as ye are in this auctorite, or of this estimation, Marceus Cato, you ought not to vse suche a wyrd of reppoeche, or vile taunte, as is commonly spoken of euery ragelyng knaue.  
 Arripere sermonem, to take him at his word.  
 Arripere se foras, to get him out of the doore quickly.  
 Arripere velis, to inuade or sette vpon.  
 Arripere ad velin questionem, to take and examine one by tourmentes.  
 Arripere occasionem, to take an occasyon quickly.  
 Arripe auxilium, take helpe or ayde.

Ar

Arripere verba de foro, to take wordes that be bled of oratours in the common place.  
 Arripere similitudinem alicuius, to endeuour to resemble or be lyke one.  
 Arripere literas auidē, to learne greedily.  
 Arripere aliquid ad reprehendendum, to take a thynge capitiouely.  
 Arripere admonitionem, to take quickly that one doeth put vs in mynde of.  
 Arrius, an heretike, a prieste in the churche of Alexandria, the pere of our tyme. 320. he was a sayle personage, had a verie sharpe witte, and was greatly esteemed. But fallng into pyde and ambition of honour, he purposed to helde this heresy, that the sonne was not equal to the father in deitee, nor of the same substance, but was a mere creature. vnto this error he induced a great part of the world than christened, as well noble clerkes as other. For the which was called the great counsaile of Nicene, the emperour Constantinus magnus beyng present, with 318. bps. wher it was (after longe disputation) determined, that the son is equal, and of one substance with the father, as touching the diuinitee. whiche decree was appoynted by the emperour, and Arrius, with vi. bps. whos, which obstinately persued in their heresy, were banished. Afterward Arrius finished his life with an horrible death. For as he was disputyng, beyng prouoked to the stooke, in eroneratyn nature, he poured out all his bowelles, and so died.  
 Arrius, or rather Arrianus, an hyssorian bozne in Nicomedia: among other warhis he wrote in greke the lyfe of great Alexander. This man for his learnyng and vertue obtained great honours at Rome of the emperours Hadrian and Antonine, in so muche that he was ones consul. There was one Arrius a philosopher in Alexandria, in the tyme of Augustus, and an other very familiar with Cicero.  
 Arrôdo, si, ere, to gnaw.  
 Arrôdere rempublicam, by a metaphoze, to pill and poll, or robbe the common weale.  
 Arrigans, arrogant or presumptuous.  
 Arrigans minoribus, presumptuous or proude toward his inferiours.  
 Arrigantier, presumptuously, proude.  
 Arrigantia, arrogancy, presumption.  
 Arrigantia opinione laborare, to be suspected of arrogancy.  
 Arrogo, arrogas, aui, are, to claime or attribute to muche to ones selfe, to presume. also to ad opt or take one to be his hepye.  
 Arrigare filium, to make one his hepye by ad option.  
 Arrigare pretium, to inhaunce or sette by the price.  
 Arrigare & Derogare, be contrary.  
 Sumere & arrogare sibi.  
 Arrostemā, atis, sickenesse, feblenesse.

Arrugia, a myne of golde.  
 Ars, artis, a craft, subtiltee, cunnynge, deceit, gile.  
 Ars parasitica, the feat of flattery.  
 Plus artis adicere, to make moze cunnynge.  
 Artem instituere, efficere, or A dartem reddere, to byng any knowlage to the forme of an art or science.  
 Artes, was the generall name of the kynges of Parthia.  
 Artacia, the name of a citie of Medes.  
 Artanca, a citie of Germanie, called Cleppern.  
 Arsenaria, a citie of Mauritania, called Arze.  
 Arsenicum, a pelowe colour, called in latin Auripigmentum, in englysh Zypine, or arsenike.  
 Arfacus, ramus comeri.  
 Arfela, the seconde kind of the herbe called Arsemone.  
 Arfemundum, idem quod Pulegium.  
 Arsenogonon, an herbe, haunge bearies like the floures of Willows, but moze pale, the fede white lyke poppe. This herbe beyng drunke, causeth to ingender menchildern.  
 Arsenotheca, a beaste, which is bothe male and female, as some saie that an hare is, one pere male, and an other pere female.  
 Arsenothata, a boy that is abused contrarie to nature.  
 Arsenotheca, certaine goddes, which were both male and female.  
 Arseuerse, in the Euscane tongue, signifieth awake with the eye.  
 Arschina, a citie in Germanye, nowe called Zimp.  
 Arschoras, a kyng of Sardis in tyme of Anaball.  
 Arsinoc, the wyfe of Asymachus, kyng of Macedonie, and a citie in Lyrene, called commonly Trochata.  
 Arsis, is, fac. g. eluation of the voyce in pronuntiation, as where the accent is.  
 Arsonium, a citie of Germany called Drinsintza.  
 Artaba, a measure of the Egyptians, conteynyng 72. Roman measures called Sextarij.  
 Artabanus, kyng of Parthia, the laste of the stock Artaces, whome Artaxerxes slew, and restored the kyngdome to the Persians. 538. yeres, after Darius was subdued by Alexander.  
 Artabazes, or Artabades, kyng of Armenie, son of Artabates, a man excellently lerned.  
 Artabicia, one of the ples of Propontis.  
 Artabri, a people by the promontorie called Artabrum.  
 Artabrum, a promontorie in Spayne.  
 Artace, a citie of the Medians in Asia, and a towne of Bithynia, called Carpi.  
 Artacena, a countrey of Syria.  
 Artacha, an hyl full of trees, in the yle of the Cyreniens.  
 Artachas, a capitayne in the army of Ferres.  
 Artanes, a kyng of Armenie, surnamed Sophieus, also a ryuer runnyng into Aster.

H

Ar

Artaphernes, one of Darius capitayns, ban-  
quished the Grekes nere to Marathon.  
Artaunum, a cite of Germany, called Herbi-  
pos, wirtzburg.  
Artaxa, a kyng of Armenie, of whom Tigranes  
defended.

Artaxata, orum, neu. gen. the chiefe cite of Ar-  
menie the great, at the riuer of Araxis.

Artaxerxes, a name, whereby many kynges of  
Persia were called: Of whom one is named in  
the bible Ahasuerus: In other, whiche was his  
sonne by Hester, called also Darius: In other  
called Longimanus, because his armes and  
handes were so longe, that standing vpright,  
he mought touch his knees with his handes. He  
was benigne and loued peace, & therefore was  
he well beloued of all his people. He was be-  
fore the incarnation. 485. yeres, and had to  
surname Memnon.

Artaxiasata, a cite of Armenie.

Arteata, people of Persia.

Artembares, a noble man of the Medes.

Artemedion. idem quod Dictamnium. Dios. li.  
3. ca. 35.

Artemidorus, a learned man, very familiar with  
Pythius, whiche deliuered a booke to Caesar, of  
the conspiracy agaynst him, the same daie that  
he was slayne, willing him to reade it forth-  
with: but he neglected it, to his owne confusio.

Artemis, idis, is a name of Diana.

Artemisia, the name of a noble princeesse, wyfe to  
Darius, kyng of Persia, of a notable charac-  
ter, and excelled so in loue toward hir husband,  
that when he was dead, she caused his bier to  
be drest in a vessel of gold in to powder, and  
by little and little she dranke it vp, saying: Their  
two hertes shoulde neuer depart asunder, and  
that she thought there myght be no worthye  
pulsche made for it, but hir owne bodie. Not  
withstanding she made for his body suche a  
pulchre, that for the excellent woikemanship,  
beautee, and costynesse: it was taken for one  
of the meruayles of the worlde, and for the no-  
table fame therof, all sumptuous and great  
pulchres, were afterwarde called Mausolea.  
She founde also the herbe Artemisia, called in  
latyne Damasonium, of great vertue in wor-  
mens diseases. Of this herbe be thre kyndes.  
Artemisia latifolia, in engli the Mugwoort, an  
other named Artemisia tenuifolia, in engli the  
Feuerfop, the thyrde, Artemisia monoclos,  
Cansey of the gardeyne.

Artemisium, a promontory of Euboea, and an  
image of Diana.

Artemisius, the moneth of Maye amonge the  
Macedonians. Also an hill in Arcadia.

Artemia, a famous cite. 500. furlonges from  
Seleucia.

Artemius, a mountayne of Achaia in Argo.

Artemon, onis, masc. gen. a trouble or pally,  
wherein ropes dooe renne. it may also be tra-

ken for an instrument that hath troubles, as a  
crane, also the sayle of a shippe. Artemon is al-  
so a propre name of diuers men.

Artemon, an heretike, whiche affirmed, that  
Christ was but pure man, takinge his begyn-  
nyng in our lady. This heresie, beyng once  
condemned, was euen soones reuiued by Pau-  
lus Samosatenus.

Arteria, a, a synew lyke to a veyne, wherein the  
spirite of lyfe doeth walke, mixte with bloud.

Arteria aspera, the wine pipe.

Arteria, of Lucretius is vsed in the plurall num-  
ber and neuter gender.

Arteriace, ces, fem. gen. a medicine, called also  
Diacodion.

Arthabanus, looke Artabanus.

Arthabatic, people lpyng wyldly lyke beastes  
Arthanes, looke Aranes.

Arthetica passio, called also Morbus articularis,  
the ioynte sicknesse, is thus diuided, into Sci-  
genda, called Sciatica, whiche is in the huckle  
bone, Podagra, the goute of the legges & feete,  
and Chiragia, the goute of the fngers.

Arthetica, some suppose to bee the herbe and  
floure, which is called pymerose.

Arthriticus, or Arthricus, one diseased with  
the goute.

Arthritus, idem quod arthetica passio.

Arthurus, a kyng of England, when it was cal-  
led Britannia, a man of excellent prowesse, who  
in xv. great batayles agaynst the Saxons, ban-  
quished them, and finally drave the most parte  
of them out of this roialme. he subdued Scot-  
lande and Irelande, at that tyme beyng well  
inhabited, and in culture. And after kept an ho-  
nourable house of valiant and noble personages,  
wherin was suche magnificence, that it  
gaue occasion to Frenchmen and Spaniards,  
to exercise their wittes in auantysing of Arthurs  
maiestee with incredible fables. whiche is no  
more to be meruayled at, than the semblable  
inuencons and fantasies of the Grekes. It be-  
it this Arthure was a veray noble and famous  
prince, pet of them, which write histories about  
his tyme, he was vncremembered. He flourished  
about the yere of our lord. 510.

Articularius, he that hath the goute.

Articularius, a, um, or Articularis, re, pertey-  
nyng to the ioyntes.

Articularius, or Articularis morbus, the gout,  
Articulate, articulately, as when one dooeth ex-  
presse euery syllable.

Articulatum, from ioint to ioint, ioint meate,  
iointe by iointe. also treatable, soundynge  
euery syllable.

Articulatio, onis, f. g. the springynge or shootynge  
out of twygges of trees from ioint to ioint.  
also a fault in vines, wherewith the ioyntes of  
knottes bee corrupted.

Articulo, culai, are, to soigne one iointe to an  
other.

Arti-

Articulofus, a, um, in trees knotty of ful of ioint-  
es: In stile of indyting, when there be many  
moze membes in a sentence.

Articulus, a ioint, also a moment or parcell of  
tyme, also a colour of the tope. also a knotte  
of iointe in twygges of trees, in stalkes of  
corne, and other lyke. Amonge grammarians it  
is the article.

Articulus fermenti, the knotte of a twygge.

Articuli modium, pylloches that bee in a great  
hill, wherby men maie go by moze easily.

In ipso temporis articulo, in meruaylouse  
good season, at the veray popyt.

Habere dolores articularum, to be syke of  
the goute.

Artifex, artificis, a crafter man, or one that is con-  
nyng in any feate, one that is his crafter mar-  
ster, a fine doer, a fine woikeman.

Artifex mundi deus, God the maker of the  
worlde.

Artifex, and Inscius, bee contrary.

Scenici artifices, stage plaiers.

Morbi artifex, a phisicion.

Artifex sceleris, the auctour or diuiser of any  
misfeuous acte.

Artifex, an adiectiue, counnyngly and woik-  
manly dooen.

Artifex temperamentum, a cunnynge modes-  
tacion in dooing any thyng.

Artificialis, le, idem quod artificiosus.

Artificialiter, idem quod artificiose.

Artificiose, woikemanly, counnyngly, craftyly,  
artificially.

Artificiosus, one that dooeth a thyng by art or  
counnyng.

Artificiosus, a, um, that counnyngly is shewed in,  
artificial, crafty.

Artificium, the practise of a crafter, counnyng,  
woikemanship. sometyne gyle or decept. som-  
tyme a thyng counnyngly wrought.

Artificio simulationis eruditus, counnyng, or  
well instructed in falschode or feignynge of mat-  
ters. Artificium coquorum, cookery.

Quorum artificis effectum est, by whose craft  
the conueyghance it was brought to passe.

Artigis, a cite in Spayne called also Alhama.

Artio, iui, ire, vsed of olde wryters for Arto,  
aui, are.

Artius, well instructed in sciences.

Arto, aui, are, to streyne, to thrust together, to  
wpyng. looke Arcto.

Artocopus, pi, a baker, sometyne pantarer.

Artocreas, aui, neu. ge. or Artocrea, a, ma. ge.  
maie bee called a pasty or ppe, with fleshe of  
the baken.

Artolaganus, lagani, masc. genesis, fyne sake  
breadye.

Artomici, people of a countreie in France cal-  
led Beminake.

Artopa, a, a bakyng panne, wherein they bake  
tartes, or other thynges made of fyne past,

Sometime a bake, wherewith bread is wrought  
in dowe, or a kneding tubbe. Of some it is vsed  
for a woman baker, or a certayne vessel, wher-  
in bread is baked or fodde.

Artopitius panis, bread baked in such a vessel.

Artotyrax, people, whiche vpd offer to thre  
god, bread and cheefe.

Artedones, a certaine kinde of bees of the left  
fozte.

Artuo, aui, are, to cutte in sunder, or in pices.

Artus, tuum, plu. nu. masc. gen. membes of the  
body betwene the iointes, takinge the bones,  
fleshe, and synewis.

Artuum dolor, for Morbus articularis.

Arualles fratres, were supposed to bee the foster  
bretherne of Romulus, to whom he gaue the  
dignitee of priesthoode, to make sacrifice for  
growynge and increace of corne, and preserua-  
cion of the corne fieldes.

Aruerni, people of Fraunce nere to the ryuer  
of Leire.

Aruca, aruca, a kind of corne or grainc.

Aruiua, talowe.

Aruium, an hill on the sea coste of the yle called  
Chium, where growe the wines called Aruiua  
vina, nowe Maruiua vina, maluesey.

Arum, ri, the herbe named wateroben, or kokos-  
penkle, or rampe, the apothecaries call it pes  
vitali, or Serpentaria minor.

Arunca, a towne in Italy.

Aruncus, i, masc. ge. the bearde of a gote.

Arundinaceus, a, um, lyke a reede.

Arundineus, a, um, of a reede or cane.

Arundinosus, a, um, a place wherein is great  
plentie of reedes.

Arundifer, that beareth or bringeth forth reedes.

Arundinum, a place where reedes doo growe.

Arundo, rundinis, f. g. a reede or cane. sometyne  
it is vsed for an arrowe, because arrowes were  
made of reedes. sometyne for a pype. sometyne  
for a littell sticke that children ryde vpon.

Aruo, aui, are, to laie or sette on pons, leches or  
other herbes in raunges, halfe vnder the erth,  
or moze, to make them lesse tarte or cigre.

Arupenum, a towne in Fraunce.

Arupinum, a cite in Dannonia.

Aruspex, he that tellet of thynges to come, by  
lookynge in beastes bowelles.

Aruspicium, that kynde of sothe sayng.

Arum, ui, n. g. or Aruius, i, m. g. a salowe fildc.

Culus aruorum, the husbandynge or tellyng  
of the grounde.

Arx, arcis, for. ge. a foytresse or castell, specially  
standynge bygh.

Condere, constare, erigere arces, to build  
stronge holdes or castelles.

Munire arcem, to fortifie or strength a castell.

Euertere, subruere arces, to ouerthrowe or  
brate downe stronge holdes or foytresses.

Tradere arcem, to yeld vp a castell or foytresse.

Arxata, a cite of Armenie.

**A**s, asis, a pounce weight. In old tyme in the partition of land, or other like thing inheritable, they called the whole As, and the partes divided, ounces. As, is also a small coppe of brasse, somewhat lesse than our halfe peny. x. of them made a Romaine peny, called Denarius, whiche was in value our sterlyng groate.

Assem negat se latum, he saith he will not geue one farthyng.

Ad assem omnia perdidit, he hath lost euery farthyng.

Ad assem impendium reddes, Thou shalt pay me againe euery farthyng: or thou shalt recompence me to the uttermost farthyng.

In assem, in all the whole summe together.

Hares ex asse, he that is heyre of all.

**Asa**, in the language of Syria, signifieth a phisician, or a healer of sicknesses. Of that name was the v. kynge of Iuda, the sonne of Abia, who reigned .41. yeres. He honoured god, destroyed ydolles, and was fortunate in battayle, so that he is compared to kyng Dauid, for his personage and vertuous qualities. He slew the kyng of Ethiopie, with an infinite numbre of his people. He was afore the incarnation. 973. yeres.

**Asachae**, a people in the mountaynes of Ethiopie. v. daies iourney from the sea: who lyue onely by hunting of elephants.

**Asachus**, a ryuer in Macedonie, rennyng by Hecalia, at the foote of the mountayne Oeta.

**Asa**, a people of Peloponnesus.

**Asca**, a certayne hill.

**Ascus**, a greke that was slayne of Hercules.

**Asaph**, an hebrue woorde, signifying gathering or summyng. Of this name was a singyng in the house of god, to whom kyng Dauid assigned certayne titles of his psalmes.

**Asaron**, toke Asarum.

**Asarotum**, ti. neu. gen. paupng tyle, with pectures eneled, whiche maie not be swept with a besome, but with a wyngge, or other soft thyng.

**Asarum**, asari, an herbe, whose leaues are lyke unto yew, but they be lesse and rounder. it hath a good sauour. The flower is purple, and sauioureth sweetely, and groweth betwene the leaues by the roote. The stalke is edged, and somewhat rough. The rootes be small, crooked and lyke a grasse full of knottes. it is also called Bacchar, the frenchemen call it Labret, the Germaines Heselwort. it is called, asarum baccha, or foote foote.

**Asbesta**, a people of Libya, where was an oracle of Ammon.

**Asbestinum**, a kynde of lyne, whiche can not be burned: and the cloth thereof made is pouged cleaner with fyre, than with water.

**Asbestos**, a precious stone of yron colour, growyng in the mountaynes of Arcadie. whiche being ones burning, can not be quenched.

**Asbolus**, the name of an hounde in Iudee.

**Asbotus**, a citee of Cheshaly.

**Asca**, a citee in Sicilie, buylded by Elymus, a prince of Troy.

**Ascalaphus**, the sonne of Mars and Atrocles. also the son of Acheron, and the nymphe Syphne, whiche was turne in to an oule.

**Ascalabotes**, x. m. g. idem quod stellio.

**Ascalonium**, the citee of Hilderhem.

**Ascalon**, an hebrue woorde signifieth a poppyng or a balance, or fyre of infamy. Also a citee in the higher Idumea, from Hierusalem. 90. miles, as Egeippus saith. The people of this citee were called Ascalonitae.

**Ascalonia**, a kynde of onions called scalions.

**Ascalus**, the brother of Cantalus, and sonne of Hymenaeus.

**Ascanalis**, the citee of Swetz in Germany.

**Ascania**, one of the yles called Cyclades. Also a countrey in Asia, and a citee, and a meere or marishe in Croas.

**Ascanius**, the sonne of Aeneas the Troian, and Creusa his wyfe, daughter to kyng Priamus of Troy: who comyng into Italy with his father, suffered sundry labours: And finally after his father, reigned ouer the Latins, with Spilius Posthumus, his brother in law, and buylded the citee of Alba Longa. he was also called Iulus, he reigned .xviii. yeres. Of this name was a ryuer in Phrygia, of the whiche Ascanius was named.

**Ascarides**, little rounde wormes, whiche doo brede in the longe gutte of a man, or beast, but specially of chyldren.

**Ascendo**, di. ere, to clyme, to ascende, to go vp. it is applyed also to the voyce, when it mounteth or ryseth.

**Ascendere equum**, to leape or mount on horse backe. **Ascendere nauem**, to take shippyng.

**Ascendere in concionem**, or, in rostra, to make an oracion to the people.

**Ascendere altiorum gradum**, **Ascendere ad honores**, to ryse to honour and dignitee.

**Ascendere gradibus magistratum**, to ryse, or be aduanced to honour from office to office.

**Ascensus**, us, an ascending, mounting, or clymyng vp. also aduancement or ryng to honour.

**Prohibere ascensu**, to kepe one downe.

**Ascetaria**, monasteries, where men were exercised in contemplation.

**Ascia**, x. for. ge. a chyp are.

**Ascio**, ascis, sciui, to know perfectly.

**Asciuburgum**, the citee of Emmerich in Germany.

**Ascio**, ascias, aui, are, to chyp with an axe.

**Asciso**, iui, scere, to admit, to chose or to gyue to vs any thyng or persone, to pscume or take vpon vs: sometyme for appetere, to desyre.

**Asciscere** and **Segregare**, be contrary.

Asci

**Asciscere sibi laudem**, to attribute laude and prayse to ones selfe.

**Asciscere sibi nomen regium**, to take vpon one to be the name of a kyng.

**Asciscere sibi socios**, to chose hym companyes, or to associate other with hym.

**Asciuerunt sibi illud oppidum commercio & societate**, They haue loigned that towne to them by entercourse of marchandise, and familiar conuersation.

**Ad hoc feceris factus multos asciuerunt**, They haue associate or made prynces to this mischeuous conspiracie, a great numbre of men.

**Asciscere consuetudine**, leges, ritus, to bring in vse any custome, lawes, or ceremonies.

**Asciscere generu**, to chose or take a son in law.

**Ascisci in ciuitatem**, to be made free, or admitted to the libertees of a citee.

**Ascite**, Arabians.

**Ascites**, a kind of dysoplie, loke Ascytes.

**Ascius**, a, um, chosen, admytted, or taken to, associated. sometyme straunge, farre sette, not in the thyng selfe.

**Ascius**, and **Natius** be contrary.

**Asclepiades**, a famous phisician. Also a philosopher, which beinge blinde, was demaunded in scryme, what his blyndnesse profited hym? he answered, that he hadde the more company by one boie that ledde hym. It is also the name of an historiographer of Epyres, and diuers other men.

**Asclepias**, is called of the herbalistes Hirundinaria, because the codde resemblith a swallow, of the apothecaries Vincetoxicum, because it is of great force agaynst popson: in englyshe (as some suppose) it is called grounde yew, but rather swallowworde.

**Asclepiodorus**, a printee in the tyme of Appelles. also one of Alexandria, whiche was excellent in the mathematicall, and knowledge of herbes and stones.

**Asconius Pedianus**, the excellent expostour of the oracions of Cullie, when he was .73. yeres olde, became blinde, and lyued afterwarde .xii. yeres in great estimation and honour. he flourished aboute the tyme of Nero the emperour.

**Ascopera**, x, a bagge, a purse, or satchell of leather.

**Ascria**, a towne in Beotia, by the mountayn Helicon. In this towne was borne Hesiodus the famous poete: and therefore he is sometyme called Ascreus.

**Ascribo**, ascribis, si, ere, to adde to in wytyng, to attribute, to impute, to bill among other, to registre in the nūbre of other, to enroll, to put in records. Me quoy ascribe fratris sententia, couple or ioigne me to my brothers opinion.

**Ascribi in legibus**, to be added or mentioned in the lawes.

**Ascribi in ciuitatem**, in ciuitate, ciuitati, to be enfranchised, to be made free, or admitted to the libertees of a citee.

**Ascribe me ad**, or in amicitiam, take, admytte, accompt, or accept me as one of your frendes. **Ascribere in numerum**, to accompt as one of the number.

**Ascribi munibus**, to be canonized, or made a sainte.

**Ascribere potnam sacerdoti**, to appoynt or set a pygne vpon him that breaketh the alliance.

**Ascribit me socium tuis laudibus hominum opinio**, The common blyte maketh me part taker of your laude and praise, or attributeth part therof to me.

**Ascribere aliquem tutorē liberis**, to appoynt by testament, who shall haue the tuition and gouernance of his chyldren.

**Ascribere salutem alicui**, to send commendacions to one by letters.

**Ne ascribas mihi negligentiam**, impute not to me any negligence: or accompte me not negligent hercin.

**Ascripti**, were they that were appoynted to inhabit townes or citees made by the Romans, called Colonia.

**Ascriptio**, an addition, enrolling, or registeryng.

**Ascripti milites**, souldiours, whose names are entred or registred with other.

**Ascriptus**, he that is added to the numbre of other, whose name is registred or enrolled: or one of them that hath submitted hym selfe to be vnder an other mans dominion or gouernance: or he that is admitted or taken into a company aboute the common numbre.

**Ascriptus**, idem.

**Ascriptor**, oris, he that foloweth the example of an other man, or he that writeth many copies of others examples. Also a broker in the lawe, a fauour, maynteyner, or one that fauoureth a mans cause.

**Ascriptus**, a, um, written to, intitled, registred, enrolled.

**Ascrutum**, called Ascrium, a citee of Liburnia.

**Asculum**, a citee of Duell in Italy, where Lucius and Fabius discomfited Pyrrhus.

**Ascyrum**, ri. neu. ge. the herbe, which of some is called Peter worde: other wolde haue it to be Cuscuta, some think it to be kind of S. Johns worde, and that is most likely, and may be called square S. Johns grasse.

**Ascytes**, one of the kyndes of dysoply, the cause wherof is lacke of good digestion, whereby is ingedged in all the mēbres a salte and a pelowe humour, which at the last fallith into the brayn, and is tourned into water, & therein is mēued, as it were in a great vessell, when the body mēueth, the brayn being swollen, and great.

**Asdrubal**, a name of diuers noble men of Carthage, of which one married the sister of Anniball: he ruled the citee of Carthage, and sent Anniball into Spayne, and there exercised him in continuall labours. At the laste in the myddell of his frendes and seruantes, he was slayne.

H ii by a

by a Moynage name, whose master he had slayn a litle before. This name feared deathe so litle, that when he was put vnto moſte horrible tormentes, he begyn in theim, throwed alwaies a laughynge countenance.

Aſella, or aſella, looke axilla.

Aſelli, two ſterres in the ſigne called Cancer.

Aſellus Sempromius, an hſtiographer in the tyme of Scipio ſemilianus.

Aſellus, a diminutive of Aſinus. alſo a ſpſhe, whiche the grekes do call Onon, & Oniſcon, and is of a dun colour lyke an aſſe, and hath in his head. ii. ſtones like myll ſtones. In the car nicular daies he can not bee founde (as Theophrastus writeth) Oppianus ſaith, he hath his name of ſlowneſſe: many ſuppoſe it is the fiſh, that we calle an haddocke. Other thynke it is the codde ſpſhe. Of the diuers kyndes of them ſhalbe written in their places.

Aſia, a, ſc. ge. is the thyrde part of the world, dyuided from Europa by the ſea called Boſphorus Thracius, and the great riuer of Tanais: And from Aſrike by the famous ryuer Nilus: and is in quantitee ſuppoſed to be as great as bothe Europa and Aſrike. Aſia minor, is a parte of the other Aſia, which is now called Turkey, & conteyneth in it theſe roialmes, Pontus, Bithynia, Phrygia, Caria, Lydia, & Lycania. Aſia is alſo a merre, ſenne, or marſhe nere to the riuer Euphrates.

Aſiaticus, Aſiacus, Aſianus, and Aſius, aſia, um, of or perteynyng to Aſia.

Aſiaticus, a ſurname geuen to one of the Scythians, becauſe he ſubdued the leſſe Aſia.

Aſilus, aſili, maſ. gen. a great ſpſe, whiche biteth beaſtes, and is called an hoxe ſpſe, or byſſe. It is alſo a worme that is founde in ſpſhes.

Aſinarius, an aſſherde.

Aſinarius, a, um, of or perteynyng to an aſſe.

Aſine, or Aſina, a citee of Peloponeſe, nere to Meſſenia. Aſine, is alſo one of the ples called Sporades, in the ſea Adriaticum.

Aſinurus, a, um, idem quod aſinarius, a, um.

Aſinius Pollio, a noble ſenatour and oratour Romayne, whom the Emperour Octavian ſpecially fauoured: He was verie eloquente, but noted of to much affectation, which toke awaie the grace of his orations. he was in iudgement verie exquiſite, & vied to reprove other muche better lerned than hym ſelfe, as Cullpe, & ſcar, Saluſt, and Liue. He made the fyrſt common librarie, wherein he ſet the ymage of Nero, and had victorie ouer the people of Dalmatia. To his honour, the poet Virgile made one of his Egloges. He lyued. 80. yeres.

Aſinius Gallus, ſonne to Pollio, a man of great learning, he wrote a booke, wherein he copared and preferred his father to Cullpe. This boke was afterward answered by Claudius the emperour. Tiberius the emperour comanded him to be ſlaine, for what cauſe it dothe not apere,

Aſinus, aſini, ma. ge. an aſſe.

Aſini homines, black headed, doltes, very aſſes. Aſinum tondes, thou ſheareſt an aſſe. A prouerbe ſpoken of one that attempteth a vayne, fooliſhe, and vnpoſſible enterpriſe.

Aſinus ad lirā, an aſſe at an harpe. A prouerbe applied vnto theim, which haue no iudgement in wiſdome and learning, or that goeth about that which he is moſt vntowardly in.

Aſinus auriculas mouet, The aſſe waggeth his eares. A prouerbe applied to theim, whiche although they lacke learninge, yet will they babble and make a countenance, as if they knewe ſomewhat.

Aſinus inter ſimias, an aſſe among apes. A prouerbe, where a good ſely bodie cometh among ſhewde witty felowes, and begyn ſcorned of theim, dooeth not perceiue it.

Aſion, an owle, which hath feathers on euery ſyde of his head, like vnto eares.

Aſiortum, orti, neu. ge. a kynd of ſpyders, with whyte ſtrakes, of whome if one bee ſtonge, his knees ſhall bowe, and waie ſapnt.

Aſis, a mountayne in Ambria.

Aſis terra, is vied for Aſia.

Aſium, a towne, whereof the people be called Aſinates.

Aſius, the ſonne of Dymas. Aſio a ryuer in Italy called Eſino.

Aſmodeus, the name of a deuill, and ſignifieth a deſtroier, or abondaunce of ſynne, or meaſuring ſpſe.

Aſomatos, without a bodie, vnpalpable, or that can not be felte.

Aſouch, the Egyptians call plantago.

Aſophis, a countree in the prouince of Achaia.

Aſopis, idis, the daughter of Aſopus.

Aſopus, a ryuer in Sicilia, that renneth out of Aſhygia. An other in Peloponeſus nere to Corinth.

Aſoria, a, f. g. rpyote.

Aſotos, vnſcantly, prodigally, wantonly, vpolitely.

Aſorus, a ryuer rennyng by Heractia.

Aſotus, ti, a rpyottous, prodigall, wanton, or incontinent perſon.

Aſpalathus, after Calepine, is a thorne growyn in the eaſt partes of the world, the rynd whereof is ſomewhat redde, and within, the wodde is of a ſadde purple, and ſmellethe verie ſweet, and is therfore vſed in perfumes.

Aſparagus, gi. ma. g. an herbe called of common Apothecaries, Sparagus, in engliſh Sperrage. there is an other kynd of this herbe called in laſtin Corrua, or aſparagus ſylueſtris, in Engliſh the pyche ſperage, but it hath not ben ſeen in England.

Aſpaſia, a woman of Miletum in Grece, notably learned in rhetoricke, ſhe toucht & taught the eloquent Pericles Duke of Athens. wherefore, not withſtanding ſhe was a captiue, he toke her to his

to his wyfe. It is written, that ſhe was one of the concubines of Atrius kynge of Perſia. And afterward by his procurement, for diſpleaſure that ſhe bare to them, ſhe cauſed the Athenienſes to make warre agaynſt the Peloponenſes. Aſpaſius, the name of diuers learned men.

Aſpectabilis, le, worthy to bee beholde of looked on.

Aſpecto, ani, are, to beholde ſtedfaſtly, to regard or loke vpon.

Aſpectare iuſſa principis, to haue regarde to the princis commaundement.

Aſpectare aliquid, to be ouer agaynſt a place or thynge.

Aſpectus, tus, maſ. ge. ſight, beholding, regard. ſometyme a beautifull countenance.

Aſpectu horridus, lothſome, or horrible to beholde.

Primo aſpectu, at the fyrſt ſyght.

Oculi quod volunt, aſpectum contorquent, or conuertunt, The eyes turne the ſyght whiche waite thei liſt.

Fugere aſpectum, to auoyde, or eſchew to come in ones ſyght.

In aſpectum lucemq; proferre, to bring abynde that euery man may ſee.

Reſerre aſpectum aliquo, to looke or haue an eye to a place. And it is referred to the mynde.

Aſpello, puli, ere, to put backe, or dyſtance away from one.

Aſpendius, a certayne harper.

Aſpendus, a citee of Pamphilia.

Aſper, aſpera, um, rough, ſharpe, vnpleaſant, as well to the ſyght as to other ſenſes. Aſto hard, or greuouſe, cruell, diſdeygnfull, churyſtiſhe, rude, ſeuere, rpygoouſe.

Aſperum vinum, a rough wyne.

Aſper nummus, money new coyned.

Aſpera maris, the rough ſtoymes of the ſea.

Aſperimo hyemis, in the ſharpeſt ſeaſon of wynter.

Aſper natura, & omnibus iniquus, cruell of nature, and woozkyng iniury to euery man.

Aſperior & durior doctrina, a ſeuere, harde, and rigozouſe kynde of learning, as the Stoicks was.

Homo aſper et durus, a rpygoouſe, ſeuere, or rough perſone, a Stoike.

Aſpera & horrida oratio, a rough or vnpleaſant ſtyle.

Monitoribus aſper, diſdeygnfull to them that aduertſe him of any thynge.

Aſpera tempora, troublous and dangerous ſeaſons.

Aſpera loca, rough places, full of ſtones, bushes and hilles.

Aſper victus, auſtere and harde liuynge.

Aſper animus, a ſierce, ſtubborne, or vnreaſonable mynde.

Aſperum & lene, contrary. A ſhewyng Aſper

et leuis locus.

Aſpere, aduerb. qualit. hardely, ſharpe, rigozouſely, ſeuere, roughly, vncomforſy, vnpleaſant.

Nimis aſpere tractare aliquem, to intreate a man to ſharpe, or to rpygoouſly.

Aſperiter, idem quod aſpere, an olde word.

Aſpergillus, li. m. g. of Aſpergillum, li. n. g. an holy water ſtiche or ſprinkle.

Aſpergo, ſpergimus, a ſpyngynge of lioure.

Aſpergines parietū, ſwearyng of ſtone walles.

Aſpergo, ſi, gere, to ſpyng of caſt water. And by a metaphore, to mixe or tempe ſeaſly with other thynges. alſo to ponder.

Aſpergere comitatem ſeueritate, to mixe ſauylyte and grauityte together.

Aſpergere aliquid in epiſtolis, to touche a thynge quicky in a letter.

Aſpergere maculis vitam alicuius, to make pillepoſt of a man.

Aſpergit hoc mihi moleſtia hac epiſtola, this letter hath brought me into this trouble.

Aſperſiſti aquam, Thou haſte put me out of feare, thou haſte relieued me, or quenchd my ſpſites, prouerbially ſpoken.

Mendaciumculis aſpergere, to myngle lyes here and there with true matters.

Aſpergere lingua, to backbite or ſpeake euill of one.

Aſpergere ſalem carnis, to pouder fleſhe.

Aſpergi ſuſpitione, vel infamia, to be in ſuſpicion or miſſe report.

Aſperitas, aſus, ſorm. ge ſharpeſſe, rudenes of manners, roughneſſe, vnpleaſantneſſe.

Aſpernabilis, he that is worthy to bee deſpiſed or reſuſed.

Aſpernatio, onis, contempte.

Aſpernatus, nata, um, contemned, deſpiſed, reſected.

Aſpernor, aris, ari, to deſpiſe, contemne, or ſet lychte by, to reſuſe or abhorre, to reiecte or caſte of.

Aſpernari & contemnere, Aſpernari ac reſpuere, vel reſcere.

Aſpernari dolorem, & appetere voluptatem, contrary.

Aſpernari alicuius ſententiā, to reſecte a mans opinion or iudgement in a matter.

Aſpero, aſperas, aui, are, to make rough, ſharpe, or hard.

Aſperare crimen, to make an offence moze greuouſe.

Aſperare alicuius iram, to make ones angre moze ſierce.

Aſperare pugionem ſaxo, to whette a dagger, or make it ſharpe with a ſtone.

Aſperſio, onis, a ſpyngynge or caſtynge of water.

Aſperſus, us, idem.

Aſperſus, a, um, ſpyngled or wet with any lyce.

Aſperſus infamia, ſteped with diſhonour.

Aſphalton, ſome take for berberie tree, but not rightly,



rightly, for this Asphaltum groweth not about this parte of the world, but rather in Grece and Rhodes.

Asphaltum, idem quod bitumen. also an herbe called Trifolium. Diosc. li. 3. ca. 122.

Asphatilis, idem quod Polygonum. Diosc. li. 4. ca. 5.

Asphaltum, idem quod bitumen.

Asphaltites, or asphaltum, a lake of Syria, called Mare mortuū, therein is the lime mixt with gumstone, called Bitumen, or Asphaltum, wherein no lively thinge can dwelne. Some suppose, in that place stode the citers of Sodoma, and Gomorra.

Asphodelus, phodeli, maf. ge. an herbe called Daffadill. Of this herbe be. ii. kyndes, the male called Albucus, and the female named Haktu-la regia, the Apothecaries call it corruptely Aphrodisium.

Aspicio, aspicias, xi, ēre, to beholde or looke on a thinge, to see. sometime to fauour or helpe.

Me huc aspice, looke this waie vpon me.

Aspicere longe, to beholde afarre of.

Aspicere & conuerti, vel contemplari, cernere & aspicere.

Aspiciunt inter se, They regarde eche other, they looke or beholde one another.

Aspicere lucem, to be bozne or brought forth into the world.

Aspicere aliquem, to regarde or beholde a persone.

Aspici, for considerari, to be considered or regarded.

Aspiciat nos deus, god fauoreth or helpeth vs.

Aspidion, idem quod Alysson. Diosc. li. 3. ca. 106.

Aspidisca, or aspidiscus, a littell tergate or shield.

Aspidas, a stone lyke to splere.

Aspiratio, ōnis, a recepyng of breathe, contrary to Expiratio. Also influence or exhalation.

Aspiratio terræ, vapour of the earth.

Aspiratio stellæ, the influence of a sterre.

Aspiro, aui, āre, to aspyre, to loke to come to a thinge, to attayne to, to blowe, to fauour, to geue ayde, to geue all study and witte to attayne a thinge, to touche, to come to, to haue access to a man.

Aspirat fortuna labori, Fortune fauoureth our labour.

Aspirat felicitas alicui, he is fortunate, or fortune smileth vpon hym.

Aspirare nemo potest ad illum, No man can haue access to hym.

Aspirare ad rem aliquam, to aspyre or endeavour with all study to attayne to a thinge.

Aspirare non possunt ad illam laudem, they can not attayne to that laude and praise.

Deus aspirat mentem, ingenium, gratiam, for inspirat, impertit.

Aspirudo, dinis, f. g. harpenesse.

Aspis, aspidis, fcm. ge. a littell serpent, whiche breedeth in Aethiopia, whose syng is to venge

mouse, that nothyng male cure it, except a stone taken of the sepulchre of an ancient kynge, whiche the beeyng washed in water, and the water drunke with wyne, the inhabitants aspyme, that it onely cureth the stroke. Some sayeth, the male and female goe alway together, and if one of them be slayne, the other doeth continually folowe the flect, till he haue stryken hym, all though he be in a great assemblie of people, except he passe ouer a ryuer. This name Aspis, is so general, that it conteyneth diuers other kyndes, of whiche shall be written hereafter.

Asplēnos, hēdera. Diosc. li. 2. ca. 199.

Asplendon, a cite of Idhoris.

Asplenium, ni, or Asplenium, and Splenium, called also Scolopendra, or Scolopendria, an herbe, whiche groweth commonly among stones, or on olde walles, it hath many leaues, growing out of one roote, lyke to the wyome called a palmer, that hath many fectes. It is somewhat lyke to fernes, and hath neither flower, stalk, nor serde, and is commonly called of the Apothecaries Cetrac, or Ceterac, in English, Litterath, Scalsferne, or finger fern. It is called Asplenium, because it mungeth or consumeth the spleene that eateth or drinke it.

Asporeus, an hill in Asia nere to Pergamus.

Aportatio, ōnis, the carpage or bearyng away from a place.

Asportatus, a, um, caried, bozne, or conueyghed from a place.

Asporto, aui, āre, to carry away.

Asportare aliquem secum, to carry one away with hym.

Aspredo, and Asprido, rudinis, f. ge. roughnesse, harpnes.

Asprum, ti, neu. gen. a rough place full of stones and rocks.

Asa, certayne dye stones.

Asa voce cantare, to syng onely with mannes voyce, without any other voyces or townes.

Asabinus, a god among the Aethiops.

Asacani, a countreie of India, wherein is the citie Magosa.

Asamenta, orum, neu. g. sawed boordes.

Asaracus, the son of Crois kynge of Croians.

Asaratum, of olde wyters was vsed for a drink tempered with bloude and wyne.

Asarius, a, um, rosted. an olde woorde.

Asarum, looke Asarum.

Asatura, æ, fcm. ge. rosted meate.

Asseck, assecke, cō. ge. a page, and he that foloweth in all thynges the will of an other man. A waiting seruant alwaie ready at his masters commandement.

Assectatio, ōnis, fcm. gen. a false ordinarie, a following, companyng, or attending on a man.

Assectatio cali, for obseruatio astrorum.

Assectator, a companion. Also a folower, or one that dooth imitate an other mans behauiour or eloquence.

Asse-

Assektor, āris, āri, to keepe company, to endeavour to gette ones fauour, or wyne his frendshipp.

Assensor, ōris, m. g. he that assenteth or agreeth to an other mans opinion.

Assensus, us, assent, consent, agreement.

Assensatio, ōnis, flattery.

Blanditiis & assensationibus beneuolentiam colligere, to gette a mans good wyll with fawne woordes and flatterynge tales.

Assensatiuncula, a flatterynge tale.

Assentator, ōris, maf. g. a flatterer, that praiseth a man ouermuche, and holdeth vp his pea and nap in euery thing.

Assentatorie, flatterynghly, or lyke a flatterer.

Assentio, assentis, si, ire, & Assentior, tiris, iri, depo. to consente, to assente or agree to. Also to perseiue. Sed assentio aperiri foras, quā ab sorbent, quicquid venit intra pessulos, But I perseiue the doores are opened, whiche deuoure all that cometh within the boltes.

Cui assensū sunt ad vnum, to whom they agreed euerychone.

Ego illud assentior tibi, That thyng I grant to you.

De Bruto accersendo tibi assentior, As concerning the sending for Brutus I agree to you.

Assensum est Bibulo, they consented or agreed to the opinion of Bibulus.

Assensio, ōnis, idem quod assensus.

Assentor, āris, āri, to flatter, or unmoderately (and for the most part) falsely to praise a man, to the intent to wyne fauour or profite thereby, to holde vp ones pea and naie, to southe a body.

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Cogitationem alterius assequi, to gette or know what an other man thinketh.

Assequi nomen, to gette a name.

Asser, assens, or assis, is, m. g. a synglet, a cloven boorde, a planke, a punchion or ioynt of. r. or. xli. foote longe.

Asserula, Lato vsed in the plurall numbre and neutre gender.

Asseruli, or Assiculi, diminutives of asser, little boordes or latys.

Assero, assers, serui, assertū, assertere, to claime, to asseme or approue, to manumise or make free, to despuer.

Asserere aliquem manu, to set one at libertee, or to manumise a bonde man.

Asserere in seruitutem, to byng into bondage or seruitute.

Asserere ab iniuria, to defende from wronge or iniurie.

Asserere se studiis, to leaue all other businesse to apply study.

Asserere se, to make him selfe free, to sette him selfe at libertee.

Alexander Iouē sibi patrem asseruit, Alexander claymed Jupiter to be his father.

Asserere sibi maiestatem diuinam, to vendys cate or take vpon him a diuine maiestee.

Assere sibi cognomen, to attribute or take vpon him a name of honour.

Asserere aliquem cælo, to canonise or make one a saynt.

Asserere se ab iniuria obliuionis, to doe some thinge that shall redounde to his immortal fame.

Assero, assers, serui, ere, assitum, to sowe or plant by.

Assertio, ōnis, an aspyrmaunce, or after Budaus, a demonstration, or document, a vouchyng.

Also a proouyng of ones libertee.

Assertor, ōnis, he that setteth one at libertee, or defendeth him from bondage. Also he that claime any persone to be bonde.

Accommodare se assertorem veritati, to apply him selfe to be a mainteyner and defender of the truth.

Asseruo, asseruus, lui, ire, itum, idem quod Seruio.

Asseruo, aui, are, to kepe diligently, to take hede of one, to obserue or watche.

Asseruare aliquem in carcerem, to committe and kepe one in ward, or in pryson.

Asseruare carnes sale, or in sale, to kepe meate in powder, or to kepe meate sauour by saltyng.

Hic tibi asseruandus est, ye must take good hede of this felow, or you must watche him.

Asseruabo quid rerum gerat, I will take hede, or watche what he doth, or what he goeth about.

Assessio, ōnis, sytting at a thinge, assistance.

Assessor, ōris, associate to a man in office or audience, especially in iudgement, or consultation, an assistent.

Ass-



**Affectrix.**  
**Affueranter**, with assurance.  
**Affuerate**, idem.  
**Affueratio**, ónis, f. g. affi. mance of bouchyngh.  
**Affueratione** affirmare, to auow for a cert. tapntee.  
**Affuero**, affueras, aui, are, to affirme.  
**Affuerare** de re aliqua, to affirme any thing.  
**Affuerare** grauatam, to shew of pretende great grauitie.  
**Affueror**, the passue.  
**Affico**, aui, are, to dyp, to dyp diligently.  
**Afficefco**, to ware of to be made dyp.  
**Affculus**, loke **Afferculi**.  
**Affidela**, a byshopps seate of chappie, wherein he dwelleth whan he ministrereth, or a table, wherat the hie prestes, called **Flamines**, dyp sitte in sacristie.  
**Affideo**, affides, fedi, ere, fellum, to sitte with of by an other, or to be associate, to be continually at a thyng.  
**Hic affident**, they labour continually about this.  
**Affidet dies totos apud portum**, he sitteth of geueth attendaunce at the haven oftentimes whole daies together.  
**Affidere** in carcere dies noctesq, he sitteth in prison daie and nyght.  
**Affidere gubernaculis**, to sitte continually at the sterne.  
**Affidere literis**, to be in continuall studie of letters.  
**Affideri**, for obsideri, to be besieged.  
**Affido**, affidis, fedi, fidere (but **Gesner** and **Calyppe** accent it **Affido**, I iudge it rather longe) to rest, to sitte downe, to sit by, especyally to helpe of dooe seruice, as by a speke man or great officer.  
**Adherbalem dextra affedit Hyemal**, **Hyemal** fall satte downe or placed him selfe on the right hande of **Adherball**. of this place and of the difference betwene **Affideo**, and **Affido**, loke **Gesner** in **Affideo**.  
**Affiduo**, & **Affiduo**, aduerbes, whiche doe signify continually. Sometime often.  
**Affiduitas**, aui, f. g. continuance in a thyng, diligence. also the continuall accompaning of a man.  
**Affiduitate cotidiana**, by dayly continuance.  
**Affiduitas bellorum**, the continuance of warre.  
**Eandem affiduitatem tibi praeibit postredie**, he kept you lyke company the nexte daie for lowping.  
**Affiduisimè mecum fuit Dionysius**, Dionysie was with me continually, or almost went neuer away from me.  
**Affiduos**, a, um, continuall or sufficient, rich or well at ease, diligent or laborious.  
**Affidui fidei iutores**, sufficient suertees.  
**Affiduos scriptor**, an author approued, whose sentence is holden for certayn and true.

**Affiduos bella gerit**, he maketh warre to continually.  
**Affidua febricula**, a continuall feuer.  
**Affiduos dominus**, a good husbände, a diligent ouersee of his householde.  
**Affignatio**, ónis, a distribution, assignation, appointment.  
**Affignatus**, a, um, ordeined or deputed.  
**Affignatum tempus**, the tyme prefixed.  
**Affigno**, aui, are, to geue, distribute, assigne, or appoynt, to depute of ordeyne, to impute, to laie the faulte of blame on a thyng or person.  
**Affignare agros colonis**, to assigne of appoynt a portion of lande to them that be sent to inhabit a countrey.  
**Affignare sorte**, to appoynt or distribute by lot.  
**Natura auius calum assignauit**, Nature hath appoynted the ayre for foules.  
**Affignare locum alicui rei**, to apoynt a place for any thyng.  
**Affignare ciuitati vnus amentiam**, to impute of laie the faulte of one mans madnesse to the whole cite.  
**Affignare culpam fortunæ**, to blame of laie the faulte on fortune.  
**Affilio**, affilis, filui, liui, of lii, sultum, lire, to leape forth, to encountre, or assaile hastily. also to leape as a hois doth a mare, and a bul a cow.  
**Affilire ad aliud orationis genus**, to leape from one manner of stile to an other.  
**Affilientia aquora**, the tumbling waues of surges of the sea.  
**Affimilis**, le, semblable, or muche lyke.  
**Affimiliter**, all semblable, or very lyke.  
**Affimilo**, aui, are, to doe a thyng lyke to another man, to imitate or follow one, to compare, to lyken vnto, also to resemble, to represent the similitude of an other thyng.  
**Grandia si paruis affimilare licet**, If a man may compare great thynges with small.  
**Os porcum affimilare**, his mouth resemblerh of is lyke an hogges snout.  
**Italia folio querno affimilata est**, Italy is in facion lyke an oken leafe.  
**Affimulatio**, ónis, a dissembled countenance.  
**Affimulatus**, a, um, counterfayted, feigned, forged, compared, lykened.  
**Affimulata virtus**, counterfayted, or feigned honoure.  
**Affimulo**, aui, are, to feigne a thyng that is not, or to doe a thyng that he doeth not, to make a countenance, to sette a good face on a matter. Also to compare, to make him selfe lyke an other, to counterfayte or lyken, to draw out, or represent any thyng in painting or portraiture.  
**Affimulare oportet quasi ames**, you must feigne or make a countenance as though you dyp loue him.  
**Affimula quasi egrotus sis**, make semblance as though ye were sicke.  
**Affimulauit animum**, he made hym selfe lyke an

old woman.  
**Affimulare literas**, to forge or counterfayte letters.  
**Pictor facile affimulabit quicquid acceperit**, A painter will easily portraie or drawe out what so euer he taketh in hande.  
**Affimulari**, the passue.  
**Affipondium**, dii, a pounce weight.  
**Affis**, is, mas, ge. idem quod **Affer**.  
**Affisia**, one of the names of **Pallas** or **Minerva**.  
**Affisto**, affisti, tere, to assiste, to stande by, to be present, to helpe to defende a mannes cause.  
**Hic propter hunc affiste**, Dooe thou stande here by hym.  
**Affistit rectus**, he standeth wyght.  
**Contra omnes hostium copias in ponte affistit**, he stoode vpon the bridge agaynst all the power of his enemies.  
**Affisus**, affisa, um, sown or planted by.  
**Affo**, aui, are, to laie boordes, or board floures, also to roste.  
**Affocio**, aui, are, to associate or make ones selfe companion with an other. Sometime to ioyne or set to an other thyng.  
**Affolet**, onely in the thyde persone: and mooste commonly vsed imperionally. It was wont, of the custome and vse was.  
**Affono**, affonas, ui, are, to sown or make a sown agayn lyke to an **Ecce**.  
**Affuefacio**, affuefacis, eci, ere, to accustome, to enure, by vse of continuance to byng one to a thyng.  
**Affuefacere alicui rei**, to accustome one to a ny thyng.  
**Affuefactio**, ónis, a byngnyng of one in custome.  
**Affuefactus**, a, um, taught by vse & continuance.  
**Affuerus**, significeth prince or head, he was kynge of **Perfians**, who is also called **Artaxerxes** and **Demnon**.  
**Affuesco**, eui, ere, to vse of a custome, to practise by longe custome to doo a thyng.  
**A tenero affuescat non reformidare homines**, let hym practise euen from his chylthode not to be abashed of the company of men.  
**Affuescere bella animis**, to practyse theyr myndes in warre.  
**In hoc affuescat**, let him enure hym selfe to this thyng: or let hym accustome hym selfe to this.  
**Affuescitur**, the impersonall.  
**Affuetor**, the comparatiue of **affuerus**.  
**Affuetudo**, suetudinis, for. g. wont of custome, longe vse.  
**Affuetus**, a, um, accustomed, enured, practised, or exercised by long continuance.  
**Affuetus labori assiduo**, exercised in continually labour.  
**Affula**, affula, f. g. a chyppe, or lath.  
**Affula** is vsed of **Plinie** and **Virruuius**, for the thin and flat peeces of marble, which they that worke in it doe cutte forth as it were chippes, and learned physicians bydde that somme times

shuld be cutte assulacim. wherfore I thinke that assula, may be vsed for a loppe of breadde, or other like thynges.  
**Affulacim**, & **assulose**, in facion of thyngle of flates. Also pece meale in chippes.  
**Affulto**, aui, are, to ren or leape vpon one with great force or violence, to assaile one fiercely.  
**Affultim**, leappngly, tumpngly.  
**Affultus**, us, leappng on a thyng, assayngng or setting on with hasty violence.  
**Affum**, looke **adsum**.  
**Affumo**, pfi, ere, to take, to receyue to, properly it significth to take to muche en one. Sometime to cate.  
**Affumere aliquem in consilium**, to consult of take counsaile with one, or to take a man to be his counsaillor.  
**Affumere in societatem**, to take one to hym as a copanyon, to associate an other with hym, to make alpaunce.  
**In exemplum operis aliquem sibi assumere**, to chose or take one whome he will imitate in his wooyhe.  
**Affumere**, amonge oratours, so whan they byng any thyng to declare the fyfte proposition: wherby the minor in a syllogisme, is called assumptio.  
**Affumere sibi**, to take to muche vpon hym, to attribute to muche to ones selfe.  
**Id onus innitus assumpsi**, I toke that charge vpon me agaynst my will.  
**Affumere semel die epulas**, to make but one meale in a daie.  
**Affumere cibum & potionem**, to receyue meate and drynke.  
**Affumptio**, ónis, a taking. Also the second proposition in a syllogisme.  
**Est in ijs aliquid dignum assumptione**, there is in them some thyng worthy the taking.  
**Assumptiuus**, a, um, that taketh any thyng to it.  
**Assumptus**, a, um, taken.  
**Affuo**, affuis, affui, ere, to sow to, or picke.  
**Affur**, a citee in Judea, buylded by kynge **Sassanion**.  
**Affurgo**, réxi, surgere, to ryle vp, to ryle to an other better than ones selfe, to geue place, to grow vwarde.  
**Affurgere ex morbo**, to ware whole, to restorer health, to fythe vp or walke whan one has genneth to amende.  
**An quisquam in curiam venienti affurrexit**, Dyd any man ryle vp or make reuerence to you, whan you came into the senate or counsaile house?  
**Affurgere in arborem**, to grow to the height and greatnesse of a tree.  
**Affurgit vertex montis quinquaginta millibus passuum**, The mountaine is from the fote to the toppe fifty myles.  
**Affurgit in septem vlnas**, it is risen in height vii. aulnes, or it is vii. aulnes high.

Tumor assurgit, the swelling aryseth.  
 Assurgit animus, the mynde of courage in-  
 creaseth.  
 Assurgere dicitur orator, qui sublimiter lo-  
 quitur.  
 Assurgi, the passiue, of the impersonall.  
 Assurgit clementer & molliter collis, The  
 hyl is not very steepe, but easy to get vp on.  
 Assurrectum est, and assurgitur, the imper-  
 sonall.  
 Vt maioribus natu assurgatur, that men shuld  
 rse by and doo reuerence to theyr elders.  
 Assus, a, um, tolled of colled. Sometime for so-  
 lus, as Assa vox, loke there.  
 Assus sol, the burning and hotte sonne.  
 Assa vox, looke assa.  
 Assyria, a region in Asia, called nowe Syria, in  
 englyshe Sherry, whiche marcheth on the east  
 vpon Indie, on the weste vpon the noble ryuer  
 of Euphris, on the southe it hath the countreie  
 Media, on the north the hylle Caucasus.  
 Assyrius, a, um, of Assyria.  
 Ast, but. Sometime than of truly.  
 Asta, a towne in Spayne. also an olde towne in  
 Lyguria.  
 Astabites, idem quod stellio.  
 Astaboras, a ryuer in Egypte.  
 Astaces, a ryuer rennyng into Ponte.  
 Astaceni, people of India.  
 Astacus, a cite of Asia so named of Astacus, the  
 sonne of Neptuneus and Dibia. Also a towne  
 of Megaris, and a cite in Aetania.  
 Astacus, ci, a topstar of the sea, whiche in some  
 thynges doeth vary from the crauaile Locusta,  
 for his eight hinder legges be greater & broder:  
 he hath two teethe as a crauaile, but the hoz-  
 nes about them be shorter and smaller. he hath  
 also. iii. other hoznes, lyke the other two, but  
 they be shorter and lesse, ouer them be his  
 eien, whiche are very litle. The forthead ouer  
 the eies, harp and rough, the breste broder thā  
 the crauaile: All the body within haunge  
 moze substance, and shorter. fower of his feete  
 be forked, and fower be close.  
 Astapas, a ryuer of Asia, by whiche the people  
 Rhizophagi dwellen.  
 Astaphis, pludis, form. ge. a raiison.  
 Astaphis agria, an herbe called also of s. Latins  
 Herba pedicularis, and Punitaria, of the apos-  
 thecaries Staphis agria.  
 Astapus, water that renneth out of a darke place.  
 Astarothe, a name of hebzue, whiche signifieth ri-  
 chesse or riches. Also makynge serche, of the  
 mouth of the lawe. It was the name of an  
 ydole, whiche the Jewes honoured. Also the  
 name of a cite in Syria, whiche was geuen  
 to the chyldren of Gerson, of the hundred of Pa-  
 nasses. Also of a countreie, whereof mention is  
 made Genesis. 14.  
 Astarte, a goddess of the Assyrians, whiche af-  
 ter Cicero, was the fourth Venus, that was

marped to Adonis, to whome Salomon, to  
 please his concubine, raised an altar.  
 Astassent, an olde worde for Statuerunt.  
 Astesmos, steismi, ma. g. signifieth byhandte,  
 ciuitie, it is a trope amonge grammarians of  
 the kynde of Ironia.  
 Aster, alstri, m. g. a starre. also Platos seruant.  
 Aster atticus, an herbe called also Bubonium, of  
 Plinie Inguinalis, hath a thicke stalk, on the  
 topp a flower purple of pletore, diuided lyke  
 to the floures of wynde camomyl, in facio lyke  
 a sterre. The leaues be longe and rough.  
 Asterchillos, the herbe A chillea.  
 Asteria, a, f. g. the name of the yles of Delos and  
 Rhodos. also a pyerous stone, whiche hath in it  
 a byghnesse lyke the ball of the eye.  
 Asteriace, ces, form. ge. a certayne medicine.  
 Asterias, a kynde of heareons. I suppose it is an  
 Egret. also a birde in Egypte, whiche is taught  
 to imitate a mans voyce.  
 Astéricos, idem quod Aster atticus.  
 Astéricum, an herbe called also Helixine, Per-  
 dicitum, Vrciolaris, Muralium, of Murals, of  
 the Apothecaries Parietaria, of Parataria, in  
 englyshe Wallwort.  
 Asterie, was daughter to Erus, & sister to As-  
 tona, on whom Jupiter in likeness of an Eagle,  
 begat Hercules: she was touned into a quaye,  
 and after into a stone.  
 Asterion. i. satua cannabis. Diosc. li. 3. ca. 167.  
 also a kynde of spiders.  
 Asterion, a cite of Thessalie, an other of Sherry.  
 also a ryuer of Asia, rennyng into the wood  
 Nemæa. It was also the sonne of Cometa,  
 that folowed Jason into Colchos.  
 Asteris, of Asteria, an yle betwene Samus and  
 Ithaca. It is also a cite in Spayne, & the name  
 of Titans daughter, the sister of Latona.  
 Asteriscus, a lytle marke in wytyng lyke a sterre.  
 Asterno, aui, are, to spreade, thynges downe, or  
 prostrate by any thyng.  
 Asternor, eris, to be laide a longe about a place.  
 Asterusia, an hill in the southe parte of Crete.  
 Asthma, asthma, neu. ge. a sickness, whan one  
 can not fetch his wynde, but with muche diffi-  
 cultie, with weyng of the brest, whiche hap-  
 neth by straitnesse of the pypes stopped with  
 tough fleume, or of some impostume growen in  
 the pypes.  
 Asthmaticus, he that dyaweth his wynd thowte.  
 Astice, a countreie of Ethiopia.  
 Asticla, idem quod Astypalæa.  
 Astigi, a cite of Spayne.  
 Astimome, the daughter of Chrysa, which Homer  
 calleth Chryseida.  
 Astiochia, the mother of Cleopatra.  
 Astipulatio, onis, for. g. assent. Sometime affir-  
 mance or avouchyng of any thyng.  
 Astipulator, onis, he that is of one accorde or as-  
 sent with an other.  
 Astipulatus, us, idem quod astipulatio.

Asti-

Astipulator, aris, ari, to leane to, to fauoure, to  
 assent or agree to.  
 Astiuo, stiuo, tuere, to place any thyng.  
 Asto, astui, are, to stande by, to be present.  
 Asta te amabo, keste you, or stande byle I  
 praye you, of good fellowship.  
 Asto aduocatus cuidam amico, I am assentent  
 in a matter to a certayne friend of myne.  
 Astare mensa domini, to waite of geue at  
 tendance on his maysters table.  
 Astare contra alium, to resist or withstande  
 a man. Astare in genua, to kneele.  
 Astomi, people of Indie, hauing no mouthes,  
 whiche lyue by ayre and the smelle of sweete  
 thynges.  
 Astorgion, a certayne kynde of spiders, called also  
 Asterton.  
 Astræa, the daughter of Astræus and Aurora, or  
 after some, of Jupiter and Themis, it is taken  
 for iustice, as the worde dooth signifie. She  
 detestynge the naughty & vniust liuyng of men,  
 flew to heauen, and was touned into the si-  
 gne called Libra.  
 Astræus, one of the gygantes that rebelled ag-  
 gainst the goddis.  
 Astragali, partes of the bases of pillars.  
 Astragalizo, aui, are, to plaie at dyce or tables,  
 hoble bone, chesse, or such lyke game.  
 Astragalizontes, open dycers, or players at  
 such games.  
 Astragalus, li, mas. ge. the plaie at dyce, tables,  
 hocke bone, chesse, or such lyke games. also  
 the pastle bone in a beast, in Homere it is taken  
 for the necke ioynt of bone, where it is ioynted  
 to the backbone.  
 Astragalus, called of common apothecaries Cice-  
 rer montanum, an herbe with an harde stalk,  
 beyng in the leafe and branche like vnto Cicer,  
 and hath a litle purple floure, a roote lyke to  
 radishe, and certayne thynges growyng to it,  
 hard like to hoznes wounde together. it is com-  
 monly found in stony groundes, where cometh  
 abundance of wyndes. in Englyshe it may (of  
 the forme) be called peascodnut.  
 Astrepeo, astrepis, strepui, ere, to make dynne  
 or noyse.  
 Astricte, close, strictly.  
 Astrictio, onis, the noun verbal, a sharpe bit-  
 ternesse of tast. also bindyng, streignyng.  
 Astrictorius, a, um, that is apt to streygne or  
 binde, or to make stryke.  
 Astrictus, a, um, bounde, or fastned to.  
 Astricti voluptatibus, bent for wholly geuen  
 to the maintenance of pleasure.  
 Astricta frons, a frowning countenance.  
 Astrictus gustus, a rough or sharpe tast, that  
 streigneth the tongue.  
 Astricta & contracta eloquentia.  
 Astrictus & deuinctus, bounden and obliged.  
 Astrifer, trifer, rum, that beareth a sterre.  
 Astringo, xi, ere, to ioygne or bynde together,

to bynde or oblige by couenant or promise.  
 Astringere & relaxare, contraria.  
 Astringere fidem, to promise faithfully.  
 Astringere se furti, to confesse that he hath  
 doon felony.  
 Astringere hunc ad columnam fortiter, bynd  
 this fellow fast to the pillar or post.  
 Aluum of ventrem astringere, to bynde the  
 bealy of make costyue.  
 Astringi necessitate, to be constrained of nec-  
 cessite.  
 Astringere homines beneficijs, to binde men  
 to vs with frendely pleasures.  
 Astringere orationem numeris, to krypte or  
 proportionate a mans stile in speakyng and  
 wytyng, and reduce it to certayne measures.  
 Astringi ad temperantiam, to be bounde to a  
 certayne temperance and moderation of liuyng.  
 Astringere frontem, to binde the browes, to  
 frowne.  
 Astringere linguam mercede, to corrupt one  
 with bribes, to stoppe ones mouth with money.  
 Astringere aliquem conditione, to bynd one  
 vpon a certayne penaltie or forfeiture.  
 Astringi frigore, to be chylled or styffe for  
 colde.  
 Astrios, onis, for. ge. a pyerous stone that grow-  
 eth in India.  
 Astroites, te, for. ge. a stone lyke to a fishes eie.  
 Astrolabium, bij, n. g. an astrolabe, or instru-  
 ment of astronomie.  
 Astrologia, a, f. g. the speculation of reasonyng,  
 as concernyng the celestial or heauenly motions.  
 Astrologus, gi, m. g. an astrologian, he that stu-  
 dieth the speculation of astronomie.  
 Astronomia, the part of astronomie that concern-  
 eth iudicialles and practise.  
 Astronomus, mi, an astronomer.  
 Astrophe, one of the sterres called Pleiades.  
 Astrum, astri, n. g. a celestial body, compact of  
 many sterres, as a sygne.  
 Astrorum dominus, the sunne.  
 Astra Lycaonia, the sterre of sygne called Vrs-  
 sa maior and Arctophylax.  
 Astruo, astruis, struxi, ere, to builde, to ioygne  
 one house to an other, to fortify, to aspyre, to  
 adde moze to a thyng.  
 Astruere dignitati alterius, to augment an o-  
 ther mans dignitee or honour.  
 Astruitur ijs, is put for mozcouer, or further  
 moze.  
 Quadam ex ijs, quæ dicta non sunt, sibi ipse  
 astruit, he addeth to somewhat of his owne in-  
 uention, that was not spoken.  
 Astruere audis, to increase that one hath  
 heard, to adde moze to it.  
 Astus, undeclinab, a cite in the countreie of Es-  
 thens. also craftily, subtilly, with decepte,  
 wilily.  
 Astūpeo, ui, ere, to be astonied or amased at a  
 thyng.

Astur

Astur, uris, a noun possessive, and signifieth of Asturia: as, Astur homo, a man of Asturia.  
 Astur equus, a Spanissh horse, called a genet.  
 Astura, a towne and ruere in Italy.  
 Asturco, cónis, masc. gen. a geldyng of genet of Spayne, that amblieth.  
 Astures, idem quod Asturcones.  
 Asturia, a countreie in Spayne betwene Galicia and Portugall, whiche sometyme was famous for mynes of golde, and amblyng hackeneyes called Asturcones.  
 Asturica Augusta, a citee in Spayne called Astorga.  
 Asturicus, a, um, of Asturia.  
 Astus, us, maf. ge. craftie or subtiltee.  
 Astus belli, pollicie of warre.  
 Astute, craftily, subtilly, wyllyly.  
 Astutia, x, f. ge. craftie.  
 Astutia, subtiltees.  
 Astutus, a, um, subtil or craftie.  
 Astyages, the laste kyng of Medes, father to Mandana, the mother of noble kyng Cyrus, who was .597. yeres before the incarnation, reigned .38. yeres, and at laste was depoyed by Cyrus. In other Astyages was by the Gorgons head of Perseus touned in to a marble stone.  
 Astyalus, a Troiane slayne by Ptolemy.  
 Astyanax, actis, was sonne of Hector, by Andromache, whom after the wyngyng of Troie, the Grekes cruelly threwe downe from a toure, so that his byaynes cleaued to the walles.  
 Athyratia, the daughter of Colus.  
 Athydarnas, the name of two tragical poctes of Athens, the father and sonne.  
 Athynous, a Troiane slayne by Diomedes.  
 Athyochia, the daughter of Acton, which was rased by Mars.  
 Astypalea, an yle in the sea Begeum. It is also a mountayne in Creta, an other by Athens.  
 Astypaleus, a, um, of that yle.  
 Asuestinum, lynneth threde, whiche maie not be burned, loke Asbestinum.  
 Asychis, a kyng of Egypte.  
 Asyla, an herbe called also of the Latines, Ferus oculus.  
 Asylas, the name of a soothesayer.  
 Asyli, sanctuarie men, they be also those sacred persones, on whome to laie violent hādes, was accounted a great offence.  
 Asylum, the privilege of sanctuarie.  
 Asylum, li, a sanctuarie.  
 Asylus, an ymage, wherunto men were wonte to cenne for succour, as to a sanctuarie.  
 Asymbolus, symboli, masc. gen. he that cometh to a bankette without appoyntement, an vn-boden geste. also he that goeth scot free, and payeth nothing.  
 Asyndeton, or Asynheton, a fygure in speake kyng of wytyng, whan wordes be not knytte and coupled together with conjunctions.  
 Asymphonia, discord in descaunte and singyng.  
 Asyn-

Asynhetia, pure Chyristal.  
 Asynstaton, a kynde of Philosophie contrarie to it selfe.

**A**T, a voyce, whiche, signifieth in the wordes that folowe, wyath of indignation.  
 At etiam rogas? why doest thou aske? sometyme it signifieth, yet.  
 Si non propinquitatis, at etatis suae, si non hominis, at humanitatis rationem haberet. Although he had no consideration of tynned, yet should he haue had regarde to his age. And though he cared not for the persone, yet shulde he haue had respect to good humanitee. Sometyme it signifieth Sed. Also At sometyme is put for Saltem, at the least waie.  
 Si nō eodem die, at postredie, If not the same daie, at the least way the next folowynge.  
 Ata, ta, or Ate, tes, in latine Noxa, detrimētum, the name of a hurtfull spirite, alwaie woozhyng yll to men.  
 Atar, an interfection of todays bread, scare, or admiration.  
 Atar, noni iam ludum, Ah ha, I perceyue nowe the game.  
 At at, eccam adeest propinque, Oh, lo, He is hete at hande.  
 Atabulus, a freuent wynde, whiche whan it bloweth in the roialme of Naples, pestilence immediately.  
 Atabyria, the ancient name of the Rhodes.  
 Atabyris, a verie hygh mountayn in Rhodes.  
 Ataceni, people of Arabia.  
 Atacini, people of Narbone in France.  
 Atagen, or Atagēna, n. x, idem quod attagen.  
 Atalanta, a maiden (daughter to Iasus a prince of Arcadia) came with dyuers noble men of Grece into Eolia, to see the great boze, which destroyed that countreie, the same boze dyd the fyrst stryke and wound. But afterward he was slayn by Meleager, son of the kyng of Beolia, who loued Atalanta, and toke hir to his wyfe, and had by hir a sonne called Parthonopaeus, which was slayn at the battayle of Thebes. In other Atalanta, daughter of Laeneus, kyng of the yle Scyrrus, contended in rennyng with them that came to wooe hir. whan she had vanquished and put many to death (for that was the wager, or elles to haue hir) at laste a noble yonge man Hippomanes (whyles they were rennyng) threwe at sundry tymes the apples of golde from hym, in takyng by wherof, she was tarped, and so ouer ronne. Quidius wytyeth, that as they two medled together in the temple of Epheles, the goddesse haung there at indignation, transfourmed them bothe into Lyons.  
 Atalantus, a, um, of Atalanta.  
 Atargata, called also Atergatis, a goddesse of the

the Syrians.  
 Atarna, a citee of Mysia in Asia.  
 Atarnes, the brother of kyng Darius.  
 Atar, looke at.  
 Ataus, atai, masc. gen. my great graundfathers grandfather.  
 Atax, a famous riuer in Narbone. also one that inhabiteth about that ruere.  
 Atachna, thynge vnconynghly handled.  
 Atachnia, ignorance, vnkyfulnesse, lacke of counnyng.  
 Ategia, a boothe or place made by with trees or boughes.  
 Atella, looke Atella.  
 Ater, a, um, blacke or darke, and by a metaphoze dyedfull, horrible. also deadly, sorrowfull, heuy.  
 Ater panis, browne breade.  
 Atra bilis, melancolp.  
 Atrodies, a dismall daie, a sorrowfull or hesy daie.  
 Atro nubes, darke cloudes.  
 Ater odor, a verie yll and naughtie sauour.  
 Atro Tigris, a cruell tygre.  
 Atergatis, a goddesse of the Sidonians, called also Athara, Derceto, and Dagon.  
 Aternus, a ruere in Italy.  
 Atefis, idem quod Atheis.  
 Ateste, a citee in the countreie of Venere.  
 Athacus, athaci, m. g. a byrd with foure legges, haung the longest behynde.  
 Athalia, daughter of cursed quene Isebel, and mother to kyng Achab, beyng also mischeuous, hearpyng that hir sonne Ochozias was slayn, and Joas (with all his household) destroyed: she beyng inflamed with dyspoe to revenge, layng aparte all womanly pitee, determined to destroye utterly, al the posteritee of Dauid. but thorough the goodnesse of god, Joas, the sonne of Ochozias, an infant, was vntwisted to hir conueighed awaie by Iosabeth, his aunt, and hyd in the house of Joiades the bysshop, and there kepte. vi. yeres. After this cursed woman Athalia had reigned ouer Hierusalem. vii. yeres, Joas, which was supposed to be slayne, was by Joiades made kyng, wherof she beyng aduertised, and cryng to the people to slea Joas, was taken of the men of warre, and shamefully drawen vnto the gate of the citee, called Mularia, and there slayne. She was before the incarnation. 900. yeres.  
 Athamans, people of Betholia.  
 Athamas, anis, the sonne of Aeolus, father of Phryxus, and Helles. Also a mountayne in Bithiotis.  
 Athamanteus, a, um, of Athamas.  
 Athamantius, a, um, of Athamas.  
 Athamantus, idos, f. ge. Ino, or Leucothea.  
 Athanasius, the byshop of Alexandria, the yere of our lord. 348. a man of a holy lyfe and great learning, sustained many and great persecucions of the Syrians. For whan in the countaile (hol-

den at Laodicea) he had confounded them with moste puiſſant argumentes: he stirred almost all the world against hym. wherfore he fled. And vi. yeres continually he abode hyd in a dyce sterne, where he neuer saw the sonne thynke. Than was he discovered by a mayden, and fled eſcones by the heale of god, and wandred about the world, not withstandyng pryncis, there people & hostes dyd continually persecute hym, so that he might scarse fynde any place to abyde in. Also a common harlot was brought against hym, whiche affirmed, that he had accompanied with hir. But he alway susteynyng al thynges with a wonderfull patience, at last dyed, the yere of our lord. 379.  
 Athanasia, a certayne medicine, which restoreth a sicke man to perpetuall health of body.  
 Athanasos, i, com. ge. immortal.  
 Athanasus, a man of meruaylous strength and greatnesse of body.  
 Athara, looke Atergatis.  
 Athara, athara, f. g. a certayne medicine, very holſome for chyldren.  
 Atharatrion, a certayne kynde of cakes.  
 Athenz, arum, the citee of Athens.  
 Athenazon, a famous prentice that learned of Glaucion of Loxithe.  
 Athenaurum, a place at Rome, where all sciences were redde.  
 Athenaus, a learned philosopher in the tyme of Augustus, borne at Seleucia in Cilicia. In other was a grammarian vnder M. Antonius, whiche wrote a boke de Dipsnosophistis.  
 Athens, nes, the name of Minerva.  
 Athenodorus, a philosopher, whiche left with Ortauan the emperour this lesson, whan he toke his leaue of him. Noble prince, whan you be worth, neither faie nor doe any thyng, vntill you haue perused the .xxiii. greke letters, and remembred the order of theyr places, where they stande, that the passion of yre, by withdrawyng your mynde to an other thyng, maie langwiche and banishe away.  
 Athenopolis, a towne of the Massilians.  
 Atheos, athei, n. af. ge. he that beleueth there is no god, a miscreant, an infidel.  
 Athet, in barley is the verie sharpe point of the grayne.  
 Athia, as Dios. Caieth, is a certayne suppyng made of the wheat Zen, being bused very smal, and is profitable for chyldren, and to make certayne salutes. Plinie sayth it is made of Olyras. Thus aspyrmeth it to be made of Amplum.  
 Athioma, romais, n. g. a little pouſhe in the necke, or vnder the armes.  
 Athesinus, a ruere rennyng out of the lake Lepenninum, and fallyng into Jitter.  
 Athesis, a ruere in the countreie of Venetia, rennyng by the citee of Trent, and through Adroana, and so passeth into the sea Adriaticum.  
 Athleta, x, maf. ge. a great wrestler, or a great runner.

runner at common games.

Athletica, *a*, *for*. *ge.* the craft of wrestlyng or rennyng.

Athletice, strongly, lustily, in good plyte.

Athleticus, *a*, *um*, pertaining to a wrestler.

Athleticus victus, stronge feedyng.

Athlochari, people of Ethiopia in Asia.

Athlotheta, *a*, *masc.* *ge.* the iudge in games of wrestlyng or rennyng, the master of the game that giveth the rewardes to the winners.

Athopia, smallnesse of the eye, and debilitie of sight.

Athos, or athon, an hill in Thracia, of a wonderfull height.

Athraci ars, the art of magike.

Attilius, or attilus, a great fyssh in the ryver Po in Italy, which with lymme still wareth so fatte, that being taken, he is often a thousand pounde weight.

Atimus, *atima*, *mum*, without honour.

Athrax, the father of Hippodamia, also a river of Etolia, and a citie in Thessalia.

Atina, a towne of the Lucians in Italy, the people wherof be called Atinates.

Atinia, *a*, a kynde of elme tree.

Atizoes, a precious stone thynge lyke siluer. *iii.* fyggers bygge, in forme like a chute, and hath a pleasant savour.

Atlantes, Moores dwellynge about the hyl Atlas.

Atlanteus, and Atlanteus, *a*, *um*, of Atlas.

Atlantides, the .viij. daughters of Atlas. Also certayne sterres.

Atlantis, an plande. *b.* daies saylyng from the hyl Atlas, after whiche it is named.

Atlas, *antis*, of this name were thre. One kyng of Italy, and father of Electra. In other of Arcadia, father of Maia. The thyrd of Maurisania, called the greatest, the brother of Prometheus, who as the grekes suppose, did fyssh fynde out the course of the sterres, by an excellent imagination. wherfore the poetes feigned, that he susteined the firmamēt with his shouldeers. It is supposed he was aboute 1599 yeres afore the incarnation. It is also the name of an hyl in Barbaria, high and small, which peryeth the cloudes. Atlas is also a great ryver in the northe parte of the world, rennyng into Jher.

Atlantis nepos, Mercurie.

Atlantides, *idem*.

Atlius nodus, a knot or a ioynte of the backe bone.

Atnepos, *potis*, *masc.* *ge.* the fyssh of lineall descent from me, or my newwes newew.

Atnepris, *tis*, *for*. *ge.* my necessee.

Atocion, vel atocium, *n.* *ge.* a medicine, wherby the conception and byrth of chylderne is prevented and letted.

Atocius, or atocion, a certayne spyder, which is heapy, and hath a great heade, and he be cut in peces, there is found in him .ii. woormes, which begyn hanged in a peece of a hartes skinne be-

fore the son risynge, shall make that a woman shall not conceive with childe.

Atomus, *atomi*, *farm.* *gene.* a thyng so smalle, that it can not be divided or made smaller. also *Atomi*, be moles in the sonne.

Atossa, the daughter of kyng Xerxes.

Atque, and, and also, and yet, and that, but, as, each as, as it were, as though, than, sometime for Scium.

Locus est atque optabam, the place is even as I wished.

Uli sunt alio ingenio, atque tu, They be of an other maner of witte than thou arte.

Non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Xpoulos answer was never true than this is.

Atque eorum, but to where he is.

Atque audin? but herest thou?

Atque vides? doost thou not see?

Aliter atque, Secus atque, otherwys than.

Mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile, atque ipsis commentum placet, In good sooth I feemly not to me to be true, and yet the diuine or feigned tale pleaseth them well.

Atque adeo, and that, and also, and furthas moze, and mozeouer, and that moze is.

Esurio hercle, atq adeo nunc haud parum sitio, I am hungry, and that moze is, I am thyrst not a litle.

Atq, is used in the begynnyng of sentences, as

Atque vt omitam Gratiam.

Atque ego quite confirmo, ipse me non possum, But I which do comfort and strengthen you. *re.*

Atq, for Quam. Qui peccas minus atq ego, which doest offende lesse than I.

Atque, for ique, *idemq.*

In vnum atq angustum locū, into one place, and that same being strait and narrow.

Atque hoc confiteor iure mihi oblige, And certes I graunt, it hath woorthily shawed vnto me.

Negotium magnum est nauigare, atque id mense Quinili. It is a great busines to take the sea, and especially in the month of July.

Atque aliquis dicat, but some man wylle say to me.

Atque edepol, and in very dede.

Atque ita, and so, sometime, and on that condition, and for that intent.

Atque vero, but.

Pro eo atque si nullo iure factum esset, Is though, or euen as though it had been done by no right or lawe.

Ad eundem modum atque, euen as, or after the same facion as.

Contra atque ante, contrary wylse to that it was before.

Similiter atque, lyke as.

Aequa atque, euen alke, euen as muche as.

Item atque, Pariter atque, Iuxta atque, *wh*

as,

as, as well as.

Talis atque, suche as.

Atque atque, doubled, addeth a becheryng.

Atqui, a conuention discretive, but, but yet, yea but, certes, all be it, surely.

Atqui si illam tetigerit digito vno, oculi illi coe fodiuntur. Surely yf he touche hir with one fynger, his eyes shalbe by and by plucked out of his head: sometime for hit.

Atqui ea res multo maxime distinxit illum ab illa, yea but that thyng most of all plucked his mynde from hir.

Atqui, sometime aboundeth.

Atropa, a measure of the Grekes, conteynyng v. modios Romanos, of chylispe measure, a bushell, a pottell, a pynte, and. *iii.* ounces.

Arabauca, *arum*, blacke garments.

Aracius, *a*, *um*, the adiectiue of atrax.

Aracria ars, arte magyke.

Aractylis, tractylidis, *for*. *g.* an herbe called also Cnicus sylvestris. It is be two kyndes: the one very rough and full of prickes, whiche the apothecaries calle Carduus benedictus. The other not so rough nor pricked: and is named also Caramus sylvestris, Fulus agrestis, and Colus rustica, because women used to make spraddles of the stemmes therof: in englyshe (after some) wyde salfon, I wold not so asfume it, although the frechly men call it Salfon bastard.

Atramentarium, an ynkehozne.

Atramentum, *ti*, *neu*. *ge.* ynke, blacke that shoemakers dooe occupy.

Atramiex, people of Arabia felix.

Atrani, people of Italy, mentioned of Plato.

Atraxus, *a*, *um*, blacked or smudged. also a mount that goeth in blacke.

Atrax, *acis*, a river of Etolia, wherof a certain people are called Atraces.

Atreplexum, *idem* quod atreplex.

Atrebates, a people of a countreie in Fraunce, called Artois.

Atreus, the sonne of Pelops and Hippodamia, kyng of Mycene, founde fyrst the eclips of the sonne. And because his brother Chicles had lye with his wife, he slew and roasted his saied brothers chylderne, & made him to eate them, who knowyng it, & askyng therfore vengeance, had answer made by the god Apollo, that yf he dyd carnally knowe his owne daughter Pelopias, he shuld on hir get a sonne, which shuld reuenge hym. So begate he Egisthus, who after ward slue his uncle Atreus, and in lyke wyse his eldest sonne Agamemnon. This was before the incarnation. 1258. yeres.

Atreus, *a*, *um*, the adiectiue of Atreus.

Atria, a town in the countreie of Venete, wherof the sea Adriaticum was named.

Atriarius, *a*, *um*, that belongeth to the porche or hall.

Atropilla, a byrde with blacke fethers on the

crowne of his head, muche like our linge.

Aticus, *atrici*, *masc.* *ge.* a porter that kepeth a gate, or an offiser of the hall.

Atide, in the plurall numbre, Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Atides, *a*, patronymicum, of Atreus.

Atienis, *is*, *m.* *g.* a thicke seruante, as is the offiser of the hall, or the mayster porter.

Atifer, *triferi*, *m.* *g.* a rushe that beareth a blacke scide.

Atriolum, a diminutiue of atrium.

Atreplex, *triplicis*, *m.* *g.* an herbe called of the grekes Atreplex, and Chrysolacanon: Of the frenchemen Atreplexes: of the Germanes Molten; in englyshe Dache or Dage. Of it be two kyndes, one wyde called redde Dage, an other of the gardenes called whyte Dage.

Atitis, *atis*, *f.* *g.* blackenisse.

Atrium, *atru*, *n.* *g.* an entrie, a porche or portall before a house, where in olde tyme men used to dyne and suppe. And therfore it is sometime taken for an hall. Sometime for an inner court.

Atrocitas, *tatis*, *f.* *g.* crueltee, fiercenesse, outragiousnesse.

Atrociter, cruelly, fiercely, outragiously.

Atropatus, a capitaine of the Medes, after whom a part of the countrey was called Atropatia.

Atrophia, thynge that are not nourished with the foode that they take.

Atrophia, *a*, an affect or distaste, wherin the body can not be nourished with any thyng that it receiue, but consumeth with leanness.

Atrophus, *atrophu*, *masc.* *ge.* he that hath that affect.

Atropos, one of the fatal ladies, which is feigned to brake the threde of life. it is sometime put for necessity of death.

Ator, *oris*, *masc.* *gen.* blackenisse.

Atrox, *ocis*, *com.* *gen.* cruel, fierce, outragious, without pitye, fowle in countenance, terrible.

Atrox iniuria, a cruel or mercurious dispited fall displeasure.

Atrox et vehemens orationis genus: Cui le-ner manusu opponitur.

Atroces literae, terrible letters.

Atrox tempus, a greuouse and an euil season, when muche crueltee is practised.

Atrocia exta, raw bowelles, horrible to be holde.

Atrox animus, a fowle stomake, that feareth no perill or daunger.

Atrox tempestas, a mercurious great storme.

Atrum holus, *idem* quod hypposelinum.

Atta, a poete. also a citie in Arabia felix.

Ataceo, *ui*, *ere*, to holde once peace, or kepe silence with other.

Atactus, *a*, *um*, touched softly.

Atactus, *us*, an easy soft touchyng.

Atacum, a towne of Spayne.

**Atax**, be they, whiche through some default in their legges or feete, seeme rather to draw their feete softly touching the ground, than to walke.

**Atagen**, énís, m. g. and **Atagena**, æ, fæ. ge. a hynde, whiche is founde in Ionia, and is very delicate, and hath fethers of sundry colours, and being at large, is alway singing and chatz crying, but being ones taken, he maketh no noise, nor seemeth to haue any voyce. They are deemed that take him for a woodcocke, it is most lyke a hynde called amonge vs a godwite.

**Atalia**, a citie of Samphilia.

**Atalus**, a king in the isle Aia, meruapulous riche, of whom all magnifike and statly thynges are called **Atalia**.

**Atalica vestis**, a garment of cloth of golde.

**Atalum emplastum**, a very holisome salve. **Lel.** li. f. ca. f. 19.

**Atamen**, or **Atamen**, but yet.

**Atanino**, aui, ære, to foule or desyle.

**Atégix**, árum, shepherdes corages.

**Atégrare**, used of olde wyrters for **Integrare**, or augere.

**Atteius philologus**, a learned man, verie familiar spik with Salust, and after with Pollio.

**Atalabus**, bi, the smallest sort of the flies, called **Locustæ**, and haue no wynges.

**Atella**, or **Atela**, a towne in Italy, where was a great and famous theatre.

**Atellanus**, a, um, and **Atellanius**, of **Atella**. Sometime mocking and mery.

**Atellana fabula**, were comedies or enterludes, which were only in isles, and mery scoffes and boundnges.

**Attemperat**, in seasons, agreeably with the thing, temperately.

**Attempero**, aui, ære, to make feete or agreeable.

**Attendo**, di, ere, to take hede, to consider, to intend, to be attentue, to geue good care to a thyng.

**Attendere aliquem**, or **aliquid**, to bee attentue to a thyng or person.

**Attendit iuri**, he gaue his study, or applied him to the law.

**Attendere rei alicui**, to apply any thyng.

**Attendite exitum**, marke ye well, or consider ye the ende.

**Attendo te studiosè**, I harken to you diligently, or I take god hede what you saie.

**Attendere animum**, to take heed, to geue care, to marke, to consider.

**Attendere æquò animo**, to harken patiently and with an indifferent mynde.

**Attente**, intently, with a fixed mynde.

**Attentus**, ónis, attentuenesse, or spying of the mynde.

**Attento**, aui, ære, to assaie, to prone, to assaie, or sette upon by discepte, or otherwise.

**Attentare classem**, to geue the onset, to assaie a nauy of shippes.

**Attentari sententia dicitur**, when it is discussed or tried, whether it be true or no.

**Attentare vibem**, to assaie by pollice or force how to wyne a towne.

**Attentare pudicitiam puellæ**, to endeavour to seduce a mayden to naughtynesse, or to entice or prouoke a mayden to lewdnesse.

**Attentare fidem alicuius**, to goe about to corrupt a mans fidelitee, or to make a man doo vntruely.

**Attentare aliquem bello**, to make warre byspon one.

**Precibus attentare aliquem**, to intreat a man.

**Attentus**, a, um, attentius, diligent, he that is fixed on a thyng, diligent to herken, earnestly bent to here, geuyng a good care, earnestly bent to a thyng. Sometime a cautious person.

**Attentus ad rem**, careful to gette goodes.

**Attenta vita**, a diligent and seruisable life.

**Attenuat**, scilicet, subtilis, synely.

**Attenuatio**, ónis, f. g. a diminishing.

**Attenuatus**, a, um, appayed, weakened, diminished. also slender, thynne.

**Attenuatus victus**, a sobe diete.

**Attenuatum dicendi genus**, a slender, playn, or easie style, that floweth not in eloquence.

**Attenuo**, aui, ære, to diminish or make lesse, slenderer of thynne, to appayze or make weaker.

**Attenuare curas**, to diminish the care or penspynesse.

**Attenuare opes**, to consume or wast treasure.

**Attero**, atteris, triui, ære, to rubbe agaynst a thyng, to weare, to wast or consume, to break in pieces.

**Atterere famam**. Post vbi eorum famæque pudorem attriuerat, maiora alia imperabat. After that he had made the consume their good name and honestee, he sette them in hand with other greater attemptes.

**Atterere gladium coti**, to make sharp a sword with a whetstone.

**Atterere aures alicui**, by a metaphoze, is to annoy one with bablyng.

**Attestans**, ántis, one that witnesseth.

**Attestans**, a, um, witnesseth, proued by witness.

**Attestationes**, testimonies.

**Attestor**, ius sum, ari, to call to witness. Sometime for **Testor**, to witness.

**Attero**, ui, ære, to adde to, to ioyne to, and as it weare to weare to a thyng.

**Attexere personis orationes**, to make orations, and name them on persons.

**Atthis**, was daughter of **Eraneus**, whom (some suppose) to geue the first name to the countrey called **Atthis**.

**Attica**, a countrey in Grece, wherein stood the famous citie of **Athens**, the noyse of all sciences.

**Attice**, an aduerbe signifying, in the eloquence of speche of **Athens**.

**Atticinos**, a peculiar phrase of elegancy of the **Athens**.

**Atticinos**, a peculiar phrase of elegancy of the **Athens**.

**Athens tongue**.

**Atticilo**, to speake in the **Athens** tongue.

**Attalus**, a speche in the **Attalus** doe, whiche by his **Aggithenelle** groweth so great, that he payeth 1000. pounde weight.

**Attin**, a woode spoken to nuncient men for resuerence, as we saie father.

**Atticus**, ántis, um, of **Athens**.

**Attigo**, ántis, idem quod **atingo**.

**Attiguis**, by on nigh toying to.

**Attia**, looke **Atyia**.

**Attalus Regulus**, a noble consull of **Rome**, banished oftentimes the **Carthaginenses**, was at last taken by a sleight, and being bounden was sente to **Rome**, that for hym they myght exchange a great number of prisoners of theire people. But at his coming, he exhorted the **Ros** maynes, not to make suche exchange, considering his age & debilitie. And so with a gladde will he returned to his enemies, knowing that he should be cruelly put to death. So much he loved his countrey. wherefore at his retourn, the **Carthaginenses** caused his eie liddes to be cutte off, that he mought neuer sleepe, and than to be put in an holow tree, being stiched full of nailes, the popytes inwarde. where he continued till he died.

**Attico**, ántis, ántis, ere, sometime idem quod **teneo**, to holde. sometime for **Reuoco**, to hold backe.

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**Quid attinet?** what auayleth it?

**Atingo**, ántis, ere, to touche almost, to touche softly, to mention or handle a matter briefly, to meddle a littell with a thyng.

**Atingit me sanguine**, he is of my blood.

**Atingere senectam**, to come to age.

**Atingere partes naturæ**, to com to the knowlage of naturall causes.

**Atingere studia**, to sauours of letters.

**Nihil ad rem attingit**, it belongeth nothyng to the matter, or it maketh nothyng to the purpose.

**Atingit te hæc res**, this matter toucheth thee.

**Inquisitio veri maxime humanam naturam attingit**, serchyng of the truth most of all pertaineth or belongeth to mans nature, or to maneth nercely to it.

**Legis nomen nihil attingit**, they be nothyng worthy the name of lawes; or nothyng to be called lawes.

**Atingere aliquem summa necessitudine**, to be of great familiaritee with one.

**Ne suspitione quidem attingere possum**, I can not concite, diuine, or suspect what it shoulde be.

**Atingere aliquem suspitione**, to make one suspected.

**Atingere aliquem infamia**, to defame a man.

**Perpauci erant**, quos ea infamia attingeret, there were verie fewe, whom that infamy touched, or that were so myseposed of.

**In nautis attingere**, to touche or mention a thyng briefly in other communication.

**Atingeres gestas versibus**, to wyte an his story in verses.

**Atingere oram aliquam**, siue regionem, to border upon or toyn nere to an other countrey.

**Hora circiter diei quarta Britanniam attingit**, he argued in Englands abouts fower of the cloche.

**Si qua te attingit cura**, if you bee any thyng careful.

**Nostri principes digito se calum putant attingere**, Our princies thynke theym selues to be such as it wer goddis, prouerbially spoken.

**Atingere aliquem**, to name one, to make mention of any persone.

**Atingere aliquod genus vitæ**, extremis dignis, to haue assayed or tasted a lytell any kynde of lyffe.

**Primoribus labris aliquid attingere**, to haue a smacker of lytell vnderstanding of any thing.

**Atingi dolore**, to bee attached with sorowe or heauynesse.

**Atingi inuidia**, to be hated or enuied.

**Attis**, looke **Atthis**. It is sometime taken for a nyghtryngale.

**Atrollo**, ántis, ere, to auante, to lyfte by, to take awaie.

**Atollere signa**, to displate ensignes, banners and banners in the fildes.

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**Attollere partum**, to nouryshe of byng by a thylde from his byrthe.  
**Attollere oculos**, to looke by, to callyp the eyes.  
**Attollere quempiam in cælum**, or in sydera, to magnify of prayse a man exceedingly.  
**Attollere se a graui casu**, to rylse by after a great fall.  
**Attollunt se ventæ**, the vegnes swell and ware great.  
**Attolluntur colles alti**, the hilles be of a great height, or the hilles rylse into a great height.  
**Attolluntur Arcadia in mōtes septuaginta sex**, Treabie hath .76. hygh mountaynes.  
**Arce attollere tectis**, a poeticall phrase, to bypse. **Attollere humeris**, to beare vpon ones shoullders.  
**Attolle pallium**, take vp thy mantell or cloke.  
**Attōdeo, di, ere**, to slipp of theare a thyng nigh, to theadde.  
**Attondere arbores**, to theadde trees.  
**Attondere auro**, to rypde one of his money, to take all awaie from hym.  
**Attōnīte**, baschully.  
**Attōnitus, a, um**, astoned, amased, or abashed.  
**Attōnitis oculis videre aliquid**, to stande Raspyng on a thyng as one astoned.  
**Attōnitus nouitate rei**, astonished of abashed with the nouelte of the thyng.  
**Attōno, ui, are**, to make astonished, amased, or abashed a worde selborne vled.  
**Attōnsus, a, um**, thorne of clipped, polled, thead.  
**Attōnsa laus**, laude of prayse diminished.  
**Attōnsus caput**, a polled head.  
**Attrāctio, ōnis**, for a drawyng or pullng to.  
**Attrāctus, a, um**, drawn of pulled to.  
**Attrāctylis**, looke Attrāctylis.  
**Attrahō**, attrahis, trāxi, ere, to draw or pull to, to byng to.  
**Attrahere & Allicere**.  
**Attrahere aliquem ad aliquod negotium**, to induce of byng a man to doo a thyng.  
**Attrahere & reddere animam**, to byrath, to breath in and out.  
**Attrahere & accersere malum**, to seke and be occasion of ones owne mischiese.  
**Attrahere in se ferum magnes lapis dicitur**.  
**Attrahere ad se aliquem**, to make one come to hym.  
**Attrebates**, loke Atrebatas.  
**Attrectus, us**, a feelyng or touchyng.  
**Attrecto, aut, are**, to feele, to handell or touche often.  
**Attrectare vxorem alterius**, to medle with an other mans wyfe.  
**Attremit, atremis, trēui, ēre**, to tremble of shake.  
**Attribuo, bui, ēre**, to attribute, to impute, to put vpon one by blamyng or accusyng, to assigne, to committe. Sometyme to geue.  
**Attribuere causam calamitatis alicui**, to impute of late the blame of his calamities of misse

ad vpon any man.  
**Attribuere & ascribere**.  
**Timor quem mihi natura pudorū meus attribuit**, The feare whiche my nature and bashfulnesse hath geuen me.  
**Attribuere crimen aut culpam**.  
**Attribuere alicui equum**, to geue of deligne an horse to a man.  
**Video cui A pulia sit attributa**, I se to whom the countrey of Idell is assigned of apoynted.  
**Attribuere tertium locum alicui** in re aliqua, in the commendacion of men for any scate, to geue one the thylde prayse, or to prayse one thylde.  
**Attribuere negotium alteri**, to committe the charge of a matter to any man.  
**Attributio, ōnis**, the assignacion of deliquerance of money.  
**Attributus, a, um**, attributed, deliquered of assigned.  
**Attributa pecunia**, money deliquered to be geuen to an other man. Or deliquered to any othier, to bestowe in the common assaye, as was to the gouernours of prouinces amonge the Romaines.  
**Attributa atque descripta**, assigned and apoynted out.  
**Attritus, us**, rubbyng of wearyng, wasyng of creatyng together.  
**Attritus calciametorum**, the wearyng of shoy with much goyng.  
**Attritus, a, um**, rubbed, woyn, washed, cōsumed.  
**Attrita vestis**, a garment woyn out.  
**Attrita astra**, an handell washed with much handlyng.  
**Attrita bellis Aethiopia**, Ethiopie washed well nere destroyed with warres.  
**Atropatia**, parte of the countreie of Media.  
**Attili**, the preterperfect tense of Attero.  
**Attila**, of some called Athyla, a valiant Septhil prince, after he had subdued Hannonia, entred into Italy, destroyed the cite Aquila, and came towarde Rome. wherof the emperour Valentinianus byng asfede, sent vnto hym Leo the byshop of Rome, with the cōsules and certayne senatours. who submitted them selues vnto hym. And whan his hoste supposed, he woulde haue them in contempt, and continue his tourneye to destroy Rome: he pardonyng them, departed: wherat all men meruailed. But he, byng demanded, why he had so done, answered, that whyles the byshop and senatours spake vnto hym, he behelde standyng on epyther hande of hym, a man of armes of exrellent personage, curry of them holding a naked swerde ouer hym, manacynge to slea hym, yf he spake any vnkyng wyrd, or did make any further attemptate. wherfore he discharged the Romaines with gentill language, perswadinge his hoste to holde them contente. Afterwarde he entred into Germany, wasyng the countreie, and

and in his retourne towarde Hungary, he married a wyfe. In which marriage he so excessively felld hym selfe with meates and wynges, that thereby he fell into a bledyng, and so dyed: after the incarnation. 401. yeres. And at the begynnyng called hym selfe, the scourge of god.  
**Atuacutū**, the towne of Antwerpe in Brabant.  
**Atura**, a towne of Aquitayne.  
**Aturius**, a riuer in Fraunce, called vulgarly, Le Dou.  
**Atypus, atypi, m.** one that is tounge tyed.  
**Atys**, a thylde of wonderfull beautee, beloued of Cybele, the mother of goddis, and was touned into a pyne tree. It was also a byng of Lysdis, descendyng specially from Hercules, and Omphale. Also a ryuer of Sicilie.  
**A V**, an interiection, vled of women byng soze abashed or amased. And after Latinate, an interiection of silence.  
**Auancici**, a people of Fraunce.  
**Audē**, conctously, neghly, ngyardly.  
**Audē & acerbe imperare**, to rule with exaction and tyranny.  
**Audricum**, Dierton in Berrey in the roialme of Fraunce.  
**Audriter**, idem quod autrē.  
**Auaritia, a, and Auarities, ei, for. g.** auarice, to uctousnesse, inordinate desyre of money.  
**Ardere auaritia**, to be exceedingly couetous.  
**Auaritia gloria**, immoderate desyre of honore and dignitee.  
**Auarus, a, um**, couetous, auaricious, desirous, greedy of monie.  
**Auaræ adulationes, for. g.** auarous adulationes, the flatterynge of rphemens.  
**Cadis auarus miles**, a cruell souldiour, desyrtous of murther.  
**Inuicis auarus**, the vnfaciate desyre to behold a thyng.  
**Auarus laudis**, desyrtous of prayse.  
**Auceps, aucupis, com. ge.** a fouler or byrder.  
**Auceps syllabarum**, he that watcheth at euery syllable to take a man in a trippe, a tapicious felowe.  
**Ne quis nostro auceps sermoni fiet**, Lette there be any that watche what we saie.  
**Aucem**, vled of olde writers for Saue aucta.  
**Auctarium**, looke Aucuarium.  
**Auctificus, a, um**, that maketh of increaseth.  
**Auctio, ōnis**, for an increas. also an open sale of pyuate goodes.  
**Auctio regia**, sale of the kynges goodes.  
**Auctionem facere**, and auctionem proponere, to sette his goodes to sale.  
**Auctionem vendere**, the office of the cryer in suche common sales.  
**Auctio hactē**, port sale of the goodes of men, that be atteinted of treasons or felonye. But

more properly of men and goodes taken in warre, and solde by the chiefe capitayne.  
**Auctionarius, a, um**, of or pertynyng to port sale, or the sales man.  
**Auctionaria tabula, inuentories**, wherin the goodes to be solde, are written.  
**Auctionor, atus sum, aui, depo.** to sell houses holde stufte by port sale.  
**Auctior, ius, greater.**  
**Auctio, auctitas, aui, are**, the frequentatue of aucto.  
**Auctitare pecunias senore**, to increas monty by usury.  
**Aucto, aui, are**, frequen. to gayne, to wyne, to augment of multiply.  
**Auctolycus**, a thiefe that transfourmed hym selfe into dyuers shappes.  
**Auctonus**, the sonne of Apollo and Lyrne.  
**Auctor, ōris, m. g.** or auctrix, he or she that augumenteth of increaseth.  
**Auctoratus, ti, a**, a seruant that is solde, bounden, or hyed.  
**Auctoramentum**, the bonde, or pice wherwith one is bought or hyed.  
**Auctōro, aui, are**, to bynde one as seruauit, or by certayne law of couenaunt, or els by a pice and somme of money.  
**Auctuarium**, ouer measure of weight, surplusage in numbry, or quantite, or weyght.  
**Auctus, a, um**, increased, auanced.  
**Auctus laucia**, more iopfull of gladde.  
**Auctus pecunia**, made rycher.  
**Auctior agnitus**, more peryfull sicknesse.  
**Auctus filio**, he is rycher than he was, for he hath a sonne boyne.  
**Auctus damno**, he hath yet more harme.  
**Auctus honoribus**, he is aduanced to honoure and dignitee.  
**Auctus præda**, he is made ryche with robberyng and pillng.  
**Auctus re fortunisy**, he is very substantiall and ryche.  
**Auctus, us**, increas, augmentation.  
**Auctus dicrum**, the increas of the daies.  
**Aucula**, a towne in Thuscane, called Aquapendens.  
**Aucupatio, ōnis, f. g.** byrnyng: and after Busdeus, in his booke de asse, sometyme gayne, aduantage.  
**Aucupatio, i, m. g.** byrnyng.  
**Aucupatorius, a, um**, pertynyng to byrnyng.  
**Aucupia**, byrdes taken of the fouler.  
**Aucupium, ij, n. g.** byrnyng of foulyng.  
**Aucupium sagittarum**, shootyng at byrdes.  
**Aucupium delectationis**, desyre of delectatid.  
**Aucupium auribus facere**, to harken what is saied.  
**Aucupor, atus sum, pari, dep.** and aucupo, to goe a byrnyng, foulyng, or haukyng. Also it significth to searthe by craftie meanes, and to wathe for.

Aucupari sermonem alicuius, to harken of  
take hede what one sayeth.  
Aucupari tempus, to espye a tyme.  
Aucupari sibi famam obreccatione alienae  
scientia, to endeavour to get a name by the dis-  
praying of an other mans counnyng.  
Gratiam alicuius aucupari assentamentum, to  
endeavour to gette ones favour by a flatterynge  
tale.  
Aucupari rumusculos imperitorum homi-  
num, to goe about to gette prayse of ideotes of  
unlearned persones.  
Aucupari tranquillitatem, to watch of tarp for  
a calme wether, or till the wynde be laied.  
Aucupari verba, aut vim verborum, to serche  
the propertie of wordes, or what they signify.  
Aucupari vilitatem, to hunt for profyte.  
Audacia, foolhardynesse, courage, trust, confis-  
dence in ones selfe, auenterous tourage, nos-  
marke, boldnesse, presumption.  
Quae in Catone libertas, in alio audacia dicere-  
tur, that was called in Cato playne and franke  
speaking his mynde, shoulde in an other person  
haue ben called presumption.  
Carolina fuit magnae audaciae, of great pres-  
umption.  
Expertae audaciae homo, a man that is tried to  
be bolde and hardie.  
Titubans audacia, bashfull boldnesse.  
Audacter, et audaciter, boldly, aduenturously.  
Audacter et libere loqui, to speake boldly with  
out feare.  
Audaculus, hardie, spoken in dyspition of cons-  
tempt.  
Audax, acis, bolde and hardy, or trustyng wel in  
him selfe, a rashe fellow.  
Audax facinus, a bolde enterpryse.  
Audens, hardy.  
Audencia, x, hardynesse.  
Audeo, sus sum, ere, to presume rashely. To haue  
the hert to doe a thyng, to dare.  
Qui fallere audebit patrem, tanto magis au-  
debit ceteros, he that shal haue the hert to be-  
gyle his owne father.  
Audere longius, to aduenture further.  
Capitalia ausi pleriq, the more part of theims  
haue not beene afraied to committe most deadly  
offences of shamefull crimes.  
Maiora viuis audere, to aduenture more  
than one is able to atchieue.  
Pugnam ausi sunt, they dyddde not to fyght  
with them, or to encountre with them in bat-  
tyle.  
Audientia, x, audience, report.  
Audientiam facere, to commaunde and make  
silence, as they doe, whiche are criers in pla-  
ces of iustice.  
Audio, iudicare, to here, to consyder, to perceiue,  
to graunt that whiche is asked, to doe the thing  
that is commaunded. also to agree, to obeye,  
but most commonly with a negacion.

Audire bene, to bee well repoyted of, to haue  
a good name.  
Audire male, to bee yll repoyted of, to haue  
an yll name.  
Audire tu? Hec est thou not?  
Audire Platonem, to be Platos disciple.  
Audias, pro audire poteris, thou mayst here.  
Audienti dicto, rebz to doo that he is comma-  
ded, at commaundement, obedient.  
Audiri, to be beleued.  
Audiris, for vbi audiueris.  
Audite breuiter, audite paucis, here in few  
wordes.  
Quae ex longinquo in maius audiebantur,  
whiche a farre of seemed to those that heere  
them, to be a greater numbre.  
Audiri laurus, to be herde farther.  
Audiri dicere, I herde one repoyte.  
Audire alterum de re aliqua, to geue audience  
to an other man, or to here what one will say  
in any matter.  
Audiri a patre, ex patre, e patre, and de pas-  
tre, I herd it repoyted of my father.  
De psalteria hac audiuit, he hath herde some  
speaking of this syngynge woman.  
Hoc te ex alijs audire malo, I for this, I ha-  
liester that ye shulde here it of other men.  
Audire de capite alicuius, to speke in examina-  
tion of a matter concernyng lyfe and deathe.  
Preces meas audiuerunt, they hearde and  
graunted my petition.  
Audire admonentem, to obeye one that doth  
aduertise vs of any thyng.  
Audio ironice, for non audio.  
Audio, sometime for consentio, I consent, I agre.  
Audiendus non est, he is not to be beleued,  
or he ought not to be obeyed.  
Nec Homerum audio, Nepther I agree to  
Homere, or I beleue not Homere.  
Si fabulas audire velimus, If we will beleue  
fables.  
Nunquam labere, si te audies, you shall neuer  
doo amysse, yf you wil folow your owne coun-  
saile, or doo as you thynke best your selfe.  
Si me audies, yf you will folow my counsell,  
yf you will doo as I will haue you, yf ye will  
be ruled after me.  
Minus commodè audire, to haue a shewde  
name, to be yuell repoyted of.  
Audibo, vied of olde wyters for audiam.  
Auditur nihil noui, there is no newes herd of.  
Auditio, onis, f. g. hearynge, or audience.  
Auditioe accipere, to here by repoyte.  
Ne leuissimam quidem audituonem de care  
accepi, I hearde not one woorde spoken of  
that matter.  
Fabularum auditione ducuntur, they take  
great pleasure in hearynge of tales.  
Audituincula, x, a diminutive of Auditio.  
Audituincula aspersum esse, to heare a lytell  
talking of a matter.

Auditor, oris, m. g. one that heareth. also a disci-  
ple of scholar, one that cometh to lecture.  
Auditōrium, rii, neu. g. a place where men dooe  
here lessons or propoitions, an auditōrie. some-  
tyme the whole audience. some tyme a common  
place, where iudges sytte to deale matters.  
Auditum, ti, neu. ge. report.  
Auditio nunciare, to telle by here saie.  
Nihil prater auditum habeo, I saie but as  
I herde other repoyte.  
Auditus, x, am, herde.  
Reg ex vtraque parte audia, the matter be-  
yng hearde of examyned for bothe partes : or  
whan they had bothe tolde theyr tales.  
Audio, absolutely, whan it was herde.  
Auditus, us, ma. g. hearynge, one of the v. wittes.  
Auditu intelligi, to be perceyued by hearynge.  
Auditui, for sepe audui, a woide out of vse.  
Aue, hee thou gladdde of ioyfull, as the vulgare  
people saie, Keste you mery.  
Auer te iubet, Be greecth you well.  
Auelio, auelis, aueli, ere, to cary from one place  
to an other, to carie awaie.  
Auella, or Auellinum, a towne of Campayne  
in Italy.  
Auellana, na, f. g. a silberde nutte.  
Auello, ulsi, ere, to plucke awaie by violence.  
Auellere se a meretricie, to withdraue him, to  
leane of forsake the company of an harlot.  
Auellere & abstrahere, to plucke and drawe  
awaie by violence.  
Aueua, na, f. g. otes. sometime it is put for ote  
strawe, or a wheate strawe or recde, or a pyre  
made of an oten strawe.  
Aueniceus, a, um, made of otes.  
Auenarius, a, um, beynge among otes, or of otes.  
Auenaria cicada, a hynde of grasshoppers,  
whiche appere not till come be rypr.  
Auentinus, an hyll at Rome.  
Auentinus, a, um, of that hyll.  
Aueniorum colonia, or Auenio, Quinion, a cit-  
tee in Brouance.  
Auco, aucs, ere, to coueite.  
Auerui, prole of the countre in Fraunce, cal-  
led Auergne.  
Aueruus, ni, maf. ge. and in the plurall numbre  
Auerua, orum, neu. ge. a lake in Campayne,  
whiche was dedicate vnto Pluto king of helle,  
where men supposed to bee an entrie of pass-  
sage to helle.  
Aueruus, a, um, and Auerualis, le, of Aueruus,  
Contynis of hell.  
Auerrois, a great philosopher, and phisicion,  
ennemy to Auicen, and also to Chyste. And for  
his great commentes written vpon Aristotle,  
he is named Commentator. He was about the  
yere of our lordz. 1145.  
Aueruico, aui, are, to tourne awaie, to put as-  
waie, to serape of, to cut of, as men cut dyces.  
Aueruicare deum iram, to pacifie goddis  
wyathe.

Aueruiculus deus, God whiche putteth awaie  
all puell.  
Auerfatio, onis, f. ge. an hatyng, abhoryng, or  
refusynge of a thyng, disdeigne.  
Auerfio, onis, a tournyng awaie, a stealyng as-  
waie, looke Aduerfio.  
Auerfor, atus sum, ari, to abhorre, to refuse.  
Auerfari aliquem, to to deteste and abhore  
one, that for hate he tourneyth his face fro hyrn.  
Auerfari preces alicuius, to bee agaynst a  
mans desyre.  
Auerfor, oris, maf. ge. he that tourneyth a thyng  
from one vse to an other.  
Auerfus, a, um, straunge, vnaquaynted. some-  
tyme backward, or on the backe halfe, contrary  
to Aduerfus. Also angry, wyath, spitefull, as  
gaynst, so that he will not looke on ene.  
Auerfus, & Auerfus, forwarde and backe-  
warde. Auerfa venus, praposterus & in-  
fandus coinus.  
Auerfa pars, the backespyde of a thyng.  
Auerfipecunia publica, the common treasure  
toured to a particular aduantage.  
Auerfis post crura plantis, the fecte tourned  
backward.  
In auerfa charta scribere, to wyte in rough  
paper that stoppeth the penne. Also to wyte on  
the backespyde of an indenture or such lyke wy-  
tyng, to endyte.  
Auerfus a proposito, tourned fro his purpose.  
Auerfus a vero, contrary to the truth, agaynst  
the truth.  
Auerfus a suis, contrary to, or respyng his  
frendes myndes.  
Auerfus a multis, he that hateth or despyseth  
learnynge.  
Auerfus a veneris amoribus, he that despyseth  
not in, or despyseth wanton loue.  
Amicos auerfos componere, to set frendes  
at ene, that were at variance.  
Auerfi de salute populi Romani, the gods  
dis be displeased with, or regard not the welth  
of the Romayns.  
Auerfissimus animus, a mynde greatly dis-  
pleased and bent agaynst a man.  
Auerfiae, f. ge. the peitrell of an horse, or after  
some, it is the hedstall of the byddel, wherewith  
the rapne of the byddel is fastned.  
Auerio, si, tere, to tourne awaie, to tourne fro,  
to disdeigne.  
Auertere ab aliquo loco, to leat or prohibite  
one to enter into a place.  
Auertere se ab aliquo, to leaue hym there, to  
come awaie from one.  
Auertere hostes, to dypute awaie enemies.  
Auertere se a sermone, to tourne away from  
the tale, to disdeigne to here ones communicatiō.  
Auertere culpam in alterum, to lay the blame  
or faulte in an other.  
Auertere hereditatem, to putte one from his  
inheritaunce.

Auerrere flumen, to tourne the tyuer out of his course.  
 Quod omen diuertant, God hepe vs from that lucke of chaunce.  
 Vt auerteret rem a suspitione, that he might make the matter not to bee suspected, or that he myght bying the matter out of suspition.  
 Auerrere se ab amicitia alicuius, to forsake ones amitie or frendshipp.  
 Auerrere se in mercaturam, to geue hym selfe to practise the feate of marchandise.  
 Auertit regem in cogitationem belli, he turned the kynge from all other thynges, and set hym in mynde to make warre.  
 Auerrere pestem, to pfecture or keepe from the pestilence.  
 Auerrere aliquem ab infamia, to keepe one from misrepute or sclaunder.  
 Auerrere ab oculis, to conueigh out of mens sight.  
 Auerrere crimen a se, to put the faute awaite from hym selfe.  
 Auerrere animum ab aliquo, to forsake one, to alienate his mynd from hym. Sometyme not to thynte on one, nor consider who he is.  
 Auerrere cogitationem, not to regarde or consider any more.  
 Auerrere oculos omnium in se, to make all men to loke from other, and behold hym only.  
 Auerrere in fugam, to put to flyght.  
 Auerrere rem aliquam, by selfe to take as waie a thyng, to robbe.  
 Auerrere pecuniam publicam, vniuersely to vse the comune treasure to his owne aduantage.  
 Auerrere sensus magicis artibus, to enchan by witchcraft.  
 Aufero, abstuli, auferre, to take awaite, to cary awaite. Sometyme to steale, to beate awaite by selfe, to obteyne a mans requeste, to haue that he desired or craued, to cease or leaue of.  
 Auferre caput alicui, to styke of ones head.  
 Auferre formam, to disfigure.  
 Auferre nomen alicui, to take from one his good name.  
 Aufer te hinc, gette the hense.  
 Aufer te domum, get the home.  
 Auferas iurgium, leaue thy chydying.  
 Auferent dies quindecim hi ludii, those plais will last vs these xv. daies.  
 Aufer nugas, leaue these trifelynges, leaue your moches.  
 Auferre litem, to get by action or pprocess of the lawe.  
 M. iore multa multat, quam litem auferunt, He maketh them to spede more than they maie wyne by theyr suite.  
 Auferre petitionem, to haue the thyng that he asketh.  
 Tuo arbitratu, dum auferam abs te id quod peto, Euen as ye wyll, so that I maie haue the thyng that I aske or demaunde.

Auferre pignora, to take a distresse or gage.  
 Suspendas potius me, quam tacita hac auferas, Thou chaite rather hang me, than make me kepe these thynges secret.  
 Auferre inultum, to goe quite without punysshement.  
 Ego precium ob stultitiam fero, sed inultum id nunquam auferet, I am well rewarded for my foolisshenesse, but he shall not go quite, or he shall not scape unpunysht.  
 Auferri sibi, to bee vexed in mynde, or from hym selfe.  
 Quanti uoles auferes, ye shall haue it at your owne price.  
 Auferre e conspectu, to take or conueigh out of sight.  
 Auferre opem ab aliquo, to obteyne ayde or succour of one.  
 Auferri inter manus, to be boyn out betwene men, whan one can not go hym selfe.  
 Auferre pecuniam de arario, to steale money out of the comune treasury.  
 Auferre aliquid domum, to cary home that, that one hath stolen.  
 Auferre ab aliquo id quod petimus, to obteyne of one that, which we desyre.  
 Auferre audicium, to make one deafe.  
 Auferre vitam, to kille.  
 Auferre fastidium, to take away lothsomnes.  
 Haud sic auferent, they shall not scape so.  
 Auferre lacrimas, to cease weeping.  
 Auferre laudem, aut gloriam ex aliqua re, to gette prayse or honour for any thyng.  
 Auferre mensam, to take vp the table.  
 Oblitio illud abstulit, that is forgotten.  
 Auferre pramium, to haue a rewarde.  
 Auferre responsum ab aliquo, to haue an answer of one.  
 Auferre somnum, to leat one that he canne not scape.  
 Auferre spem, to put out of all hope.  
 Medios auferunt in hostes, he rushed into the myddes of his enemies.  
 Ne auferent te aliorum consilia, Leat not as ther mennes counsaile toune thy mynde: or, take hede you bee not seduced or misled by or ther mens counsaile.  
 Aufidena, a, a towne of Italy.  
 Aufidus, a mans name.  
 Aufidus, a ryuer in the countrey of Naples in Italy.  
 Aufugio, fugis, fugi, ere, to flee away, to eschue.  
 Aufugere aspectum alicuius, to flee out of ones sight.  
 Auga, the sister of Telephus, who with hir son was caste into the sea, and pfectured by the prouidence of Dallas.  
 Auge, the moynynge or brightnes.  
 Auga, a cite of Locris, an other in Laconia.  
 Augas, a kyng of the people called Egi, sayne by Hercules, also a comicall poete of Athens.  
 Augco

Augco, xi, ere, to increase, to augment.  
 Augere & ampliare, to augment and make greater.  
 Augere animos, to make more couragious.  
 also to take a lusty herte or courage.  
 Augere dignitatem & nomen alicuius, to increase ones honour and renoume.  
 Augere diuitiis, to make ryche.  
 Augere linguam latinam, to enryche the lastine tongue.  
 Augere ciuitatem procreatione liberorum, by generation to make the cite more populous.  
 Augere verbis munus, to set forth, or commend a present with wordes.  
 Augere suspicionem alicuius rei, to make a thyng more suspected.  
 Augere spem, to put one in greater hope.  
 Augere industriam alicuius, to geue one courage to dooe better and better, to make one more diligent.  
 Augere & ornare aliquem, to auance one to rycheesse and honour.  
 Rem augere laudando, with praisynge to make a thyng more than it is.  
 Augere auxilia, to make a newe hoste after a discomfiture.  
 Augesco, auferis, scere, to waxe great, or to be great, to be growen, to be increased, to waxe bygger.  
 Quotidie auferis de filio aegritudo, the sorrowe and heauynesse for my sonne increaseth dailey more and more.  
 Augescere incrementis, to be increased, or waxe more.  
 Augescunt corpora, Augescunt uia.  
 Augias, the sonne of Phorbas, or after some of Neceus, or Epochus, out of his eyes appered as it were sonne beames. Other asseme, that this Augias was kyng of Epices, or Elidenes, and that Euristheus caused Hercules to make cleane his stable, wherein was an huge heape of dounge.  
 Augisco, for Augco.  
 Augmen, augminis, n. g. idē quod Auctus, tus.  
 Perfectum corporis augmen, the full growthe of the body. Augmine donare, to increase.  
 Augmentatio, ōnis, fem. ge. an increase or augmentation.  
 Augmento, aui, are, to increase or make more.  
 Augur, auguris, com. g. he that telleth by byrdes voyces, or by theyr flying or sytting, what shall happen. And it is sometyme used for other soothsayers.  
 Auguraculum, li, n. g. is takē for a towne or castel, wherein the Augures vied to diuine of matiers.  
 Augurale, neu. ge. idem quod Linus.  
 Auguralis, le, perteynyng to diuination. looke Augurium.  
 Augurales conæ, idem quod Adijciales.  
 Auguratio, ōnis, diuination by byrdes, gespyng or coniecturing of a thyng to come.

Auguratio, allowed by diuination of the augures.  
 Auguratus, tus, the dignite of them, whiche were Augures, of who was a college in Rome, as be now of pfectors in cathedrall churches.  
 Auguratus, a, um, the participle.  
 Augurium, ri, n. g. diuination or telling befoze of thynges, whiche shall happen, especially by the sight of voyces of byrdes, soth sayng. it is also taken for Oraculum.  
 Auguror, ari, ari, to tell by suche craft what shall happen, to diuine, coniect, or surmise what will folow. A stature augura, coniect or diuine subtilly. Augurare & diuinare.  
 Augurari coniectura, to coniect, to gather by coniecture, to gather by signes and tokens.  
 Sed quid de illo augurer, non liber dicere, But I wyll not saie what I coniect, or what my mynde geucth me, that he will dooe hereafter.  
 Augurari futura, to surmise or coniect thynges that will folow.  
 Auguror opinione, I suppose in myne opinion, or my mynde geucth me.  
 Auguro, auguras, aui, are, idem quod Auguror.  
 Augusta Caesaria, a citee in Spayne, vpon the ryuer of Iberus.  
 Augusta Emerita, a citee in Portugall.  
 Augusta Taurinorum, Turine.  
 Augusta Truerorum, the citee of Trier, or Treues.  
 Augusta Rauricum, a citee in Almayne called Basile, or Basilea.  
 Augusta Vindellicorum, a goodly and beautifull citee in Germany called Fufburgh.  
 Augusta Vestonum, Soisson in Champaign.  
 Augusta Gemella, a citee in Spayne.  
 Augusta, the surname of dyuers emperresses of Rome.  
 Augustale, lis, n. g. the kynges pavilion or tent, or the prynces palapce.  
 Augustalis, le, imperiall.  
 Augustales, were the chiefe capitaynes of the forwarde.  
 Auguste, nobly, with a maiestee, magnificently, holip.  
 Augustinus, the famous doctor of Christs church, boyn in Afrike, in a towne called Cathenis, was of suche excellent witte, that in his childehode he learned all the .viij. librell sciences without an instructour. He was wonderfully learned, specially in the doctrine of Plato: whereby he was the rather induced to embrace the christian faith. He fauoured the errors of the Manichees: but by the continuall praiser of his good mother Monica, and the perswasion of saint Ambrose, he was at laste conuerted to the true faith. Chci both repleyned with the holy gost, dyd syng together the psalme Te deum, answerynge mutually the one to the other. Afterwarde in praiser, wyngyn, and

and preaching, he so much profited, that he was had in great reverence of all men, & wrote no booke than once did any in the church of the latynes. He lyued .76. yeres, and was byp. thop forty yeres, and died in the yere of our loyde .437.

Augustodunum, the citee of Aulun in Fraunce.

Augustonemetum, Heuers in Fraunce.

Augustorium, the citee of Poitiers.

Augustus, a, um, consecrated and established by the Augures, noble, royall, imperiall, full of maiestee. wherefore Octavius was first so called, and after him all the emperours of Rome were and yet be called Augusti.

Augustus, ti, m. g. is also the moneth next after July.

Auia, orum, places that can not be passed by.

Auia, auia, f. g. a groundaunc.

Auia veteres, olde foolyshe dotyng women.

Auia, an herbe mentioned of Columella.

Auia, or rather Liuia, a citee in Spayne, called Villalon.

Auiarium, rij, n. g. a thicke wodde without way, also a place where bydes be kept and nourysed. sometime buches set for bydes to haunt and fyte in.

Auiarius, & Auiaria, he or she that haue the charge of the keepyng of poultry or wyldfoule. It may also be used for a poultice that setteth poultice.

Auicenna, or Abicena, a famous physicion, whom some suppose to bee of a citee in Spayne called Hispalis, or Liule. Some name him prince of Abocaim. Some saie he was kynge of Bithynia. He was excellently learned, and wrote in the Arabike tongue many noble workes of philosophy naturall and metaphysike. He composed hundred physike in five volumes, wherein he callith him selfe the interpretour of Galene: He was about the yere of our loyde .1151. And was (as some suppose) poisoned by Iuerois, whom he slew before he died.

Auicula, a, f. g. a little byde.

Auicularius, idem quod Auiarius.

Auide, affectuouely, couetouely, ardently, with great desyre, greedily.

Auidicus, a mans name in Ioyace, whiche was ryche, and yet a very hygarde.

Auiditas, atis, desyre of a thyng, couetousnesse, ardent affection, greedynesse.

Infinita auiditas glorie, insatiat desyre of glorie.

Auidus, auida, um, couetouse, desyrouse, greedy.

Auidus cibi, hungry.

Auidis moribus, of an excedyng courtous appetite. Auidus glorie, desyrouse of honour.

Aliquantum ad rem auidior, somewhat couetous. Auidus interficiendi alius, desyrouse to kyll one.

Animus appetens & auidus, a greedy and covetous mynde.

Auidus deus, Pluto.

Auidus videndi, desyrouse to see.

Parandi diuitias auidus, desyrouse to gette thynges.

Auilla, a lambe lately peaced.

Auis, is, f. g. a byde.

\* Auis alba, a whyte byde. & prouerbe applyed to a thyng either fortunate or lucky, or else felidome and rare.

Bonus auius, with good lucke, fortunately.

Aduersa aui, vnfortunately.

Auis solis, the byde called Phenix.

Auitus, a, um, that whiche is left by auncients.

Auitus, a, um, that whiche is left by auncients.

Auitus ager, olde inheritance.

Auius, aui, um, whereby there is no passage or way. sometime out of the waie, without reason.

Auia virgula, bushes so thicke, that no man may passe thyngh.

Auius errat animus, the mynde wandreth.

Aula, a, an hall. sometime the palatye or court of a pryncce. It was also of olde wynters used for Olla, a pott. Aulai, for Aula, the gentile case. it is sometime used for a pyper or chauncie. it is properly a gallery or walke, or other place, whiche the wynde passeth thyngh.

Aula, a faute in trees called also olla.

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Aula, a faute in trees called also olla.

also

also of two other citees, the one in Macedonia, the other in Cilicia.

Aulos, li, ma. ge. a pipe, or flute.

Aulula, a litle pott, wherof cometh Aulularia, a comdie in Plautus, wherein is declared the rourous mynde of one, whiche had his money in a pott, thynkynge that no man knewe it but hym selfe, and yet was deceyued of it.

Aulus, a name used among the Romayns.

Auo, or Auis, a ryuer in the hither Spayne.

Auocamentum, ti, neu. g. pastyme, recreation, that withdraweth the mynde from heynesse or melancolye.

Auocatio, onis, f. g. a withdrawyng or callyng awaie from a thyng.

Auoco, auocas, aui, are, to cal awaie, to distract, to alienate, to plucke awaie, and withdrawe one from any thyng.

Auocare animum, to withdrawe the mynde from a thyng.

Auocare & deterere, to withdrawe the mynde from a thyng.

Auocare se a corpore, to withdrawe ones self from the cogitations of bodily thynges.

Auocare a vitijis, to plucke and withdrawe me from lewdnesse.

Auocare concionem, to lette or forbyd any assemblie to be made.

Auolo, auolas, aui, are, to flee awaie, to hyge awaie quickly.

Aura, a, f. m. gen. sometime betokeneth a softe mynde. sometime byghthiesse. sometime fauour of the people. sometime wynd symple. also aye.

Aura athera velci, to lyue.

Auras vitales carpere, idem.

Auram captare, to haue good hope.

Aura popularis homo, a man that seeketh fauour of the people.

Aura diuina particula, Ioyace used for the soule.

Attollere se in auras, to aduance it self alofte into the aye.

Scindere auras, to cut the aye.

Rapida velocius aura, more swifte than the raging wynde.

Aura auri, the shynyng byghthies of golde.

Mollior aura, better fortune.

Aura rumoris, a smalle rumour.

Auras, and Aurai, in the genitive for Auræ.

Auramentum, ti, gyltynge. After some it shoulde seeme to bee an instrument used to dryge by or pourge golde.

Auraria, a, f. g. a golde myne.

Aurarij, gylters. sometime it signifieth magis tepera.

Aurarius, a, um, of or perteynyng to money.

Aurarium negotium, a money matter.

Aurarius faber, a gylter, or a golde smyth.

Auras, a great ryuer fallyng into the Rhyne.

Auræa, a, f. g. a fische of the sea, which I suppose to be a pelie head, for he hath in his forehead a

thyng congelate, whiche in the water shyneth like gold. He hath also a set of teeth like chetche teeth, wherwith he hath been herde of fyshers in the night to cruse coles and suche litle shell fishes, wheron he feedeth.

Auraulis, le, of or belongyng to golde.

Auratura, a, gyltynge.

Auratus, a, um, gylted.

Aurea, aurea, f. g. the head stall of an horse.

Aureax, a cartar.

Aurelia, a family in Rome. also a certaine herbe.

Aureolus, a, um, yelow, somewhat lyke golde.

Aureolus, a diminutive of Aureus.

Aureus, aurei, m. g. a piece of golde in money.

Aureus, a, um, of golde. And is used by a metaphore, for shynyng, beautiful, goodly, riche, precious.

Aurea Alexandrina, an excellent confection made by kynge Alexander.

Aureico, scis, to be yelow and byghthies lyke golde.

Aurichalcum, ci, latten metall, or copper.

Auricomus, a, um, he that hath heares as yelow as golde.

Auricula, la, f. g. the eare lappe.

\* Auricula infima mollior, more soft and pliant than the lower part of the eare. a prouerbe spoken of a myde and gentill persone, nothyng stubborne or frowarde.

Auricula muris, the herbe called alfine. Dios. li. 4. cap. 89.

Auricularis, ris, idem quod aurou maius. Dios. li. 4. ca. 91.

Auricularis, re, idem quod Auricularius.

Auricularis confessio, confession made secreted by as priestes doe here it.

Auricularius, a secretary or pryuy counsellour.

Auricularius, a, um, perteynyng to the eares.

Aurifer, a, um, that beareth golde.

Aurifer, icis, masc. ge. a golde smyth, or a golde fyner.

Aurificina, a, f. g. a golde smythes shoppe.

Aurifodina, a, a golde myne.

Aurifur, uris, com. gen. a theefe that stealeth golde.

Auriga, a, com. gen. a typer of a cart, a cartter, a wayne man, a chariot man. sometime it is used for an housekeeper. sometime for a master.

It is also a signe in the firmament upon the hoines of the bull, topned to it one cleere sterre. In the hande of Auriga be .ii. sterres called Hædi, whose risynge and goynge downe doeth oftentimes cause great tempestes.

Aurigarius, idem quod Auriga.

Aurigatio, onis, f. g. the dryyng or gurdyng of a cart or chariot.

Auriger, rigera, rum, idem quod Aurifer.

Aurigda, a citee of Syrene, called Zodra.

Auriginosus, si, m. g. he that is sicke of the jaundys.

Aurigo, aui, are, idem quod Aurigor.

Aurigo, riginis, f. g. a sicknesse called the yelowe

foto laundpfe.  
 Aurigor, atus sum, ari, to dygne a catte, or some  
 lyke thyng. also to gouerne.  
 Aurilegus, gi, after Calepine, he that steleth  
 golde.  
 Auripigmentum, in greeke Arsenicum, a colour  
 lyke golde. in englyshe Spynne, or arsenik.  
 Auris, auris, for. ge. an eare.  
 Aurem vellere, to put in remembrance.  
 Aurem in vinctu dormire, to sleepe soundly.  
 to take no thought or care for any thyng.  
 Sonant aures, the eares rpng.  
 Tardus aurium, dull hearing.  
 Aures sitientes, eares desirous to heare.  
 Aures argere, to lyfte up the eares, to heare  
 attentively, to harken.  
 Aures callent illius criminibus, myne eares  
 glowe or bourn with often hearinge of his  
 mischeuous actes.  
 Aures hebentes habet, he is dull in hearinge,  
 or he lyseth not to heare.  
 Auribus accipere, to heare.  
 Auribus capere spolia, to harken and beare  
 awaie secretes, or secretes counsailes.  
 Auribus dare, to flatter, to speake that whiche  
 shall content a mans eare.  
 Auribus acquisitis alicuius vii, to be verate  
 fauourably heard of one.  
 Auribus proueli, to be caried by the eares. it  
 is properly vsed, where we lepyng in iourney  
 with one, helpe so muche in his communication,  
 that we fele no labour or peyn by goyng or ry-  
 dyng. So maie we saie, Auribus prouehimur,  
 in hearinge of hym, our peynes are relieved.  
 or in hearinge hym talke, our iourney seemeth  
 shorte, or is abbreuiate.  
 Auribus lupum tenere, to holde a wolfe  
 by the eares, A prouerbe, whiche dooeth signi-  
 fie, to be in two sundry daungers, and knowe  
 not what is best to bee doorn.  
 Cbseratis auribus fundere preces, to make  
 intreate to one that will not heere, to praye a  
 deafe man.  
 Rimosa auris, an eare that wylle keepe no  
 counsaile.  
 Accidit auribus, or ad aures, It came to his  
 hearinge, or it came to his care.  
 Accommodare aures, or dare aures alicui, to  
 geue an eare, to harken to one.  
 Ad aurem admonere, to warne one i his care.  
 Auribus surdis canere, to tell a tale to a deafe  
 man.  
 Aures claudere veritati, to stoppe ones eares  
 agaynst the trueth.  
 Innare aures cantu, to helpe the eares with  
 spyngng.  
 Ad aurem gannire, to chat or make bablynge  
 by one.  
 Aures obstruere, to stoppe the eares.  
 Aures assentatoribus patefacere, to harken,  
 to geue an eare to flatterers.

Aures patent quarelis omnium, he is ready  
 to heare euey mans complaynt.  
 Aures peregrinatur, when we be ignorant,  
 and knowe not that that euey man speaketh.  
 Peruenire ad aures, to be heard.  
 Auriscalpium, ppij. n. g. an eare pyker.  
 Auritus, a, um, great eared, or he that heark-  
 neth diligently.  
 Aurinitis, a gold finch.  
 Auro, aui, are, to gyfte, or to make to gyftee of  
 thyne lyke golde.  
 Auro, the name of an herbe.  
 Aurora, the mornynge or rpyng of the son. after  
 poetes, the daughter of Titan, and Tera.  
 Aurum, ri. n. g. golde: somtyme money. somtyme  
 ornamente of abilitantes of noble women.  
 Aurum obrizum, fynced golde.  
 Aurum coronarium, was golde gathered of  
 the people to make crownes to sende to emper-  
 rours after theyr victories.  
 Aurum Iolosanum habere, A prouerbe,  
 whiche had this begynnyng, when Quintus  
 Lepio toke by assaile the cite of Colosa in  
 Italye: there was founde in the temples great  
 plenty of golde, whiche beyng taken awaie,  
 all that had any parte therof dyed miserably.  
 wherof happened this prouerbe, whā any man  
 synghed his lyfe in miserie, men woulde saie,  
 that he had golde of Colosa.  
 Aurum & argentum factum, golde and syl-  
 uer made redy to occupie.  
 Aurum calatum, golde ingraued.  
 Aurum fusile, golde melted.  
 Gemmatum aurum, golde sette with pprecious  
 stones.  
 Effingere in auro, to make, engrave, or coun-  
 terfaite in golde.  
 Aurunca, a cite builded by Auson.  
 Aurunci, an auncient people of Italye.  
 Ausa, a cite of Spayne.  
 Ausaripeda, ripeda, for. gen. an heary woyme  
 with many fete, that byedeth on leaues of trees  
 and herbes.  
 Ausci, people of the cite Aux, in Gapan.  
 Ausculari, vied of olde wyters for Osculari.  
 Auscultatio, onis, for. ge. an harkenyng, an hea-  
 rpyng. also an obeyng.  
 Auscultator, oris, masc. gene. he that harkneth  
 or heareth.  
 Ausculto, aui, are, to heare diligently, to geue  
 good care, to hearken. Also to obeye.  
 Auscultabitur, the impersonall, he wyl dooe  
 as he byd hym.  
 Auscultare alicui, to obeye one, to bee at his  
 commaundement.  
 Auscultare inter se, to whyftee one in an o-  
 thers eare.  
 Auscultare ad fores, to stande hearingng at  
 the doore.  
 Ausculta paucis, hearken a worde or twayne.  
 Te auscultabo lubens, I will heare or harken  
 vnto

vnto you with a good will.  
 Vis ne mihi auscultare: wylt you dooe as I  
 wold haue your will you folow my counsaile?  
 Ausculi, idem quod Aureli.  
 Ausel, or Auselis, a cite in Italye nere to the  
 cite Luca.  
 Ausim, is, it, is put for Audeam, as, at.  
 Ausim affirmare, I dare awooe, or I dare  
 boldly saie.  
 Ausius, iudis, the countreie called Aus, where  
 Job dwelled.  
 Ausones, were the auncient hynges of Italye.  
 Ausonia, the parte of Italye, wherein standeth  
 Beneuent, and Calce, so called of Auson, the  
 sonne of Alus and Calypso. Afterwarde all  
 Italye was called Ausonia, and the people  
 Ausonij.  
 Ausonius, a, um, and Auson, of Ausonia.  
 Ausonius, a sophister. Also a poete of Burden  
 in Gascoigne.  
 Auspex, auspiciis, com. ge. idem quod Augur.  
 Also the persone that maketh the mariage on  
 the maidens parte. Also the chiefe captayne or  
 leader in warre, or any other state.  
 Christo auspice, Christ keepng our soze man.  
 Auspicalis, le, perteynyng to diuination.  
 Auspicalis, a luttell fythe, called also Remora,  
 whiche cleaupng fast to the keele of a shyppe,  
 holdeth it still as well agaynst the pussaunce of  
 wyndes, as of oyes. This fythe is also called  
 Echeius. Vide Plinie Libro. 32.  
 Auspicatus, happily, with good lucke.  
 Auspicatus, a, um, honourably enterprised, for-  
 tunate, or hyngng good lucke. Approued by  
 the figures.  
 Auspicium, ci. n. g. the signe or token shewed by  
 byrdes, of thynges that shall folowe. Also it be-  
 tokeneth fortune, conducte, or dis- olution of a  
 capitayne. It is also a signification of shypes  
 to come. Somtyme it signifieth autoritee.  
 Communem ergo hunc populum, paribus-  
 que regibus auspiciis, Therefore let vs go  
 uerne this people mixte nowe together with  
 equall or lyke autoritee.  
 Auspicia optima, tokens of good lucke.  
 Auspicio malo, with pl luck, or in an pl tyme.  
 Na ego addepol veni huc auspicio malo, I  
 came hither in an pl tyme: or, an unhappy or  
 vn lucky fortune brought me hither.  
 Auspicium liquidum, a manlyste sygne or  
 token.  
 Meis auspiciis illud agam, I wyl dooe that  
 after myne owne fantasye of mynde.  
 Tuo auspicio factum, It was doorn by thy  
 desyre or counsaile.  
 A supplicius vitam auspicatur, he begynneth  
 his lyfe with payne and trouble.  
 Auspicio, auspicias, aui, are, to seke for a thyng  
 by diuination.  
 Auspicor, atus sum, ari, to seke or gather by di-  
 uination, to begynne or enterpryse a busynes.

Auster, tri, m. g. the southe wynde.  
 Austris aduersis aratem ducere, looke Aetas.  
 Austere, fowely, cruelly, austere.  
 Austrius, atis, for. gen. Harpenelle, cruelnesse,  
 fowrenesse, rigourousnesse.  
 Austerus, a, um, fowre, or Harpe, vnpleasunt,  
 also soze or withoute pitye, cruelle, austere,  
 secrete.  
 Austerus color, a sadde colour.  
 Austero more cum aliquo agere, to handell  
 one roughly, or vngentilly.  
 Austerus sapor, some taste betweene Harpe  
 and pytee.  
 Australis, le, southerne, or of the south parte.  
 Austrania, an yle in the ocean sea towards the  
 north part of the world, called Glessaria.  
 Austria, is a great countreie, on the uttermost  
 easie part of Germanie, somtyme called Pan-  
 nonia superior. It boundeth eastwarde vpon  
 the royalme of Hungarie, westwarde vpon the  
 countreie called Noricum, and Taurisium,  
 southwarde vpon Italye: Northwarde, it is in-  
 closed with the great riuer Danubius or Ester.  
 In duche Donow, In it is the noble cite Wis-  
 na, set vpon the saied ryuer. There is also a fa-  
 mous vniuersitee, where especially the mathes-  
 matiall sciences are moste exactly taught.  
 Austrinus, a, um, from the southe parte.  
 Austro, aui, are, to make moyste.  
 Austrum, looke Austrum.  
 Aut, or, cypher.  
 Aut vero, for Aut etiam.  
 Aut certe, or at the leaste.  
 Quo enim vincebamur a victa Græcia, id aut  
 illi ereptum est, aut certe nobis communica-  
 tum, That one thyng, wherein we gaue place  
 to Grece, whiche is vanquished by vs, cypher it  
 is taken cleane away from them, or at the least  
 we be therein equall vnto them.  
 Aut, vied interrogatiue, as,  
 Aut ego nesciebam quorsum tu ires? But  
 thyngest thou that I byd not know, whither  
 thou woldest go?  
 Aut, somtyme completh: as,  
 Aut mihi da, aut rapio. Somtyme exhorteth,  
 as, Aut tu magne pater diuum miserere.  
 Somtyme separateth, as,  
 Aut onera capiunt venientum, aut agmine  
 facto.  
 Autem, a coniunction discretive, whiche is neuer  
 put in the fyrste place, but in the seconde, and  
 signifieth as Vero dooeth. also but.  
 Ah quid faciam? quid mea autem? quid fa-  
 ciet mihi? Oh what shall I dooe? but what  
 passe I? what wil he dooe to me? It signifieth  
 also Etiam.  
 Abite, tu domum, tu autem domum, Goe  
 your waie, Goe the home, and also go thou  
 thy waie home.  
 Porro autem, moreover.  
 Tum autem, afterwarde, fard: rmcje. some  
 tyme



tyme, and.

Autem, is sometyme vñed in the repetition of a question, as,

Quid non fecissent? fecissent autem? Imo; quid non fecerunt? what would not they haue done? what would not they haue done? what haue they not dooen all ready? Somes tyme it signif. eth nothyng, but splyth vp the numbre of the sentence.

Autem enim, for profecto, Inustate.

Aulie, one of the seven daughters of the gyant Aleponcus, whom Hercules slewe.

Aulicuncum, cū, n. g. the parente, whereby any example is wrytten.

Aulicuncus, cū, cum, of authoritee, or that is doon or approued by him or them that be in an thoyce.

Aulicū, sc. f. g. a tertapne kynde of brasse pñces, which seetheth the mente with verp litle, and almost no fyre at all.

Author, oris, com. ge. the first inuentour or mas her of a thyng. also a reporter of newes, &amp; ruler of tūtour. He that setteth or deliuereth a thyng on warrantise. And that person, whom a man foloweth in doyng of any thyng.

Author tibi non sum aufugere, I wilnot come sayle the to renne away.

Author id tibi sum, I will thus aduise the.

Aulore te, by thy counsaile.

Aulores classici; authore receiued, and of all men allowed.

Aulores alicuius sententia; Be they, whose sentence, counsaile, or iudgement we folow.

Dulor &amp; Aulor. Hortator &amp; Aulor.

Aulor fuit protectionis, He was the cause of my goyng forth.

Aulor ferendū legis, He that causeth any law to be made: or he that is the causer, that any law shoulde be made.

Aulores in mihi sunt amici, My secendes counsaile me so.

Aulores sunt, They saie or wryte.

Aulorein habere aliquem, to folow one as his autho.

Aulor, a man haupng power, dignitee, and authoritee to doe a thyng.

Veid sic ratum esset, si patres aulores fierent, That it shoulde be so established, if the Senate woulde approue it.

Rem tibi aulorem dabo, I wyl declare to you in deede, that it is so.

Aulores sumus, our aduise or opinion is:

A malo aulore quid emere, to bye any thyng of him that can not make sufficient warrantise.

Aulores pupillorum, the tūtours or gardians of wardes.

Auloramētum, ti, n. g. an indenture of obligation, whereby a man is bounde to doe seruice. Also earnest money, wages or hye, pleast money.

Auloratio, onis, a sellng of swoorde plakys,

or such other persons.

Auloratus, he that is bounde to serue, especialy in matres. loke auctoratus.

Auloratus, a, um, bounden by couenant. also for addictus, condemnatus.

Auloritas, atis, authoritee, credence, puissance iudgement, aduise, opinion, power, estimation, reputation, the inroyng of possession, main tēance, supposition.

Auloritatem habere in aliquem, to haue an thoyce, power, rule, commandement, wryt diction over one, to maie commande one.

Auloritatem defugere, to deny to haue doon any thyng, or to haue ben the cause that it was doon.

Nunquam defugiam auloritatem tuam, I will neuer disobey your commandement, or I wyl not styke to do it, if you saie the word.

Attende, quam ego defugiam auloritatem consilii mei, Consider how I refuse or eschue to execute the authoritee that I may lawfully by myne office of consail.

Auloritatem interponere, to commande a thyng to be doon.

Auloritas iure, by ryght of prescription, called V su capio.

Id auloritas, for eius auloritas, of such estimation of authoritee.

Tanta ebori auloritas erat, yronie was so muche sette by. or, yronie was of such estimation, or so highly esteemed.

Auloritatem debemus nullam, nec fidem commentitij rebus adiungere, we ought not to make feygned thynges of any reputation of credence.

Detrahere auloritatem alicui, to diminish ones authoritee or honour.

In auloritate esse, to be of great authoritee, or reputation.

In auloritate alicuius esse, to obey, to be sub sett, or vnder an other mans iurisdiction.

Auloritas eorum meū facit, Their authoritee maketh with me, or reformeth myne opinio.

Parum auloritas habere, to be of small reputation, to be littell regarded or esteemed.

Homo perdita auloritate, a man out of all credence and estimation.

Auloritate valere, to bee of power.

Auloritates publice, common letters, wryt thynges or instrumentes, to confirme and callie any thyng in the name of an whole cite of communalte.

Auloritas, sometyme for aulor, the spyl bespyner of a thyng.

Auloritas pro testimonio authenticō, I proued wytnesse, a sufficient profe.

Vfus, &amp; Auloritas, the propriete of possession of a thyng by prescription of longe tyme, called of the lawyers Vfu capio.

Auloro, aut, are, to bynde one by couenant to doo seruice, loke auctorū.

Aul

Aulor, or rather Aulor, the Trythe men.

Aulorincion, that moueth it selfe.

Aulorithones, people which beganne in the coste treie where they inhabit, whiche name was geuen to them of Athenes.

Auloridactylus, he that learneth without a maister or teacher, he that hath no maister but him self.

Aulorographus, tographia, plium, that is wryten with ones owne hande.

Auloroles, a people of Mauritania.

Aulorolus, a maister theefe. Also the sonne of Mercurius of Deucalion, and grandfather to Minus, famous for his theefe. There was one Aulorolus selew to Jason, an other was a notable wrytler.

Aulorolax, a cite of Egypte, called also Pentopolis, commonly Estaim.

Aulorolus, a, um, that goeth by a vice.

Aulorolus, orum, neu. g. thynges without lyfe, whiche seme to moue by them selues, as appeareth in old horologes and ymagines, which moue by vyces. It is taken generally for all thynges, whiche happen without any notable cause.

Aulorolus, onis, Achilles charyot man.

Aulorolus, a people, whiche came out of Egypt into Ethiopie. also among the grecies it doth signify rennegates or renneaways.

Aulorolus, es, the daughter of Cadmus, wyfe of Brilleus, and mother of Acteon, whiche after he is called Aulorolus.

Aulorolus, a, libertie to lye after mens owne lawes.

Aulorolus, he that lyueth after his own lawes.

Aulorolus, an arrant theefe, that is taken with the thyng.

Aulorolus, browne breade, householde bread, when no byanne is taken out, called also Cibarius, Medius, and Syncomitus panis.

Aulor, loke author.

Aulorolus, the cite of Charters in France.

Aulorolus, le, belonging to Aulorolus.

Aulorolus, idem quod Aulorolus.

Aulorolus, the tyme of the yere betwene summer and wynter, whiche begynneth the vi. daie of Auguste, and endeth the vi. daie of Nouēbre.

Ilexis aulorolus, the later part of Aulorolus.

Aulorolus adules, the myddell parte of Aulorolus.

Aulorolus, a, workyng with ones hande.

Aulorolus, aulorolus, are, to suppose or affirme, to thinke, to iudge, to thinke, to saie.

Si vera aulorolus, If thou saie true, or if it be true that thou reportest.

Aulorolus, onis, a plucking of, or plucking awate.

Aulorolus, onis, mal. ge. one that plucketh awate a thyng by violence.

Aulorolus, a, um, pulled or plucked awate.

Aulorolus, s. the uncle on the mothers syde.

Aulorolus maior, my great graundfathers byz ther. my fathers or my mothers uncle.

Aulor, the grandfather.

Aulor paternus, the graundfather on the fathers syde.

Aulor maternus, the graundfather on the mothers syde.

Aulorolus, re, wherein is ayde or succour.

Aulorolus copie, succours from a stranger, lyphewise Aulorolus arma, auxiliaries cohortes, auxiliaries daces.

Aulorolus, a, um, that succoureth or cometh in ayde of an other.

Aulorolus, oris, one that helpeth or aydeth.

Aulorolus, aulorolus, ari, to ayde or helpe, to succour. Aulorolus contra aliquid, to bee medecine nable of holosome agaynst any thyng.

Aulorolus, ayde or helpe, succour.

Aulorolus aduersa valetudinis, thynges to helpe one in sickness.

Mutuis auxiliis stant omnia, All thynges bee preferred and mainteyned by healpyng one an other. Aulorolus sibi adiungere, adhibere, to take ayde.

Aulorolus afferre alicui malo, to help a thyng that is in an perill state.

Aulorolus implorare, petere, rogare, to aske or beseech ayde or succour.

Aulorolus dare, ferre, to ayde. Aulorolus, Auxilio lenare, defendere, iuuare,

Vocare auxilio aliquid, to calle one to helpe hym. Auxilio esse, to helpe.

Auxilla, a, for. ge. a lyttell potte.

Auxina maior, idem quod periclymenon.

Auximum, the cite of Picentium in Italye, called commonly Csinum.

Auxuma, the younge syde that cometh of the sprauke of Tunicus.

Auxilla is vena, a veine about the lyuer.

A Xamēna, verses made by the priestes of Athens, called daly, in quicke raimyng of all men.

Axantos, an yle in the ocean sea, benethe Englande and Irelande.

Axare, olde wryters vñed for Nominare, to name or aske.

Axe agglomerati, a great company of men bandyng together.

Axices, a ruere called also Hypanis.

Axicula, a, a diminutue of axis.

Axiculus, li. m. g. a diminutue of axis, or asser, Axies, a company of women doyng any thyng together.

Axilla, a, the arme hole, for whiche some coys ruptly vñe Axilla, and Axilla.

Axim, vñed of olde wryters for Egeim.

Axinomantia, a, for. ge. a kynd of diuination or withtheraife, dooen by hatchettes.

Axioctas, a philosophier, to whom Plato wryte a booke of deathe.

Axioctas, cmaus, n. g. authoritee, dignitee, or honoure.

honour that a man hath by reason of office, or any noble act that he hath doen. Also a sentence spoken and proued, as if Plato walke, Plato moueth. If it be daie, the sunne is aboute the earth. It is patte by Cullie for that, whiche sophisters call a proposition, whiche is a sentence true or false. It is also called a Maxime.

Axion, the brother of Alphesibora.

Axis, is, m. g. an extre of a cart. Sometime the whole cart. Sometime it is a yngle, wherewith houses are couered in steele of tyle, or clouen boardes. Sometime it is taken for the hooke that a doore or gate hangeth on, sometime for beaue. Axis mundi, is a lyne imagined to go straight from the north to the south, diuiding the world as it were into two partes: At the endes are supposed to be two poyntes in heauen, which are called the north pole and the south pole. Phaebeus axis, the chariot of the sonne.

Falcari axes, cartes armed with hookes lyke spithes. Sub aetheris axe, vnder the ayre.

Axioloi, companions, whan many dooe any one thyng.

Axium, a citee of Assyria, called comonly Chilla.

Axius, a ryuer in Macedonia.

Axon, a ryuer of the Jones in Asia.

Axona, a ryuer in Fraunce, in the borders of Repnes, called Desne.

Axona, axonx, f. g. a thyng in the ioint of the necke, which moueth not, but is still like an axe tree.

Axones, people in Fraunce.

Axos, a citee in Thace.

Axungia, x, f. g. swynes grease, or batrowes grease, beynge olde.

Axus, idem quod Axis.

Axylus, a man in Phigia, very happy in al thynges pertaining to the life of man, who vsed great humantie toward straungers.

## A ANTE Z.

**A**Zan, an hyll in Breadie, where Libele the mother of the goddis was honoured.

Azana, a countrey of Ethiopie toward the redde sea.

Azanes, people of Breadie.

Azanax, a region of Archadie, barreyne and vnable to be tilled: loke the pproverb, Azanea mala.

Azania, or Azanium, a citee of the lesse Asia.

Azanium, a wel, the water wherof beynge drunke, causeth men to hate the fauour and tast of wine.

Azeria, a name of Proserpina.

Azelos without loue, without enuy.

Aziris, a citee in the lesse Armenia, nere to Casphates.

Azotus, a citee in Assyria. also of Irata.

Azymus, a, um, not leached, without leauen.



**AFTER** Quintilian is sometime put for other letters: as, Byrius for Pyrius, Bruges for Fruges, Belena, for Helena.

Baal, in the tongue of Syria, signifieth Lord; and is attributed to Jupiter. After

some interpretation it signifieth haupng domination, subiection, or possession. It was an ydole, that the Samaritans & Moabites worshipped. Babba, a town of Mauritania, called Iulia Campestis.

Babactes, one of the names of Bacchus.

Babx, an interiection of wonderynge, or as some thinke of contempt and negligeng.

Babel, signifieth confusion of mixture. It was the name of a towne buildd by Remroth, before the incarnation. 2174. peres. At the builddynge herof was the first confusion of tungues. This was done in the lande of Sennaar, in the countrey of Caldea.

Babylas, a famous byshop of Antioche.

Babylon, a great citee in Caldie, and signifieth confusion of translation, where was a towne buildd by Remroth, in height five miles 170. paces. Afterwarde beynge enlarged by Semus ramis, it contained in compasse thye 360. miles. The walles were in height 300. fette, in thiknesse of bredth 77. fette, and had 100. gates of brasse. There ran through the middle of it, the famous riuer Euphrates. It is also a town, or rather a great citee in Egypt.

Babylonia, the countrey where the citee of Babylon stode. on the north it is bounded with Mesopotamia, on the west with Arabic the desert, on the east with Sufian, on the south with the redde sea. in this countrey is Chaldaea.

Babylonicus, and Babylonijs, a, um, of or pertaining to Babylon.

Babylonica vestis, a garment, beale, or haupng, wouen with diuers colours.

Babyrsa, a stronge towne in the countrey Aetropatia, nere to the citee Araxata.

Babys, a foolishe minstrell Bacchus brother.

Bacales, people in the sea coastes of Libya.

Baccha, bacca, f. g. a beary, as a baie beary, an hawe beary, an eglantine beary, an pup beary, the frute of laurel, oliue, myrtle, and such othe be contained vnder this name.

Bacca, margarites or perles.

Bacca caprina, lwe Caprinus, a, um.

Baccatus, a, um, garnished with perle, or haupng many beries.

Baccalia, calix, f. g. a kynde of baye tree or laus cell, but it hath greatter leaues, and great plenssee of beries. Some take it to be the common laurell or baie. It is also called Auguste, vide Oli. li. 15. cap. 30.

Baccha,

Baccha, wyne in Spayne.

Bacchar, arum, womens, which sacrificed to Bacchus.

Bacchammon, the son of Perseus & Andromeda. Bacchanal, or Baccanale, is, neu. gen. the place where the solennitee of Bacchus was kept, sometime the feast.

Bacchandalia, lium, or liorum, neu. ge. plu. nu. feastes of the papynus, whiche they dyd celesbate with all abominations of lechery.

Bacchar, aris, or Baccharis, ris, for. ge. an herbe called communly our Ladies gloues, accordyng to the french name. Plinie saith, that only the roote of this herbe fauoureth sweetly like cinamon. And som call it Nardus rusticus. Of the roote were wonte to be made sweete oyles. Carolus Stephanus in his booke de Re horrenti, saith, that Bacchar and Baccharis, bee two dyuers herbes, and that we shuld be well ware, that we take not Baccharis, for Bacchar. For Bacchar saith he, is that herbe, which the greekes call A. arum, and hath leaues like pup, but somewhat rounder. Turner thinketh Bacchar, to be sage of Hierusalem. Bacchar is also a wyne pottle.

Baccharis apud Ruellium, is supposed to be the flower called London burton.

Baccharicum, a sweete oynement made of the roote of Bacchar.

Baccharum, lyke a madde man, furpously.

Bacchario, oms, f. g. drunken bankettyng.

Baccheis, idis, a woman belonging to Bacchus.

Bacchiadae, people whiche came out of Corinth into Sicilie, and had thei first begynnyng of Bacchia, the daughter of Dionysius.

Bacchiicus, or Baccheius, a, um, of Bacchus.

Bacchides, a capitaine that betrayed the citee Sinopolis to Lucullus.

Bacchius, a swoorde plaier. also a Corinthian, who married the daughter of Lethius, the kyng of Megarene.

Bacchius, a, um, of Bacchus.

Bacchus pes, a fote in meter, haupng the first syllable shorte, the rest longe, as Quirino.

Bacchor, baccharis, is, a, um, ar, i, to celebrate the feaste of Bacchus, to doe a thyng lyke a madde man, or to be vered with spirites, to be wood, to reyne, gadde and rage as it were a mad mā. also to liue dissolutely and riotously.

Bacchari in voluptate, to rage in pleasure.

Bacchari in aliquem, to raple upon one.

Bacchatur Boreas, the north wynde rageth, or bloweth tempestuously.

Bacchus, chi, called also Liber, Dionysius, Osiris, Priapus, Bromius, & Brotinus, the son of Jupiter by Semeles. The poetes feigne, that after Jupiter had gotten Semeles with child, she desired hym to company with hir like as he did with Juno in his diuine maistee: wherefore he bringyng with hym his thunder and lightnyng, came to hir, but he not able to sustein his

presence, fell in trauaile, was deliuered longe before hir tyme, and died. Jupiter toke and deliuered the child to Mercurius, who by his com mandement caried it vnto Asia, where it was noryshed by the nymphes. At the fastidynge of ther imaginid, that Jupiter made an hole in his thigh to put in the child, where it remayned vntill the full tyme of his byrth. This man among the Greekes dyd sette bynes and make wyne. Also he first yoked oxen in the plough, and gaue theryn vnto hym a great numbre of people, went a great part of the world, destroyng monstres and tyrannes, & conquered the countrey of India: but his people despyng in wyne, and dnyngng superfluously therof, fell to fightyng among them selues, wherfore he prouided, that wha they dranke, they shuld haue in their handes nothyng but canes, or other lyght styckes.

Bacchus, is sometime vsed for wyne.

Bacchi cientes, poetes.

Bacchi humor, wyne.

Baccher, cifer, rum, a tree bearyng bearies.

Baccula, a littell bearie, or such like small fruite.

Bacelus, a mannes name. it properly signifieth hym that is gelded: it is vsed of some for a foole.

Bacillus, li, m. g. or Bacillum, h, n. g. a little staffe.

Bacrio, oms, a vessel of an old fasson, to washe the handes in, haupng a long handle. some call it Trulla.

Bactes, the name of Bacchus.

Bactra, orum, a citee in the furthest parte of Persia, the people wherof are called Bactri, & Bactriani, in whis is such inhumanitee, that whan they parentes be very sicke or olde, they throw them vnto fierre dogges, whiche doorent them in pieces, and deuoure them. loke Bactriana.

Bactriani, the people of that countrey.

Bactriana, a countrey, wherein were sometime a thousande citres. It is bounded on the west, with Margiane: on the north, with Sogdione, diuided fro it with the riuer Oro, on the south, with Aria and Paropamisade.

Bactros, a ryuer of the Bactrians, wherof a citee is called Bactrum.

Baculus, or Baculum, a staffe, or coogiel.

Badacum, a citee of Noice, or of Bauarie, named at this daie Salezburgensis.

Badis, a riuer of Surp, nere wherunto Demnon was buryed.

Badius, called also Baius, and Baius color, baie colour.

Badizo, ani, are, to go.

Babis, looke Rebis.

Balon, a citee of Spayne now called Tariffa.

Bannacus, looke Benacus.

Banis, a great ryuer in Portugal.

Bata, x, f. g. a longe garment made of leather or skyns, that couereth all the body, good in winter to kepe of the colde wynde, and in summer the heate of the sonne.

Batua, a countrey in Spayne, which taketh his name

name of a ruert Batis, rennyng through it. It was also called Turdetania, and is the south part of Spayne, where be now the cities of Lixile and Corduba, & the royalme of Granada, and extendeth to the pylers of Hercules. It hath on the north Portugall, being diuided from it with the riuier Guadiana: on the west the magne ocean sea: on the south the strait of Marroche, and the middle sea, on the east as it were a line drawne from the citee Balearea, vnto Ana.

**Baticatus**, he that weareth a blacke or browne garment.

**Baticola**, a dweller by the ruert Batis.

**Baticus**, a, um, blacke or browne, swarte, tawnye, darke.

**Batura**, a citee of Marbon in Fraunce, called Bessiers, some write Bateria, some Blittera, other Blitera.

**Batis**, a ruert in Spayne by Granada, called nowe Guadalqueuir.

**Batulon**, a ruert in Spayne called also Bethalon, commonly Beson.

**Bagatun**, the citee of Turnep.

**Bagoas**, an Eunuche, whome great Alexandre spithly lough.

**Dagous**, in the Persian tungne significth a gels dyng, or a gelled man.

**Bagrada**, Bagradas, or Bengrada, a ruert in Aferke, by the citee called Thica, where Atilius Regulus, and the hoste of the Romaines, slew a serpent, whiche was in length. 120. fecte.

**Bahal**, the pdoll of Tyre.

**Baia**, arum, a towne in Campantia, on the sea syde, betwene Puteolus, and Misenum, for temperatenesse of ayre, & fauencs of building, much haunted of the ancient Romains. There are hotte waters naturall, both pleasaunt and holisome. Therefore it is supposed, all other hotte bathes naturall, were called Baia.

**Baton**, an historiographer, whiche wrote an a bydgement of the gestes of great Alexander.

**Baulo**, aui, are, to beate, to carie.

**Baulus**, li, ma. g. a porter or carper of burdens. sometyme it significth vyle or base.

**Baius**, the companion of Mithes, buried in Capania, after whome the towne Baia, was named.

**Baius**, a, um, loke Badius.

**Bal**, idem quod Baal.

**Balam**, significth the age of the people, the deuourage of destruction of them. it was the name of a toothfuer, whome Balac the kynge of Moabites, desired to curse the Israelites, who by the waie was let by an aungell, that the asse, wheron he rode, did beholde, and asked why he dyd beate hym. And than he hym self perceyued the aungel, who had hym go to Balac, and speake nothyng, but that he commaunded hym. And so synally, he blessed the Israelites, contrarye to the expectation of Balac.

**Balana**, a, f. g. a great fishe in the sea, whiche hath an hole in his head, wherby he taketh ayre,

and spouteth out great abundaunce of water. Some suppose that it is a whirlepoole, the hath pappes like a beaft. Plinie writeth in his. xviij. booke, that there hath ben found of them. 240. fecte in length.

**Balanaxa**, a towne not farre from Laodicea.

**Balanatus**, a, um, oynted with the oyle called Balaninum.

**Balaninus**, a, um, made of Balanus.

**Balanita**, a kynde of great grapes.

**Balanista**, thei that gathered masse of acornes.

**Balanites**, a, m. g. a stone, whiche is a light greene, and hath a veyne in the middell lyke a flame of fyre. Plin. li. 36. ca. 10.

**Balanus**, itis, f. g. a kynde of rounde chestens, or chestnutes.

**Balanus nyrepica**, is called of Apothecaries Ben. and so it may be named in englishe. vide Dios. li. 4. ca. 163.

**Balanus**, ni, f. g. a general name of acornes. A cro taketh it to be an herbe, wherof an oynment is made. It is also a suppository to helpe them that be collicke. Also a sweete oynment made of Myrabolanes. Also a kynde of chest nutes, and a fysh of the sea. Of the Grekes it is used for a mans yerde.

**Balanus scordianus**, idem quod Castanea.

**Balaria**, idem quod lychnis coronaria, Dios. li. 3. ca. 113.

**Balarones**, rascals or vyle knaues. It was used of olde wyters, for spotted of burr, spotted on a mans garment, as he tourneied by the waie.

**Balatus**, us, m. g. beateyng of sheepe.

**Balatus dare**, to beate like a sheepe.

**Balaustinus**, a, um, like to the floure of pomegranades.

**Balaustium**, itij, neu. ge. the floure of a wilde pomegranade, profitable not only to medicine, but also to dye cloth.

**Balaufus**, after Calcepine is an herbe like to Narcissus.

**Balbe**, obscurely, stuttyngly.

**Balbina**, a virgine in Rome martyred vnder Gratiane.

**Balbutior**, atus sum, ari, to maffe in the mouth.

**Balbus**, a, um, that can not well pronounce wordes in speakyng, a maffar, whiche faute is most proprely in olde men.

**Balbutio**, balbutius, iui, ire, to stammer or stutte.

**Baldraca**, a pooze mayde, that wolde in no wise be corrupt by Diho the emperour, not withstanding all his great offers and promyses.

**Baleardus**, a chursten philospher in Fraunce, disagreeyng in some poyntes from the church of the latins.

**Baleares insula**, two yles by Spayne, in the sea called Mediterraneum: The one is now called Maiorica, the other Minorica.

**Balearis**, re, and Balearicus, a, um, of or belons gyng to those yles.

**Balegium**, a towne on the sea coste in Italy, not farre

from Spundise.

**Balineum**, and Balinix, arum, of olde wyters used for a bayne or bathe.

**Balientes**, people of Latium, called also Trebulani.

**Balius**, a, um, bay colour, or sometyme a pied or specked colour.

**Balius equus**, an horse of bay colour.

**Balinicum**, a kynde of sweete wine that is made in Sicilie.

**Balista**, a, for. ge. a crossbowe or a brake, or great engine, wherwith a stone or arrowe is shot. it may be used for a gunne.

**Balistrarium**, itij, neu. gen. the place where a great brake or syng is laied.

**Balito**, aui, are, to bleate often.

**Ballio**, onis, the name of a hause in Plautus, of whom other bandes be called Balliones.

**Ballienus**, Catillus uncle.

**Ballanoti**, or Bellonoti, people of Serpethia in Europe.

**Balluces**, f. g. an herbe called also Marrubium migrum, or Marrubiastrum, or Prasium fortidam, it groweth commonly in ficldes by hygh wayes syde, and hath a stynkyng sauour. Some thynke it to be a kind of archangel, other call it stynkyng hore hound, or blacke hore hownde, loke Plin. li. 27. ca. 8.

**Balluca**, car, for. ge. a vessel, wherin goulde was powrd.

**Balluca**, is also gold ore, or golde before it be fised and purged.

**Balneax**, arum, plu. continene baynes.

**Balnearia**, orum, all thinges betogging to a bayne.

**Balnearius**, a, um, of or belonging to a bayne.

**Balneator**, oris, ma. of com. the keeper of a bayne, or he that serueth in a bayne.

**Balneatorius**, a, um, idem quod Balnearius.

**Balneolum**, li, n. g. a littell bayne or bathe.

**Balneum**, a ppyuate bayne.

**Balo**, aui, are, to bleate lyke a sheepe.

**Balix**, a citee in Portugall called also Tanila.

**Balsamena**, idem quod Buphrasinus. Diosco. lib. 3. cap. 157.

**Balsamum**, i, neu. g. the baulme tree. and sometyme baulme, loke Theo. li. 9. cap. 6.

**Balsaminus**, a, um, of baulme.

**Balsamita**, as Diosco. saith, an herbe of bignes and heigh of a lilpe, and hath a leaf lyke rue, but much whiter, being alway greene, and groweth only in Iudea and Egypt. lege. Plin. li. 12. cap. 25. Theo. li. 9. ca. 6.

**Balamode**, a kinde of Cassia, but moze bitter then Cassia. Plin. li. 12. ca. 19.

**Balthicus**, ci, m. g. and Balthicum, thei. neu. ge. a belt, a sworde gyrdle.

**Baltia**, an yle in the German sea.

**Balica**, or rather Balax, in greke Chrysammos, gould grauell.

**Bambalis**, onis, mas. ge. he that stammereth or stuttyth for feare.

**Bambatium**, or Bambitium, fine cotton, or silke.

**Bambilius**, li, ma. ge. a certaine vermine, whiche eateth, called commonly Barbellus.

**Bambia**, a kynde of olpue tree, after Calcepine.

**Bambotum**, a ruert of Mauritania.

**Bambyca**, a citee of Mesopotamia, called also Edeffa, and Sacra.

**Bambyce**, a citee in Syria.

**Banasa**, a towne in Efriche.

**Banausus**, an artificer that worketh by fyre.

**Banchus**, a kynde of the fysh called Asellus, after some an haddocke.

**Bannomanna**, an ple a dayes tourneye from Serpethia.

**Banurri**, inhabitants of the countrey called Tingitana.

**Baphia**, a, for. ge. a byehouse.

**Baphicus**, a, um, perteynyng to dyng.

**Baphuce**, es, f. g. the arte of dyng.

**Baptæ**, men dyed or coloured, whiche used to be at sacrifice, as it were women.

**Baptæ**, were certayn comedies, wherin were treated thynges dishonest and abominable.

**Baptæ**, a grene stone, of the colour and forme of a frog.

**Baptismus**, i, ma. g. & Baptismum, i, Baptisma aui, neu. ge. baptisme.

**Baptistulum**, itij, n. g. a bath: or vessel to washe the bodie in, n. dyng faate, or a fonte.

**Baptizo**, aui, are, to baptise, to dye.

**Bara**, an ple not farre from Spundise.

**Barachum**, a towne in Egrene.

**Baracura**, a port town in India, called Bangella.

**Baragasa**, a towne in Ethiope.

**Baranialicum**, a towne of the people called Nabathæi, in Efriche.

**Barathro**, onis, an excedyng glutton that spendeth all vpon hys bealpe.

**Barathrum**, thui, an unmeasurable depense, a place in hell. Also a dungeon in Athens, wher prisoners were kept. it is sometyme taken for an harlot or quare, whiche spendeth all that a man can gette. sometime the bottome of the stomake, sometyme one that is an excedyng glutton.

**Barba hirci**, an herbe called goates beede.

**Barba**, bæ, for. ge. a bearde, as well of men, as of all other beastes.

**Prolixa**, demissa barba, a longe bearde.

**Barba tenuis**, in or touchyng the bearde.

**Barba**, an herbe of some called Gratia dei.

**Barba louis**, an herbe called Syngrene, and groweth on tyles.

**Barba senis**, an herbe that groweth amonge stonnes, hauyng leaues lyke to longe heares. it is also called Barba petræ, it hath a pelow floure and the roote therof is bytter.

**Barbare**, barbarously, rudely, without eloquence.

**Barbaria**, a countrey, where dwelleth people rude and beaustly. sometyme euery countrey, excepte Grece and Italy. Barbaria, is sometyme rudenesse, rusticitee, fiercenesse, churlishenesse.

Barbaricū, wearers of cloth of bandhyt.  
 Barbāricum, i, a shoute of crye in the Romayne  
 army.  
 Barbāricus, a, um, idem quod Barbarus.  
 Vestes barbaricæ, precious garments.  
 Barbāricā sylvā, where growe trees of dyuers  
 sortes out of order.  
 Barbāricā pāimenta, pained shoores.  
 Barbāries, ei, f. m. gen. rudenesse, lacke of ci-  
 uilitie.  
 Barbāsimus, the corrupt forme of speakyng of  
 pronounyng.  
 Barbārus, a, um, barbarous. In olde tyme all  
 people, except greckes, were called Barbāri,  
 propriety it be they, whiche doe speake grossly,  
 without obseryng of congruence, or pronounce  
 not perfectly, especially Grecke or Latine. also  
 they that abhorre at elegancie. Moreover it signi-  
 feth them that be fierce and cruel of maners and  
 countenance, rude, ignorant, rustical, churlishe,  
 without eloquence.  
 Barbātulus, he that hath a ponge bearde.  
 Barbātus, a, um, bearded.  
 Barbescula, a towne in Spayne called Barbescull.  
 also a ryper that cenneth by that towne.  
 Barbiger, bigera, i, um, he that weareth a bearde.  
 Barbittum, the bearde, after Apuleius.  
 Barbicos, m. f. n. g. an instrument of musyke,  
 whiche I suppose is that, whiche men call douls  
 fimers. Some thynke it to be a double harpe,  
 called a rote. Some a great harpe that soundeth  
 like organs, other the hynder part of the harpe.  
 Barbula, a little bearde.  
 Barbo, ōnis, m. g. called also Mullas, of the  
 Greckes Trygla, a f. f. f. called a barbyll.  
 Barcei, people nere to Carthage.  
 Barce, a cite in Aethiopia called also Ptolomais. It  
 was the name of Sycharis nurse, and of a quene  
 of Libya. also a promontory.  
 Barcenis, a wood in Germany beyonde the ry-  
 per Rhene, called Sylva nigra, which diuideth  
 the Swabes from the Thuriāns.  
 Barcha, the surname of Anniballus Anniballies  
 father.  
 Barcinio, a cite in Spayne, called commonly  
 Barcelona.  
 Bardana, the herbe called the great burce.  
 Bardasines, a byshop of Mesopotamia, whiche  
 wrote agaynst Heretic in the Syr. an tongue.  
 Bardenate, a cite in France.  
 Bardesanes, an excellent astronomer.  
 Bardi, were certayne wythes of prophetes in  
 Gallia.  
 Bardiacus, ei, m. g. a certayne garmente with-  
 out a hood.  
 Bardociculus, i, m. g. a thymmed hatte, or a  
 shepherdes cloke, a cloke with a hood.  
 Bardus, one that is dull witted, a foole. Some-  
 tyme a mynstrell that syngeth leses of fablia.  
 Barduli, people of Biscaye in Spayne, called  
 Turduli and Tapari.

Bardus, a, um, blunte, blockyshe, dull witted,  
 foolyshe.  
 Barca, a towne in Spayne.  
 Bargent, people of Aethiopia.  
 Bargas, a ryper of Egypt.  
 Barysila, orum, a cite in Asia.  
 Barylus, an hell in Asia.  
 Baria, a place among the Sabines.  
 Bariona, Johnston, or the sonne of John, as,  
 Bartholomeus, Bartholomeus sonne, wher-  
 by it semeth, that Bar in the tongue of Syria  
 or hebreue, signifyeth a sonne.  
 Baris, idus, uel idis, f. g. a cite in Egypt, wher-  
 in they carryed dead bodies to buryng.  
 Barium, a towne of Puell in Italy, called com-  
 monly Barry.  
 Baricaida, x, f. g. a garment that chyldren de-  
 weare.  
 Barnichius, a ryper in Peloponnesus.  
 Barnus, untis, a towne in Macedonia, nere to  
 Heraclea.  
 Barones, barons, valiant and noble men. Some  
 thynke it is latine.  
 Baroptenus, a precious stone.  
 Barra, a towne of the Trobians in Italy.  
 Barrie, to saye lyke an Oliphant.  
 Barritas, itus, m. g. the sayng of an Oliphant.  
 also a shoute of crye that the Romayns use to  
 make when they fought battayle.  
 Barus, ri, m. g. an Oliphant. It doeth also  
 signify a tooth.  
 Quid tibi vis mulier nigris dignissima bar-  
 ris? what wouldst thou haue thou woman,  
 that art most worthy blacke teeth.  
 Barrus, is also a mans name in Ioyace, whiche  
 was an exceeding great detractor.  
 Barum, a cite.  
 Barutus, or Barutum, looke Berytos.  
 Basabocates, people of Aquitaine in France.  
 Basaltus, a kynde of marble.  
 Bafan, a countrey beyonde the ryper of Jordan  
 in Judea, whiche was diuided to two of the tribes.  
 It may be interpreted most fertile or fatte.  
 Basanites, us, m. g. the stone, wherof they make  
 whetstones.  
 Basclina, I tell trifles, which symthes were wont  
 to haue hangyng before theyr shop wyndowes  
 to exclude enuy.  
 Basclanda, x, f. g. a certayne kind of vessel, wher-  
 eby the came out of Englande.  
 Baselopeda, a countrey of the Medes nere Part-  
 monia.  
 Bastuli, people of Spayne.  
 Bastia, honest hyfles, sweet hyfles.  
 Bastilio, ōnis, a kysping.  
 Bastitor, ōnis, a hyfse.  
 Bastila, a cite in Germany, Baple.  
 Bastel, people of Sarmatia, surnamed Iazyges,  
 and Vrgi.  
 Bastia, an Ile in the north ocean sea.  
 Basilica, a begne pertainyng to the lucre.

Basilica.

Basilica, x, f. g. a place where people do assemble  
 for suites in the lawe, and where ciuile iudges  
 mentes bee exercised, and counsailes holden.  
 It may also be taken for an hall or other large  
 place, where suppers dooe attende, and waye  
 byon rulers, or where great festes be kept.  
 Also it signifyeth a cathedrall church.  
 Basilicanus, a wall nutte.  
 Basilicanus, he that kepeth the place called Basilis-  
 ca. After Holman a sortan of a church.  
 Basilice, royally, princely, magnificently.  
 Basilice agere, to doe a thyng royally, princely.  
 Basilicon, a kynges robe.  
 Basilicum, a kynde of bynes.  
 Basilicus, ei, a certayne chynce at the dyte.  
 Basilicus sinus, a bosome of the sea nere Ionia.  
 Basilicus, a um, royally, noble, princely.  
 Basilica lacrimosa, royally and princely actes.  
 Basilice editiones, the kynges ordinaunces or  
 commandementes.  
 Basilida, a people of Syria in Europe, haupng  
 theyr begynnyng of Hercules and Echion.  
 Basilides, an heretic, whiche affirmed, that Christ  
 was not crucified, but Symon Cyrenius, who  
 (as the euangelistes write) was constrained to  
 beare the crosse, when our samour wored saynt  
 through effusion of blood by his scourgyng. He  
 said, it was none offence to denie Christ in the  
 tyme of persecution. He denied the last resur-  
 rection: he also affirmed, that virginite was  
 of no greater merite than marriage, but equall  
 with it. he was about the yere of our lorde. 110.  
 Basilidani, the folowers of Basilides.  
 Basiliscus, called also Regulus, in englishe a co-  
 cente, a serpent in the desertes of Aethiopia, not  
 passyng .12. inches in length, haupng a wyte  
 crele about his sharpe head as it were a crown,  
 red eyes, and is somewhat blacke of colour, and  
 so venomous, that he sleeth men & bestes with  
 his breath & sight of his eyes, ecce Id. l. 8. ca. 21.  
 Basilus, a m. in of incomparable vertue and lears-  
 nyng, borne in Cappadocia, of a noble house.  
 His parentes (as Gregorius Nazianzenus  
 wyrteth) were christians. his father named Bas-  
 silus Magnus, by whiche name he was also  
 called. His father taught him as wel grammer  
 as other learnynges called Quadriviales. After  
 he went to Celsaria, and from thens to Cons-  
 tantinople, where he learned rhetoricke, logike,  
 and philosophy moze perfectly. From thens he  
 came to Athens, where disputyng with dyuers  
 great learned men, finally vanquished them.  
 But whyle he exatly studied in philosophy,  
 Gregorius Nazianzenus, beyng than wholly de-  
 dicate to the study of scripture, and service  
 of god, louyng Basile entirely, came into the schole  
 where he radde in a chape, and takyng him by  
 the hande, brought him to a monastery, where  
 layng apart all bookes of philosophy, he onely  
 intended to the readyng of holy scripture. At  
 the last, beyng ledde by the spicite of god, they

diuided them selues, Basile goyng about the  
 countrey Pontus, taught the people the crew  
 sayth. After he was byshop of Celsaria, and  
 exiled by Valens the emperour, who fauoured  
 the Arians hereby. He was of suche a reuerent  
 graunter, with humblenesse, that the people los-  
 ued him. The emperour and men in authoritee  
 feared him, so that he was euenlye treashed  
 from erie. When other of the true saynt were  
 put out of the countrey, Basile onely for feare  
 was reserued. He was about the yere of our  
 lorde. 367. There were two other byshops of  
 the same name, one of Anicia, in the tyme of  
 Constantine: he wrote agaynst Marcellus: An-  
 other of Cilicia, vnder Anastasius.  
 Basilus, is also a ryper in Asia.  
 Basilus, one of the Aetres of Celsar. also a nota-  
 ble pyrate.  
 Basio, a, i, are, to kysse.  
 Basio, is, f. g. the foote of a pyloure, or that it  
 stepneth any thyng. also the foundation of  
 grounde of a matter. And after some, round  
 dils made to set vnder wyne pottes for rayng  
 of the table. Somtyme it is taken for the whole  
 pyloure.  
 Bastiani, people of Spayne called also Bastuli.  
 Bastum, sui, neu. ge. a hyfse.  
 Bastus, idis, a pyrate of Bacthus.  
 Bastareus, the name of Bacthus.  
 Bastaricus, a, um, of Bacthus.  
 Bastianus, a byshop in the tyme of Ambrose,  
 borne at Syracuse.  
 Bastus, the name of dyuers learned men.  
 Basterna, x, f. g. a certayne sorte of chariottes.  
 Basterna, or Bastarna, people on the north side  
 of Egypt, about the ryper of Ister or Dan-  
 nubius.  
 Bastuli, people of Spayne nere to the Cardus  
 lians.  
 Bat, a worde spoken reprochefully or scornfully,  
 as thus, or cut. somtyme it is used for a worde  
 of offence, as peace, or hyfse.  
 Bata, a towne and an haue in Asia.  
 Batara, an ancient cite in Italy.  
 Baelus, a certayne effeminate person. the name  
 of a ribaude poete. Also the surname of Des-  
 mosthenes, geuen to hym of his foes, when he  
 was a childe. somtyme it f. gnifieth the arte, or  
 the pteuy partes.  
 Batavia, a countrey in lowe Germany, called  
 Hollande.  
 Batuuus, a, um, of Hollande.  
 Batea, the daughter of Cecilius, and wyfe of  
 Dardanus.  
 Bathyllus, a ponge man of Samia, beloued of  
 Anacron the poete. and an other was a fas-  
 mous crocker and dauncer.  
 Bathochus, deepe, profounde.  
 Bata, the tumber of Ilius in Troie.  
 Baillum, li, n. g. or baillus, a fyre panne. also a  
 facion of hookes, wherewith in some countreies  
 they

K ij

they bled to reape coyne. also a kinde of spade  
or donge forke.

Batina, after some Bantina, a towne of Puell in  
Italy.

Batiachus, a certayne pot, out of whiche wyne is  
poured at the table. The Italiā call it Boccale.

Batiola, idem quod Batiachus.

Batis, is, f. ge. the fythe called rate of sheate. it is  
also an herbe called Cristamarina, or Baticu-  
la, of the Grekes Cretimmon, Cridimmon, or  
Cridiamon. Of this herbe be two kyndes, one  
fowen in the gardeyne, an other growyng by  
the sea syde, and is conbide in bypne, and folde  
of the apothecaries to be eaten in saletes. The  
frenchemen call it Basile, and Cressmarine.  
The Italians call it Fennocchio marino, in  
englyshe, Sampere.

Batis, a little birde, whiche is most like to be the  
buntynge.

Batoptenus, a certayne precious stone.

Batrachion, or Batrachium, called also Ranu-  
culus, is an herbe, wherof bee diuers kyndes,  
of whiche I suppose one is commonly called  
goldknapper or pealowe craie, of some Crows  
foote. It is also called of Democritus, Chri-  
santhemon, for it hath a floure as pealowe as  
golde, and the leafe is somewhat lyke unto pers-  
ely, but it is muche greater, batpauit beggers  
haue vsed this herbe to blister and brake the  
thyn of theyr legges and armes, to moue pros-  
ple to geue theim almes. Batrachium, is also a  
colour, wherewith men vsed to peinct their fa-  
ces, before visours were inuented. Eras. saith:  
some call Batrachion, Sardoia, or Sardonia,  
after the cuntrey, where it groweth aboudantly.

Batrachites, x, m. g. a stone both in colour and  
forme lyke a greene frogge.

Batrachos, a frogge. also a swelling of the tongue  
with an inflammation.

Batrachomyomachia, the battaple of myse and  
frogges.

Batrachus, a grauers name. also a certayn fysh.

Batis, a vessel with a long handle, after Calcepin.

Battalus, the name of an effeminate and wanton  
myntrell.

Batillum, like Batillum.

Battiola, a certayne cuppe to drynke wyne in.

Battologia, x. f. g. a longe patternyng or super-  
fluouse speakyng, where one thyng is often  
repeted.

Barton, a comicall poete.

Baros, called of the latynes Rubus, and Sentis,  
a byere, wherof be diuers kyndes, as the hygge,  
the egientyne, and the bramble. Baros is com-  
monly taken for the blacke berry tree.

Batus, his name that builded Cyrene. of whom  
the womē of Cyrene to call Battada. Herodot-  
us writeth, that the Libyans call a king Battus.

Batulus, a towne in Campayne.

Batuo, batuis, ui, ēre, to beate, to stryke, to fyghe.

Batus, u, m. f. g. (as Iosephus witnesseth) con-  
tyneth.

tepheth. 72. Sextarios, whiche if it be vnder-  
standed of Sextarius Romanus, comprehens-  
eth foure Romaine modios, and an halfe,  
euery modium begyn. in. gallons. so that Las-  
tus, of our measure, is xiii. gallons and a poile.  
Some asserme it to be but .36. pintes of Pas-  
rise: whiche is the same measure, that Am-  
phoras is.

Batus, is also a kynde of fysh, and a birde.  
Bauaria, called also Baioaria, in duche Berne, in  
frenche Bauiere, a countrey in hygh Germany,  
lyng in the east: on the south it boundeth on  
the mountaynes of Alpes, whiche dyuide Ger-  
manie from Italy: On the west lieth the coun-  
trei called Sueuia, in duche Swaue: On the east  
Austria call in douch Osterreich: On the north,  
the roialme of Boheme.

Bauari, vel Baioarii, people of Bauiere.

Baubor, āris, depo. to bathe lyke a dogge.

Baucis, a poore olde woman, whiche entertayned  
Jupiter and Mercurie.

Baucasis, a vessel with colde water to ryng of  
washe cuppes in, in the sommer.

Bauis, and Meuius, two foolish poetes, whiche  
enuid Virgile.

Baul, a towne in Italye betweene Baia, and  
Messinum.

Baxter, arum, sypers, properly of philosof-  
phers, or suche other.

**B**ellium, a tree growyng in Arabie, and  
Sythia. Also a gumme compys of its  
saine tree, lyke to waxe, but cleere is  
gumme, within vntuous and fatte, very swete  
of sauour, when it is rubbed or bounde, and  
better in tast.

**B**eare, happily, fortunately, blessedly.  
Beautudo, inis, & Beatus, is an heape of  
good thynges gathered to gether, of it self  
sufficient, without lacke, and a verie perfec-  
tion, accordyng to vertue, blessednesse.

Beaulus, a diminutiue of Beatus.

Beatus, is he whiche hath aboundance of all  
thynges that is god, and is perfecte in all thyng-  
es that bee worthy prayse, or oughte to be de-  
fyed of a good man. Sometyme it is taken for  
fortunate or noble.

Beatus, a, um, blessed, happie, holie. Sometyme  
perfecte, absolute, also ryche.

Bebius, a notable backbiter, or false beare.

Bebryacensis, of Bebricum, a kynd of birdes,  
of the bynesse of a thurst.

Bebryces, a people of Asia, which tooke their be-  
gynnyng of one of the daughters of Danaus.

Bebrycium, or Bebricum, a towne in Italye  
betweene Cremona and Verona.

Be-

Bebrytia, a countreie called the great Phrygia.  
Bebryus, a, um, & Bebricus, of the countreie  
of great Phrygia.

Bebryx, an ancient hyng of the mountaynes  
called Pyrenai.

Beccus, in the most olde phrygian toung, signi-  
feth bycasse.

Becher, a countreie of Sythia after Calcepin.

Bechion, an herbe called of the latines Tulsila-  
go, and Farfaria, of some Populago. of the as-  
pothecaries Vngula Caballina, in Englyshe  
foote fote, or all hofe, or hofe hofe. like 1 ul-  
silago.

Bechicum medicamentum, a medirine, holisom  
against the cough.

Beda, a famous learned man of this roialme for  
his medecine, vertuous lyfe, and lernyng lues  
named worthypfull Bede.

Bedeguar, a worde used of barbers phisicians:  
after the sayng of Serapio, the white byere,  
whiche (as Doctours wyreth) hath a white  
flower and a sweete. Phinarus supposeth it  
to be a certayne kynde of thysse, with sharpe  
pyches, and a square stalk. And nowe some  
saie it for the thysse, which is called Carduus  
benedictus.

Beduini, certayne heretikes amonge the Saras-  
tins, whiche worship the sonne at his ryngyng,  
and they asserme all thynges to chaunge by de-  
steme. wherfore they vse to fyghe in battayle  
wharmed, sayng, that death can not bee es-  
chewed.

Bee, the voyce of shepe.

Beelhegor, a gappng ydoll.

Beelshabur, an ydole called god of flies.

Beelshaphon, lord of the noythe, an ydoll set vp  
in the places of egypt.

Beemoth, the dyuell, and signifieth a beast.

Beerios, one of the sonnes of Neptuneus, whom  
Hercules vanquished.

Bela, of the olde latines vsed for ouis, a sheepe,  
wherof cometh Belare, to beate lyke a sheepe.

Bela, a hyng of Hungarie.

Belbina, an plein the goulfe called Argolicum.

Belbion, beastes dunge.

Belbus, b. m. g. a beaste called also Hiena.

Belerium, or Bolerium promontorium, is a  
place in Cornewall called sancte Burien.

Belga, one of the countreie Belgica.

Belge, the people that inhabite the countreys  
and townes inclosed with the ocean sea, and  
the ryuers of Rhene, Marne, and Sepn, wher  
in be the cities of Treir, Colcyne, Magunce,  
and Rhenes. Also the countreys of Flanders,  
Holland, Gelder, Juliers, Cleues, Hennaw,  
parte of Frislande, Picardye, the greatest  
part of Chypayne, and all the forest of Ardern.

It was sometyme called Gallia Belgica.

Belgicus, a, um, of that countreie.

Belgium, the towne of Beauuouline.

Belial, the deuill, which is interpreted Apostata,

without poke.

Belion, idem quod polium montanum. Dofe.  
lib. 3 cap. 122.

Belisarius, a famous capitayne in the tyme of  
Justinian the emperour.

Bella, a towne in Campayne.

Bellaria, drum, bankettyng dysses, as tatters,  
marchepaynes, and other lyke.

Bellaria, a, the flower of the herbe Lichnis.

Bellarius, a, um, apt for the warre.

Bellator, oris, m. g. a warrior.

Bellator equus, a horse for warre.

Bellatrix, icis, a woman warrior.

Belatulus, a, um, a wanton wooorde, whiche is  
as much to saie as toly, proper litle faire one,  
well fauoured chyld, litle swete herte, pry-  
maryden, pryce hope.

Bellax, acis, vsed or haunted in warres.

Belle, well.

Belle se habet, he doorth or fareth well.

Bellerophon, seu Bellerophon, the sonne of  
Glaucus kyng of Ephra, a mā of much beaus-  
tee and prowesse, was ardently beloued of Ste-  
riobea, the wyfe of Idceus kyng of Ephra,

next after Glaucus. when she despyed hym so  
commute auour with hir, he faryng the vena-  
gance of Jupiter, god of huspialitee, and res-  
membryng the frendshipp hir husbunde had  
shewed hym, refused, and put hir awaie from  
hym: whiche she disdeynyng, and beyng in a  
wood rage, accused hym to hir husbunde, that  
he had rauished hir: but he lyke a sobre man  
would not sea hym in his own house, but des-  
pyeryng hym letters to his wyues father, sent  
hym into Lycia, who percyng the mynde of  
Idceus, encouraged and sent Bellerophon to  
destroie the two masters, Solymos, and Chy-  
mera, that he mought be slayne vnder the co-  
lour of a valiant enterpryse. But he, atcheuyng  
it nobly, retourned with honour.

Bellerophon, literas asert, I prouerbe,  
whan one dyspeth letters agaynst hym selfe.

Bellerophon, a, um, of Bellerophon.

Bellius, a, um, beautif. ed.

Bellica, a pillour in the temple of Bellona, called  
goddesse of battaple, wherat they bled, whan  
warres were proclaymed, to caste a iudgyn.

Bellicosus, valiantly, warrellyke, fiercelly.

Bellidolus, a, um, batpauit in arnes, fierse or  
warrellyke.

Belliepa saltatio, a certayne fourme of dauns-  
yng in harners.

Bellium, i, neu. ge. a warrellyke towne.

Bellum canere, to blowe to the battayl, and  
by a metaphore, to animate, to incourage, to  
strye vp, to make discussion or debate.

Bellus, a, um, percyng to warre, warlyke.

Bellifer, a, um, that maketh warre.

Belliger, ligera, um, idem.

Belliger, i, m. g. a warrior.

Belligero, au, are, to make warre.

K iiii

Bel-



**Bellipotens**, puissaunt in armes or battaile.  
**Bellis**, seu **Bellium**, the whyte dayly, called of some the **Margarite**, in the north **Donwor**, or rather it is the common name of daisies. It is also a fische with a long beake like a crane, whiche is called of some an **hornebeake**.  
**Bello**, aui, are, to make warre.  
**Bellaneur**, Virgil used for bellant.  
**Bello**, a citee in Spayne.  
**Bellocafsij**, a countreie in Fraunce nowe called **Wapcur**.  
**Bellona**, the goddess of battaile.  
**Bellouarij**, the priestes of Bellona.  
**Bellus**, a, um, for **Bellifolus**.  
**Bellouacum**, a citee in France now named **Beauvoys**, the people wherof be called **Bellouaci**.  
**Bellua**, a, f. g. a great cruell beast or a monster, by reppoyche it is applied to a man.  
**Belluatus**, a, um, painted or herued with great beastes.  
**Belluata tapetia**, tapestry, wherin is wrought or painted the figures of beastes.  
**Bellulus**, a, um, somewhat fayre, mynion, stricke, galaunt.  
**Bellum**, signifieth all the tyme that the warre dooth continue. warre, also battaile, Absistere bello, to leaue of warre.  
**Dare bellum alicui**, to committe the charge of warre to any man.  
**Ducere bellum**, to prolonge the warre.  
**Bellum civile**, warre betwene men of one countrey or citee.  
**Bellum intestinum**, warre amonge the inhabitautes of one countreie.  
**Bellum nauale**, warre on the sea.  
**Bellum instruere**, adornare, apparare, moliari, nauare, parare, to prepare for warre.  
**Bello premere**, to trouble one with warre.  
**Belli**, aduerbially for, at warre.  
**Bellum componere**, to make a conclusion of warres, to make peace betwene two, whiche are at warre.  
**Bellum conslare**, to styre by warre.  
**Bellum indicere**, to declare warre, to send desiaunce.  
**Bellum moliri**, to prepare warre.  
**Bellum ponere**, absoluerre, abstinere, depounerre, dinuiterre, to sette asyde warre.  
**Bellum profugare**, to fyght out a battaile.  
**Bellum merum loquitur**, he speaketh onely of warre.  
**Bellon**, a towne and a ryuer in Spayne.  
**Bellus**, a, um, faire, honest, pleasant, good, courteous, gentill, ciuile.  
**Bellus homo**, an honest man.  
**Bellutus**, beasty, or lyke a beast.  
**Belides**, the sonne or neww of **Belus**.  
**Belis**, idis, the daughter or nece of **Belus**.  
**Belone**, es, f. g. a kynde of fische, tooke **Acuz**.  
**Belos**, a weapon of an arrow. It signifieth also after some, the compasse of the firmament and

skettes. also the arpe that incloseth all thynges.  
 Also a flooze of paucement: And the first entree in at a dooze.  
**Belotocos**, or **Belonacos**, idem quod **Diastas**. **Dios**. li. 3. cap. 35.  
**Belua**, idem quod **Bellua**.  
**Beluinus**, a, um, beasty.  
**Beluina rabies**, a beasty furie.  
**Belunam**, a towne in the countrey of **Treuer** in Italy.  
**Beluolus**, a, um, full of monsters of the sea.  
**Belus**, an auncient kyng of **Assyria**, to whom the first ymage of ydole to be honoured, was made. There was an other **Belus** of **Egypt**: An other the father of **Wido**. It is also a ryuer in **Syria**, which hath sand of the nature of glasse, and turneth all other metall that cometh into it, into glasse.  
**Belzahard**, (a barbarous woorde, for the efficacy therof, necessary to be knowen) is a speciall and soueraygne medicine against poyson being drunk. **Auenzoar** writeth, that against poyson, that is credyngly hotte, he made it in this fourme. Three grapes of barley, with fyue ounces of the water of a gourd. But some men thinke, the most excellent **Belzahard**, is that wherof **Plinie** writeth. Wherby the hart is continually debate with the serpent, in so muche that he pursueth and seketh for him at his hole, where he lieth, and with the breath of his nosse thynkes, compelleth him to come out. Now after the hart hath foughten with the serpent, and eaten him, he becometh thyrsty, and renneth to some water, and leapeth into it, but he dooth not drinke as than. For if he take neuer so litle water, he shoulde die incontinent. Then doe yssue out of his eyes droppes, whiche by litle and litle doe congeale, and waxe as great as thesten nutte. After the hart is come out of the water, men awaite where those droppes fall, whiche they take and bepe, as a thyng most precious, and agaynst all maner of poyson most certayne remedy. This haue I taken out of the booke of **Iuan Agricola** de recentioribus medicamentis.  
**Bemarchius**, a learned man of **Sappatocia**, which wate the gestes of **Constantine**.  
**Bembina**, a towne of **Nemza**.  
**Bembinadia**, the countrey called **Nemza**.  
**Bembinus**, a, um, of **Nemza**.  
**Benacus lacus**, a lake in Italy called **Garde**.  
**Bene**, well, honestly, prosperously, sometyms muche.  
**Bene accipere aliquem**, to intreate or entreatyng one well.  
**Bene acceptus**, well entertained, well intreated.  
**Bene agitur**, the thyng is well doen.  
**Bene ambulare**, God be with the.  
**Bene audire**, to be well spoken of.  
**Bene cogitare de aliquo**, to haue a good opinion

nion of one.  
**Bene conuenit inter eos**, They agree well together.  
**Bene curare vitam**, to liue pleasantly.  
**Bene de te mereo**, I do the good, thou art beholden vnto me.  
**Bene ferre grauiam**, to doe pleasure to one.  
**Bene habere**, to be well at ease. Also to lyue pleasantly.  
**Bene hercle denuncias**, Thou tellest me good thynges.  
**Bene hoc habet**, This matter cometh well to passe, or this matter goeth well.  
**Bene longus sermo**, a very longe tale.  
**Bene magnus**, very great.  
**Bene mane**, very tymely, very early.  
**Bene mereri**, to doe pleasure to one.  
**Bene multi**, very many.  
**Bene nummatum marsupium**, a pource well cozed with money.  
**Bene nummatus homo**, a well monied man.  
**Bene successit**, it came well to passe.  
**Bene vale**, farewell, adieu.  
**Bene valere**, to be in good health.  
**Bene vertere**, to tourne to good.  
**Precor deum**, vti hac res bene vertet tibi, I pray god this thyng maie tourne the to good, or maie be for thy profite.  
**Bene viuere**, to make good chere.  
**Bene volo tibi**, I woulde the good.  
**Non aqne bene**, not all thyng so well.  
**Bene actum cum eo est**, he is well delt withal. It is well for his part.  
**Bene cognitus**, well knownen.  
**Bene comitatus**, well accompanied.  
**Bene dissimulatus**, id est mukum.  
**Bene est**, for **Bene habet**, it is well, the matter is in good case.  
**Bene facis**, well doen, I thanke the.  
**Bene factum**, I am gladde, it hath chaunced wonderfully well.  
**Bene fidum**, very sure, trusty.  
**Bene firmum**, very stronge, or constant.  
**Bene gessit sua negotia**, He hath well exployed his matters.  
**Bene habent tibi principia**, thy beginnyng is good, or thou hast a good beginnyng.  
**Bene longinquus dolor**, a pene that continyth longe.  
**Bene adepol narras**, wonderous well sated, I am glad to heare it.  
**Bene natus**, descended of an honest famlye, comen of a good stocke.  
**Bene peritus**, well learned, cunning.  
**Bene promeruit**, he hath well deserued it.  
**Bene ubi est**, the matter goeth well with the, or it is well for the.  
**Melius est homini factum**, he is amended.  
**Beneficium tibi**, muche good doe it the.  
**Bene venire velim**, quod illud feceris, I pray god tourne it to muche good, that you haue doorn.

**Bene**, for valde.  
**Epistola bene longa**, a very long epistoll.  
**Benedicere**, an aduerbe, signifying, in praising, or saying well.  
**Cum illiciebas me ad te**, blande & benedice, when thou dydest trayne me vnto the with pleasant wordes, and praising of me.  
**Benedico**, dixi, ere, to prayse, to saie well of a man.  
**Benedicta**, a certayne electuarie veri medicinale against the goute.  
**Benedictus**, ti, a good saying, an honest report.  
**Benedictus**, a man well tunced, or fayre spoken.  
**Benefacio**, benefacis, or after the exception of our grammer, benefacis, eci, ere, to dooe well.  
**Benefacis quod me adiuuas**, Thou dooest well to helpe me.  
**Benefit**, the impersonall.  
**Benefactum**, ti, a benefite, a pleasure, a frendly tourne.  
**Benefacta male locata**, benefices or pleasures ill bestowed, or ill imployed.  
**Beneficentia**, a, f. g. is not onely liberalitee in geuyng money or possession, or other lyke thynges, but also in helpyng a man with counsaile, sollicitacion, or other labour.  
**Beneficiarij**, were they, which in the warres were not charged with watch or other labours pertynyng to the sicke or hoste.  
**Beneficiarius**, rij, m. g. he that receiueth a benefite or good tourne of an other. It is also he that is called a vassal, a client, or a tenant that holdeth of an other by faith and homage.  
**Beneficiarius fundus**, lande geuen in fee simple or fee taile, to be holden of the donour by some seruite.  
**Beneficium**, ficij, n. g. a benefite, a pleasure, or a good tourne.  
**Beneficio officere aliquem**, to dooe a pleasure to one.  
**Beneficio alligari**, or obligari, to be bounde by some benefite or good tourne.  
**Beneficium collocare**, deferre, dare, facere, conferre, ponere, to bestowe or imploye a benefite, to dooe a pleasure.  
**Meo beneficio**, for my sake, by my good helpe and meanes.  
**Hoc beneficio**, vtrique ab vtrisque deuincimini, by the good helpe of this, eche of you be bounde to other.  
**Beneficio complecti aliquem**, to shewe favour, to doo frendly to a man.  
**Beneficium conduplicare**, to double a benefite.  
**Beneficium dare & reddere**.  
**Beneficium dare & accipere**.  
**Dare pro beneficio**, in loco beneficij deferre, to geue for a benefite.  
**Habere pro beneficio**, to accept for a benefite.  
**Ornare beneficiis**, to shew many goodly pleasures to a man.

Placare beneficio, to mitigate or swage by the way of doing a pleasure of benefice.  
Beneficium remunerare, to make amends or requite a good tourne, to rewarde a man for a pleasure that he hath shewed.

Beneficus, a, um, that is beneficiall or liberrall.  
Beneficior, reus, to doe a good turne or pleasure.

Beneficulus, lentis, om. g. he that loueth well an other, fauourable, friendly, well wyllyng.

Beneficulus, uir, f. g. fauour, or good will, an intent to dooe well.

Beneficulus conciliare, acquirere, allicere, to get fauour, to wyne ones good will.

Beneficulus confectari, captare, to endeuour to gitt ones fauour.

Beneficulus conseruare, to kepe or maine teyne ones good will towards vs.

Beneficulus praestare, to shewe fauour or good will towards one.

Beneficulus, uolens, a, um, fauorable, wel wyllyng.

Benigne, curteply, graciously, bounteously, gently, liberrally.

Benigne facere alicui, to shewe liberrallitee towards one.

Benigne audire, to here gently, or curteply.

Benignitas, uis, f. g. bounteousnesse, curteply, liberrallitee, gentynesse.

Dei benignitate, by the goodnesse of god.

Benigniter, idem quod benigne.

Benignus, a, um, gentill, benigne, bounteous, or liberrall.

Dies benignus, a fortunate or lucky daie.

Sermo benignus, pleasant communication, gentill wordes.

Benigno vultu, with a sweete or pleasaunt countenance.

Benigna terra, a grounde that is fertile. lites wife Benigna tellus, and Benignus Ager.

Benina, uir, f. g. a tynde of wagons, whereof cometh Combennones, they that be together in one wagone.

Beo, ui, are, to comforte, to make happye, to make gladd.

Beibena, idem quod Veribena.

Berberion, a certaine Mellich, in the which perles are bred.

Berecynthia, called the mother of goddis.

Berecynthus, a, um, of Phrygia, or of Lybele.

Berecynthus cornu, an horn, wherewith the priestes of Lybele were tyed to a rage or fury.

Berecynthia ubia, appoynted in the sacrifice of Lybele.

Berecynthus, a mountaine & towne in Phrygia, where Lybele was worshipped, wherof she was named Berecynthia.

Benengarius, a french man which affirmed, that in the sacrament of the aultare was not the verye bodye of Christ in the substance, of a lye and bloude he had litle learning, but was a subtil Logician. Afterward he dyd recant. And

in the counsaile of Lateranense, his error was condemned, the yere of our lord. 1082.

Berenice, or Beronice, es, a woman of excellent beautee, wyfe to Ptolemus Lagus. Of that name were dyuers other women. It is also a towne in Afsrike.

Berenices crines, seven steres lyke a triangle, at the taple of the Ipon.

Bergiduni, a citee of Spayne called Argell.

Bergion, a gygant the sonne of Neptune, slayne by Hercules.

Bergomum, the citee Bergamo in Italy.

Berilion, idem quod anemone.

Berillus, a byshop of Vosterna in Afsrike, whiche erred in certayn pointes, and was reduced to the church by Dygene.

Beitos, a famous citee of Phoenicia, called now Brutus.

Bernaba, a citee in Spayne called Benaurie.

Bero, onis, idem quod Pero, a lacke.

Beroa, a citee in Thessalie.

Beroe, the nurse of Semee, the mother of Bacchus.

Beronice, looke Berenice.

Berosus, a countynge astronomer of Caldeie.

Bersabe, a citee in Iudaea, called also Puteus iuramentum, the pyre of the oth, where Abraham dwelled. It is the cofines of the lade of bechell.

Beryllus, li, ma & f. g. a pious stone, called Berill, in facion fixe square, in colour lyke oyle or water in the sea. It is propitius are, to make them that weare hym mery. It conserueth and increaseth the loue betwene man & wyfe: heaued about ones necke, it putteth awaye diseases: It cureth diseases of the throte and cheskes, and all those whiche come of moistnes of the head. It helpeth women that traueyle with chyld.

Bes, besis, or Bessis, huius besis, maf. gen. a weight of viii ounces. also. viii. partes of an acre diuided into xii. partes.

Vsura ex besse, the gayne of ryght in the hundred.

Besafa, fa, f. g. the sede of rue.

Besfa, a citee in Phoris, an other i Peloponnesus.

Bessalis, le, the adiectiue of Bes.

Bessiles laterculi, stones. viii. fyggers longe.

Bessina, a citee of Afsria.

Bessi, people of Thracie, famous for their thefte and robbery.

Bessippo, an hauein in Spayne.

Bestiana, a certaine medicine, looke Aetius lib. 10. cap. 6.

Bessyga, an hauein or marte towne in India, wherof the people are called Bessygux. There is also a ryuer called Bessygus.

Bestia, a cruell beaste.

Bestiarii, men that in old tyme fought with bestes in the syght of the people.

Bestiola, fa, f. g. the diminutiue of Bestia.

Beta, an herbe called beste, therof someth a beere

Betifare, whiche signifieth to be vnfauoury in communication or wytyng. Esaf. Chil. And men vnfauourie or vnwytie, were in scoyne called Beta. Laert. de Diogene.

Betanomania, a, southsaying or witchcraft by herbes, as Medea, and such other dyd vse.

Bethania, a towne two myles from Jerusalem, on the syde of the mount Diquete.

Bethanin, people dwelling about the towne of Mastreghy within the diocesse of Luke in Cersmarie.

Bethadagon, the temple of Dagon.

Bethel, a citee in Samaria, where the people dwelled, whiche were called Iebusai.

Bethleem, the citee where Dauid the prophete was borne and dyed. Dur Sappour also was borne there. There dyed Rachil the wyfe of Jacob the patriarche. It was assigned to the tribe of Iuda, beyng distant from Hierusalem fyer myles, & was first called Euphrata, and signifieth i the hebreue tongue, the house of bread.

Bethsaida, or Bethesda, a great ponde in Hierusalem, wherin the priestes washed the sheepe, whiche shulde be sacrificid, and maye be interpreted, the house of catell. also the name of a towne, where Peter and Phylip the apostles were borne.

Bethsamis, a citee in Galilee, where Christ dyd many miracles.

Bethsamira, people of Bethsamis.

Bethsura, & Bethsura, a stronge fortreffe of the Jewes.

Beticatus, loke Baticatus.

Beica, Beus, Betica, Beticola, looke Batica.

Betica, the thirde parte of Spayne, called nowe Granate. loke Barica.

Betifalea, idem quod vitis nigra.

Beto, ti, ere, to go.

Betonica, or Veronica, called of the Grekes Cestron, of the Italians Serranula, an herbe called Betayne, whiche is hotte and drye in the fyfte degree, and hath innumerable vertues.

Of this herbe is an other kynd called Tunica, wherof beere two sortes: One is named Siluestris, an other Betonica alulis, or Coronaria, whiche is the gilofer.

Bethphage, a towne in Iudaea, and maye be interpreted the house of a mouth or a awe.

Betera, a towne called Beticus in Cypen.

Betula, fa, f. g. a tree called byrche.

Betulo, a towne in Spayne called Beson. Also a ryuer.

**B**iron, whente, whiche is harde to be beaten out of the bushes.

Bianor, onis, a man turnamed Venus, who bypried Mantua.

Bias Prieneus, one of the vii. wise men of Grece beholdinge his countreie taken by ennemys,

fledde: other men carying with theym, such goddesses as they mought beare, he was demaunded why he toke nothing with him: whereto he answered, Truly I carry all my gooddes with me, meaning vertue and doctrine, reputing the gooddes of fortune none of his.

Biaia, a citee in Spayne called nowe Bacia.

Bibaculus, uis, f. g. great dyppynge.

Bibaculus, he that dyppeth often.

Bibaga, an yle in India, where is great plenty of opsters and mufcles.

Bibax, acis, and biboculus, a, um, a great dyinker.

Bibifia, a, fa, ge. byppynge.

Bibita, the wyfe of Darius the Romayn, whiche was of such chastitee, that she was at that tyme an example, whan it was a thyng monstrous to here of vnchastitee.

Biblio, bleie, to make a towne as a pot dooeth, whan dyppke is drawen into it.

Bibliographus, phi, maf. ge. a wyter of booke, a scribe.

Biblion, li, n. g. a booke, a volume, in the plurall numbre Biblia, the booke of holy scripture.

Bibliopolis, fa, m. g. a stationer, or booke seller.

Bibliotheca, ca, f. ge. a librarie, a studie. somes tyme great numbre of booke.

Biblis, biblidis, fa, g. the daughter of Philetus, whiche loued felychly hir owne byother.

Biblos, a built rushe. a so a booke.

Bibo, bi, ere, to dyppke. Sometime to sucke or receyue in.

Bibere in auro, to dyppke in cups of golde.

+ Aut bibere, aut abi, I prouerbe, signifying that we shuld apply our selues to the maners of men, or els auoyde theyr companie.

Bibere aure, to heare diligently.

Bibitur, the impersonall.

Mature veniant, discumbitur, fit sermo inter eos, & inuitatio, vt graco more biberetur: They come at the tyme appoynted, and there was among them talkyng and quaffyng, that euery man might dyppke after the greke fashion.

Bibracte, people of the countreie called Baurae Daurume.

Bibracte, a towne in Fraunce called Beaulme.

Bibrax, acis, a towne in Fraunce in the countie of Rochell called Braie.

Bibulus, a Roman that was consull with Lelae.

Bibulus, a, um, that sucketh vp shortly.

Biceps, cipius, com. gen. that whiche hath two heades.

Biceps ciuitas, a citee diuided into two partes by disencion.

Bicion, latinis vicia, vatches.

Bichimun, clinn, neu. ge. a chaumber with two beddes, or a roome where two bozdes or tables doe stand.

Bicolor, oris, om. ge. of two colours.

Bicornis, ne, om. ge. that hath two hornes.

Bicorpor, oris, om. g. that hath two bodys.

Bicubitalis, le, two cubites longe.

Bicur-

**Bicurgium**, a cite in Almayne called Hertford.  
**Bidens, éntis**, ma. g. a tooke that houlbande men used to digge the grounde with, and maie be now used for a dounge forke, or pitche forke.  
**Bidens, éntis**, for. g. a sheepe with two teethe, or rather that is two yeres olde, called in some place hogrelles or hogattes.  
**Bidental**, a place, where they used to sacrifice sheepe, whan any house was bourned with lightening.  
**Biduenses**, people of Normandie.  
**Biduum, i**, n. g. the space of two daies.  
**Bidui navigatio**, two daies sayling.  
**Bidui abesse**, to be two daies iournele from a place.  
**Biendum**, an haven in Spayne.  
**Biennis, ne**, any thyng of two yeres olde.  
**Biennium, nij**, n. g. the space of two yeres.  
**Bisaiam**, an aduerbe, in two partes, or two manner of waies.  
**Bifer, or Biferus**, a, um, that beareth twye.  
**Bifera arbor**, a tree that beareth twye in one yere.  
**Bifidus, a, um**, cleft in two partes.  
**Bifidus, a, um**, idem.  
**Biforis, re**, adiect. that hath two doores.  
**Biforis cantus**, an vntunable songe.  
**Biformatus, a, um**, fashioned like. ii. bodies.  
**Biformis, me**, idem.  
**Bifrons, óntis**, that hath. ii. foreheades or faces.  
**Bifur, a**, a double thefe, he that hath stollen twise.  
**Bifurcatus, a, um**, double forked.  
**Bifurcus, a, um**, idem.  
**Biga, x, or Biga, arum**, for. gen. a carte drawn with two horses.  
**Bigamia, x, f. g.** the mariage of two wyues.  
**Bigamus, i, m. g.** he that hath had. ii. wyues.  
**Bigargiani**, people of Spayne.  
**Bigatus, a, um**, toigned two and two, or that hath the ymage of a carte with two horses.  
**Bigemmis, e**, that hath two buddes or bours genynges.  
**Bigenus, cris, or Bigeneris, re**, a beaste comen of two sundry kyndes, as betwene a dogge and a wolfe, or betwene an asse and a mare, and such lyke.  
**Bigerones**, people of Guyan in Fraunce.  
**Bigeria**, a cite in Spayn called comonly Weiar.  
**Bignx, twynnes**.  
**Biugi**, sometyne taken for cartes.  
**Biugus, i**, and Biugis, & hoc ge, cattall or beastes yoked together.  
**Bilans, or Bilans, ancis, form. ge.** a beame with balances.  
**Bilibis, a**, towne in Spayne.  
**Bilibra, x, f. g.** the weyght of two poundes.  
**Bilibris, bre**, weyghing two poundes.  
**Bilinguis, gue**, double tounge. Also deceitful, or that can speake two languages.  
**Biliófus, a, um**, that is choleryke.  
**Bilis, bilis, for. g.** without any addition, most choler.

monly signifieth choler: sometyne anger, meslancolpnesse.  
**Bilis ara, melancoly**.  
**Bilis flava, choler mixt with crume**.  
**Bilis rubra, choler mixt with bloud, or redde choler**.  
**Bilem alicui mouere, to make angry**.  
**Bilix, icis**, an adiective, as, Bilix lorica, a byssandine or cote of fence double plated.  
**Billis, of the Affricanes** is called the seede of man spilled on the earth. It is also a ruet in Asia not farre from Peractia.  
**Bilustris, tre**, that hath continued. x. yeres.  
**Bilutes, olde wynters** used to call them that were beakly.  
**Bimaris, re**, that is betwene two seas.  
**Bimaritus, ti, m. g.** he that hath had two wyues.  
**Bimater, tris**, that hath two mothers.  
**Bimatus, us, masc. gen.** the space of age of two yeres.  
**Bimémbri, bre, of. ii. partes**, hauinge two members.  
**Bimémbres**, substantiue is taken for the Centaures.  
**Biménsis, sis**, the space of two monethes.  
**Bimétris, tre**, two monethes olde, or two yere accompted of the mone.  
**Bimulus, a, um**, idem quod Bimus.  
**Bimus, a, um**, of two yeres.  
**Binus, a, um**, two, idem quod duo.  
**Bini, two and two**.  
**Binæ literæ, two letters**.  
**Bini tabellarij, two messengers**.  
**Bina iuga boum, two yoke of oxen**.  
**Binarius numerus, the number of two**.  
**Binómius, a, um, et Binóminis, ne**, that hath two names.  
**Bion** the name of a philosopher.  
**Biohanatus, violently slayne**.  
**Bipalium, li, neu. gen.** a mattocke with two bytters.  
**Bipalmis, me**, two handfull longe or large.  
**Bipara, the** that hath had two bytches.  
**Bipartio, iui, ire**, to diuide in two partes. some use to wyte Bipertio, and bipertior.  
**Bipartito, in two partes**.  
**Bipatens, téntis, om. ge.** open on both sydes.  
**Bipedalis, et Bipedancus, et Bipedanus, a, um**, two foote longe or hode.  
**Bipedimui, people of Guyan in Fraunce**.  
**Bipénner, that hath two wynges, or that carrieth a twybyll**.  
**Bipénnis, ne**, hauing two wynges.  
**Bipennis, is, f. g.** a twybyll, wherewith carpenters doe make thei moztapfes.  
**Bipes, bipedis**, hauing two feete.  
**Bipinnella, called commonly Pimpinella, of some Pampinula, & Bipennula, an herbe called Pimpernell**.  
**Birémis, is, f. g.** a Shippe, whiche hath two rades of oyes.

Bire-

**Biremes leues, galleyes**.  
**Bis, twye**.  
**Bis terg, twye or thye, dyuers times**.  
**Bis dent, twenty**.  
**Bis tanto, twye as muche**.  
**Bis bina, twye two**.  
**Bis centum, to hundred**.  
**Bis falli, to be deceiued two waies**.  
**Bisaltæ, a people in Scythia**.  
**Bisalus, or Bisalpis, the mayden, whom Resptune (tourneyng hym selfe into a Ramme) rauished**.  
**Biscargis, a cite in Spayne**.  
**Bisellum, li, n. g.** a seate of fourme, wheroun two men onely may sitte.  
**Biscra, an hogge**, whan he beginneth to bee more than sixe monethes olde.  
**Bison, óntis**, a beaste hauing one horne, and a very longe mane, some take it to be the same that is named Bubalus, a bugle or wilde oxe.  
**Bisextilis, le, Bisextilis annus**, the leape yere.  
**Bisextus, one daie added to in foure yeres**.  
**Biston, the sonne of Mars, whiche baylded Bistonía, a cite in Thace, wherof the Thracians were called Bistonij, or Bistones, and thei countrey Bistonía**.  
**Bistonis, a cite, and also a great mere or poole in the countrey of Thace**.  
**Bistónius, a, um, of Thace**.  
**Bisulcus, a, um**, clouen footed.  
**Bisulcalingua, a forked tongue**.  
**Bisulcor, the surname of Mars, because he taketh double reuengement**.  
**Bisurgis, a ruet in Germanie**.  
**Bithus, the name of a twoyed plaiet**.  
**Bithymum, a honne gathered by the bees of two sortes of thyme**.  
**Bithynia, a royaume in Asia, whiche nowe the turke hath: On the north it hath the sea called Ponticum: on the southe Mysia and Phrygia. It was called also Bebyria, and Mygdonia**.  
**Bithynicus, and Bithynus, a, um, of Bithynia**.  
**Bithynium, a cite in Bithynia**.  
**Bitenfes, they that trauele always in strange countreies**.  
**Bituitus, was a kyng of the Blucnes in France**.  
**Bitumen, is, neu. ge.** a kynde of naturall tyme, wherof the olde walles of Babylon were made. Of it were dyuers kyndes: One lyke crhe, an other more liquid, like to molten pitche or oyle, which stameth whan it is touched with fyre.  
**Bituminatus, a, um**, of or mixed with the slate called Bitumen.  
**Bitumeneus, a, um, idem**.  
**Biturges, Bourges in France**.  
**Biturgia, a cite of the Thracians, called nowe Malhanum**.  
**Bitura, or after some Bitura, a wydwome**.  
**Bitum, n, neu. g.** a waie hauing two pathes.  
**Bitus, a, um**, that hath two waies, or that leaseth two waies.

**Bizia, a stronge holde or fortreffe, of the bynges of Thace**.  
**Bizon, a cite of Thace**.

**B**acterare, to bicate lyke a ramme.  
**Blæna, a fertile countreie in Pontus**.  
**Blasus, he that stammereth omitting some wordes in speaking**.  
**Blanda, a cite in Italy**.  
**Blanda, a towne in Spayne called Blanes. They be also delectable thynges in reasyng**.  
**Blande, an aduerbe, signifying with sayre or pleasant wordes, graciously, amouously, flatteringly**. Blanditer, idem.  
**Blande alloqui, to speake sayre or gently to a man**.  
**Blande paulpare, to stroke or touche softly**.  
**Blande ac benigne hospitio accipere, to entertayne one courteously and gently**.  
**Blandicella, wordes gently spoken**.  
**Blandicus, he that flattereth**.  
**Elandidicus, a, um**, a sayre speaker, or flatterer. A worde out of vse.  
**Blandiloquus, a, um**, sayre spoken, that useth sayre language.  
**Blandiloquens, idem**.  
**Blandiloquénia, sayre flatterng speech**.  
**Blandiloquénulus, a, um**, a pleasant speaker.  
**Blandimentum, a thyng pleasauntly dooen of spoken**.  
**Blandimenta fortuna, the flattering of fortune**.  
**Blandior, dius sum, iui, to flatter, to speake sayre for a vantage, to please, to delecte**.  
**Blandiri viuis, to excuse our fautes, or make light of them**.  
**Suauiter blanditur sensibus nostris voluptas, Pleasure delicteth our senses greatly**.  
**Blanditia, x, for. ge.** flattery, pleasant motion, inticement by wordes, sayre speche.  
**Blanditiæ, arum, f. g.** plu sayre flatterng wordes. Agere blanditiæ, to intreate with sayre wordes. Vendere blanditiæ, to speake sayre for a vantage.  
**Blanditus, us, idem quod Blanditia**.  
**Blandius, a, um**, flatterng, pleasyng.  
**Blandus, a, um**, flatterng, or sayre spoken, pleasant, gentle, courtesie, mery, also delectable.  
**Blandus amicus, a flatterng frend, that doth eth and careth all to please**.  
**Blanda puella, a faire damoisell, prync gyfte**.  
**Blandus succus, sweete and pleasant wyne**.  
**Blanduria, a countreie in Italye, where Dozace the poete had lande**.  
**Blaspigonia, x, for. ge.** losse of generation, proptelpe in bees.  
**Blisgon, an ile in the mouth of the riuer Rhone**.  
**Blasphemia, x, f. g.** cursing, reprochunge, comonly blasphemie, whiche is nowe referred vnto the despite of god.

Blas-

**Blasphemo**, aul, are, to curse, to reprove, to speak in the derogation or despite of an other.  
**Blatrea**, or **Blathea**, spates of durte sprinkled on a man, as he iourneth, or that is scraped from his shere.  
**Blitero**, onis, m. g. a babbler, he that talketh to no purpose, a tangle that steth many wordes.  
**Blatio**, aui, are, to babble in bayne, and from the purpose, to clatter without measure.  
**Blatio**, iui, ire, to speake or talke lyke a foole, or without any purpose or reason, to babble.  
**Blatta**, f. g. a litle wourme of fyre, of the kind of mothes, and hurteth bothe clothes and booties. It clyeth with the lyyghte, and loueth the darknesse. Some thynke it to bee that fyre, whiche flyeth in the leame of a candell. Also the lylic wourme. It is sometyme vsed for purple.  
**Blattaria**, e, f. g. an herbe called **Molepne**, or a kinde of **Moline** called **Toiche**.  
**Blareus**, a, um, purple.  
**Vestis blarea**, a purple garment.  
**Blax**, soft, delicate, wanton, that cannot deterne thynges, blounte, foolyshe, and he that bapnly boisterly hym selfe.  
**Blennix**, or **Elmmyes**, monstrous people in **Ethiopia** towards the south, whiche haue no head, but their eyes & mouth be in their brestes.  
**Blenni**, fooles, doltes.  
**Blepharo**, onis, he that hath great browes.  
**Bleptæ**, a people in **Africke**, whiche haue theyr eyes in theyr brestes.  
**Blerani**, a people in **Italy**.  
**Blitæ**, a cite of **Marbone**, called sometyme **Septimanorum colonia**.  
**Blitæus**, a, um, vnlaury.  
**Blitæa merenix**, an vnlaury queane.  
**Blitæ**, or **Blitum**, in **Greece** **Bliton**, an herbe, beyng of the kynde of betes, haupng no sent.  
**Blitum**, ti, n. g. an herbe, whiche some men suppose to bee spinache, other call it **Biete**.

## B ANTE O.

**Boa**, e, a serpent in **Italy**, so great and large, that on a tyme whan one was killed, a chyldre was founde whole in his bealy, as **Plinie** wyrteth.  
**Boa**, is also a spykenesse, wherein the bodye is fulle of rebde blysters. And, after **Festus**, a swellng in the legges after iourneyng.  
**Boagrius**, a rupe of **Locris**.  
**Boalia**, playes made for the health of oxen and hysen, consecrated to the infernall goddis, for lymne bulbaingges.  
**Boarius**, a, um, perteynyng to an ore.  
**Boarium forum**, the markett place, where oxen bee solde.  
**Bobium**, a towne on the clyffe of the mountayne **Apenninus**.  
**Bocalium**, a towne of **Treadie**.  
**Bocas**, a fyfthe, whiche hath his backe as it were

prynced with diuers colours. **Iouius** affirmeth, that he is taken in all costes in great sculles; **Notwithstandyng** I do not yet fynde his name in englyshe.  
**Bocatus**, a learned man.  
**Bocclus**, a kynge of **Mauritania** and **Cetulia**, whiche deliuered **Jugurtha** bounde, to **Sylla**.  
**Bocchori**, called also **Concordiensis**, people of **Portugall**.  
**Bocchyrus**, a kynge's name of **Egypt**, famous for his iustice.  
**Bocenses**, people of **Sardinia**.  
**Boces**, called of **Thyodozus** **Bocæ**, a fyfthe, that onely hath a voyce, whiche mought seme to be doggyshe, whiche men saie, maketh a noyse like the barkyng of a dogge, after he is taken.  
**Bochiana**, a towne of the **Troglodites**.  
**Boderia**, called of **Ciculus**, **Bodotria**, a crche of the **Whitayn** sea.  
**Bodin comagum**, a towne in **Italy**, called also **Industria**.  
**Bodincas**, the ryuer **Boo** in **Italy**.  
**Boea**, a towne of **Deloponcus** in the goulfe **Argolicum**.  
**Boe**, es, a cite and lake of **Thessaly**.  
**Babeis**, eidos, a lake of **Thessaly**, & a place by it named after **Babus**, the sonne of **Claphyus**.  
**Boemia**, a royaume called **Brame**, inclosed with the boundes of **Germany**, haupng on the east **Hungary**; on the south **Bauier**; on the west, the cuntry **Bohemum**; on the north east **Polonia**. It is equall in length and bredth, eche of them beyng about thre daies iourney. It is enuironed with the famous forest **Sylua Hercynia**. Through the myddell thereof passeth the great ryuer **Elbis**, and the ryuer **Multania**. Upon the riuage wherof is sette the chiefe cite **Brago** or **Praga**. The language there is the **Slauone** tuncue. **Notwithstandyng** in the churches the people are taught in the duche tuncue, in the church yarde they are taught in the beame tuncue. **They** wryt the catholike faith in sundry opynions, and doe scoyne all ceremonies. In some places, they pryncipally obserue the sect of the **Adamites** and **waldenses** in the act of lechery; wherof it is wyrtten in the wordes **Adami** et **Vvaldensis**.  
**Boeodurum**, a cite in **Almayne**, now called **Pustauia**, or **Passaw**.  
**Boetia**, is a cuntry in **Greece**, wherein was the cite of **Thebes**: now it is called **Vandalia**. It was somtyme called **Aonia**, **Mesapia**, **Ogygia**, **Cadmeis**, and **Hyantis**.  
**Boetius**, or **Boetius**, a, um, of **Boetia**.  
**Boethi**, they whiche helpe secretaries of clerkes, wherof **Seuerinus Boethius** was named.  
**Boetius**, a learned man and **Senatour** of **Rome**, in the tyme of **Thyodozus**.  
**Boetius**, a rupe in **Spayne**.  
**Bogadium**, a cite in **Germany** called vulgarly **Forstlept**.

Boges,

**Boges**, a **Persian**, whiche beyng besieged of the **Atheniensis**, flew first his wyfe and chyldren, and after hym selfe.  
**Bogudiana**, a part of the prouince in **Africke**, called **Tingitana**.  
**Bogus**, a kynge of the **Mauritaynes**, whiche was with **Antonie** at the battayle of **Actium**.  
**Bohemia**, lyke **Boemia**.  
**Bohilla**, a towne in **Italy**.  
**Boie**, arum, gyues of fetters as wel made of linnen as of piron.  
**Boianum**, a cite of the **Sannites** in **Italy**, called now **Bouianum**.  
**Boii**, people of **Surbon** in **Fraunce**, and **Bauier** in **Almayne**.  
**Boin**, a towne in **Epyrene**.  
**Boion**, a towne of **Doris** in **Greece**.  
**Bola**, a towne of **Campanie** in **Italy**.  
**Bolbitium**, one of the mouthes of **Aplys**.  
**Bolbule**, a towne and an place in the sea **Mediterraneanum**.  
**Bolenia**, a precious stone.  
**Bolentium**, a towne in **Hungary**, called **Wachellburg**.  
**Bolus**, a kynde of the best mushrooms.  
**Bolingæ**, people of **Asia**.  
**Bolis**, bolidis, f. g. a dart with wyde fyre. also a plummet and line, wherwith shipmen do sound in the sea, to fynde lande. Also a certayne fyre impression in the ayre.  
**Bolus**, ti, a cow turde.  
**Bolinas**, a, um, vyle.  
**Bolas**, i, mase. ge. a masse or lumpe of mettall or other lyke thyng, a pece or gobbet of any thyng. also a throw or cast at dyce. also a draught with a nette in waters, the soundyng leade. it is also a moysell. If a metaphore it is taken for aduantage.  
**Bolus terræ**, a clodde of earthe.  
**Bolus argenti**, a wedge or a pece of syluer.  
**Bolus e laucibus eripitur**, & prouerbe, signyfing some auantage or profitable thyng to be taken from vs sodeynly.  
**Bomarei**, people of **Asia**.  
**Bombax**, an aduerbe, spoken of hym that setteth nought by that, whiche is spoken, as one wolde saie, whan he is rebuted of a faulte, And what than? of tush, I care not for that.  
**Bombilo**, aui, are, to humme lyke a bee.  
**Bombizatio**, onis, f. g. the noyse that bees make.  
**Bombos**, a cuntrye of **Licia**.  
**Bombus**, i, mase. gen. a great or a hoarse towne or noyse, as it were of a trumpet or gunne, a bounse, a humming or hyfing, the hummingge or noyse that a bee maketh. it is also the name of a certayne diuinour.  
**Bombycinus**, a, um, that is made of sylke.  
**Bombycina vestis**, a garment of sylke.  
**Bombylius**, a humble bee.  
**Bombyx**, ycis, m. ge. a sylke wooyrne.  
**Bombyx**, ycis, f. g. the sylke.

**Bomilear**, the sonne of **Amilear**, a duke of **Larage**, whiche was hauged on a gibbet in the middes of **Carthage**.  
**Bomolochus**, molochi, m. g. a common croffer, or he that susteyneth all villany to get monie. It was also taken for a boie, that stode at the aultars ende to scale away the candles.  
**Bona dea**, was the that som called **Fatua**, **Fauna** or **Senta**, of whom **Varro** wyrteth, that neuer man dyd se her nor here her named, but onely her husbande.  
**Bonaria**, e, f. g. caulmenesse of the sea.  
**Bonafus**, si, m. g. a beast lyke a bull, but broder and moxer, & hath a mane lyke an horse downe to the shoulders, but the heare is softer, and cometh downe to his eyes. The heare of his body is lyke a byght forell, his mane is darker coloured. The steth of hym is pleasaunt in caryng, and is therefore hunted. But he cenneth continually til he be werie, and in his rennyng syngeth, & mooreth forth his sharde & dunge thre furlonges from hym, as **Plinie** wyrteth.  
**Bonitas**, aus, t. ge. goodnesse, honeste, and iudicij, beneficence.  
**Bonitas** soli, the fertilitye of the earthe.  
**Bonni**, certayne hylles in **Etolia**.  
**Bononia**, a towne of **Hetruria**.  
**Bononiensis**, se, of **Bononia**.  
**Bonum**, i, n. g. good, whiche is contrary to pite.  
**Bonus**, a, um, good, honeste, propyte, holysome, profitable, fauourable, beniuolent, praisible, & bettall, easy to speake to, treatable, somer tyme counpnyng.  
**Bona caduca**, the goodnes of them that bee condemned, goodes escheted.  
**Bona praeda**, the goodes whiche bee spable to euery action. loke **pias**, **pradis**.  
**Bonum cælum**, a good ayre.  
**Bona causa**, a good and rightuous cause.  
**Genere bono natus**, come of a good kynne.  
**Operam bonam nauare**, to imploye ones last boar well, to dooe a thyng that shall tounne to the profite of other.  
**Bonitibus**, in prosperitie.  
**Bonam spem habere**, to haue a good hope.  
**Bono esse alieni**, to bee profitable to one.  
**Multum bonus vir**, & right honest man.  
**Bonum & aquum**, looke **Aequus**.  
**Bona**, in the plu. nym. substantiue, goodes.  
**Bona paterna conlumere**, to spende away his fathers goodes.  
**Bona dicere**, to reposit well.  
**Bona fide dicere**, to saie truly and playnly, without feignyng or dissimulation.  
**Bona pars**, the more parte.  
**Bona venia**, by your licence, no displeasure to you.  
**Bona verba quaso**, saie well I praye you.  
**Bona ades**, a substantiue house.  
**Bona fidei possessor**, a croffer of trust.  
**Boni consulas**, take it in good parte.

Bonu

Boni frugi, honest, of good conditions, thursty.  
 Bona valetudo, good helthe.  
 Bonae notae vinum, wyne of a good sort.  
 Bonae fidei emptor, he that meaneth good faith in buyng, interdyng no deceite.  
 Bonas horas male collocare, to lose tyme, whiche mought be better spent.  
 Bonus aubus, with good lucke.  
 Bono animo esse, to bee of good chere.  
 Bono animo dicere aut facere, to speake or doo a thyng for a good intent.  
 Bono ingenio esse, to be debonaire.  
 Bono publico facere, to doo it for the comune weale.  
 Boo, au, are, and Boo, is, iui, ire, to bellow lyke a cowe.  
 Boos, a huge great serpent lyving by the milke of rudder beastes. *Pl. li. 8.*  
 Booscatie, a citee of Hellesponte.  
 Boosura, a citee of Epyrus.  
 Bootes, us, and re, also Boötus, ti, a sterre that followeth Charles wygne.  
 Borama, a citee of Phenicia.  
 Loberomagus, or Voimatia, a towne in Als magne called woymes.  
 Borcani, people of Italy.  
 Borcobar, a citee of Thyrace.  
 Borex, or Borix, iasper stones.  
 Boreas, a, ma. g. the northeasterne wynde.  
 Boreus, a, um, and Borealis, le, northwarde.  
 Boreus polus, the North sterre, called the Lodesterre.  
 Boreostoma, matis, one of the mouthes of Danubius.  
 Boria, the precious stones called Iaspides.  
 Borion, a promontorie of Afrike.  
 Borith, an herbe that fulfilleth use.  
 Boron, a towne of the Troglodites.  
 Borippa, a towne of Babylon, where is muche woul wrought.  
 Borythenes, a great ryver in the countrey of Sythia. also a towne.  
 Borythenides, peple dwellyng by Borythenes.  
 Bos, ois, com. ge. a rather beaſt, be it bull, ore, or towne. sometime money, wheron the figure of an ore was coyned.  
 Bos in lingua, a proverbe touchyng them, whiche dare not speake the truth, or will not, because they have receyved money to hold their peace. For the Atheniens used a certayn coyn of money, with an ore figure ther on.  
 Armenta boum, droues of oxen or kyne.  
 Custos boum, a towne herde.  
 Terga boum, ore hydes.  
 Bonus lingua, or Bubula lingua, looke Bulglossos.  
 Placide vel lente bos, supple, incedit: proverbially, a softe fyre maketh swete malt: *It will not be to hasty, it is good beynge merie and wile.*  
 Bosca, a water foule like to a duche, but somewhat

lesse: *I judge it a porcharde.*  
 Boschis, idis, f. g. a byrd that is fed in the hous.  
 Bosirites, a kind of olive tree bushie and full of leaves. also a precious stone.  
 Bosphoranus, or Bosphorius, a, um, of Bosphorus.  
 Bosphorus, loke Bosphorum.  
 Bosphorum, a kind of consecrated & holy graine, somewhat lesse then wheate, as soone as it is mowed, threshed, and wponowed the mowers are sworne, not to carie any of it away, but to be sodde or baked, that the use and benefite of it may not be transferred in to other countrey.  
 Diodorus.  
 Bosphorius, the name of a part of the sea, which lyeth in two sundry costes, One by Constantia nople, an other moze northwarde.  
 Bosia, Borzra, or Bozia, a citee of Idumea.  
 Bostar, an ore house. also a mans name.  
 Bostrix, or Bostricus, a bush of heare.  
 Bostrychites, a precious stone lyke to womens heare. *Pl. li.*  
 Bosyrtes, a kynd of olives, haupng many bonz ghes, white and spotted with sanguine.  
 Botellus, li, m. g. looke Bomulus.  
 Bothryon, a certaine disease of soze in the eye, Auccenna calleth it Anulum.  
 Botici, people of Thyrace.  
 Botrion, onis, idem quod Botrus. Also a certayne medicine.  
 Botris, or Botrys, tris. f. g. the herbe called oke of Hierusalem. some doe call this herbe Bus hucia.  
 Borripes, a precious stone, in whiche blacknes is mixed with bloudie and white spotted.  
 Botrus, tri, m. g. a cluster of grapes.  
 Botrys, a towne of Syria.  
 Borrytes, a precious stone lyke to a grape. also the first kind of the herbe named Cadmia.  
 Boularius, i, mas. gen. he that maketh or sellith puddenges or sausages.  
 Boulis, they which haue muche bludde.  
 Boulus, l, ma. g. a puddeng of sausage made of pork.  
 Boyullus, li. m. g. a littell cluster of grapes.  
 Bouare, idem quod Boare.  
 Bouatim, lyke an ore.  
 Bouiana fames, idem quod Bublivia.  
 Boutanum, an olde towne in Italy.  
 Bouicida, cidæ, com. g. a slaughter man.  
 Bouile, bouilis, n. g. an ore stalle.  
 Bouilla, arum, a towne not farre from Rome.  
 Bouillus, a, um, belongyng to neate, or of neate, as, Caro Bouilla, broffe.  
 Bouinalis, a shubbe, called also Paronychis.  
 Diost. li. 4. ca. 57.  
 Bouinator, oris. ma. ge. he that with gret noyse crieth out on an other man, or he that taunteth or rebuketh.  
 Bouinor, aris, to taunte, checke, or rebuke, to crye out on one.

Rabastenes, an hyll. x. myles from Lacedæmonia.  
 Brabéuta, & Brabéutes, æ, m. g. he that is ordeyned iudge in any game, of wastipng, rennyng, or leappng. Also he that beareth the kynges scepter.  
 Brabyli pruna, the plummes called Damoscens.  
 Brabium, or Brabium, uij, n. g. the rewarde or pice, given to the best doers in common games.  
 Brachia, æ, or Bracha, æ, f. g. that kynde of mantell, whiche now cometh out of Irelande, or a longe garment made of rough felye. Also a breeche, floppe, or coddie.  
 Bracharius, ij, m. g. he that maketh suche garments of breeches.  
 Brachara, a citee in Spayne called Braga.  
 Brachatus, or Brachatus, a, um, that weareth such a garment, mantell, or breeche.  
 Brachata Gallia, Narbone in Fraunce.  
 Brachiale, is, n. g. a bracelette.  
 Brachialis, le, of the arme.  
 Brachiatus, a, um, that hath armes or thynges lyke armes.  
 Brachia vinea, a vyne that hath longe brans ches lyke armes.  
 Brachionister, eris, a bracelet of lyke ornament wyne on the arme.  
 Brachium, brachij, n. g. an arme, propriety of a man. it is also in hilles, bynes, ryuers, seas, fylthes, beastes, and other thynges.  
 Leuibrachio, or molli brachio aliquid facere, to do a thyng negligently, or litherly, and with out pynne.  
 Porthectio Brachij, the stretchyng out of the arme. Contraetio brachij, the pulling in of the arme.  
 Brachium maris, an arme of the sea.  
 Brachium piscis, the finne of a fische.  
 Brachia arboris, the great boowes of a tree.  
 Brachodes, a citee of Afrike, called Monexi.  
 Brachycatalecticum carmen, a verse lackyng one syllable or mo.  
 Brachycatalecton, where syllables lacke at the ende of a verse.  
 Brachilogia, shortnesse of speeche.  
 Brachimanes, philosophers of India.  
 Bractæ, æ, f. g. golde foyle, or thynne leaves or rayes of golde, syluer, or other metall.  
 Bractearius, ij, m. g. he that maketh suche leaves, a golde beater, a golde laier, a gylder.  
 Bractearia, æ, f. g. the art of a golde beater or gylder.  
 Bractearor, oris, mas. ge. the same that Bractearius.  
 Bractæola, æ, f. g. a little leaf or raye of golde, syluer or other metall.  
 Bracteatum, ti, that is covered or laied ouer with thin and flatte peces of golde, or other metall.  
 Bractia, an yle of Illyricum.  
 Bragada, a ryuer nere to Atica in Afrike.  
 Bragæ, certayne deserte plandes,

Brana, a towne of the Turdulians in Spayne.  
 Branchia, arum, f. g. plu. nu. the gylles of fische.  
 Branchida, certayn pyestes of Appollo, in Posideum, a towne of Ionia.  
 Branchos, the crume or catarre that falleth down by the thiekes.  
 Branchosi, people of Asia.  
 Brannouites, people of a countrey in Fraunce, called Le Vais de Rhodiane.  
 Brasidas, a capitayne of Lacedæmonia.  
 Brassica rustica, idem quod Apocynon.  
 Brassica marina, sea sole fote.  
 Brassica capitata, cole cabes.  
 Brassica syluestris, an herbe of the kind of colewortes, growing by the sea syde, muche like unto the garden coleworste, but moze whitish, rough and bitter.  
 Brassica, æ, f. g. called of the Grekes Crambe, of the apothecaries Caulis, colewortes. Of it bee dyuers kyndes, but. iii. most commonly in use.  
 Brachis, this, f. g. the herbe called in latin Sabina, in Englysh Sauine.  
 Brattia, an yle in the prouince of Asia.  
 Brauium, looke Brabium.  
 Brauron, a towne in the countrey of Athens, where was a chapel of Diana.  
 Brauum, the citee of Burgus in Spayne.  
 Breges, Briges, and Phryges, idem.  
 Bregmenteni, people of Troas.  
 Brenda, the towne of Brundis in Italy.  
 Breno, or Brennus, a capitayne or leader of the Frenchmen called Galli, whiche builded Medrona, a citee of Venice.  
 Brenthia, a certayne kynde of rootes, with the whiche the women were wont to pynete their faces ruddie.  
 Bephotrophium, or Bephotrophia, æ, f. g. an hospital, where chyldrene be kept and nourished.  
 Brepium, a promontorie of Achaia.  
 Bretena, called nowe Brintum, the citee Brinden in Italy.  
 Bretolcum, a towne of Portugall, nowe called Britium.  
 Breuci, a people of Panonie, by the riuer Saue.  
 Breui, thortly, bryefly, in fewe wordes. also in thort space.  
 Breuia, orum, shallow places in the water, where one maie wade.  
 Breuiarium, rij, n. g. a compendious draught, a bryefe collection or brygement of any thyng, a summarie, a register.  
 Breuiculus, a littell thort man.  
 Breuiloquens, tis, om. gen. he that useth fewe wordes.  
 Breuiloquentia, æ, f. m. gene. a thort forme of speakyng.  
 Breuiloquium, quij, neu. g. the same.  
 Breuiloquus, qui, mas. gen. he that speaketh his mynde in fewe wordes.  
 Breuius, au, are, to abridge or make thort.



Breuis, breue, shorte, briefe, compendious.  
 Breui tempore, shortely, in shorte space.  
 Breuis esse laboro, I endeavour to be short.  
 Breue donum, a gyfte that wyll not longe continue.  
 Breuis occasio, a sodayne occasion.  
 Breuis sermo, shorte communication.  
 Breuibz aliquid dicere, to speake a thyng in fewe wordes, to tell quykely, or at ones.  
 Spe breuius, sooner than ye thought.  
 Complecti breui, to comprehend in fewe wordes.  
 Breui postea, soone after.  
 Breuiori summa emere, to by at a lesse price.  
 Breuissima terra, littell grounde, a small plote of lande.  
 Breuis, m. g. & Breue, n. g. an abridgement or shorte register, conteynyng the briefe some of any thyng.  
 Breuitas, adis, f. g. shortenesse, briefnesse, compendiousnesse.  
 Breuitatis causa, to bee shorte, or because I will be shorte.  
 Breuitas pedum, the shortenesse of ones fete.  
 Breuitas arboris, the lownesse of a tree.  
 Breuiter, shortely, quykely.  
 Breuii, people of the Alpes.  
 Briareus, a gggant, whiche was of an excedyng greatnesse, and had an hundred armes he was also called Egeon.  
 Brias, adis, a citee of the countreie Picidia, in Asia.  
 Brigantes, were auncient people in the North parte of Englande.  
 Brigantium, a citee in Galicia, called Compostella.  
 Brigerium, a citee of Spayne now called Omodo.  
 Brigiani, people of the Alpes.  
 Brileus, an hill in the countreie of Athens.  
 Bileum, a mountayne in Athens.  
 Brion, an herbe called also pes galli.  
 Brisa, a, a grape, whan it is troden with mens fete, to presse out the wyne. of some it is taken for the kernels of grapes.  
 Brisabrix, people of Asia.  
 Briseis, eidis, a fayre damosell that was geuen to Achilles, and taken from hym by Agamemnon: wherupon grewe great trouble in the Grekes holte at the siege of Troie.  
 Brisseus, a, um, of Bysa, the surname of Bacchus.  
 Britanica, an herbe lyke great foxrell, but blacker, thepter, a therewith myse, the roote blacke and littell, the stalk strengthe the tongue.  
**B**ritania, the moste noble Ile of the world, wherin be conteyned Englad and Scotland. It lieth from Germany weste, from Fraunce and Spayne, west northwester. The fourme thereof is lyke a triangle: and (as some haue wryten) lyke the blade of a gleue. The length is extended into the north to the fur-

thermost part of Scotlande, called Calidonia, whiche Plinius, Solinus, and Marciannus dooe agree to be .800. myles. The bredth of it (after Marciannus) is .300. Italian myles. The narrowest distaunce betwene this yle and Calyps landes (called of Plinie Gessortacum in Gallia) is .50. Italian myles. It is now gessed to be 30. englyshe myles. Of the fyrst namyng of this yle is yet no certayne determination, for as muche as there remaineth no auncient history, making therof remembraunce, the olde Byrons booke (suche as were) beeyng all destroyed by the Saxons: who indouered them selfe to expunge vnterly the honourable renoume with the name of Byrons, lyke as the Gothes dele with the Romans. Also the part of Citus Luuius, where the conquest of Britayne is remembred, with the histories of Julius Rusticus, and dyuers other noble wyters, that wryte specially of this countrey, are bitterly perished. Suche as remaine, as the commentaries of Julius Caesar, Cornelius Tacitus, Diodorus Siculus, and thei that wryte of Cosmographie, haue omitted the oppynall begynnyng of the name. The history of Bedas the Byron, can not bee founde, who was after the Saxons had invaded this royaume. And there fore mought lache suche booke, as shoulde best instruct him. As for Beda seemeth to haue scene nothing wyrtten of that matier. For wherhe saith, that this yle toke the name Britania, of the inhabitants of Britayne in Fraunce is nothing lyke to be true. For that countrey was (not longe before the tyme of Beda) named Armorica & Armonicus tractus, whan this yle was called of most auncient wyters Britania, and (as Solinus wyrteth) seemed to be an other worlde, for as muche as the weste parte of Gallia was thought to be the uttermost part of this worlde. Also Julius Caesar wyrteth, that the places of this yle were vnknewen to Frenchemen, sayng to a fewe merchautes: and yet they knew no farther than the sea coste towards Fraunce. More ouer the same Byrons asseyne, that it was left amonge them in remembraunce, that the innermost part of the countrey, was inhabited of them, whiche had thei fyrst begynnyng in the same yle. This well considered, with the auctoritee of the wyter, both an excellent prince, and also a great learned man, and was him selfe in this yle: it is not to be doubted, but that he most diligently searched for the true knowlage of the auncient thei of. And if he mought haue founden, that the inhabitants had come of the stocke of Eneas, of whose progenie he him selfe came, he wolde haue reioyced muche, for the prowesse and valiant courage, which he commended in them. Moreover, that the name began of Brutus (whom our wyters imagined to defend of Eneas the Troiane) is no more lykely, than that this yle was called Albion of Dioclians daughter, or of white rockes. All the olde Latyne historians agree, that

the son of Siluius, the second in succession from Eneas, and of them named the sonne of Britanus, was Eneas, called also Siluius. wherunto the Grekes doe also accorde, but that they name Siluius to bee byother to Britanus: and bothe after the death of Eneas, and was therfore called Posthumus. But neyther the Romayns nor the Grekes dooe wyte of any man called Brutus, before Julius Brutus, whiche expelled Tarquinus out of Rome. whiche name was also geuen to him (by the sonnes of Tarquine) in derision, because they toke him to be foolish and dull witted. Moreover, there is so muche dyuersitee betwene Britania and Brutus, that it seemeth agaynst reason, that the one shoulde procede of the other. For if Brutus had ben the geuer of the first name to this yle, he wolde haue called it Brutia, or Brutica, rather than Britania, whiche hath no inner propoition or analogie with Brutus. But now wil I (as I haue doen in the worde Albion) declare a reasonable cause of coniecture, why this Ile was named Britania. About xxx. yeres sens, it hapned in wylshyre, at Juy church, about .ii. myles from Sarisbury, as men dygged to make a foundation, they founde an hollow stone covered with an other stone, wherin they founde a booke, hauyng in it litle aboue .xx. leaues (as thei saide) of very thicke belime, wherin was some thing wryten. But whan it was shewed to priestes and charyons, whiche were there, they coude not reade it. wherfore after they had tolled it from one to another (by the meane wherof it was tozue) they dyd neglect and cast it aside. Longe after a piece thereof hapned to come to my handes. whiche not withstanding it was all to rent and defaced, I shewed to maister Richard Hade, than chiefe secretary to the hynges most royal maiestee, wherof he exceedingly reioyced. But because it was partly rent, partly defaced and bloured with weate, whiche had fallen on it, he coude not fynde any one sentence perfect. Not withstanding after longe beholding, he shewed me, it seemed that the saide booke conteyned some auncient monument of this yle, and that he perceiued this worlde Prytania, to be putte for Britania. But at that tyme he saide no more to me. Afterwarde, I geuyng muche study and diligence to the readdyng of histories, considering wherof this worlde Britania fyrst came, finding that at the ples in this part of the Ocean, were called Britanie, after my fyrst coniecture of Albion, remembryng the saide olde wrytyng, and by chance finding in Suidas, that Prytania in greke, with a considered aspiration, doth signify metallas, fappes and marketes, also reuenues belonging to the commune treasure: I than conceived this opinion, That the Grekes flourisshyng in wylschyre, prowesse, and experience of saylyng, beyng entered into the ocean sea, founde in the ples great plenty of tynne, leade, yron, brasse, and in dyuers places golde and syluer in great quantitee, they called all those ples by this

generall name Prytania, signifying the place, by that whiche came out of it, as one woulde saie, he went to the mart, whan he goeth to Andwarpe, or Barrow: or to the fapre, whan he goeth to Sturbidge: or to his reuenues, whan he goeth to any place, from whens his reuenues dooe come. And yet, because this yle called all the other in euery condicon, it was of some priuately called Albion, that is to saie, more happy or rycher. This coniecture appoetheth more nigh the true similitude, than the other intensions, except there bee any auncient history before the tyme of Gessrey of Hounmouth or Beda, which may more probably conserue that I haue declared. To suche wyl I gladly geue place. Finally I thought it alwaies more honourable, to haue receiued the fyrst name by such occasion as I haue reherced: And the generation of the inhabitants of this land, to bee eyther equall with the most auncient, or mixed with the most wyse and valgant people of Grece, vanquishers and subduers of Troians: than to take the name and fyrst generation of a vayne fable: or of a man, if any suche were, which after he had slayne his father, waned about the worlde, vncertaine where to dwell. Also to aduante vs to come of the Troians, causes of thei owne countreys destruction, by fauouryng the aduouty of Paris and Helena, of whom neuer proceeded any other notable monument, but that they were also breakers of thei othe and promesse. yet this folly is founde almost in all people, whiche contende to haue thei progenitours come fyrst out of Troie. whiche fantasy maie well bee laughed at, amonge wise men. The saith of Christ was fyrst receiued in this royaume, after the incarnation. 156. yeres.  
 Britannicus, a, um, of Britayne.  
 Britannicum, nei, n. g. a galery or walkyng place of marble stone.  
 Britannus, ni, & Brito, onis, a man of that countreie.  
 Briton, a nymph of Crete, whiche fearyng to be rauished of Minos, cast hyr selfe into the water.  
 Brixellum, a towne in Italy betwene Mantua and Cremona.  
 Brixia, Bresla, a citee in Italy. also a ryuer in Asia.  
 Brixillum, a towne by Mutina.  
 Brochidentes, the teeth that stand denyng outwarde.  
 Brochitas, adis, f. g. the crookednesse or denyng out of the teeth.  
 Brochus, a, um, idem quod Bronchus.  
 Brochus, chi, m. g. a certayne vessel, which men vse, both to fylle and empty great wyne vessels. also a measure lesse than vna by the halfe. that is, a galon and a pottell.  
 Bromius, mij, one of the names of Bacchus.

**Bromos**, the seede of a weede that groweth among corne, of the kinde of wilde otes, and was used of the olde Grecians for wyld otes. Dioscorides taketh it for otes. the description of Plin. li. 22. cap. 25. doeth not swauee muche from the description of otes. Cras. saith it is a kind of barley.

**Bromus**, one of the Centaures.

**Bronchi**, they whiche haue tut mouthes.

**Bronchocèle**, a swelling in the chokes or throte.

**Bronchus**, a, um, and **Brochus**, a, um, that hath the nether iawe longer than the other, with the teethe bending out.

**Bronchus**, chi, ma, g. the innermost parte of the throte.

**Broncon**, a black tree, of the bignesse of an oliue, with a leafe like an oke, and frute like to wild figges.

**Brontes**, a Cyclop, one of Vulcanes seruantes, and is interpreted thunder.

**Brouetus**, the surname of Jupiter.

**Bronna**, a, a thyng lyke the head of a snayle, falsyng with the thunder. It quencherh such thynges as be fyed with lyghthyng, a thūder stone.

**Bronion**, the herbe called also Aizoum minus.

**Broteas**, one of the Lapithes.

**Brotheus**, the sonne of Vulcan, who beeyng mocked for his yll fauourednesse, bourned hym selfe in the fyre.

**Bruchus**, bruchi, ma. ge. a flye lyke to a locuste, which eateth corne as it groweth.

**Brucia**, a kinde of pitche somewhat moze ruddie and fatter than the comon pitche, loke Col. lib. 12. cap. 19.

**Brullia**, people of Ephesus.

**Bruma**, a, for. ge. properly the state of the sunne in wynter, the shortest daie of the yere, comyng monly wynter.

**Mitor bruma**, a mylde wynter.

**Hoirida**, faua, nimbofa bruma, an harde, rough, and stormy wynter.

**Frigida bruma**, a colde wynter.

**Brumalis**, le, belongyng to wynter.

**Brundulum**, an haueu of the rpuer Aetis.

**Brundisium**, a citee in the roialme of Naples.

**Bruscandula**, loke Bryon.

**Bruceo**, ere, olde wynters used for Stupco, to be abashed.

**Brusa**, a citee of Bithynia, builded by Annibal.

**Bruscum**, ci, neu. g. a bounche or knur in a tree, specially in bore, of the tree called Acer.

**Bruseum**, sci, neu. ge. an herboure or hedge made with thornes and byers wounde together.

**Bruta**, a certaine tree like to Liprea, haupng whitish leaues, and maketh a pleasant sauour when it is burned.

**Brutiana parma**, certaine tergates, whiche the Brutians dyd vse.

**Brutarii**, they whiche were wonte to execute seruile ministeries to the Romans, because the Brutians were put there vnto for that they did

first forsake the Romans, & went to Annibal, after the ouerthrow at Annas.

**Brutij**, people of the roialme of Naples ioyngng to Sicile.

**Brutius**, a, um, of the Brutians.

**Brutus**, a, um, dull, or grosse witted lyke a beast, brute, without reason or consideration.

**Bruta tellus**, spoken of the earth, because it hath no sense nor feeling.

**Bruta fulminia**, sodayne lyghtenynges, that chaunce without naturall cause.

**Bruta fortuna**, foolyshe and blynde fortune, haupng no consideration in thynges.

**Bruta animalia**, brute bestes.

**Brutus**, the name of a familie in Rome, wherof were dyuers veray notable men.

**Brya**, a, for. ge. a littell bushe of heathe, wherof they make byssches, to bysshe clothes. It beareth a fruite lyke galles, and is called also Mys rice, and Tamarice.

**Brayzon**, a rpuer in Bithynia.

**Brygion**, a citee of Macedonie.

**Bryon** 1 halalsion, or muscus marinus, of two sortes, the one described of Dioscorides to be very small after the maner of heates, which is also in it. sortes, the one vinea marina, sea mosse, the other Lozallina, both haue very small brayches. the other sorte of Bryon is described of Plinie to haue leaues like lettices, and is called in English blanke.

**Bryon**, brii, n. g. or as some write it Bryton, an herbe, haupng leaues like white vyne, it is called also Lupus salictarius, Lupulus, commonly Humulus: in Italy Bruscandula, in englyshe hoppes, wherewith beere is made.

**Bryonia**, a, f. g. called also Vitis alba, Viticella, and Psilorum, a wyld vyne, whiche groweth in hedges, & hath redde beeres, the wyne wherof touchyng the skynne, wyll cause it to blister. Some doo call it Bryonie, or wilde neppes.

**Brysa**, people of Thrace.

**Brysaia**, people of Serphia.

**Brysea**, a citee of Laconia.

**Bryseus**, a name of Bacchus.

**B**V, olde wynters used to sette this syllable before wordes, whan they signified any thyng to be great: as, Bupedæ, great chylderne.

**Bua**, a, for. g. the worde of yong chyldern, whan they aske for dynghe, with vs they vse to saye Wumme.

**Bubalinus**, a, um, of a bugle.

**Bubalina stragula**, couerenges or horse clothes made of busse leather.

**Bubalus**, a peincter of Eleazomena.

**Bubalus**, li, com. gene. a beast called a bugle, a wyld ore.

**Bubaltis**, a citee in Egypte, wherin was a temple of

of Diana.

**Bubalus**, a countreie of Laria.

**Bubeium**, a countreie of Epyene.

**Bubellus**, a goulte of the sea in Laria.

**Bubecani**, a people of Campayne.

**Bubetia**, or Buberh ludi, feastes, wherin was great huntynge of bulles and oxen, as bulbaie tynge, and such like.

**Babery**, they whiche set forth those plais.

**Bubeam**, a kynde of wyne.

**Babile**, li, n. g. an ore house.

**Bubinda**, a rpuer in Irelande.

**Bubino**, ai, are, act. to defile with the mens strouous & re.

**Babo**, bubonis, the m. g. somtyme. f. g. a Mische onle. loke after in bubones,

**Babo**, is, ere, to crye lyke a bytourt.

**Bubo**, a titter of Atria.

**Bubonia**, or Bubonia, the goddesse of oxen.

**Babones**, m. g. botches or impostumes, specially about the shere of membres, also the partes about the pruy membres.

**Bibonium**, nij, n. g. loke Aster.

**Babonocle**, nocles, f. g. a dysease, where the bowel is brast by the shere of a man, toward his pruy membres.

**Bubbequa**, com. gen. a cowherde.

**Bibula**, le, f. g. bocke.

**Bubulcito**, ai, are, to plaie the herde man.

**Bubulcus**, ci, m. g. an heard man, or he that goyth to plough with oxen.

**Bibulus**, a, um, that whiche belongeth to an ore or cow: as, Lac bubulum, cow mylke.

**Babulum corium**, an ore hyde.

**Buca**, a towne in Italy.

**Bucar**, a certayne vessel.

**Bucadia**, a, f. g. a stone like to a bugles or ore heet. Plin. li. 37.

**Bucca**, ce, f. g. the holownesse of the chke or mouth.

**Quicquid in buccam venerit loquitur**, he speaketh at aduerture, or without aduiscement.

**Infare buccas**, to be angry, or swell for anger.

**Bucca**, is used of Juuenall for pyppers.

**Bucca**, a, f. g. a moifell.

**Buccella**, le, f. g. the same.

**Buccellin**, orum, were certayne souldiours of the Romaynes in the east partes, whiche after they were dimid, liued by robbing & stealynge.

**Buccellatius**, rij, m. g. one of Gallogracia.

**Buccellatum**, n, n. g. bread called bysher, twyse baked and made in small cakes.

**Buccina**, buccina, f. g. a trumpet. Also an horne or like thyng, wherewith shepherdes and swines herds are used to call their bestes together.

**Infare buccinam**, to blow or sown the trumpet.

**Vitellatium buccinam praesto essent**, That they shoulde be ready at the thyng sowne of the trumpet.

**Buccinator**, toris, m. g. a blower in a trumpet, a spreader of fame, a trumpetour.

**Buccino**, ai, are, to blow a trumpet, or sette forth a mans prayse or dyspraise.

**Buccinum**, ni, n. g. or Buccinus, ni, m. g. the sowne of a trumpet. It is also a shell, such as bee made at saint Cornells, wherin one maie blow as in a trumpet. It is also a kind of Melfish in the sea, in foume lyke a horne. Plinie li. 9.

**Buccones**, num, m. g. they whiche haue great chokes.

**Bucculenti**, idem.

**Buccula**, le, f. g. a little checke. Also that part of the helmet, wherby wynde is taken. also the crest of the helmet.

**Bucculentus**, a, um, that hath great chokes.

**Bucca**, ce, f. g. a thin huske in a beane within the hull.

**Bucentaurus**, ri, m. g. a great shyppe of earrike.

**Bacantes**, centis, m. g. a styngyng gnate.

**Bucentrum**, ri, n. g. a pycke of a gode.

**Bucephalus**, cephalu, m. g. an horse, which wolde suffre no man to come on his backe but onely great kyng Alexander: who styng on him did meruailouse battayles, and escaped wonderful dangers finally beeyng xxx peres old, he dyed, not of any wounde, but onely by extreme labours and sundry bysses. Durc whom Alexander builded the citie called Bucephala, after the horses name. This citie is in Ind. a, wher Alexander vanquished Porus.

**Baccephalus**, both also signify an ore head, and is an haueu in Achaia.

**Baccas**, céans, n. g. called also Fenogracum, Carphos, Aegoceras, the herbe fengreke.

**Baccaria**, heards of neate.

**Bucerus**, a, um, of neate or hoyned bestes.

**Bucera armenta**, heards of neate.

**Bucrum praecus**, an heard of rother bestes.

**Bucheides**, an herbe called also Saryrium regium, Digiti Citrini, of the apothecaries Palma Christi, because the roote is lyke an hande. Of it bee two sortes, the male, whiche hath leaues without spottes, and a purple floure: The fe male hath broder leaues and spotted.

**Buchia**, a place of Ionia. It is used of the grekes for Buccina.

**Bucia**, a citee in Sicilie, called now Butera.

**Bucina**, a little ple in the Cilician sea.

**Bucolica**, orum, n. g. verses, wherin shepherdes or herde men doe speake.

**Bucolicus**, a, um, pertainyng to the keepyng of bullockes.

**Bucolicu carmen**, a poeme made of herd men.

**Bucolicon**, or as some write it Bucolon, an herbe of the hynde of Panax, lyke vnto Ferula, and groweth in Arabia, in Macedonie and Aethiopia, and hath very great and rounde leaues.

**Bucolon**, the sonne of Laomedon.

**Bucolus**, idem quod bubulus.

**Bucranion** the herbe called viuis nigra. Dios.

**Bucula**, a, a ponge cow, a heifer.

**Buculus**, li, m. g. a calfe, a steere, a bullocke.

L ij Buds,

Buda, the chiefe citee in Hungarie, whiche hath by the walles two bathes: The one verie cold, the other so hotte, that it can not be suffered, wherein is muche fythe, whiche beyng sod, hath no tast. This citee is called Offen.

Budea, a citee of Magnesia, an oher of Phrygia.

Budora, two planties by Landie.

Budorgis, the citee of Sleslan in Germanie.

Budoris, a citee in Almayn called Heidelbergh, belongng to the Paulgraue of Counte Waslantine.

Bufo, onis, ma. ge. a tode.

Buges, a ryuer of Syphria in Europe.

Bugla, after Carolus Stephanus, is the vulgar name of the herbe Symplum petrum.

Buglossa, Buglossum magnum, Cicion, and Bouis lingua, Buglosse, Langue du buec.

Buglossa, a certayne fish called also solea, as some haue thought, a sole.

Buglossos, glossi, fcm. gen. & Buglossum, fsi, neu. ge. called also Bubula lingua, & Bouis lingua, of the apothecaries Borago, in English the Borage.

Bugones, gonum, ma. ge. bers, because they be somtyme engendred of an oxe bodie. Vairo de re rust.

Bulapathum, thi, neu. gen. an herbe called patiente.

Bulbaceus, a, um, belongng to suche herbes as haue rounde rootes.

Bulbine, es, fcm. ge. an herbe haupng leaues lyke lekes, and a purple floure, verie medicinal for greene woundes. It is named dogges l che. Some vse this woode for scallons or chibols.

Bulbito, aui, are, to cast durte on one. It is proppely of chylderne, whiche nourtes doo name, cackng.

Bulbifolus, a, um, haupnge lytell rounde heades in the rootes.

Bulbus, i, m. g. is taken generally for euery roote that is rounde, as onions or turnepes, of whiche one hynde doeth weryaylously prouoke the carnall luste, and styeth appetite, which should seme to be scalyons.

Bulbus syluestris, our ladies coullapper.

† Bulbos quaxit, He looketh for onyons: A prouerbe applyed to theym that beholde the grounde as they go.

Buleuta, x, ma. ge. one of the countailours of a citee, a Senatour.

Buleuteron, n, n. g. a great buydyng wherein is nother prion pyne, nor nayle, so topnged, that euery beame & rafter maie be taken awaie. It is also a countaile house.

Bulga, g, fcm. g. a male or a boudget of lether, also a purse or bagge.

Bulgari, a people in the countreie of Mesia, towarde Danubium.

Buli, bowelles.

Bulimia, r, f. g. and Bulimos, great famine or hunger. It doth also signify the hungry sickness.

Bulis, the name of a citee.

Bulla, la, fcm. ge. an ornament that men vsed to weare in triumphes, wherein were inclosed remedies agaynst enuie. Also a buyl upon sette on the corner of a booke, or other thyng. also a ras bllette or other thyng hanged about ones neck, proppely whan it is holowe. Also a bubble of water, whan it racyeth, or whan a potte seetheth. somtyme the head of a mayle, as in great mens daies and gates for an ornament. Others whyles studdes in gyddels or other thynges. † Homo bulla, a prouerbe, notng the frailtee of mans lyfe, that vanyfsheth awaie lyke a bubble of water.

Bulla regia, a towne in Africke.

Bullatus, a, um, that is garnished with tabletes, studdes, or other lyke ornaments, as noble mens chyldren were in olde tyme.

† Bullata nuga, auntynges of bostynges, or elles a wayne clatterng, wherein is no substantiall sentence.

Bullenfes, the towne and people of Locrus.

Bulleum, a towne in Englande called wullan.

Bullidenfis, a towne of Macedonia.

Bullo, iui, ire, to boyle or seethe, to bubble in seething.

Bullo, aui, are, to bubble as water doeth whan it seetheth.

Bullula, la, f. g. a diminutiue of Bulla.

Excitare bullulas, to sterre vp little bubbles.

Bulua, the citee of Liburnia, now called Budea.

Bumamma, m, x, idem quod Bumastos.

Bumastos, or Bumastus, m. g. a great teate. also a hynde of grapes lyke to teates.

Bumelia, x, fcm. gene. a hynde of ashe, verie medicinable agaynst the stingng of serpentes. Pl. li. 16. cap. 13.

Bunias, bunialis, fcm. ge. called in latine Napus, and Bunion, ni, neu. ge. two dyuers hyndes of rapes, or turnepes.

Bunium, a rare herbe in England. It may be called square persely.

Bunitium, a towne in Germanie called Sund.

Bupræda, great boies.

Buphonum, ni, neu. ge. an herbe, called of some Chamælion, of other Ixium, whiche if cattel eate, it maketh them die of the quinte, and the of hath the name, Buphonum, quasi bouis mors.

Buphthalmus, mi, fcm. gene. an herbe, called also Cornu non tarti, and Oculi bouis, and is lyke to Lamomill, but it groweth more wyght, maywede. Some call it Mathes, that synke not.

Bupina, x, f. g. great thyste.

Bupléuros, fcm. gene. an herbe that groweth without sowng or settyng, and hath the stalke a cubite hygh, full of long leaues, and the toppe lyke dyll.

Bupodes, great feete.

Buprestes, is, fcm. gene. a flye lyke to a blacke beetle,

beetle, but he hath longer legges, he leryth in the grasse, and is of that nature, that if a beast doo eate hym, he swilleth so, that he bursteth, Buprestis, is also a certayne herbe vsed to bee catch.

Bura, a citee in the goule by Cosynthe, whiche was swallowed of the sea.

Bura, r, or Buris, is, fcmi. gener. the hynder parte of the plough, whiche is croked, the plough taile.

Barbarus, a fythe, whiche by the description of Paulus Iouius, semeth to be a carpe.

Burchana, a famous yle in Pontus.

Burdegala, or Burdigala, Burdeur in Gascoyn.

Burdo, onis, m. g. a mulet.

Burgi, they whiche kepe a forte, castle, blocke house or other holde.

Burgundia, Burgogne.

Burgundiones, Burgonyons.

Buris, a citee of Achaia.

Buris, looke Bura.

Burrhancum, ci, neu. gen. a certayne kynde of garmentes.

Burrhànica, a certayn porcion of dyynke of milke and sope mixed together.

Burrhum, rhi, n. g. a deepe redde colour.

Burrhus, rhi, m. g. one that after eatyng of dyins hyngge hath a redde face, lyke a pudding.

Bursanenses, people of Spayne.

Burtina, a towne of Spayne called Burbastro.

Bulicon, a great fygge.

Busiris, a citee of Egypt, in the dominion of Busirica, the Egyptians call it Solis vrbs, the greekes call it Iheba.

Busiris, iris, or irisidis, the sonne of Neptuneus, whiche he begotte on Libya, the daughter of Epaphi, who fed his horses with mens fleshe, and was slayne at last by Hercules, as he would haue slayne him.

Busturni, oruna, mascu. gener. twoorde plaiters, whiche fought at the bournyng or buryng of one.

Busturnus, a, um, the adiectiue of bustum.

Bustum, si, neu. ge. a place where deade bodics haue ben burnt. somtyme a sepulchre.

Buteo, onis, m. g. a hynde of haukes, which hath three stones, a bustarde.

Butes, the sonne of Ampeus, kyng of the Bebrycians, and father of Eric. Also the sonne of Atropos, and a ryuer in Serphia.

Buthos, a towne of Egypte.

Buthroium, or Buthroium, a towne in Epire.

Buteus, a certayne wynter.

Buthyla, x, fcm. ge. was called a great sacrifice, suche as Hecarumbe, is.

Buto, onis, ma. g. a byrde, whiche I suppose to be a byttour.

Bura, an yle nere to Landie.

Burna, a citee of Liburnia.

Burnanenses, people of Calabria in Italy.

Burtubata, a triffe of no value.

Búyrum, ri, n. g. Penult. interdum producta, interdum correpta, butter.

Buxentum, a towne that the Grekes call Pyxonta.

Buxetum, ti, neut. gen. a place where boree trees grow.

Búxeus, a, um, of bore, or pale of colour like bore.

Buxifer, ifera, rum, that beareth bore.

Buxofus, a, um, full of bore, muche lyke bore.

Buxus, i, f. g. or Buxum, i. n. g. bore, or the bore tree. Some tyme a trumpet or a pype.

Buxos insare, to blow a pype.

Buxum torquere flagello, to dyge a toppie.

Buzæ, people of India.

Buzeri, people of the countrey Chemischira in Asia.

Buzygus, an hill of Chelatie.

Byblestia, a citee of Asia.

Byblis, a little rounde yle in the sea Mediterranean. Also the daughter of Milesus, who beyng enamoured on her own brother Launus, and of him neglected: died for sorow.

Byblus, a citee of Phenicia, called now Gaeta.

Byblus is also a certayne rushe, called in latyne Papyrus, loke there.

Bycus, a ryuer of Sarmatia, called now Buges.

Byrsa, x, f. g. an hyde of a beast. There was also to a castle in Carthage so called.

Byrseus, a tanner, or cothyner.

Byssinus, a, um, of fyne linnen.

Byssina verba, woordes wherein is a magnificent eloquence, expreßyng an auctoritee. Farysates, mother to the kynges Agus and Ariarsaces, vsed to saie: that he which would speake to a kyng boldely, must haue woordes lyke to fyne thyrde. In latyne more proppely Verba byssina.

Byssus, si, f. g. a maner of fyne flaxe or linnen, silke.

Byzantium, a countrey of Africke.

Byzantium, a citee of Thrace now called Constantinople, somtyme buylded by Dauidian a kyng of Spartane, whercof the inhabitantes were called Byzantij. Afterward it was augmented by Constantine the emperour, and was the chiefe and head of all the empyre of the entall.

Byzari, fantastical men, and of strange inventions.

Byzenus, the sonne of Neptuneus, who vsed such a libertie in speche, that therof grew this prouerbe Byzeni libertas.

Byzeri, or Byzeres, loke Buzeri.



By hym selfe sygnifieth Caius, the propre name of a man, and therfore is signified with an other name, as C. Iulius Caesar. Cl. signifieth Claudius.

Cabala, a tradition of the Jews, left among them by

Moses without writyng, but from the father to the sonne, and so continually in their generations, wherein is concluded the vnderstandyng as wel of the secretes of nature, as the mystical sense included in the wordes of holy scripture.

Cabali, measures that can not be filled.

Cabalaca, a towne of Albania in Asia.

Cabalia, a countreie of the lesse Asia, the people wherof be called Cabali.

Cabali, a people of Asia.

Caballinus, a, um, perteynyng to an horse.

Caballinus fons, the river called also Helicon, aboute whiche was the moste haunte of the nyne muses.

Caballitio, ónis, f. g. the office of keepyng horses.

Caballus, li, ma. ge. an horse, per in som part of England they doo call an horse, a cable.

A gere caballum, to make an horse to galope.

Cabelio, the towne of Lauailon in Barbon.

Cabera, the daughter of Thorheus, whiche had iii. sonnes by Vulcan, called Caberi, or Cabiri, And as many daughters called Caberida.

Caberon, a ryuer in Asia.

Cabiri, the sonnes of Cabera.

Cabullinum, a cite in Fraunce.

Cabus, a measure of the hebrwes conteynyng two Sextarios. and an halfe. vi. ounces, and thre drammes of Athens measure, which amounteth to. iiii. pound. ii. ounces and. iii. drammes.

Cabyle, a cite in Thzare.

Cabyria, a cite in the lower Asia, althoughe Cabyri, be people in India.

Cacabus, i, mal. ge. a pottle of cauldron, wherein meate is sodden.

Cacabo, aui, are, to call lyke a partriche.

Cacabulum, the herbe called also Solanum.

Cacadæmon, damonis, m. g. an euell spirite, a dyuell, which stirreth a man to doo euill. Some tyme it is taken for yll fortune.

Cacalia, a, f. g. called also Leontice, of the apothecaries Carui agreste, an herbe called wilde caruwa.

Cacaturio, iui, ire, to despyre to go to the stoole.

Cacaus, a, um, fylled with ordeur, beached.

Cacépharon, ti, n. g. an yll or vnpleasant pronunciation, either in a woorde or in a sentence, as Arrige aures, O fortunatam, natam. &c.

Cachelcus, ci, mal. gen. he that hath the disease called Cachexia.

Cachexia, a, f. g. a spice of a consumption, whiche procedeth of an yll disposition of the bodie,

and the bodie and visage is therewith verat leane and yll coloured.

Cachectici, they which haue that disease.

Cachinnatio, ónis, f. g. a great laughter.

Cachinnor, atus, sumi, ari, deponent, and Cachinno, aui, are, to laugh immoderately, and with a lowde voyce.

Tremulo cachinnare risu, to laugh and shake withall.

Furtim cachinnare, to laught pryly.

Cachinnus, ni, m. g. a scoyne, or a lowde laughster in derision.

Concui cachinno, to laugh that he quaketh againe.

Cachinnos mouere, to make men to laugh.

Cachinum sustollere, to laugh out of measure, to take by a great laughter.

Cachila, ix, idem quod Buphthalmos.

Cachrys, is suche a thyng as groweth on trees, as we see on basilis, hangyng lyke aglettos, befoze the leaues come out, compact together as it were scales. Plinie calleth it Pilula. In other trees they be rounde.

Cachry, the seede of rosemarie, or rosemarie it selfe.

Cacia, a, f. g. victorie, or that whiche we doo commonly call a faute in a thyng.

Cacidini, people of Syria.

Cacirini, people of Sicile.

Cacitani, or Caracitani.

Caco, aui, are, to hyte.

Cacobasilica, a, f. g. an ylle kingdome.

Cacoblépa, a, f. g. a littell brasie in the banks of the ryuer Nilus, whiche hath suche venenos siter in his eyes, that whome he eue he beholds deeth, dyeth incontinent.

Cacochyla, such thynges as haue ill tyece.

Cacochexia, a, f. g. an yll habite of despoymite of the bodie, caused by synesse.

Cacochymia, a, f. ge. yll digestion, or rather yll tyece, gathered in the cundites of the bodie, for lacke of perfite digestion.

Cacodæmon, loke Cacadæmon.

Cacoethe, n. ge. plur. nu. a boyle of soze, betraie harde to be cured.

Cacoethes, neu. g. an yll condiction, custome, or maner, that a man hath taken of longe contrynuaunce. Juuenall semeth by translation to vse it for ambitio.

Cacología, yll speche.

Cacologus, gi, m. g. an yll speaker.

Cacostomachos, chi, one that hath an yll and weake stomacke.

Cacos, yll, deformed. also an herbe called Iris agrestis.

Cacosyntheton, ti, neu. ge. an yll or deformed composition.

Cacotéchnia, a, f. g. an yll arte, or the vice of any art or science.

Cacozelia, a, f. g. an yll affection, or imitation.

Cacozelus, li, m. g. an yll fauoured imitation.

Ca

Cactos, an herbe, which groweth only in Sicile.

Cacula, la, m. g. a souldiours slaue or page.

Cacumen, inis, n. g. the toppe of an hyll, or any other thyng.

Venire ad summum cacumen, to come to a full perfection.

Cacuminatus, a, um, with a sharpe top or combed.

Cacumino, aui, are, to make sharpe toward the toppe, to make combed.

Cacus, a gggant, whom Hercules slue in Italy.

Cadauer, éris, n. g. a deade bodie or carcase, a carkepe.

Cadavera oppidorum, citres or townes destroyed, or utterly destroyed.

Cadaverósus, a, um, like a dead cosse or carkeis.

Cadaverósia facies, a deadly face or countenance, or after some a cruell looke or countenance.

Cadduci, people of Media.

Cadi, a cite of Phrygia.

Cadiceus, an hyll in Landy.

Cadiceus, sci, ma. g. a vessel, where into are gathered seedes, bylles, and lottes, where thynges are doon by a consent of many countaynes lottes, or of the people.

Cadias, a, um, that whiche falleth by it selfe.

Cadiua folia, leaues fallen by them selfe.

Cadiua poma, appuls whiche doo fall downe without violence.

Cadmia, the cite of Thebes.

Cadmeides p. ronynicum.

Cadmeius, a, um, and Cadmeus, a, um, of Cadmus.

Cadmea victoria, a prouerte applyed to that vic. one, wherof cometh moze harme than good, or that it were better to lose than gear. Made herof in Chul. Erasmus.

Cadmia, the cite of byasse.

Cadmires, m. g. a stone whiche hath blew sparses about it.

Cadmus, a prince, the sonne of Agenor, and brother to Europa, who buyded Thebes, and brought out of Phemicia into Grece, sietene letters, and found out the suspyn and castyng of metalles. There was an other Cadmus, the first that euer wate in prose. Also an hyll in Asia.

Cado, cecidi, ére, n. g. to fall, to dye, to be slayn, to happen, to chynce, to b. longe or agree with a thyng, to ende or synthe, to fall or go down, as ferris and planettes doo.

Cadere, to happen.

Cadere causa, to be non suite in an action, to be cast in the law, to lose his cause.

Cadit illi animus, his herte or courage fayleth, or is abated.

Cadere in deliberationem, to come in communication, or to be consulted of.

Cadit solutio in diem calendæ, the paiement is the first daie of the moneth.

Cadere de, or ex equo, to falle of or from an horse.

In pectus cadit pronus, he falleth flat downe on his breste.

In portum cadunt flumina, the ryuers haue theye course or fall into the sea.

Inter verba cadit lingua, whan a mans tunge stoppeth in his talkyng.

Cadunt dentes, the teeth fall out.

Homini illico lachrymæ cadunt præ gaudio, by and by the man wepte for ioye.

In verba singula cadunt lachrymæ, The teares tribled downe his chekes at euery wo:de.

Arma ceciderunt, the warre or debate cessed.

Cadunt austræ, the south wyndes wer slaid.

Cecidit tibi ira, Thy anger is cooled or alluaged.

Spes cadit, hope decayeth.

Ad inritum cadit spes, oure hope is come to naught, or we bee disappointed of that we looked for.

In cassum cadunt nra promissa, your promises come to none effect.

Cadere formula, whan the attourney by negligence doth not declare the proccesse of the matter in his due forme, and omitte that which maketh most for his client.

Cadere in iudicio, to be overcome in the law, to be cast in a suite.

In eum cadit istud, this agreeth well to him, or it is not unlike that he will doe this.

Non cadit in alium tam absolutum opus, No man elles is able to make so perfect a wo:ke.

Cadit suspitio in eum, he is suspected.

Cadunt in malos omnia scelera, All mischeuous dedes may be founde in euill persons.

Si cadit in sapientem dolor, If a wyse man maie be sorrowfull.

Non cadit in virum bonum mentiri, It is not the point of condiction of an honest man to lie: or a good man doth neuer lye.

Non cadit in consuetudinem nostram, we do not vse it.

Non cadit in hos mores suspitio, suche a suspitio agreeth not with these maners: or there can be no suche suspicion in a man that lyeth after this sort.

Quod in nostram intelligentiam non cadit, whiche thing we can not vnderstand, or whiche passeth the compasse of our vnderstandyng.

Cadere in offensionem, to fall into displeasure.

Non in vnam formam cadunt omnia, All thynges happen not after one facion.

Cadit in sensum cernendi, It is of that sort, that it maie be seene.

Cadere in suspensionem, to come in suspicion, or to be suspected.

Cadere in vituperationem, to be blamed, or to be blame worthy.

Cadit aduentus tuus in alienissimum tempus, you come in a vey euill tyme.

Quæ cadunt sub aspectum, or sub oculos, suche thynges as may be seene.

Illa cadunt sub iudicium sapientis, Those thynges

he ſuche, that a wyle man maie iudge of theim.  
Ita cadebat ut vellem, It chaunced as I woulde  
haue it.

Nihil mihi incommodi cecidit, there hath no  
diſpleaſure or domage chaunced to me.

Quocunq; res cadet, To what point to euer  
the matter will come.

✦ Feliciter cecidit alca, A prouerbe ſigni-  
fying a thyng to haue chaunced fortunately, as  
we woulde haue it.

Iambus in verſum cadit maxime, The foote  
Iambus is moſt conuenient or agreeable in a verſe.  
Verba melius cadunt in ſyllabis longiores,  
woordes fall or ende beſt in longe ſyllables.

Primo congreſſu ſepingenta ceciderunt, At  
the fyrſt encounter were ſlayne ſeuene hundred.  
Ante diem cadere, to dye before ones tyme.  
Enſe cadere, to be ſlayne with a ſwoorde.

Cadere ſua manu, to ſea ones ſelfe.  
Sol cadens, the ſonne going downe, or deſcend-  
ing lower from vs, as he dooeth in wyater.  
Graniter cadere in aduerſis, to haue a great  
fall in aduerſities.

Alte cadere non poteſt, he can haue no great  
fall.

Caducarij, orum, maſ. gen. men hauing the fal-  
lyng cupill.

Caduca, thynges that wyl ſhortly perſhe or de-  
caye, olde wyters uſed them, for ſignificacions  
of thynges, which ſhoulde happen.

Caduceator, oris, maſ. gen. an amballaſſour or  
heraulde at armes ſente to demaunde peace, or  
to take a truce.

Caduceus, cei, m. g. & Coduceum, cei, neu. g.  
a rodde, whiche poeſes ſuppoted, that Mercur-  
rie bare in his hand, in token of peace, as me-  
ſſenger of Iupiter. Alſo a ſpytell whyte rodde,  
that herauldes at armes uſed to beare, when  
they went to treate for peace.

Caduci, they whiche are deceaſed.

Caducifer, ciferi, m. g. he that beareth the ſame  
whyte rodde.

Caduciter, ruynouſly, as it wold fall, headlonge.

Caducor, eris, ci, to bee ouerthrowen.

Caducus, a, um, frayle, ruynouſe, lyke to fall, de-  
caye or perſhe. ſomtyme deade or deceaſed.

Caduca littera, letters whiche wyl be ſhortly  
put out, blynde letters.

Caduci tituli, honours and dignities, whiche  
endure but a ſpytell while.

Folia caduca, leaues fallen from the tree.

Tituli caduci, wayne titles that continewe but  
for a tyme.

Vitis caduca, that falleth down on the ground.

Caducus labor, labour loſte.

Caducus morbus, the falling cupill.

Legatum caducum, hereditas caduca, bona  
caduca, Bequeſtes, inheritance, or goddes fal-  
len in eſchete for lacke of heyyes: or becauſe the  
heyyes bee deceaſed before the tyme.

Caduca aqua, water that aboundeth or ren-  
deth

ueth ouer the beſell of ponde.

Preces caduca, prayes that be not herde,  
Caduani, people in Laria.

Cadula gutta, dyppling of roſte meate.

Cadurci, Lahoys in Fraunce.

Cadarcum, ci, n. ge. a heuerled of lynnene, moſte  
propely a quyle. ſome take it alſo for a rano-  
bye, ſuche as they were wonte to beare ouer the  
ſacrament in proceſſions. Alſo a beſelle of cer-  
tayne inſtrument to drawe water out of a ponde.

Cadus, cadi, m. g. a wyne beſell. It maie bee tas-  
ken for a pype, the frenchmen call it, yn Laque.  
It dooeth alſo conteyne the ſame meaſure that  
Amphora dooeth. or after other, and moze  
truely, idem quod Metreda.

Cadyus, a, great ciitee in Syria.

Caa, or Caos, and after ſome Cia, an yle in the  
ſea called Aegeum, where ſilke woundes were  
fyrſt founde. it is the countreie of Hippocra-  
tes, the prince of phyſicians.

Cabus, bi, maſ. ge. an ape with a taylor, we maie  
take it to be a munkate.

Cacatus, a, um, blinded.

Cacias, cix, m. g. the eaſt northeaſt wynde.

✦ Cacias nubes, A prouerbe ſpoken of hym  
that purchaſeth to hym ſelfe matter of contens-  
tion and buſyneſſe.

Cacigenus, a, um, that is bozne blynde.

Cacilia, x, f. g. a ſloe wounde that is blynde.

Cacilius, the name of dyuers notable men, one  
was ſo ryche, that not withſtandynge muche of  
his goodes was deſtroyed by ciuile warre, yet  
he had leſſe. 4116. ſervantes. 360. poke of oxen  
of other cattell. 37000. in monie. 600. lbs.

Cacinos, an hyl in Sicile.

Cacitas, a, is, f. ge. blyndeſſe, not onely of the  
boddy ciies, but alſo of the mynde.

Cacitatem inferre, to make blind.

Caco, dui, are, to make blind.

Cacare animos, by a metaphoze, to blynde  
mens myndes.

Cacari cupiditate, to be blynded with coue-  
touſeneſſe.

Cacubum, a towne of Spayne in Italy, where  
is made good wyne.

Cacubus, a, um, the adiectiue.

Caculto, aui, are, to haue a dymme ſyght, to be  
 almoſte blynde, to imitate a blynde man.

Caculus, a, um, a diminutiue of Cacus.

Cacus, a, um, blynde. alſo darke, vnknewen,  
vncertaine.

Caca veſtigia, where one maye not ſee his  
waie that he rydeth or goeth.

Caca dies, oculata dies, The daie when the  
monie is payed, and the daie when it is not  
payed.

Specus cacus, a blynde dongeon.

Eme die caca hercle oleum, id vendito ocu-  
lata die, We oyle not payge out of hande,  
but promiſyng at a daie: ſell it agayne for re-  
dy monie. Eraſ. Chil. Alſo the ciuile lawyers  
doe

doe call thoſe dayes and witneſſes, whiche only  
be certified by them that are abſent, Caca dies,  
& caca reſtimonia.

Cacus acerus, a conſuſe heape.

Cacus aditus, a darke entree.

Caca fata, vnknewen deſtinies that can not  
be foreſeene.

Cacanox, darke nyght.

Caca ſaxa, rockes in the ſea that be not ſeene.

Caca expectatio, an vncertaine hope or loo-  
king for a thyng.

Cacus ramus, the bough that byngeth forth  
no bloſſome or budde.

Cacihemorroides, hemorroides or piles, whi-  
che are within the fundament, and dooe not  
appere.

Caci morbi, ſykenneſſes, whiche bee not ap-  
paraunt, the cauſes wherof bee hydde from  
phyſicians.

Cacum inteſtinum, is a bowell, which cometh  
from the ryght ſyde, at the poynt of the huckle  
bone, and goeth to the left ſyde in length, and is  
alſo called Monoculus.

Cacum vallum, a trench, whiche in tyme of  
warre is pyghte prynciple with ſharpe ſtokes, the  
whiche are hydde with hayes or buſhes.

✦ Cacus caco dux, One blynd man leadeth  
an other, A prouerbe ſignifying one ignozant  
perſon to teache an other vnlearned: one foole  
to geue an other foole counſaile.

Cacutio, iui, ire, to ſee but litle, to bee halfe  
blynde.

Cades, cadis, f. g. drathe, ſlaughter, or murder.

Cadem facere, or committere, to kyll, to  
make a ſlaughter.

Auidiſſimus cadis, verſe deſpous of mans  
ſlaughter.

Cades acerba, acris, dira, ſaua, ſera, a cruell  
murder or ſlaughter.

Cadecus, the name of an exceeding ryche man.

Caditix, certayne houſes of ſauernes, builded  
by one Caditius.

Cado, cecidi, ere, to beate or whypppe, to cutte,  
to ſtryke, to digge, to kyll, to breake. ſomtyme  
to ſacrifice.

Cadere calcibus, to ſtryke or ſtryke with the  
hecles.

Cadunt binas de more bidentes, accordyng  
to the cuſtome they ſacrifice two hoggeclles.

Cadere ianuam ſaxis, to breake the dooze  
with ſtones.

Cadere montes, to digge in to great hilles.

Caditur teſtibus, he is conuict by witneſſe.

Cadere pugnis, to beate with the fiſtes.

Cadere flagellis, to whippe.

Caduas, dui, um, cut down, or that maie be cut.

Cadua ſylua, wodes uſed to be cut, coppiſes.

Caca, x, f. g. the herbe named ſalamint.

Cax, loke Cayx.

Caxamen, inis, n. g. idem quod calatura.

Calasſis, uſed of olde wyters for calaueris.

Calator, oris, m. g. an engraue.

Calatura, x, f. g. engrauping in metall.

Calatus, a, um, engraue.

Calets ibis, com. gen. he or ſhe that is vnknew-  
ed, a ſynge perſone.

Caletini, people of Umbria.

Calicus, a, um, idem quod Caletis.

Caletis, te, om. gene. heauenly, or of heauen,  
of god.

Caletis aqua, rayne water.

Animi caletes, angels, ſaintes.

Caletia dona, gifts of god.

Ira caletis, gods anger, gods wrath.

Calia, a kynde of dypnke.

Calibarus, us, m. g. or Calets vita, the ſtate of  
a man or woman vnknewed.

Calibaris haſta, loke Calibaris, or.

Calicola, la, com. g. one that inhabiteth heauen.

Califer, lifera, um, that beareth vp heauen, the  
ſurname of Atlas.

Caliculum, a place where was a temple of Diana.

Calimontanus, a, um, of the hyl Calius.

Calites, tum, ma g. plu. n. heauenly creature,  
ſaintes in heauen. Calite, in the ablative caſe  
ſingular is redde in Duide.

Calitis regnis, for caletibus regnis.

Calius, the name of diuers notable me, of which  
one was an oratour, an other a pzeor of Rome.

Calius mons, one of the vii. hylles that Romus  
lus encloued.

Calo, aui, are, to graue in metall.

Calare auro, and in auro, to engrave in gold.

Aurum & argum calatum, plate engraue.

Caloma, a certayne ſope in the tye, bygger then  
that which is called Bonium. Auicenna call-  
eth it Lilium.

Calos, an haue in Thrac.

Calum, heauen, the firmament, an inſtrument  
to graue with. Alſo the apze, the palace or houſe  
of the mouthe.

✦ Calum digito attingere, to touche heauen  
with his fpynger, A prouerbe applyed to them,  
which ſuppote them ſelves able to doo thynges  
impoſſible, or to bee of great power.

✦ In calo eſſe, A prouerbe ſignifying to be in  
felicitie, or to bee moſte happy.

Vani calum, an vncertaine wether,

Ruina cali, thunder.

Rabies cali, horrible tempeſt.

Calum apertum, liquidum, purum, ſerenum,  
illuſtre, clarum, an open apze, a ſayre cleere  
wether.

Bonum calum, a good apze.

Pacatum & placidum calum, a calme and  
quiete wether.

Lactum de calo, blaſted or hurt with lych-  
nyng. In calum atollere, to auance, or praiſe  
exceedyngly.

Detrahere calo, to put a man from great glory  
and renoume.

Calus, the father of Saturnus and Titan.

Camenta



**Camenta**, is used of Ennius in the feminine gender.  
**Camentarius**, rij, m. g. a dauber, a pargetter, or rough mason, whiche doth make walles only.  
**Camentitius**, a, um, of mortar.  
**Camentum**, ti, n. g. mortar, or any other grosse matter, wherewith walles bee made, as rubs by the, hardis, or ragged stones sometyne the wall selfe, made of such matter, but especially of ragged stones.  
**Cane**, a cite about the goulfe of Laconia, and a littell yle in the Sicilian sea.  
**Caneus**, a very expert warriour of Thessalie.  
**Canica**, a countie of Thace.  
**Canina**, a towne of Latium.  
**Canis**, a promontory of Italy.  
**Canis**, the daughter of Cinthus, one of the Lapithes, who being rauished of Neptune, observed to bee turned into a man; and had the gift, that no weapon could wound hir.  
**Canties**, an haven of Archaia.  
**Cape**, looke Cefe.  
**Capit**, the preterperfect tense of **Capio**, I have taken, or I have begunne.  
**Caponi**, people of Spayne.  
**Capula**, a diminutive of **Capa**.  
**Capus**, a head in face like a Satyre, or woodward, in the rest due of his bodie betwene the yphicelle of a dogge and a beare. it breedeth in Ethiopia.  
**Care**, vnderclined, and **Care**, retis, neu. g. was an ancient cite of Eustria.  
**Cara**, loke Ceia.  
**Carago**, loke Cerago.  
**Caro**, **Carinico**, **Cararius**, **Caratum**, &c. loke Cero, with single c.  
**Carefolium**, h, n. g. an herbe called Chervil.  
**Ceremonia**, a, f. g. and **Ceremonia**, a, um, ceremonies, rites, and customs also holynesse, religion: sometyne pompe.  
**Cerentius amnis**, a river that ranne by the cite called Care.  
**Cerentum**, a towne of Umbria.  
**Cerindie**, loke Cerindie, three leaved grasse, whiche byngeth forth the white honny suckles.  
**Ceris**, ris, f. g. a sorte lyke an honnycombe.  
**Cerites**, people of the cite Care.  
**Cerium**, loke Cerium.  
**Ceroma**, or **Ceromatum**, looke Ceroma, an oymment, made w th oyle and neates dunge, wherewith men that wasteth, used to annoynt theyr bodies, to make them the more helpe and stronge. It dooth also signifie the place wher wastlers were annoynted.  
**Ceroterarij**, loke Ceroterarij.  
**Cerorum**, loke Cerorum.  
**Carulus** & **Caruleus**, a, um, blwe of colour lyke the shepe in a clere weather, this colour.  
**Casa**, a weapon, sometyne vied in France.  
**Casale**, is used of some for fella familiaris.  
**Casar**, the surname of a noble house among the Romaines, of whiche came Julius Cesar, the

first emperor of Rome.  
**Casar Augustus**, a cite in the roialme of Arragon, called Saragossa.  
**Casalea**, a cite of the countie of Palestina, also of Mauritania: An other of Cappadocia, an other of Apamia.  
**Casareus**, a, um, and **Casarianus**, a, um, pertaining to the emperor.  
**Casariatus**, a, um, that hath a greatte bushe of heare.  
**Casaries rigi**, f. g. heare, or a bushe of heare.  
**Decora casaries**, a saye and comelye bushe of heare.  
**Repea casaries**, a bushe twice vj thysie armed and trished.  
**Promissa casaries**, a long bushe of heare.  
**Pectere casariem**, to combe ones heare.  
**Casarium**, a mart towne in Egypt.  
**Casabrochenses**, people of Portugall.  
**Casenna**, a cite in Italy, the people wherof be called Casennates.  
**Casim**, edgelyng, or with the edge, as one would cutte.  
**Casim dicere**, to speake now one worde, and than an other. also to speake by myte meins byes and clauses.  
**Casio**, onis, f. g. a strype, a gaffe, or a cutte.  
**Casium**, tij, n. g. a sheete, a cleane naphyn of handkerche.  
**Casius**, a, um, after some coloured lyke the sky, or rather haught a terrible byghynesse lyke fyre, as the eyes of a lyon, and in the eyes betwixt hereth a fierynesse or crueltee. other take it for a greie colour, as the hair is, when it hath litle speckes of greie cloudes in a faire daie, as it were a blunder colour.  
**Casones**, num, plur. they whiche bee cut out of their mother or dames beapes.  
**Caspes**, tis, ma. g. a turke.  
**Iustus caspes**, an altar made of turkes.  
**Grammineus caspes**, a grene turke, or a scale of grene turke.  
**Caspiator**, onis, m. g. a stumblae.  
**Caspiatoris equi**, stumbling hofses.  
**Caspius**, spitiua, i. m. made of turkes.  
**Caspio**, au, are, to stumble.  
**Castrum**, ti, neu. g. an instrument, wherewith poyr was boyed. Also a weapon like a dagger.  
**Castus**, us, f. g. a weapon haugng great plumes hanging at it, the Britains used them as a playe or exercise in common games.  
**Castibus contendere**, to playe as it were at the whole batte.  
**Castilia**, they whiche haue blacke eyes.  
**Casum**, h, neu. g. a part of a proposition, signifying no full sentence.  
**Castura**, a, f. g. a cutte or gathe, an incision.  
**Also intarpyn**, or carupyn in stone or ymber.  
**Also a piece**, as it were cut off fro the remnant, properly of a verse.  
**Casuratum**, byscip, succinctly, by members of short

short clauses.

**Casuratum vas**, a vessell notched or cut round about.

**Casus**, a, um, cutte, beaten, slagne.

**Exercitus casus casulij**, an army banquished and slagne.

**Intra casa & porrecta**, betwene the cutting and the geupng: A proverbe signifying tarping and doubting what to doo, and as it were the space betwene the leauynge of from the thyng that is begunne, and the begynning of that whiche is newly enterprysed.

**Catarij**, looke Cetriarij.

**Cater**, or **Caterus**, a, um, the remnant or residue

**Cateria doctus**, learned in other thynges.

**Caterax**, f. g. **Caterum**, neu. g. the other, the remnant, the residue.

**Nunquid me vis caterum?** will ge any thyng elles with me?

**Quid caterum?** what more?

**Pro cetera tua diligentia**, for your other diligence. **Caterum omne**, all the residue.

**Aetas cetera**, the residue of his age.

**Caterus** is resde in **Lat.**

**Cetera**, for **Quantum ad cetera**, as concerning other thynges.

**Cetera**, sometyne hereafter.

**Cetero**, an aduerbe, as for the residue of the tyme: As concerning the residue.

**Ceteroquin**, or **Ceteroqui**, for **liquit**.

**Ceterum**, & **Cetera**, be aduerbes, signifying sometyne moreouer. sometyne from henceforth. sometyne **Ceterum**, is a coniuuction, and signifies **Sed**, but sometyne a **liquit**.

**Catobrix**, a cite of Portugall.

**Caus**, a, um, of the yle called **Cara**.

**Cayx**, caycis, a cetyne byde, whiche after some, breedeth of the nest of the byde called Halcyon.

**Cassiani**, idolatours dwellynge in Indie the more, whiche wooshipp dyuelles in most terrible figure, beleupng, that they are permitted of god, to punish the or spare men at their pleasure. wherfore vnto they in they sacrifice theyr chyldrene, & sometyne them selues. They haue in any wyse, but they copanie not with them, vntill they bee dischaured by other byrd to that purpose. Also they suffre theyr priestes to haue carnal copany with their wyues in their absenche. They haue bulles and hene in great reuerence, but they neuer eate fleshe, theyr sustinaunce is rice, sugar, and diuers sweete rootes, they drinke the yncour that cometh of ypp dates.

**Cassius**, heretikes that wooshipp **Layn**, sayng that he was made of the one vertue or power, that is. of the duet, and Abel of the other, and that the vertue of Cain preuayled so, that he slew Abel. They saie Judas was a godly mā, and his acte a benefite to mankynde. For he perceyving howe muche the passion of Christ should preuayle, deliuered hym to the Jewes,

that by his deathe mā myght be redeemed. They aspyrie, that the olde lawe was naught, and denge the generall resurrection.

**Caianus**, a, um, of Caius.

**Caici**, people of Germanie, dwellynge by the Rhyne.

**Caius**, a ryuer of Phrygia, whiche renneth out of Mysia. also one of the copagnions of Aeneas.

**Caieta**, a cite and haven of Lappayne.

**Cain**, the first sonne of Adam, who had to wyfe his own syster, whiche of Philo is named **Chemes**, he first buydded citices. And for enuy he slew his brother Abel, wherfore beynge in desperation, he continually wandred, and his body trembled. Fina ly he was slagne by **Lamech**, when he was of the age of 730. yeres, after **Philo**.

**Camas**, a ryuer in Syria, whiche renneth in to **Sanges**.

**Caus**, a propre name of a man.

**Calale**, f. g. a billet, a hide of woodde, or a bigge clubbythe staffe, whiche the seruantes of the **Ros** mayne souldiours caried after them in warre to make theyr trenches with.

**Calaber**, a, um, of Calaber.

**Calabri hospitis xenia**, A proverbe spoken of small triselpng gyfcs more troublsome than pleasant.

**Calabra**, a conuocation place, where matters coscernynge deuotion were treated.

**Calabria**, a countie toingng to Naples, called before **Magna Gracia**. Also an plande called before **Metapia**.

**Calabris**, bre, & **Calabicus**, a, um, of Calaber.

**Caladrius**, and **Caladrius**, a certaine byrd of coslour white.

**Calce**, a, um, a cite in India.

**Calenum**, looke Calenum.

**Calagurium**, a towne in Sicily.

**Calais**, the sonne of Boceas, and brother to **Zetha**, whom poetes sepynged to haue wynges.

**Calais** is also a pyenouse stone use to a saphier.

**Calama**, a, f. g. an care of coyne.

**Calamitum**, m, n. g. a pennar.

**Calamentum**, ti, n. g. a broken piece of a foske or prop, that a vyne hath ben vnderfette with.

**Calamintha**, an herbe, of whiche are .iii. kynndes. One called **Calamentum**, hath leaues lyke to great Basil, but that they be hope and hath square stalkes, with many knottes and topes etc., and is now called bushe **calamint**, or hore calamint. An other called **Pulegium sylvestre**, is lyke to penny royall, or **Philiole royall**, but that the leaues are greater, and is commonly called **wylde penny royall**, or rather come **calamint**, or **calamint**. The thyrde called **Nepeta**, or herba **catorum**, groweth hygher than any of the other, hath a larger leafe, lyke to wylde mynt, a yelow flower, and is commonly called **neppe** or **catmynt**, because carres doe delecte to rubbe them selves agaynst it, and to cate of the

Spunches: *It* the hynde be hotte and dyg in the hynde degree.  
 Calamis, a famous ingrauer.  
 Calamistrum, *tri*, n. g. a pine of wood of quoy, wherwith men or women doe sette or trym vp theppr heere.  
 Calamistratus, a, um, that is trymmed with such a ppne.  
 Calamistrata coma, a crisped bushe of heare.  
 Calamisus, a towne of Locrus.  
 Calamita, arum, f. g. little greene frogges.  
 Calamitas, aris, f. g. a little greene frogge, whiche beateh downe coigne, and destroiet it. Also a general destruction, mysery, calamitee, aduersitee. Calamitas in amore, trouble in loue.  
 Calamites, *re*, m. g. a pteious stone called a calamite.  
 Calamitose, mysferably.  
 Calamitosus, a, um, destroyed with tempeste of wether, hurtfull, miserable, or ful of aduersitee.  
 Calamitosum calum, an ill or hurtfull ayre.  
 Calamitosa pratura, an hurtfull pteozshyp, byngng muche trouble to the common weale.  
 Calamochinus, *ni*, m. g. a fishe called Adarcha.  
 Calamos, a towne in Asia by the hyl Libanus.  
 Calamus, *mi*, m. g. a reede of wheate straw. Also a penne to wyte with. It is taken for a pype or whysle. also a fishyng rodde and a twigge, wheron byde lyme is putte. Also a small twyg of a tree, a grasse, a little dart, or arrow. some tyme the styke of fourme of an ozacion. also a poll to mette with, conteynyng fyre cubites and a span. also a measure, which the Jewes used, as we doe a poll, wherof be two sortes: One called Calamus sanctuarij, conteynyng x. feete and an halfe: The other Calamus vulgaris, the common poll of perche, conteynyng .ix. foote, of our measure. *iii. partes.*  
 Calamus aromaticus, vel odoratus, a cane or reede growyng in Arabia, Syria, and India, whiche hath many knottes or ioyntes, and is of a pale redde colour. whan it is broken it falleth into longe peeces as it were cut, and hath within it as it were copwebbes. It sedeth footzth a miruaplouse sweete sauour farre of, and beynng tasted, cleaueth to the tounge, and streigneth it. It is hotte and drye in the seconde degree.  
 Calantica, *re*, f. g. a tye, burlet or cospe, a heere chief, or a hood for a woman.  
 Calanius, a philosophier of Indie, byng of the age of .73. yeres, dyd in the presence of great Alexander, make a great bonfyre, and feelyng him selfe speke, went into the top therof, and burned him selfe.  
 Calapis, a notable ryper in Hungary.  
 Calaris, a citee in Sardinia.  
 Calafaster, *i*, m. g. he that hath a thypl and lowd voyce.  
 Calafastri pueri, were chyldzen, whiche had sharpe voyces & lowde, and were muche sought for of great princis. some thynke that it shulde

be rather redde Carasthli pueri.  
 Calasiss, *sis*, f. g. a certayne faction of quotes, or after some a knor of a womans garment about the shoulde.  
 Calata comitia, a certayne assemblee, called for the election of the byshops and pteistes named Flamines.  
 Calathiana, *re*, f. g. a flower, which the french men call Ancholie.  
 Calathis, the name of a citee.  
 Calathiscus, a diminutive of Calathus.  
 Calathus, *thi*, m. g. a basket, a hamper, or a paynter made of osyers, in faction lyke the leafe of a lpye, byde about, and smalle benethe. also a byasen vessel, wher in women used to byngng mylke and freshe cheeste to the market. Also a cuppe used in sacrifice.  
 Calathusa, an yle betweene Theronectum and Samothrace.  
 Calatia, a citee of Italy.  
 Calatis, a citee of Thace.  
 Calator, *oris*, m. g. a seruaut, whiche is alway called for, or alwaies occupied in callyng for other.  
 Calatus, the sonne of Jupiter and Antiope.  
 Calaura, or Calauria, an ylande in the sea betwix ditterancum, where Demosthenes paysoned him selfe.  
 Calbei, orum, m. g. byacettes, whiche were geuen to fouldiours.  
 Calbis, a ryper of Laria.  
 Calcaneus, *ei*, m. g. et Calcaneum, the heele.  
 Calcaneum, is after Cor. Cellus, Atramentum futorium.  
 Calcar, *aris*, n. g. a spur.  
 Calcar addere currenti, a prouerbe signyfing to pytche one forwarde, whiche is of him selfe well disposed to a thyng.  
 Calcaribus concitare equum, to fetcche by the hofel with the spures.  
 Calcaribus agere, and Frenis agere, are contrarie.  
 Immenfum calcar habet gloria, Glozy stryeth by, or encourageth a man wonderfully.  
 Calcaria, orum, neu. g. the spures of a cocke or an henne.  
 Calcaris, a, um, of or ptepyng to lyme.  
 Calcaria fornax, a lyme pyte or helle.  
 Calcaris, *rij*, m. g. a lyme burner.  
 Calcas, *antis*, an Argurian, who byngng monyshed by Appollo, forloke the Troians, and shid to the grekes.  
 Calcarorium, *rij*, n. g. a lyme pitte.  
 Calcatus, a, um, pergetted or white lymed.  
 Calcatia edificia, houses that be pergetted.  
 Calce, a citee of Campayne.  
 Calceamus, *inis*, & Calciamentum, *ti*, neu. g. a shoe, pynten, or socke.  
 Calcearium, *rij*, n. g. idem.  
 Calceatus, *us*, m. g. idem.  
 Calceatus, a, um, shod.

Calcendix, *dis*, f. g. a kynde of shell fythe.  
 Calceo, *aut*, are, to put on shoen, to shoen an hore or mule.  
 Calceolarius, *rij*, m. g. a shoemaker or cordiner.  
 Calceolus, *li*, m. g. a littell shoe.  
 Calceus, *i*, m. g. a shoe.  
 Calceos mutare, to be made a senatour.  
 Calceus lunatus, a shoe facioned before lyke a moone, whiche only the Senatours of Rome dyd weare.  
 Calcio, *aut*, are, idem quod calceo.  
 Calciope, the syter of Absyrtus, and daughter of kyng Acta.  
 Calciuratus, *us*, mas. gen. kytyng, wyntyng or spynng.  
 Calcivo, *aut*, are, to kyche or wyntse, and by a metaphoy, to be agaynst, or to refuse subboynly and frowardly.  
 Calcitro, *onis*, m. g. an hore that dothe flynge, styke, or perke out beynde.  
 Calcitrosus, a, um, that ofentymes flyngeth, kytheth, or stryeth.  
 Calco, *aut*, are, to treade or presse downe, and by a metaphoy, to subdue, to keepe vnder, or to haue in subiection. Also to contemne and sette naught by, and as it were to tread vnder fote.  
 Calcare vuas, to stampe grapes.  
 Calculator, *oris*, mas. gen. one that casteth acccomptes.  
 Calculo, *aut*, are, to caste acccomptes.  
 Calculosus, *li*, ma. ge. he that is muche diseased with the stone.  
 Calculosus, a, um, stony, or full of grauell.  
 Calculosus locus, a stony place.  
 Calculus, *li*, mas. ge. a pebble stone, the stone in the bodie, a chesse man, or a able man, accropt, the least weight or poise that may be. Also counters to caste or numbre with. sometyne doubters of difficult reasons.  
 Calculum ponere, to pette acccompte.  
 Calculum permittere vel porrigere, to put it to ones libertie to geue a sentence, or to geue his voyce in election, as he lyteth.  
 Candidus calculus, a fauourable sentence, or iudgement, that quyteth a man.  
 Niger calculus, contrarie, a mortall sentence that condemneth a man.  
 Calculi reducere, to reuoke a sentence, wherof one repenteth, or to tounce that pourpose, which was not well and comodiously diuersed.  
 Calculo mordere, a prouerbe, f. g. a thyng to hurt one in geuyng sentence, or in election.  
 Calculum album adicere, to appoyne or allow a thyng, a prouerbe, taken of the olde maner of iudgement, whan men used to geue sentence, by puttyng lytell stones into a pot.  
 Ad calculos vocare, to call to acccompte.  
 Ad calculos vocare amicitiam, to acccompte howe many pleasures he hath doon for his frende, that he maye loke for as many agayn.  
 Ad calculos reuerti, to retorne to his accrypt.

And by a metaphoy, to haue consideration of regarde of a thyng, whiche before we dyd let passe, and by negligenc omitted.  
 Candido calculo notare diem, a prouerbe taken of Thyrans, whiche used to note suche daies as were happy and fortunare, with whyle stones, and the vnlycke dayes with blacke.  
 Calculi, is bled of Columella for reuenues, or as muche as one can spende.  
 Calda, *re*, f. g. hotte water.  
 Caldaria, arum, hotte bathes.  
 Caldaria cella, places ioyngng to an hotte house or drye bayne, whiche be made warme by the heate that procedeth from the laide baynes.  
 Caldarium, *rij*, neu. gen. a cauldron, wherewith water is hette.  
 Caldarium, a dimin.  
 Caldarius, a, um, that warmeth or maketh hotte.  
 Caldarium *as*, copper.  
 Caldor, *oris*, m. g. idem quod calor.  
 Calidus, a, um, olde wyntes used for Calidus, and Caldior, for Caldior.  
 Cale, *es*, a citee in Campayne.  
 Calcut, a famous citee in Indie the more, ioyngng to the Indian sea: where is the greatest mart and recours of marchantes in all Indie, not onely from the countreys adioyngng, but also out of Arabia, Syria, Ethiopie, Libya, and Egypt, for to sell and byc all maner of spices, sweete gummes, muske, ambregreice, and myrrour balanes. The kyng of that countreys rcheffe is inestimable, & although he weareth no garments, yet his necke, armes, and legges be adozned with diamades, saphires, rubies, emeraldaes, and balaces, wounderfull great and fayne. The kyng and people bee idolatours, called Casiani, like there.  
 Caledon, loke Caledon.  
 Calefacto, calefacis, feci, are, to make hotte, and by a metaphoy, to drye, to make angry, to chafe.  
 Calefacto, *aut*, are, to heate or make warme.  
 Aquam calefactam, to braue water.  
 Calefactus, a, um, heate or made warme, and greb, chafed.  
 Calefactus, *us*, m. g. heate, or warmeneste.  
 Calcio, *calers*, pal. a, um, made hotte.  
 Calcia, the citee wittenberg in Germanie.  
 Calena, *na*, f. g. a towne in Englande called Driforde: wher in the fyfte and chiefe vniversity of chikendome, doctrynyng in all kinde of learnyng.  
 Calenda, arum, f. g. plu. nu. the fyft daie of euery monthe.  
 Aufont e calenda, the latyne Calendes.  
 Ad calendas gracas, a prouerbe, signyfing neuer, because the Grekes had no calendes.  
 Calendaris, the surname of Iuno, to whom all Calendes were dedicated.  
 Calendaris, *re*, that ptepyeth to the Calendes.  
 Calendius, a, um, idem quod Calendaris.  
 Calen

Calendarius liber, idem quod Calendarium.  
Calendarium, ri, n. ge. a Calender of table, named of the obseruation of monethes: as, Diarium, of the obseruation of actes daely doen. And because merchauntes and vsurers dyd often make suche recknyng booke of tables for remembrance of dettes, it is taken amonge civile lawiers, for the feate of practise of lencyng of money.

Calendula, la, f. g. an herbe called also (of the latines) Calcha, or Calhula.  
Caleni, people of Campayne.

Calenum, a citee in the countrey of Naples.  
Caléo, ul, ére, to be whotte or warme, and by a metaphore, to be freshe and new: as, Dum res calet, while the matter is hotte. also to desyre frequently, to bee somewhat hotte or earnest in a matter.

Calent iudicia, the iudges haue muche to doc, or the iudgements be exercised busily.  
Illud crimen caluit re recenti, nunc refrigit, That accusation was hotte or muche spoken of at the first, while the matter was freshe, now it is alayed or little mentioned.

Illi rumores caluerunt, Those rumours were very frequent in many mens mouthes, or were oft reported of many men.  
Tubas audire calens, desirous to heare trumpeetes.

Caletur, the impersonall.

Cales, a towne or people in Campayn, where is verie good wyne, called Calenum vinum.

Caleico, ui, scere, to waxe hotte.

Calestra, a citee in the sea coste of Italy.

Calete, the towne of Calice. also an plande by Samothrace.

Caleranus ager, a place in Italy.

Calfacio, calfacis, idem quod Calefacio.

Calicadnus, a ryuer of Cilicia.

Calicula, a towne in Spayne.

Caliculus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Calix, a littell cup or maser. Also a thyng in the legge of Doctryne, lyke a cuppe.

Calidris, loke Caladrius.

Calidus, da, dum, hotte. Also seruente, fierse, or rashe.  
Calidi pedes, lyght feete.

Calida consilia, rashe and vnadvised counsailes.

Calidum prandium comedisti, Thou haste dooen that wylt tourne to thy great hurte and damage.

Calicadrum, an oznamēt for womens heades, or after some, counterfaite heares, laid out in stede of theyr owne.

Caliga, gr, f. g. an hose. also a legge hatnepse, or a stert vp or buskin, that souldiours used in warres, whiche in the soles were bypūen full of little nayles: wherof those nayles be cald Caligares.

Caliga Maximini, A prouerbe, applyed to men of great stature and personage, haungyng yll cons

ditions of propheetes, or had in contempte or hatred. whiche grew of the emperour Maximinus, who was in height eght fecte and en halfe, his greaues were a foore longer than any other mans: Not withstanding he was of manners barbarous and beastly, and extremely hated of all men.

Caligapiculatoria, a faction of stertups or leg harneys, that souldiours used to the myddell legge, to make, that the upper parte was lyke to a Lyons head, loke in Baynus, de re vesti.

Caligæ Epicratis oratoris lasciu, Cicero used for a style flowyng with ouer curious eloquēce.  
Caligarius, re, and Caligarius, a, um, pertaining of scruping to hoses of legge harneys, or to stertups, that souldiours used.

Caligatio, onis, f. g. dymmyng of the sight.  
Caligatus, a, um, hosed, or that weareth legge harneys.

Caligant milites, comon souldiours, of small estimation, that wore stertups by to the myddell legge.

Caliginosus, a, um, full of darkness, very obscure.  
Caliginosum calum, a darke mystic weither.

Caligo, ginis, scem. ge. darkenesse, dymnesse of the eye. Quasi per caliginem, darkely, and as it were in a cloude, or myste.

Caligo oculorum, dymnesse of the sight.

Caligo mentis, blyndnesse of mynde.

Caligo noctis, darknesse of the nyght.

Caligo, aui, ére, to make darke, or to be darke.

Caligare in sole, to bee deceyued in a playne matter.

Caligante animo, with a blynd imagination.

Oculi caligantes, eyes dymme of sight.

Amnes caligant, The ryuers breathe out as it were myste.

Caligula, an Emperour called also Caius, who succeeded Tiberius, and was soonne of the noble Germanicus, and had the name Caligula geuen to hym by the men of watere, which were with his father, because he being a chyld in the campe, dyd weare lytle greaues, or harnes boottes, called Caligæ for his, liethe loke Suctio. & Sabellicus.

Calim, olde wytters used for Clam.

Calinga, m. g. a people in India, where women bypūg forth chyldren at v. yerres of age, and lyue not paste. viii. yerres.

Calingii, people of Asia.

Calington, n. g. a promontorie of India.

Calinpaxa, f. g. a citee in Scythia.

Calinus, m. g. a certayne pynage maker.

Caliphus, phi, ma. ge. was the name of dignitee of the kynge of Egypte, from the yere of our lord. 704. vntill the yere. 1050. that Almetrius kynge of Hierusalem, made warre on Egypt, and the Calife sent to the souban of Babylon for succours, whiche sent an army with one Sarraco, who first expelled the chrysten men, and afterwarde dyd caste the Calife in prison, and

and takyng on hym the rule, caused hym selfe to be called the souban of Egypt. Caliphus is also the dignitee of hym, that is the chiefe byshop of Machometes lawe.

Caliopolis, or Calliopolis, a citee in Thrace by Thesprotie, an other in Macedonia. also one of the ples called Acolida.

Caliptra, looke Calyptra.

Calirohe, or rather Callirohe, the name of two fountaynes, the one by Hierusalem, the water wherof is medicinale, and healeth many sicke nesses. The other is by Athenes, and hathe nyne heades.

Calisthenes, or rather Callisthenes, a philosopher, discipule to Aristotle, whome great Alexander tooke with hym in his conquest, for his excellent learning and wysdom, and had hym in great hono. But afterwarde Alexander imbrasyng the pride of the Persians, and commandyng the Macedons to honour hym prostrate, (after the maner of the Persians) and to call hym the sonne of Jupiter: Calisthenes rebuked and dissuaded hym from that folie. wherfore Alexander commoued his armes and legges to bee cut of, and lykewise his eares, nose, and lippes, and to bee thyowen into a dungeon, whose greuous paynes and deformitee, one Lysimachus, a noble man, petyngge, gaue to hym popson, wherof he dyed.

Calisto, the daughter of Lyeon, and mother of Arctas, whiche gaue the name to the countrey of Archadia, whome poetes feigned to be transformed into a beare.

Calihoe, the name of a fountayne.

Calix, icis, ma. g. a cuppe. also a pottle, wherein porage is sodden. Also that parte of the cuppe or pot onely, that contenteth lioure. It is also taken for the shell of a fyfthe.

Calix vitreus, a glasse to drinke in.

Calix auratus, a gilt cuppe or goblet.

Calicem siccare, to drinke by cleane all that is in the cuppe.

Calix fecundus, a cuppe full of wyne.

Callaici, people of Portugall.

Callaicus, a, um, of that people.

Callais, laidis, ma. ge. a precious stone of a pale grene colour.

Callaria, a, f. g. a role whityng, mean betwene an haddorke and a whetyng.

Callens, wise or perfect in a thyng.

Calleo, callui, ére, to bee harde as browne, to be hardened with long use, as the feete with going, or the handes with working, and by translacon is applied to the mynde. Also to percerue, to knowe perfectly by long experience.

Ego illius sensum pulchre calleo, I knowe the mans facion wonderfully well.

Calere iura, to be well skiled in the law.

Calisco, scere, to become harde.

Callet, a towne of Spayne.

Callias, a poete of Athenes, the son of Lysimachus.

chus, which made ropes to gette his lpyng. It was also a noble capytayne sente agaynst Artaxerxes. It is also an herbe, called Solanum somniferum.

Calliblepharum, ri, neu. ge. a medictine to make heares to grow in the browes: It rather a medictine for the eyes, specially whan the eye lydes des doo tleau together, or when the fores of the eyes be not well healed. Pl. li. 23. cap. 4.

Callicles, a certayne pynage maker.

Callicrates, m. g. a heruer, which in pynge herued Emotes, and other small beastes to synel, that the partes might scantly be seen. also the name of a great riche man, and of a iudge of Athenes.

Callice, aduerb. wittily, prudently, craftily, subtilly.

Callidias, atis, f. g. dygnesse, wysnesse, craftynesse, longe practised subtiltee.

Callidromus, a mountayne in Grece.

Callidus, a, um, slye or crafty. Somtyme wise, cunctumspet, or that by long experience hath good knowledge of a thyng, an olde craftie foie.

Callidum mendacium, a crafty lye.

Callidus rerum iudex, a wysle and prudent iudge, and of great experience.

Callidissimus rerum rusticarum, a perfect good husbände man.

Callidus rerum iudex, wise, or skilfull in discernyng of thynges.

Consilium callidum, a subtil deupse.

Animus callidus, a crafty mynde.

Callidus ad quæstum, a wply wordely man, that hath many waies to win, a crafty foie, that will not lightly be begyled.

Callidus, and Stultus, contrary.

Calligonon, ligoni, n. ge. an herbe, called also Polygonon, commonly Sanguinaria.

Callimachus, the name of a poete of Lyrene, the sonne of Battus, one of the ouerscers of Ptoz lomens library.

Callimus, a certayne stone.

Callinicus, a sophister of Syria, whiche wrote the gestes of Alexander.

Callionymus, mi, ma. ge. a certayne fythe, whose gall healeth the scarres of woundes. Some take it for the fish called accipenser, other for lycus.

Calliope, pes, f. g. one of the ir. Muses, whiche excelled all the other in swetenesse of voyce. Of some she is taken for the goddess of the toikes of other for the goddess of poetrie.

Callipada, ma. g. an olde man playng the boy, beyng wanton and busy.

Callipida, people of Scythia in Europe, by the ryuer Hypanis.

Callipo, a philosophier, whiche in his teachyng toigued volutee with honestie.

Callipolis, looke Calipolis.

Callippus, one of Athenes, whiche was slayne of the Syracusans in Sicilie, because he attempted tyranny after Dionysius.

Callirohe, the daughter of Lycus, a cruel tyrann, that vsed to sacrifice his gestes. Loke moze in Calirohe.

Callis, lis, m. g. a waic muche vsed, a beate pathe.

Calliscere, to wake harde, propely in the skyn or fleme.

Callisthenes, looke Calisthenes.

Callistratus, a cecayn ymage maket.

Callistruthia, arum, f. ge. a kynde of eggys, of all other moste colde.

Callitriche, es, f. g. idem quod Callitrix.

Callitrichon, chi, n. g. an herbe called also Pollicitricon, Adiantum, Cincinnalis, Terra capillus, and Supercilium terra, of the apothecaries Capillus Veneris, in englishe mayden heare.

Callitrix, tris, f. g. an herbe, which beyng sodde in water, is medicinable agaynst moyst sores.

Callitriches, a beast in forme contrarie to an ape, haupng as it were a bearde on his face, and a bzode taylor, it will lyue in no place but in Aethiophe, where it is bred. Pl.

Callotus, a, um, thychetkynned.

Callota vlcera, sores haupng the fleshe about them harde.

Callus, li, mas. ge. & Callum, li, neu. g. bzawne or hardnesse of the fete, made with goyng, or of the handes with labouryng.

Callum obducere, to harden, to make to endure labours or pynes.

Callum ducere, A prouerbe, signifying to be longe exercised or vsed in any thyng.

Callum solorum, the harde bzawne in the sole of the fete.

Callum aprugnum, bzawne.

Calo, onis, ma. ge. a shoe of woodde. Also a scullion, or a boie that soloweth an hoste, to carye baggage, wood, coles, and other lyke thyng.

Calo, aui, are, to call.

Calon, an ymage maket.

Calophanta, phanta, ma. g. a mocker.

Calopodium, di, n. ge. a patten or shyppe.

Calceare omnes viro calopodio, a prouerbe applyed to fooles and ignorant persons, which apply one thyng to byuers matters.

Calopus, lopodis, m. g. a beast in Syria, which with his hornes throwth downe great trees.

Color, oris, m. g. heate.

Dum se calor frangat, till the heate asswage is selfe. In viuum calorem reuocare, to restore to naturall heate.

Euocare calorem in cutem, to fetch the heate in to the vther partes.

Calor remittit mel, heate melteth honny, or maketh it liquide.

Calorificus, a, um, that whiche heateth or maketh a thyng hotte or warme.

Calostoma, one of the mouthes of Danubie.

Calotchnus, ni, m. g. a good woollman.

Calpar, calparis, n. g. a cecayn earthen vessel, of olde wynters it was vsed for a tunne. Also new wyne bzawne for sacrifice, befoze the bel-

tell was sette a bzoeche. Harro taketh it for the wyne vessel called dolium, a tunne.

Calpas, an hauen in Bithynia, or after Strasbo, a ruet.

Calpe, one of the mountaynes called Hercules pylers, by which is the passage out of the Spanysh sea, into the sea Mediterraneum. Also the name of a citee in Granada.

Calpurni, people that had their beginnyng of Calpo the sunne of Roma.

Calta, an herbe growyng amonge cozne, haupng a yelow flower.

Caltha, called also Calchula, and of the Apothecaries Calendula, of some Flos omnium mensum, by the iudgement of Ruellius, and the description and figure sette forth by Fuchsius, is a marigolde. of some it is taken for a kynde of whyte violett.

Calthula, la, f. g. a garment of the colour of marigoldes. After Harro it is a thoyt cloke.

Calua, x, f. g. a skull.

Caluaria, x, f. g. the whole head of a man or beast, whan the fleshe is away. It was also a common place of buryall. Some men suppose it was the place, where Adam the first man was buried.

Caluaster, stri, m. g. a man somewhat balde.

Caluatus, a, um, balde.

Caluata vinea, a vinegarde, wherein be but few vines.

Caluesio, to be made balde.

Caluio, calui, ere, to be balde.

Caluesco, scere, to wake balde, as well in thynges haupng no lyfe, as in men and beastes.

Calucta, orum, n. g. downes or playnes, wheron doe grow neither cozne nor trees. Thei be also called of Columella, Glabreta.

Caluire, amonge the olde Romaynes signified to deceyue or disappoynt.

Caluinarius porcus, a swine fedde with graine, and suche other byle thynges.

Caluissus Sabinus, a very ryche man in Rome, whiche had so small remembraunce, that some tyme he forgate the name of Achilles, sometimes of Achilles, somtyme of Pyramus, whiche befoze he knew as perfectly as chyldren doe their tutors. And because he woulde be seene to be learned, he founde this ready waie. He bought diuers haues, of whiche one had the warkes of Homer by hert. In other Hesiodus: lyke wise to euery of the. In poetes called Lyrici, he appoynted a seruant to learne by hert. whan he had gotten this company, at supper they shoulde speke vnder the boude at his fete. Of whom he receiuyng verses, woulde appose them that satte with him. yet somtyme he forgat the middel of the verse. Not withstanding he thought he knew as muche as any man in his house. A merry fellow, called Satellius, perceiuyng his folly, exhorted him to wraastle, bring leane, sick, and pale. Then said Caluissus, how shoulde

I wraastle, sens vneth I maie lue for feblenes? Oh, saie not so (quod Satellius) I pray you, see you not what a sort of tal fellows you haue to your seruantes?

Caluities, ei, f. g. baldnesse.

Caluitium, ti, n. g. baldnesse, whan one hath but few heares.

Caluitium loci, the barenesse of any place, where groweth nother grasse, nor any other thyng.

Calumnia, x, f. g. a false or crafty accusation, a forged crime, a surmyle, or a malicious insencion or alledgeyng of a thyng, to trouble or bere a man. A malicious detraction.

Litium calumnia, malicious altercations and ouerthwartynge in suites or controuersies of the law.

Calumniator, oris, m. g. he that accuseth or setteth a man vniustly, he that doeth intercepte or alledge a thyng discretfully and craftily.

Calumnior, aris, ari, to accuse or sue a man vniustly, to laie a thyng to ones charge falsely and maliciously, discretfully, and wilfully to allege a thyng agaynst one.

Calumniosus, a, um, he that often doeth deceitful interpretations.

Caluo, aui, are, to make balde.

Caluo, ui, uire, to deceyue or disappoynt.

Caluor, iris, iri, to be disapoynted or deceyued, or as a deponent, idem quod Caluo, is.

Caluus, ui, m. g. he that is balde.

Caluus, a, um, balde.

Caluum vellis, Thou pluckest heare of a balde mannes head. A prouerbe, where one wolde haue a thyng of a man that he hath not, thou wouldest take a byrche from a bare arste man.

Caluus comatus, a balde man with a bush: A prouerbe, applyed to them, whiche shewe them selues ryche, with other mens goodes, or doo set forth for theyr owne warkes, whiche other men laboured and diuiled.

Caluus, an ancient poete.

Calx, calcis, ma. & f. ge. the heele, or the ende of a thyng.

A capite ad calcem, from the top to the toe, from the head to the heele. A prouerbe, signifying curyng whittie, al together. somtyme from the begynnyng to the later endyng.

A calcem ad carceres, contrarie, from the ende to the first begynnyng.

Calcebus cadere, calce ferire, petere, pullare, to stryke or hyrke with the heeles.

Calces, is somtyme taken for strokes with the heeles.

Calx, calcis, f. g. lyme made of stones bourned.

Calyba, a citee of Thace.

Calycadnus, a ruet in Cilicia.

Calyculus, lyculi, m. g. a diminutiue of Calyx.

Calydium, a towne in Italye, in the waie called Appia.

Calydne, or Calydna, a towne of Laria. Also

one of the yles called Sporades.

Calydon, a citee in Grece.

Calydonia sylua, a great forest in Scotlande, wherein were whyte bulles and hyen, which had manes lyke to lyons.

Calyppo, the daughter of Atlas, or after some, of Oceanus and Cethys, a nymphe or woman of the sea, whiche reigned in the yle Ogygia, and receiued Ulysses, whan he escaped downyng.

Calyptra, tra, f. g. a womannes cappe, hood, or bonet.

Calyx, lycis, m. g. the littell grene leaues on the toppe of a stalk, out of the which cometh fyrst the flour, and after the fode.

Camaca, a people of Syria.

Camadris, loke Chamadris.

Camax, an other people of Syria.

Camalodunum, a citee of Britayne.

Camara, a citee of Landie.

Camarica, a towne of Spayne, called also Victoria.

Camarina, na, f. g. a synkyng herbe, the ayre whereof whan it is touched, shaketh, or styred, prouoketh one to vomite. it is also a marisc or fenne nere vnto a citee of the same name.

Camarinum mouere, a prouerbe, spoken to one, that hurteth hym selfe, by that thyng that he stirreth or goeth about to haue dooen. And it proceedeth of a fenne so called, whiche beyng dyed by, there hapned a great pestilence, where of the people adioynng, asked of Appollo, if they shoulde make it dry for euer: who answered, Ne moueas camarinam, as he shuld saie, Stirre not mischiefe to thy selfe.

Cambala, orum, a place in Asia, where bee golde mynes.

Cambalidus mons, a parte of the mountayne Caucasus.

Cambalu, a great citee in the countre of Lathay, whiche is in circuite. xl. myles, strongly walled, and hath xii. gates. In the myddell thereof is the palaice of the great Cham or Lame of Lathay, called the palaice of iustice, whiche conteyneth in circuite. iii. myles: And in it be foure great pylers of fyne golde.

Cambio, si, vel iui, ire, to chaunge. In the olde tyme it signified to fygh, to begyn a iorney, or to tourne in a iourney.

Cambodunum, a citee in westphalia, called Monachum, and Munchen, whiche late was destroyed, because the people maynteyned the heresie of the Anabaptistes.

Cambolerci, people of Marbon in France.

Cambusis, a citee of Ethiopia.

Cambyses, a kyng of Persia, the sonne of Cyrus. It is also the name of a ruet in the countrey of Hircania.

Camelani, people of Italy.

Camelarij, orum, m. g. they whiche ryde on camelles, or kepe and dyue them.

Camelania, dyuyng or keepyng of camelles.

Camelates, a dyuer of camelles.  
 Camelida, two ples by Ionia.  
 Camelinus, a, um, of a camell.  
 Camelopardalis, idem quod Nabis.  
 Camelus, li, m. & f. g. a beaste called a camelle, whiche hath a longe necke and a littell head: And some haue on theyr backs two bunches lyke vnto hillokes, some haue but one. They of the cuntrye of Bactria, bee higher than hoxses, and moze swyfte, in so much, that some wil renne aboue an hundred myles in one day.  
 \* Camelus bactriana, a prouerbe, applyed where one byyngeth soothly a thing to be meruayled at or feared, whiche in dede is to bee contented and laughed at. Some take camelus in the masculine gender, for an anker cable.  
 Camella, a certayne cuppe.  
 Camera, a, f. g. the false route of an house, or a vaulte. Also a hynde of thyppes couered aboue.  
 Cameracum, Picardie in France.  
 Camerarius, a, um, what so euer groweth hangyng ouer perches, or on the roofes of houses.  
 Cameratus, a, um, vaulted, siled, couered ouer.  
 Camerata, or rather camerata cucurbita, gourdes, whiche growe on perches, not creppng on the grounde.  
 Camerata vehicula, charrottes or lytters couered with boordes or leather.  
 Camerina, idem quod Camarina.  
 Camerinum, a towne of Italy, in the cuntrye of Picenum.  
 Camero, aui, are, to make a false route of an house, or a follie: to siele or make a vaulte.  
 Cameropis, a citee of India.  
 Camers, an adiective of Camerinum.  
 Camertes, the inhabitants of Camerinum.  
 Camertinus, a, um, idem quod Camers.  
 Cameses, the companion of Janus.  
 Camilla, a woman of the Mollians, which ayded Euenus agaynst Eneas, and the latins.  
 Camillus, and Camilla, was in olde tyme a boye or wenche, that serued the byshop, whan he byd sacrifice. also a certayne vessell.  
 Camillus, a title chynney or ouen.  
 Camillas, the surname of a noble Romayn, whiche was dictatour fyue tymes, and triumphed foure tymes, who was of so gentyll a courage toward his countrie, that not withstanding the people of Rome had expelled hym, yet whā the Galles had taken the citee of Rome, and compelled the Romaines to redeme theyr headdes with golde, he perswadyng the people, called Ardeates, with whom he lyued in exile, to succoure the citee, entred with them ce any man was ware of his comyng, and slewe and destroyed the Galles, and saued or rather restozed the citee from bondage. He was before the incarnation. 350. yeres, of his actes reade Val. Max. li. i. ca. 5. li. 2. ca. 4. li. 5. ca. 3. Liuium, ab vrbe con. &c.  
 Camuatus, a, tum, made lyke a founneys or

thymney.  
 Camino, aui, are, to make lyke a founneys.  
 Caminus, ni, m. g. a thymney or founneys.  
 \* Camino oleum addere, to cast oyle in to the fyre a prouerbe, signifying to minister occasion of greater rage or fury.  
 Camirus, a citee in Rhodes.  
 Cammaron, ri, idem quod Mandra. Diof. lib. 4.  
 Cammarus, ri, ma. g. a fythe, called a creuple of the sea: or after some, of the frethe water.  
 Camena, na, f. g. one of the ix. muses, a song.  
 Camena, arum, f. g. the ix. muses.  
 Camomilla, looke Chamamelum.  
 Campana, na, f. g. a belle.  
 Campana, a cuntrye in the realme of Naples, which was accopted the moste fertile and pleasant cuntrye of all the worlde.  
 Campanula, la, f. g. the flower called Canterbury belles.  
 Campanus, a, um, of Campana.  
 Campanus morbus, vnscienly and arrogant speche. Or, after some, the vice of ouer much bablyng.  
 Camparius, rij, m. g. a keeper of the fieldes.  
 Campe, es, of Campa, pa, a towne, whiche resteth herbes, and is rougher with many fette, called a palmer.  
 Campester, hac campestris, hoc tre, of the playne or champion cuntrye.  
 Campestria loca, playne cuntries.  
 Campestris ludi, plais exercised in the fieldes.  
 Campestre, tris, n. ge. a payre of stoppes or byrches, used in the fieldes at common games of wastlyng and rennyng.  
 Camphora, or Camphura, a certayne gumme, used in sweete confections.  
 Campigeni milites, those men of warre, which be allwate about the standerde, and by theyr prowesse and actiuitee, do kepe the host in the cresse of armes.  
 Camponi, people of Aquitayne.  
 Campo, aui, are, to tourne an other wate.  
 Campiani, people of Germania.  
 Campor, oris, m. g. an exchangeour of money, or he that deliuereth monie by vsurie.  
 Campus, pi, m. g. a playne fiede, great and large. Sometime it is taken for assemblies made in the fieldes. Also euery thyng that one putteth his labour and studee in.  
 Campus Martius, a fiede nigh Rome, and iogynge to the ryuer of Tyber, where the Romayns not onely exercised them selues in rennyng, leapyng, wastlyng, and swimming: but also had their assemblies for the election of great officers in the common weale.  
 Campus rhetoris, a large matter for an orator to speake of.  
 Immenso campo vagari, by a metaphore, to haue a plentyfull matter, wherof he may speake at large.  
 Magnus campus ad laudem, great matter to

great

great renoume by.  
 Aequor campi, looke Aequor.  
 Immenitus camporu, the largenesse of fieldes.  
 Apricus campus, a fiede that lyeth open on the sonne.  
 Campi liquentes, the sea.  
 Campum colligere, to gather the spoyle, or to rife the fiede, after the bataile is fought.  
 Dare se campo, idem quod in arenam descendere.  
 Lacer tantum campi, so muche grounde lyeth vntylled.  
 Camura, or as some doe accent it, Camura, a, f. g. a certayne vessell bozne couered before a bypde.  
 Camurus, a, um, crooked.  
 Camuri boues, oxen or hyen with crooked hornes.  
 Camus, ni, m. g. a bitte, a bydle or a snaffle. also a rapy or coze, wherwith men condemned wer bounde. also a hynde of lottes, whiche iugdes used, made in facion small a boue, and broade beneath. also a certayne pipe, a certayne herbe, and an instrument to cary fier in.  
 Cana, idem quod canistra.  
 Canaan, the sonne of Can, the sonne of Noe, of whom cometh Canaanus.  
 Canabatus, and Canabinus, loke Cannabatus.  
 Canabis, looke Cannabis.  
 Canabus, a wyne cellar.  
 Canace, the daughter of Colus, and wyfe of Marceus.  
 Caninus, a ryuer of Colis.  
 Canalicole, arum, com. ge. pooze people alway in the middes of the strete, beggers.  
 Canalicula, la, f. g. & Canaliculus, li, ma. g. a littell pyper, or a lyttell splente to staie a byrden synger.  
 Canaliculus, a, um, fashioned lyke a pyper.  
 Canalicula folia, leaues, whiche bee holowe and turned round lyke cundite pipes or wafers.  
 Canalis, li, m. & f. g. sometime hoc canale, canalis, a pyper of leade or tyner, wherby water doorth renne into a cundite. also a splent, wherby the legges is stayed whan it is broken.  
 Canalis struclilis, an holowe place, made and paved vnder the grounde, to conuighe water to any place.  
 Canarius, a, um, of or lyke a pyper.  
 Canalicium aurum, golde dygged in pyttes, to celled, because the veins renne in the erthe lyke cundite pyperes.  
 Canan, the cuntrye called Arabia.  
 Cananaea, a parte of Syria, now called Iudea.  
 Cananitis regio, idem.  
 Canaria, called also Herba canis, the herbe, wherby dogges use to prouoke vomite.  
 Canaria insula, ples in the great Ocean. 400. myles from Spayne, whiche some suppose to be those that of the olde wyrters are called Insule fortunatae: the new names of the be these, Lanzelota, Fortis ventura, Magna canaria,

Tenerife, Gomera, Palma, Ferrea: in these ples of late yeres grew great numbres of Canes, wherin was sugar: but either by distemperance of weather, or by conies, which some men suppose were brought thither, that commoditee is almost destroyed.  
 Canari, people of Afrique.  
 Canarius, a, um, perteynyng to dogges, or to the signe Canicula.  
 Canarium sacrificium, sacrifice used for the preservation of cozne, agaynst the extreme heate of the signe Canicula.  
 Canas, a towne of Lycia.  
 Canastreum, a promontorie of Macedonia, by the goulfe Ifermarum.  
 Canatha, a towne in the cuntrye Decapolitana.  
 Canatim, an aduerbe, lyke a dogge.  
 Canaura, olde wyrters used for ornaments of the head.  
 Cancaus, of Galen is taken for a certayne herbe, whiche Diosc. calleth Cacalia. It is also a certayne gumme profitable to dye, with called also Laeca Barbar. in corrol.  
 Cancellarius, ri, m. g. in the olde tyme was taken for a scribe or notarie, nowe it is called a chancelour.  
 Cancellum, lattise wyfe.  
 Cancelli, orum, m. g. plu. lattises, or any thing made like lattise. Also secrete places to loke out. also wyndowes made with barres of woodde or yron, with dyuers holes. also little crabbes of the sea.  
 Cancellus sibi circundare, by a metaphore, to prescribe to hym selfe certayne boundes in his communication or speachyng, whiche he wyll not passe.  
 Cancellis circumscribi, to be closed or rayled in, and metaphoycally is applyed to any thyng that hath certayne boundes.  
 Cancelli, aui, are, to raise or put out, to cut or teare any thyng that is wyrtten, to make in fourme of lattise.  
 Cancellare testamentum, for Delere.  
 Cancellus, a, um, lyke to a lattise. also raised or crossed out.  
 Cancellatus brachiorum amplexus, the clappng of the armes one ouer an other.  
 Cancellus, a diminutive of cancer.  
 Cancer, cri, m. g. a hynde of fishe called a crab. also a sygne in heauen.  
 Cancer, ceteris, or cancer, cancri, secunda et tertia declinationis, m. g. a dysease called a canker.  
 Cancris, is the same that Cancelli be.  
 Cancris, a pill medicine of that sort that burneth Cancherinon lapathon, a kinde of fozell.  
 Canchei, people of Arabia.  
 Candace, ces, and Candax, acis, a queene of Ethiopia.  
 Candaria, a promontorie in the ple of Cos.  
 Candauia, mountaynes in Macedonia.



**Candaules**, a tyran of Sardis, which by foolish the doctage, thinking his wyfe the fayrest woman in the worlde, shewed hir naked to his familiar freende Gyges: for whiche cause he was after murdered by the same Gyges, though the coun sayle of his wyfe.

**Candauius**, or **Candylos**, a meate, as **Athenus** saith, made of sodden fleshe, bread and cheese, as **Plinie** saith, of mylke and hony.

**Candebaca**, a fenne at the foote of the mountayne **Lamelus**.

**Candefacio**, **candefacio**, feci, facere, to make whyte, to make fyre, or to glow lyke fyre.

**Candei**, people of Arabic, whiche vse to cate serpentes: and therfore be called **Ophiophagi**.

**Candela**, a, f. g. a candell.

**Candelas sebare**, to make candels.

**Candelabrum**, delibri, n. g. a candellsticke.

**Candelo**, ui, dēre, to glow lyke a burning cole, also to be whyte.

**Candens carbo**, a burning cole.

**Aër candet**, the ayre shyneth, or the weather is bygyht and clere.

**Fauilla candens**, a burning sparke of fyre.

**Chalybs candens**, stele glowing lyke fyre.

**Lilia candentia**, fayre whyte lilies.

**Candet aestas**, the sommer is hott.

**Candefco**, scēre, to ware whyte or shynynge, to ware fire, or to glow lyke fyre.

**Candidantia**, a, f. g. the whynynge, bleaching, or mahynge of any thyng fayre and bygyht.

**Candico**, ani, are, to be whyte.

**Candidatus**, a, um, clothed in whyte.

**Candidatus pratorius**, he that despyeth or loz keth to be **Prator** or mayre.

**Candidatus consularis**, he that despyeth the consullshyp.

**Candidatus gloriæ et immortalitatis**, he that despyeth glory or immortall renowne, likewise **Candidatus eloquentiæ**.

**Candidati**, amonge the **Romaines** were suche as laboured for some of the great offices in the publyke weale, so named, because they dyd ware in the tyme of the election, whyte apparel. It may be taken by translation at this tyme for them that in vniuersities be called **inceptours** or regent mastres. Also for them that be lately christened, or newly entred into some honourable or worshipful state. **Vegetius** saith, that **Candidati** were men of warre, whiche had a priuilege befoze other.

**Candidati Caesaris**, were such as sued for great offices, and were commended of the emperour to them, whiche had election: who presumynge alway that the emperours commendacion shulde take place, did sollicite but negligently. Wherof hapned this prouerbe: *Sic petis tanquam Caesaris candidatus*, whan any man affecteth a thyng in suche forme, as he thinketh no man wil deny him: as who saith, ye aske it as though the emperour had spoken for you. They were also

called **Candidati principis**: where that faction is bled, maie neuer be publyke weale perfect.

**Candidatorius**, a, um, of or perteynyng to them, whiche looke for, or desyre great offices.

**Candidè**, aduerbium, benignely, gentilly, mildly, without enuie.

**Candidè vestitus**, trymmely apparayled.

**Candido**, ani, are, to make whyte.

**Candidulus**, a, um, a diminutiue of **Candidus**.

**Candiduli dentes**, white teeth.

**Candidus**, a, um, white, more than **Albus**, or et whyte. It is somtyme taken for fortunat, gentill or easie. Also pure, sincere, without malice or ill will, also friendly, fauorable.

**Candidus index**, a gentill easie iudge.

**Candidus lector**, a gentill reader, whiche doeth not openly reprove that whiche he readeth.

**Candidum oui**, the white of an egge.

**Candidum ingenium**, a gentill courtiers nature.

**Scriptor candidus**, a good authour of fine and pure eloquence, not crabbed or harde to be vnderstanded.

**Candida nigra facere**, to make white blacke.

**Lapide candidiore diem notare**, to marke a daie as fortunat and lucky.

**Candidus pectore**, pure without malice or enuie.

**Annus candidus**, a fortunat yere.

**Candida vita**, i. irreprehensibilis.

**Iudicio candidiore legere**, to reade with a more indifferent and fauorable iudgement.

**Fauonij candidi**, i. benigni, fauorabiles, serene, faire, pleasant, prosperous.

**Candidum**, a promontorie of the countreie **Zeu gitana** in **Africke**.

**Candifico**, ani, are, to make white.

**Candor**, oris, ma. gen. brightnesse or whitenesse, curtesie or gentleness of mynde.

**Candofoccus**, focci, m. ge. in vines, is idem quod **Mergus**.

**Candyba**, a citee of **Arcia**.

**Canella**, a, f. g. idem quod **Cinnamomum**.

**Cane**, a towne of **Aeolis**.

**Canentæ**, were of the olde **Romaynes** named the apparale perteynyng to the head.

**Caneo**, nut, ēre, and **Canesco**, scēre, to bee hope or graie heared, to ware old, to decrea or wither.

**Canent herbae**, the herbes be graie with dw.

**Canescit flos**, the flower withereth.

**Canescit oratio**, his style or oracion waxes graue, auncient, or rype.

**Canescit situ**, It is graie with hozenesse.

**Canephora**, a, f. ge. a mayden, whiche bare on hir heade a basket or coffe, wherein wer iewels or ymagines of the goddis.

**Cangrena**, a, f. g. a soze called a canker, loke **Gangrena**.

**Cani**, orum, ma. ge. plu. nu. bee taken for white hoze heares, for age.

**Cania**, a, f. g. a hynde of sharpe stynng nettles.

Canice

**Canice**, canice, f. g. byanne of wheate.

**Caniceps**, a beaste, whiche hath onely the face of a dogge.

**Cancies**, ei, f. g. gene. hozenesse or graines of the heare.

**Canicula**, lx, f. g. ge. a littel bitch. Also a sterre, whereof canicular and dogge daies be named **Dies caniculares**.

**Caniculus**, li, m. g. a whelp.

**Canidia**, a woman of **Paples**, whom **Horace** caryeth as a witch or sorcerer.

**Caninus**, one that was consull of **Rome** only ses uen houres.

**Caninus**, a, um, doggyshe, or of a dog, curtshe. **Verba canina latrare**, to ruple spitefully.

✚ **Canina facundia**, doggyshe or curtshe eloquence. A prouerbe, applyed to suche as dooe neuer exercise their tongue or penne, but in reproouynge or blamynge other men.

✚ **Caninum prandium**, a dogges dinner. A prouerbe bled, where there is no wyne at dyner or supper, for dogges do of nature abhorre wyne.

**Caninus appetitus**, a sychnesse, with an vnstable appetite to cate, proceeding of v. causes: Of abundance of melancolye; flowing from the spleene to the mouthe of the stomake: Of a cold distemperance of the stomake: Of the lousnesse of the bodie, the pores beyng to open: Of to much labour, resoluynge: or of the consumptione of naturall moisture, wherewith the bodie is nourished.

**Canis**, is, com. gen. a dogge or bitch, a signe in heauen, whereof there bee two sterres: One called **Canis maior**, the other **Canis minor**. It is also a hynde of fyre, called a doggyshe. Also a certayne caste at dice, whan the ace becomng cast vp, loseth all.

✚ **Canis festinans cacos ædit catulos**; The hasty bitch byngeth soothe the blynd whelpes, the more hasty the worse speede. A prouerbe applyed to them, whiche beyng hasty in setting forth their wylkes, do make them vnperfect.

✚ **Canis reuersus ad vomitum**, The dogge toureth agayne to cate that he vomited. A prouerbe referred to hym, whiche beyng reconciled to god, retourneth agayne to his olde condicions and vices.

**Canes**, is somtyme bled of the poetes for the furies, it is also a worde of extreme despyte to our enemies, to call them dogges.

**Ter geminus canis**, **Cerberus**.

**Ain' vero canis**; What thou to in dede, thou surgeth the knaue.

**Canes molossi**, are taken for bandogges.

✚ **Cane pelius & angue**, A prouerbe notynge extreme hate of a thyng.

**Canis celer**, citus, pernix, a swifte dogge.

**Canes hortari**, to chere the howndes.

**Armillati canes**, dogges with colars about their neckes.

**Emeriti canes**, dogges that be so olde that they

can hunt no more.

**Melici canes**, little dogges that gentile womē bled, feedynge howndes.

**Olorus canis**, a hownd or spaynell of a good sent.

**Canistrum**, tri, n. g. somtyme canister, stri, m. g. a basket or a panier.

**Canistellum**, li, n. g. or **Canistellus**, li, m. g. a little panier, hamper, or basket.

**Canities**, ei, f. g. hozenesse or whitenesse of heares. It is somtyme taken for grautice, or auncientnesse.

**Canitudo**, idem.

**Canna**, na, f. g. a cane or reede. Also a cantie or oyle poete. Somtyme a pype made of a cane.

**Cannabaceus**, a, um, of hempe.

**Cannabius**, a, um, made of hempe.

**Cannabis**, is, f. g. hempe.

**Cannabum**, and **cannabion**, bi, n. g. idem.

**Cannacæ**, a kynge of **Phyrgia**, who forscyng the deluge, made great lamentation. vide pro. **Res canacæ**.

**Cannæ**, arum, a towne in the countreie of **Apulia**, where a great hoste of the **Romaynes** was slayne by **Annibal**.

**Cannetum**, ti, n. g. a place, where canes and reedes doe grow.

**Canneus**, a, um, of a cane.

**Cannitæ**, arum, thatched houses.

**Cannitius**, a, um, of canes or reedes.

**Cannius**, a poete in the tyme of **Marialis**, whiche was to mery of nature, that he laughed alwaie.

**Cano**, cecini, ēre, to syng, to play on the shalme or other instrument, also to praise, to prophete.

**Canere classicum**, vel **bellicum**, to blow to the ferdie, or to the assault, to blow alarme.

**Canere eandem cantilenam**, to tell one tale twyse: or to recite often tymes one thyng.

**Canere fidibus**, to plaie on an harpe, or other instrument, haupng strynges.

**Canere receptui**, to blow the retreat in battayle, and by a metaphoze, to reuoke of with draw a mans mynde from doyng any thyng, to make an ende.

**Canere sibi**, to speake for his owne profite.

**Canere sibi & musis**, to syng or write for his owne pleasure, and for them that doe fauour him, nothyng caryng for any other.

**Canere signa**, to blow whyles men doe fyght in battayle.

**Canere surdis auribus**, to geue counsaile in bayne, to lofe labour in sprayng.

**Canunt tubæ**, the trumpettes blow or sowne.

**Tibiis canere**, to plaie on the pype or flute.

**Canere dicuntur poetæ**, cum quid versibus scribunt.

**Abfurdè canere**, to discorde, to syng out of tune.

**Canere aliquem**, or **laudes alicuius**, to laude or praise a man.

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Canere ad tibia, to syng to the pipe or flute.  
 Canuntur hæc apud Homerum, these thynges bee spoken or wyrtten in Homere.  
 Canere bella, to declare, speake, or wyrtte of warres.  
 Obscura canere, to prophesye obscure and doubtfull thynges.  
 Quicquid fama canit, what so euer is reportyd by fame.  
 Intus canere, spoken pzoouerbially, of them that do all for theyr priuate commoditee, and conueigh to them selues what so euer they can catche.  
 Canobus, the maister of Menelaus thyppe.  
 Canocerca, the herbe Helxine, like there.  
 Canon, canōnis, m. g. a rule. Also that parte in a tergat, wherin the arme and hande is putte. also the tongue of a balance. It is also the reuenues in customes and fee fermes of townes thyppes, a custome in payng yrcle a certayne of coyne.  
 Canonibus soluere, to dispenche with one.  
 Gratiam canōnis facere, idem.  
 Canonarii, orum, gatherers of tasses and tallages.  
 Canōnia, the transomes in a thyppe, whereon the hatches are made.  
 Canonici, bee those sorte of musicians, whiche doo trie musyke by reason, as the Pythagorians dyd: lyke as Harmonici iudged by the delectation of the eares, accordyng to the fowlowers of Aristoxenus.  
 Canonicius, a, um, regular.  
 Canonici libri, booke amonge the romans of the auncient decrees, and ceremonies of the bishops and hie priestes.  
 Canonium, nij, ne. g. a place assigned to deuout persons, which lyed vnder a certayne rule.  
 Canonizo, aui, are, to canonysse, to examyne by rule.  
 Canopicon, is an herbe, which is one of the kindes of spurge. Reade moze in Pityusa.  
 Canopus, a meruapulous bright sterre. also his name that was maister of Menelaus thyppes, which being dead in an yle, at the entree of Aizalus, caused that yle to bee called by his name, and was there honoured for a god. Of whom this pretie historie is remembred by Suidas. The people of dyuers cuntreys contending for the preeminence of theyr goddis, agreed, that those ydols, which were vanquished by any notable experience, should geue place to the vanquisher. A priest of Canopus, a wittie fellow, gat a water pot full of smal holes, and stoppyn the holes with ware, filled it ful of water, peind it, made it in foume of an ydoll, and dyd craftily set it on the old ymage, knowing that the Caldees, honouring the fyre for god, did cary it about into all countreys, and consumed therwith all other ydols, made of metal & other matter,

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But whan they came to Canopus, and dyd set the fyre about hym, the ware melted quickly, and the water distilling into the fyre, quenched it. wherfore Canopus was deuided vanquisher and chiefe of the goddis.  
 Canor, ōris, m. g. melodie.  
 Canor cyni, the melodie of tunable songe of a swanne.  
 Vox suavis & canora, a pleasant and a loude voyce.  
 Canorōsus, a, um, full of melodie.  
 Canōrus, a, um, loude of thyll.  
 Canta, olde wyrtters used for cantata.  
 Cantabri, people of a countreie in Spayn called now Biskay.  
 Cantabrica, is called in Englishe wild geloufer.  
 Cantabricus, a, um, of Biskay.  
 Cantāmen, minis, n. g. a songe.  
 Cantarus, a poete of Athens.  
 Cantatio, ōnis, f. g. a syngyng of inchantyng.  
 Cantator, ōris, m. g. a synger.  
 Cantatrix, icis, f. g. a woman synger.  
 Canteri, orum, m. g. bee the peeces, which doo lye vnder a piece of tymber, whan it is sawen, which some doo call strygges.  
 Cantharias, a stone, whiche hath the pynt of a blacke spee called a bittell.  
 Cantharis, idis, vel Cantharida, dx, a greene woyme, thynnyng with a glosse lyke golde, byd in the toppes of ashes or olyues, whiche laydeto a mans bodye, maketh it to blispe. The ioye of it is popson. wherfore Cantharis, is used for a venomous porcion. Some doo saie, it is a flye keuered with a shale lyke a bittell, but that he is greene. Theophrastus saith, this woyme donth byde in whocate, & to it is very noysome. Eras mus addeth, that it ingendryeth in roses, and dooeth hurte and destroye them in like maner.  
 Cantharis, sumitoyse, after Diosc. li. 4. cap. 3.  
 Cantharici, a kynde of wyne.  
 Cantharus, ri, m. g. a pot, a iugge, or a tankard. also a kynde of boates. also a beast, wherof there is found no female. a kynde of fyre, a blacke fly, called a bytelle. and a knot vnder the tuncue of Apis, the ore that the Egyptians wold thyppe.  
 Cantharus, a signe in the firmament, containing iii. sterres.  
 Cantheriatus, a, um, stayed by with proppes or forkes.  
 Cantheriata vinea, a vine rayfed vpon freames or perches.  
 Cantherinus, a, um, of or lyke a geldyng.  
 Cantherino ritu somniare, to dreame stading.  
 Cantherinum hordeum, a kynde of barley.  
 Cantherinum lapidum, a kynde of sozzell, called also Rumex.  
 Cantheriolus, a diminutive of Cantherius, a littell stake, proppes, or forke.  
 Cantherium, rij, n. g. a maner of a charpot or wagan.

Can

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Cantherius, rij, m. g. a geldyng of an hoise ones ly. It is also the ralle of a vine, bozne by with forkes and postes. also a rafter.  
 Cantherij, idem quod Cantherij.  
 Canthes, thium, form. gene. organ ppyes, after Calapine.  
 Canthus, thi, m. g. the corner of the eie, as well by the nose, as nexte to the temples. It is also the yron, wherewith the extremities of wheles be bounden, the strake of a carte.  
 Canthus, is also the sonne of Abas.  
 Canticum, ci, n. g. a pleasaunt or merce songe, a balade.  
 Cantilena, lx, f. g. a songe. It is taken of Licerro, for a speeche of tale, commonly or to often brod, and is of a final effecte, a rumour, a bragsyng reposte.  
 Cantilena, the daughters of the muses.  
 Canticū, ōnis, f. g. a songe. Sometyme a charme, or enchantment.  
 Canticibus, the citee Amberge in Germany.  
 Cantium, the countreie of Kent.  
 Cantinacula, lx, f. g. a songe of light matters.  
 Cantito, aui, are, to syng often.  
 Canto, aui, are, to syng or to charme. Sometyme to monyke or exhort, to speake or inculcate a thyng oftentymes, to geue great prayse, or to sette forth the ones commendacion. also to enchaunte.  
 Hæc dies, noctesque tibi canto, vt caueas, This I exhort the daie and nyght, that thou beware.  
 Avena cantare, to pype.  
 Surdo cantare, looke canere surdis.  
 Istum canto, I set forth this mans prayse, or I commend hym greatly.  
 Dignus cantari, woorthie to bee lauded or praised in wyrttyng or speaking.  
 Memo ne idem content licet, I feare, lest these letters byng the same thynges that the other dyd, or intreate of the same matter.  
 Cantor, and Cantrix, a syngyng man, or a syngyng woman.  
 Cantus, us, m. g. a songe, a charme, or enchantment in verses.  
 Cantus lugubris, a mournyng songe.  
 Cantus tremulus, warblyng, relesyng, or quaueryng.  
 Cantus buccinarum, the sowne of trumpets.  
 Cantu delinire, mollire, mulcere, to assuage, please, or mitigate.  
 Canuleus, a Romayne.  
 Canus, an olde man.  
 Canus, a, um, grate or hoze.  
 Cana hies, the faithfulness of olde tyme: or after some, the faithfulness of auncient men.  
 Cana veritas, idem.  
 Absynthium canum, grate woomezewood.  
 Canus december, the monthe of December, hoze with froste.  
 Cana pruina, the hoze froste,

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Canusinatus, a, um, araid with the cloth made of the woll of Canusium.  
 Canusinus, a, um, of Canusium.  
 Canusium, a towne in the countreie of Apulia, where is veray fine woulle, called Canusina lana, and is ruddy of colour.  
 Capacitas, ātis, f. g. aptenesse to take, largenesse of place, capacitee.  
 Capaneus, thye syllables, the housbande of Esuadne, and one of the vii. capitaynes that besieged Thebes, where he first inuented scalpyng with ladders, and was there slayne with stones cast from the walles.  
 Capaneus, and Capaneius, the adiectiue.  
 Capara, a towne of Portugall, called commonly Capara.  
 Capax, ācis, om. g. that taketh or conteyneth any thyng, able to conteyne or receyue, large, bigge.  
 Capax amicitia, he that considereth what becometh to frendshipp.  
 Capaces aures, eares desityng greisly to here.  
 Capax calix ad sextarios tres, a cup that wylld holde about thre pyntes.  
 Doinus capax, a large house that will receiue a great numbre.  
 Regnum capax, an ample and great kingdom.  
 Scyphus capacior, a bigger cuppe.  
 Capax inuidia, that is hable to defend it selfe agaynst the ill will of his enemies.  
 Capēdo, inis, f. g. the greatnesse of a vessell or lyke thyng that conteyneth. A pott or pitchre used in sacrifice.  
 Capeduncula, lx, f. g. a diminutiue of capēdo.  
 Capella, lx, f. g. a song gote, or a lyttell gote. Also a certayn sterre.  
 Capēna, a towne by Rome by the fountayne Cēgena. also a gate in Rome called Appia porta, where is a water consecrated to Mercury, used in diuers ceremonies.  
 Capenates, people of Capena.  
 Caper, pri, m. g. a gelded gote. it was also the name of an old grammarian, and a ryuer tennying by Laodicea. Sometyme it is taken for the bucke gote.  
 Caperatus, a, um, wynehled.  
 Capero, aui, are, to frowne or lowye.  
 Caperare frontem, to bende the browes, to frowne.  
 Capello, si, sum, ōsiui, situm, fere, act. to take, or to goe about to take, to receyue. Sometyme it signifyeth to take in hande.  
 Capessere fugam, to flee or renne away.  
 Quo te nunc capessis hinc whither goest thou from hence.  
 Capessere se domum, to get hym home.  
 Capessere se in altum maris, to take the mayne sea.  
 Capessere montem, to ascend or go by the hill.  
 Ad saxum capessit, supple iter, he taketh his waie at the stone.  
 Capessere se præcipitem ad malos mores, to soune

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boutne him selfe headlonge to lewdenesse.  
 Capessere arma vel bellum, to take armes, to  
 enterpryse warre.  
 Capessere alicuius iussa, to doe or execute ones  
 commaundementes.  
 Capessere curas imperij, to take the charge  
 and gouernance of the common weale.  
 Capessere locum, to endeuour to take a place.  
 Capessere cursum ad aliquem, to renne to  
 warde one.  
 Capessere oculis, to beholde.  
 Capessere cibum, to eate.  
 Capessere pugnam, to entre or iopgne bataille  
 to fauour of fyghe.  
 Capessere viam, to goe or take his tourney to  
 the citee.  
 Capetus, the name of a hynde.  
 Caphareus, the syllables, a mountaine in Grece,  
 by whiche the greekes nauy was soze afflicted  
 for the death of Palamedes.  
 Caphareus, a, um, of Caphareus.  
 Capharnaum, the chiefe citee in Galilee.  
 Capheris, an yle by Samothrace.  
 Caphura, lwe Camphora.  
 Capidulum, li, n. g. an hooe.  
 Capillaceus, a, um, heare, of heare, lyke heare.  
 Capillamentum, ti, n. g. the heare of a mas head.  
 Sometime the toppes of herbes, where the seedes  
 do grow. also a counterfayte heare, a peruke.  
 Capillaris, ris, n. g. a caule of copse, that women  
 trusse theyr heares in.  
 Capillaris, re, of or belonging to heare.  
 Capillaris, a tree, wheron ponge men for a ceced  
 mong, vsed to hange their heare whan they were  
 polled. It is also called Capillata.  
 Capillati, people of the Alpes.  
 Capillata vela, clothes of heare.  
 Capillatus, a, um, that hath longe heare, or that  
 weareth a great peruke.  
 Capillitium, tij, n. g. the heare of the head.  
 Capillo, aui, are, to make heare.  
 Pollyrix capillatur, id est capillos habere  
 videtur.  
 Capillus, li, m. g. the heare, as well of the head  
 as other places. sometime it is vsed for Casta-  
 ries. sometime for Barba.  
 Capillo tenus, iust to the heare.  
 Capillus veneris, an herbe cald Venus heare,  
 like Adianum.  
 Capillorum defluuium, or profluuium, the  
 falling of the heare.  
 Demissi capilli, longe heare.  
 Ducere capillis, to drawe one by the heare of  
 the head.  
 Capiō, capi, ēre, to take willingly, or vnwylly.  
 Sometime it signifieth to despyte, to mitigate, to  
 disceue. also to receiue. Sometime to congne.  
 also to make.  
 Dii boni, quid turbæ? ædes nostræ uix capi-  
 ent, Good lord, what a company & vnethy one  
 house will holde them,

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Capere rationem, to fynde the meane.  
 Rationem non capi, ut et amanti obsequer, et  
 patrem non offenderem, I founde the meane  
 how to please my loue, and yet not to offende  
 or displease my father. Also Capiō rationem,  
 signifieth to know the cause why.  
 Scio tibi esse hoc grauius multo, ac durius,  
 cui sit: verum ego haud minus agre patior,  
 id qui nescio, nec rationem capio, nisi quod  
 tibi bene ex animo volo, I know well, that  
 to you, whom the thyng toucheth, it is muche  
 moze displeasing and greuouse: but yet it ges  
 ueth me no lesse, I can not tell why, but onely  
 because I loue you.  
 Capere conditionem, to accept the offer.  
 Capere fugam, to renne away.  
 Mente capere, to conceyue in ones mynde.  
 Miseriam capere, to be in mysery.  
 Misericordiam capere, to haue pitee.  
 Caput eum facietas, he was wery of it.  
 Capere somnum, to sleape.  
 Capere rationem oculis, to iudge by syght.  
 Hi loci, atque hæc regiones sunt, quæ mihi ab  
 hero sunt meo demonstratæ, vt ego oculis ra-  
 tionem capio, These are the places and strates,  
 that my maister shewed me, as farre as myne  
 eyes can iudge, or as farre as I can perceiue.  
 Capere voluptatem, to despyte.  
 Capere verforiam, to chaunge a pourpose, to  
 tourne sayle, to doe the contrary to that he in-  
 tended.  
 Capere vsum corporis vxoris alterius, to  
 committe adulterie with an other mans wyfe.  
 Te vxor aliena capit, Thou art in loue with an  
 other mans wyfe.  
 Capi ac delinire aliqua, to be despyed or plea-  
 sed with any thyng.  
 Si stes propius, te capiet magis, If you stand  
 nere, it will despyte you moze.  
 Cautat ne capiat, let him beware he be not  
 disceiued.  
 Capi assentione, to be disceiued with flatter-  
 ry: Like wyfe Capi dolis, donis, fraude, in-  
 sidis, precio, muneribus.  
 Capi cum admiratio, he meruailed.  
 Capi me voluptas, And Capi voluptatem,  
 I was delited, or I toke pleasure in it.  
 Capi me amor, I loued.  
 Angorem capere, to languishe, to sorow, of  
 take thought.  
 Capere cibum, to eate.  
 Capere coniecturam, to coniect, to gesse.  
 Coniectura capitur ex eo, it may be perceiued  
 or gathered thereby.  
 Capi animum cura eius rei, I toke charge of  
 that matter, or I was carefull for it.  
 Capere desiderium, to despyte.  
 Capere detrimentum uel damnum, to take  
 harme, or to be endamaged.  
 Capere alicuius dicta, to heere ones wordes.  
 Capere disciplinam, to learne,

Capere

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Capere experimentum, to proue.  
 Capere finem, to ende.  
 Capere exordium, to begynne.  
 Capere formam, or personam, to disguise of  
 nes selfe.  
 Capere laticiam ex re aliqua, to reioyce of a  
 thyng.  
 Capere generum, to chose a sonne in law.  
 Capere laudem ex re aliqua, to be renoumed  
 or praised for any thyng.  
 Capere incrementum, to increase.  
 Si inimicos omnes homines capiam, though  
 I should get the displeasure of all men.  
 Capere inimicitiam, to get enmittee, or displea-  
 sure. Iphewyse Capere inuidiam & iram.  
 Capere locum castris, to take or chose a place,  
 to pitch thei tentes, or campe in.  
 Capere magistratum, to obteyne an office.  
 Si magnitudinem mensuram caperet, if it were  
 to large, that tables myght be made of it.  
 Capere metum, to feare.  
 Capere modum, to kepe a meane.  
 Capere mortem, to suffer death.  
 Capere obliuionem, to forget. Iphewyse Cap-  
 pit me obliuio.  
 Capere odium alicuius, to begyn to hate one.  
 Caput ciuitatem pauor, The citee was in a  
 great feare.  
 Capere panem de aliquo, to punish one.  
 Capere quietem, to take reste.  
 Capere specimen, to take a proue of shewe.  
 Capere spem, to conceiue an hope.  
 Caput cum tadum belli, he was wery of war.  
 Capere tempus, to wathe a tyme.  
 Vrecundia cum caput, he was abashed.  
 Capere vires, to wate stronge.  
 Capere opinionem virtutis, to be esteemed or  
 compted vertuous.  
 Capere pallorem, to wate pale.  
 Capere pignus, to receiue a gage.  
 Pignora capere, to strepne ones gooddes for  
 dette.  
 Capere prouinciam, to take charge of a thyng.  
 Quosdam religio caput, som were scrupulous.  
 Vitium capere, to be corrupted.  
 Capis, pidis, f. g. a cuppe to dyncke in.  
 Capisena, people of Asia, dwelling in the citee  
 Capissa.  
 Capistrum, tij, n. g. a crible, or a siue to purge  
 cozne withall.  
 Capistro, aui, are, to haulter, or putte on a rope  
 or corde.  
 Capistrum, stri, n. ge. an haulter, or a collar, to  
 tye an hore or other beast, a musle also a bande  
 to tye vines to the railes.  
 Capistrum maritale, the bonde of wedlocke.  
 Frenare ora capistris, to mousill.  
 Capital, alis, n. ge. a thyng that women priestes  
 vsed to weare on theyr heades in olde tyme,  
 whā they dyd sacrifice, as it were a lace or copse  
 to trusse by their heare. Also after som, a towell

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vsed in sacrifice.  
 Capitale, and Capital, an adiectiue, an offence  
 woorthie death.  
 Capitale est, it is death, or descreucth death.  
 Capitalia, an hygh hyll in Indie.  
 Capitalis, le, deadly, woorthie death.  
 Capitale fraudem admittere, to doo a thyng  
 woorthie punishment by death.  
 Capitales triumviri, iudges in causes of death.  
 Capitalis noxa, likewise Capitale nephas, or  
 crimen, an offence woorthie death.  
 Capitalis aduersarius, a mortall enemy.  
 Capitalis dies, a daie appoynted to one to res-  
 cyue iudgement of death.  
 Capitalis homo, a man that descreucth death,  
 also he that is prone to murder.  
 Capitalis ira, mortall wyathe.  
 Capitalis locus, a place of execution.  
 Capitalis ædis, an house, where any deadly  
 offence is committed.  
 Capitalis inficitia, ignoraunce that putteth a  
 man in daunger of his lyfe.  
 Capitalia iudicia, iudgements concernynge  
 lyfe and death.  
 Capitaliter, mortally, deadly.  
 Capitiō, ōnis, f. ge. head syluer, or subsidie,  
 gathered of euery manne after the rate of his  
 substance.  
 Capitatus, a, um, that groweth great in the head,  
 or that hath an head.  
 Capitati caules, cabages.  
 Capicellum, li, n. g. a littell head or toppe of a  
 thyng, also the highest part of a pillar. of some  
 it is vsed for a stillatorie.  
 Capitiū, tij, n. g. any thyng that couereth the  
 head, commonly theyr doe call it a hood.  
 Capito, ōnis, m. g. he that hath a great head.  
 Also heady, obstinate in opinion. It is also a  
 fische, whiche by his description, seemeth to be  
 a codde. I learned man of this name, translated  
 the epitome of Lilius and Eutropius into greke  
 Capitulinus, the surname of him that founde the  
 head, whan the capitoll shoulde be builded.  
 Capitolinus, a, um, of the palaice of the citee of  
 Rome.  
 Capitolium, lij, n. g. the palaice of the citee of  
 Rome.  
 Capitosus, a, um, he that hath a great or a dull  
 head.  
 Capitulatus, a, um, any thyng that is growen to  
 an head.  
 Capitula folia, leaues, whiche in the toppes  
 haue thynges like heades.  
 Capitulum, the aduerbe.  
 Capitulum de re aliqua dicere, to recite the sum  
 or principall pointes of any matter.  
 Capitularia, orum, booke of actes and statutes.  
 Capitulo, aui, are, to diuide by chapters.  
 Capitulum, li, n. g. a lytle head. also a chap-  
 ter, and the toppe of a pillar or other thyng. It  
 is also a woorde of daigance, as, O capitulum  
 lepi.

Iepidissimum, & pleasant companion, & merry head.  
 Capitulum martis, the herbe Eryngion.  
 Capitulum, a towne in Italy.  
 Capnias, a precious stone shynng lyke saffron.  
 Capnia vitis, a certayne kinde of vyces.  
 Capnitis, a kinde of brasse ore.  
 Capniuan, nij, is interpreted of Actius, to be the herbe called Calidonia, whiche groweth about hedges. And yet after Dioscorides, and the common opinion of Physicians, it is Fumus tope.  
 Capnobata, people called Mysi.  
 Capnos, ni, f. g. & Capnon, ni, n. g. an herbe called of the latines Fumaria, of the apothecaries Fumus terræ, in englishe Fumitoe.  
 Capnogorgion, gij, the herbe called fumitoe Diosc. li. 4. cap. 3.  
 Capo, ónis, m. g. a capon.  
 Capote, a mountayne in Asia.  
 Cappa, the name of a greke letter, for whiche the latines vse C.  
 Cappadocia, a countrey in Asia, haung on the south Cilicia, and the mountayne Caucasus: On the east, Armeny, and dyuers other nations: On the north, the sea Euxinum: On the west Galatia: and is diuided from Armeny the more with the famous riuer Euphrates. In that countrey are bredde plentie of excellent good horses. It was sometyme called Alba Syria, because the people there be whiter than in the other Syria. The people therof are called Cappadoces, whose conditions were reputed so pill, that among the common people, if one had ben seene to be of pill faction, they woulde saie he was of Cappadocia. In that countrey were borne, Basilus magnus, and Gregorius Nazianzenus, two holy bysshops and excellent doctours.  
 Cappadox, ocis, and Cappadocus, a man of the countrey of Cappadocia.  
 Cappagum, a towne of Spayne.  
 Capparitis, ris, f. g. a fruite called capers, wherewith we make salates and sauce for mutton, whiche eaten before meales, bee verie good for the stomake, and agaynst diseases of the spleene.  
 Capparus, a dogges name, notable, because he bewaied the thefe, that robbed Iesulapius temple.  
 Capra, x, f. m. ge. a goat, also a signe in the firmament.  
 Olida capra, the shynng sauer of the arme pittes.  
 Capraria, an yle in the sea called Ligusticum.  
 Caprarius, rij, m. g. a goat herde.  
 Capralia, the mouth of the ryuer 3do.  
 Caprea, w, f. g. a roe buche, also a beast, whiche dooth see wonderfull quickly. It is also a kynd of vyces so called.  
 Caprea, certayne plandes by Naples.  
 Capreolus, li, ma. g. a hyd. also a beast called a roe. It is also a tendrell of a vyne, which wyne

doeth many waies. Also a forke to set by a hyne. It is also a certayn instrument of yron to dys with, and a band of hooke of yron to hold partes of bulbynges together.  
 Capreus, a, um, of a goat.  
 Capria, a fenne in Damphilia. also idem quod Capparis.  
 Capricornus, ni, m. g. a signe in heauen contyng. xx. sterres.  
 Caprificatio, ónis, f. g. the verball of caprificor, of some it is taken for the cutting of the barkes of trees, that they may grow bigger.  
 Caprificales dies, the canicular daies, so named, because the matrones of Rome did at that tyme vse to dooe sacrifice vnder a wyld fygge tree.  
 Caprificor, áris, ári, to husband wyld fyg trees.  
 Caprificus, fici, or as some accent it, caprificus, ci, f. ge. a wyld fygge tree, whiche renneth by by valles.  
 Caprigenus, a, um, that whiche is of the kynde of a goat.  
 Caprile, prilis, neu. gene. a stable or pen where goates be kept.  
 Caprilis, le, of a goat.  
 Caprillus, a, um, idem quod Caprinus, a, um.  
 Caprimulgus, one that milkeith goates.  
 Caprimulgi, byrdes lyke to gullcs, which appere not by daie, but by night they come into goat pens, and sucke the goates, wherby the ydders of them bee mortified.  
 Caprinus, a, um, of a goat.  
 Caprinae bacce, goates dunge, or goates tittles.  
 Capripes, pēdis, that hath fete like a goat.  
 Caprilans pulvis, is whan the pulse semeth to ryse, and is sodenly chaunged in to an other forme of mecuryng.  
 Caprona, arum, f. g. plu. the toppe of lyttell mane that is in the forehead of an horse: or the heare that hangeth ouer a mans forehead. Some wite it Capronea.  
 Caprotina, a surname of Iuno.  
 Caprillon, an haueu by the mountayne Otho.  
 Caprunculum, li, n. g. an earthen vessell.  
 Capsa, f, f. g. a coffer or chest.  
 Capsella, a litle coffer.  
 Capsa libraria, a cloafe presse or coffer, where booke are kept.  
 Capsa vestiaria, a chest, or cloafe presse of ward robe, where garmentes are kept.  
 Capsa nummaria, where money is kept.  
 Capsaces, a vessell, wherin oyle is kept.  
 Capsarius, rij, ma. ge. he that keepeth chestes of appaill. also he that waiteth on a noble mannes chyld, and beareth his booties in a litle coffer after hym, to schoole.  
 Capis, for cape si vis, take it and thou wilt.  
 Capit, for prahendit, a woorde out of vse.  
 Capitani, people of Zeugitana in Aethiopia.  
 Capfoldum, a barbarous woerde, that whiche is taken out of the hole.  
 Capsula, l, f. g. a diminutiue of capsula.

Caplus, a rouered carte.  
 Captatio, ónis, f. g. a purchase, the acte of crafte to gette fauour. also disceite or subtilitee.  
 Captator, ónis, m. g. he that vseth that crafte, or one that flattereth a man that hath no chyldre, to the intent to haue his goodes.  
 Captator auræ popularis, one that goeth about to gette fauour and prayse of the people.  
 Captatorius, a, um, flatterng, or of a flatterer.  
 Captatoria institutio, a disposition in ones will or testament, made by hym that is deceiued by flatterie, or obsequious facio, or rather to flatter and please other.  
 Captio, ónis, f. g. the acte of takng or deceyving, or that wherby any thyng is taken, desceyte, captiuousnesse.  
 Captio honorum, the sekng for honour.  
 Nulla in hac re captio est, In this matter is no deceyte.  
 Captiones dialecticae, the subtil caullacions of logicians.  
 Captio in verbis, captiuousnesse in caupillas of wordes.  
 Capnosc, capnoscely, disceitfully.  
 Capriofum, is sometyme used for Damnosum, hurtfull.  
 Capriofus, a, um, capricious or disceitfull.  
 Capriofacula, f. g. a diminutiue of captio.  
 Capriofatus, áris, f. g. capriofus, or bondage.  
 Capriofus, a, um, that is taken in warres.  
 Capro, áris, are, to gette the fauour of one with saye wordes, pleasaunt deedes or rewardes.  
 Also to disceyte or take quickly.  
 Captare assentionem, to gette ones consent in any thyng.  
 Captare beneuolentiam, to endeavour to gette ones fauour. Iphewse Captare gratiam & fauorem.  
 Captare auras, spoken of houndes or spanyelles, that seeke out any thyng by the sauer.  
 Captare consilium, to consule.  
 Captare occasionem, or tempus, to wathe a conuenient tyme.  
 Captare sermonem alicuius, to listen ones tale.  
 Captare pisces, to fysh.  
 Captare risus, to do a thyng to be laughed at.  
 Captare solitudines, to couet to be in a solitarie place. Captare somnum, to slepe.  
 Captare auribus, to hearken.  
 Captare voluptatem, to seke for pleasure.  
 Captare aliquem, to laye awaite to deceyue one, or to go aboute to wyne or allure one on our parte.  
 Captare cenam, to get a supper of free cost.  
 Captare impudicicia, to laye awaite to take one in the acte of lecherie.  
 Captare sermonem, to herken priuily what men saie.  
 Captana, x, f. ge. the apprehendng or gettyng, also a litle gayne or vantage. also a pzaie.  
 Captana piscium, fyshng.

Captura auium, byrpyng.  
 Captus, a, um, takē, snared, deceiued also delited.  
 Capti oculi, blynde. also great lours are called capti.  
 Capti auribus, deafe.  
 Captus mentis, out of his witte or madde.  
 Captus est, he is intangled in loue.  
 Dulcedine vocis captus, delited with the pleasaur of the voyce.  
 Captus dolis, disceyued, begyled.  
 Captus membris, taken, benumbed, depayzed of the vse of his lymmes.  
 Capti conatus frustra labour spent in vayne.  
 Capia vlu hereditas, heritage gotten by long possession.  
 Captus, us, ma. g. chaunce. also disceyte, perceyving of a thyng, or capacitee.  
 Captus hominum, mens capacitee.  
 Capua, a cite in the roialme of Naples.  
 Capula, x, f. g. a long vessell of wood, with an handle, which serueth to take oile out of a vessell.  
 Capularis, re, the adiectiue of capulum, by a measure, old, deceypte, at the pites brinke.  
 Capularis senex, an olde man, readie to be laid on his biere.  
 Capulator, ónis, ma. ge. he that dooeth empty or take out oyle of a vessell, with the woden vessell called capula.  
 Capulo, áris, are, to take out of empty vesselles of oyle.  
 Capulum, li, n. g. that which receiucth any thing in to it. also a cosyn of biere, wherin dead corpes be caried or layde in. also a certeyn knot in a rode, by the which wilde beastes are taken and holden.  
 Capulus, li, m. g. and capulum, li, n. g. the hyltes of handle of a swerde.  
 Capus, pi, m. g. a capon.  
 Caput viride, a place in Aethiopia called there Mandanga.  
 Caput, pnis, n. ge. an head. also the begynnyng of a thyng, a chapter of a booke, an article, a clause, the somme of the principall poynt of any thyng. also a man. sometyme lyfe, the mouth of a ryuer, the toppe of a tree, the ende of a rafter or planke, the aushour or begynner of a thing. sometyme chiefe, otherwhyle perill. sometyme estimation.  
 Ad caput rei peruenias, come to the poynt of the matter.  
 Capita frumenti & vectigalium, The articles concernng grayne and reuenues.  
 Capita rerum expedire, go to, declare or shew quickly the principall poyntes of the matter.  
 Capite damnatus, condemned to dye.  
 Capite decernere, Vnum meo solum capite decernerem, I would god I myght try it at myne owne perill onely.  
 Sine capite manare res dicitur, whan one knoweth not wherof the bynte is spunge.  
 Capitis anquirere, to pceede in iudgement at

gagnt one for treason or felony.  
Pecunia capitis pendere, to be punished by death.

Capitis arcessere, to appeche one of felony or treason. Capitis diminutio, a condemnation, whereby a man loseth either libertee of his person, and is made bonde, or is banished his countrey, or put out of the kynges protection, or renouncyng his owne family is adopted or taken into another, which thing is not now used. Capitis iudicium, proesse criminali. Operire caput, to putte on the cappe. Tegere caput, idem.

Aperire, to putte of the cappe or bonet. Operto capite esse, to haue his cappe on his head.

Demulcere caput alicui, to stroke ones head. Distinguere caput acu, with a little pyne to make the shed of diuision of the heare.

Caput facere, to gather to a head. Capite censi, were amonge the Romayns, the poore sort of the people, whiche were discharged of all exactions, and remayned in the citee onely for generation.

Caput diminuer, to breake ones head. Impingere caput parieti, to knothe ones head agaynst the wall.

Agreste caput, a rude fellow. Audax caput, a bolde fellow. Charum caput, a person derely beloued. Si quidem hoc uiuit caput, It liue.

Capitis res est, The matter concerneth life and death.

Caput & famam alterius defendere, to defend another mans life and good name.

Ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, that at euery houre you shoulde bee in ioperdie of your life.

Caput disputationis illius, the summe of that disputation or controuersie.

Prima duo capita tua epistolae, the two first pointes of your epistle.

A capite ducere, to fetch a matter euen from the beginning.

Caput scelerum, the author and first beginne of the mischief.

Caput esse alicui rei, to bee the chiefe in any matter. Et quod caput est, and that is the chief or principall point of all.

Nec caput nec pes sermonis apparet, there appereth neyther beginning nor endyng of the communication, or, the tale hath neyther head nor foote.

In capite Bithyniae, in the frontiers of Bithynia.

Caput regni, the principall town in the roialm. Capita vitium, the endes of uppermost spyns ges of bynes.

Capys, a mans name that buylded Capua.

Carabi, a ryuer of Scythia.

Carabus, bi, m. g. a fische called a lobster, like

to a cruise, but that he is greater, and is redde whan he is aloue.

Caracra, a citee in Spayne, called Guadaluza. Caralitanum, a promontorie of Sardinia.

Carambis, a great promontory toward the north part, in the sea Euxinum.

Carambusis, a ryuer of Scythia, by the mountaynes called Riphai.

Caramus, idem quod Carabus.

Carana, a towne of Ponte.

Caranus, a kyng of Macedonie. Also an haure in Phenicia.

Caraseni, people of the countrey Cauria.

Caraxus, the brother of Sapphus.

Carbania, a littell plande by Italy.

Carbas, a wynde that bloweth from the south.

Carbaceus, Carbassinus, and Carbassineus, a um, made of fyne linnen.

Carbasus, si, m. et f. g. Et plu. Carbasa, or si, n. g. a kinde of fyne linnen of cypres. Also the sayle of a shyppe. also a robe or garment of fyne linnen, that ryche folkes used to weare. Sometime the skirtes of a cote, that castely playtes lyke a sayle.

Carbatina, shoes that husbandmen use.

Carbilesi, people of Thace.

Carbilius, a man that amonge the Romaynes, dyd first repudiate his wife for barrenesse. In other of the same name, whiche had bene his seruant, was the first that did teache grammer openly in Rome.

Carbo, onis, m. g. a quicke or dead cole. It was also the name of a Romayne.

Carbone notare, to marke with a cole. I pro uerbe, signifying to condemne a thing. Sometime to take a thyng for yll lucke.

Carbonarius, rij, m. g. a colpar.

Carbonaria, a um, pertaynyng to coles.

Carbonaria fornax, the pitte, where coles be made.

Carbonatilia, al thynges, that haue moze matter of earth, then of fumes or exhalacions.

Carbulo, a towne in Spayne.

Carbunculario, onis, f. g. and Carbunculus, a corruption in herbes and trees, that blasteth the floures.

Carbunculario in uicibus, is a fault in vines whan the clusters of grapes are not sufficiently couered with leaues, by whiche occasion they bee withered and dyed.

Carbunculo, aui, are, or Carbuncolor, to be burned lyke a cole.

Carbuncularia vlcera, inflamed sores.

Carbuncularum femina, the seedes be bound and of blasted.

Carbunculosus, a um, the adiectiue of Carbunculus.

Carbunculosus ager, a fildie perched with heate of the sunne, and made vnfruitfull.

Carbunculosa arena, sande full of littell red stones lyke burning coles.

Car

Carbunculus, li, m. g. a botche that cometh of inflammation. also a kynde of precious stones, whiche doo shyne lyke a burning cole. Shoue ouer a defaute in a vine or other trees, whereby they are burned, whiche hapneth about the circular daies. It also signifieth erthe, wherein are found blacke slate stones, also earthe, whiche with the heate of the sonne is so hot, that it burneth all thynges, sette or sowne in it.

Carcalum, a towne of Marbon in Fraunce.

Carcathiocherta, a town of the greater Armeny.

Carcer, eris, m. g. a prison. Sometime a naughty felowe worthy punishment.

Ain' tandem carcer? Saicst thou so in deede thou naught thyself?

lanitor carceris, the iailour.

Teneri in carcere, to be kept in prison.

Conici in carcerem, to be cast in prison.

Carceres, m. g. pl. the place where horses stand whan they ren for prices, and from thens doo take theyr course. hercof cometh a pouerbe,

Carceribus ad calcem, or ad metam, from the beginning to the endyng of an enterpryse.

Carcerarius, a um, of a prison.

Carcerarium, the reward, whiche the officers were wont to geue to them that kept the prison. it may now be used for that they call theyr fise. some reade Charisticon, and not Carcerarium.

Carchedon, the citee of Carthage, and Carchedonij, the people thereof.

Carchedonius, nij, ma. g. a kynde of carbuncle stones, whiche in the houle seeme of purple colour: abode in the ayre they are fyre. Agaynst the sonne, they sende out sparkes, and yet waxe be touched with them, it melteth.

Carchesia, drum, n. g. the uppermost parte of the mast, that is the holes, wherein the cordes or throwdes are fastned.

Carchesium, si, neu. ge. a standyng cuppe with handelles.

Carchoquios, quij, m. g. a kynde of frogges, haing on theyr bealpes pealowe spottes.

Carcina, a citee.

Carcinetron, the herbe called Corigiola. looke there.

Carcinias, a, m. g. a precious stone of the colour of a crabbe fyre.

Carcinites, a goulfe in Scythia of Europe.

Carcinodes, nodis, n. g. the canker in the nose.

Carcinoma, aui, n. ge. the eatyng canker in the ouer partes of the body.

Carcinus, ni, m. g. a crabbe. also a signe in the firmament. also the name of a poete.

Cardanila, a citee in Argus, nere to Syllus.

Cardamanice, idem quod Iberis, loke there.

Cardamine, an herbe called Vincetoxicum.

Cardamina, a, idem quod cardamum.

Cardamomum, mi, n. g. an herbe or spice, whiche is lyke a seede somewhat longe. The beste is harde to be broken, and soone pererth the nose

in smellyng: In tast quicke and somewhat bytter. In steede of this spice, whiche cometh out of Arabia or Indie, they now commonly use a spice, whiche the apothecaries call Granum paradisi, in englyshe grapynes.

Cardamon, or Cardamum, mi, n. g. an herbe, called cresses.

Cardia, a towne of Thace.

Cardia, as, f. g. the herte of a man or beast.

Cardiaca, ca, the herbe called motherwort.

Cardiacus, a, um, of the hert.

Cardiacus morbus, vel Cardiacus passio, a spekenesse of the hert, proceedinge of to muche weakenes of the body, and feeblenes of the stomacke by ouermuch sweete, consumption of natural spirites, or certaine other causes.

Cardialgia, a, gref of prine of the hert.

Cardiacus, ci, m. g. he that hath that disease.

Cardinalis, le, chiefe or principall.

Cardinatus, a um, the adiectiue of Cardo: as, Ligna cardinata, rafters pynned in the moztreytes.

Cardinea dea, idem quod Carna.

Cardineus, a um, idem quod cardinalis.

Ordo cardineus. i. precipuus.

Cardinum, ni, neu. g. an herbe, whiche some do suppose is cresses.

Cardisce, ces, m. g. la stone that is engendred of a dragons bryne.

Cardo, inis, ma. g. the hooke, wheron the dooze hangeth, and is moued. Also a mere or boundes, whiche passe through the fieldes, from the south to the north. also the tenon, put into a moztreyse. Sometime oportunitie. Titruuius calleth the two poles of the firmament Cardines.

Cardines temporum, the four tymes of the yere, spring tyme, sommer, autumne, & winter.

Cardo causae, the issue of the matter.

Cardo rei, the effecte of the matter or thyng, the chiefe point of the matter.

In hoc cardo rei veritur, herin consisteth the hole matter: or on this hangeth all the matter.

Cardo litium, idem quod cardo causae.

Cardopos, pi, ma. g. an hutche or coffer, wherin bread is put. In the north countreie it is called an arke. It is also a vessel, wherin dough is moulded.

Carduelis, lis, f. g. a byrde called a linnnet, or some other litle birde, that liueth by the fede of thistles. for I dare not asseme it to be a linnnet, whiche is named Miliaria. This Carduelis is described to be a litle bird, with a redde head, yelow winges, distincte with white and blacke. It being (as Plinie saith) of all birdes the least, is thought to doe any thinge not only with the voyce, but also with the feete & byll in stede of handes.

Carduus, dui, mal. ge. a thyfcell, or the wild arctichoke.

Caré, deere, at a great price.

Caractum, u. ne. ge. the place where sedge doeth grow



etowe.  
 Carenfes, people of Spayne.  
 Carentani, people of Italy.  
 Careo, uſ, ere, to lack, properly thoſe good thyngs  
 ges, whiche ones were had. Sometime ſignifi-  
 fieth to be without a thyng: as,  
 Careo culpa, I am without fault.  
 Careo febre, I am without feuer.  
 Praterquam tui caređum quod erat, ſaying  
 that I coulde not haue your company.  
 Quod amat caret, he lacketh that he loueth.  
 Ego illa caream, ſi ſit opus, vel totum tridui,  
 I coulde be without hir, yf neede were, thre  
 whole daies together.  
 Caruit ne te febris heri? Had you not yone  
 ague yesterdaie?  
 Caruit Pompeius foro, Pompeius came not  
 abyde into the common place.  
 Fide caret, the matter is not to be beleued.  
 Carere ſuſpicione, not to be ſuſpected.  
 Cares, the name of a heruer, the ſcholar of Al-  
 cippus.  
 Cares, people of Phrygia, of barbarous and fer-  
 uile maners and faction, rede the proverbe, in  
 Care periculum.  
 Careſius, a ruuer of Croye.  
 Caretha, an yle called after Dionyſia.  
 Careum, of Carium, an herbe in Engliſhe cal-  
 lawais, apothecaries call it carui.  
 Carex, caricis, f. g. ſedge that groweth in fennes,  
 and watry groundes, it is called in Roithum  
 berlande, hercegraffe.  
 Caria pontica, latinis auellane nuceſ, filberdeſ  
 of haſil nuttes.  
 Caria, a region in Aſia, hauyng on the north ſide  
 the great riuer Meander. On the weſt the great  
 ſea Carium: on the eaſt Aſia, and diuers other  
 countreys. Toward the ſouth the mountayne  
 Taurus. The people therof called Carcs, were  
 good men of warre, and therfore euery where  
 retained for ſouldiours, as Switzers, of Swych  
 ners be now.  
 Cariacis, idis, a woman of Carya, a citee of Pe-  
 loponeſus.  
 Carica, ex, f. g. a dyſ ſpygge, ſuche as is eaten in  
 Aent. Carica, is alſo a kinde of meate: rede the  
 proverbe, Lydorum carica.  
 Carica, lyttell houſes ſette on hygh places, whiche  
 be ſtrong by their naturall manicion.  
 Caricus, of Carius, a, um, of the countrey of  
 Caria.  
 Carides, a fiſhe called a pyane, lyke to a ſhrimpe.  
 Caries, ei, f. g. a litel worme that eateth wood. It  
 is alſo putrifaction of ſpilly growen by age or  
 continuance, the rottenneſſe in timber or trees.  
 Vini caries, the dregges of wyne.  
 Cariem trahere, ſentire, inducere. Carie infe-  
 ſtari, to waie rotten, or to be putrified, of vint  
 newed.  
 Carilla, a towne of Picentum, deſtroied by  
 Annibal,

Carina, a, f. g. the keele or bottoome of a ſhypp.  
 Carina, arum, certayne houſes within the temple  
 of Tellus, made lyke the bottooms of ſhyppes.  
 Carina, arum, a ſtrete in Rome, wherin Poms  
 peie dwelled.  
 Carina, putaminum, the two ſhales of a nutte  
 diuided in ſunder.  
 Carinacum, lyke a keele.  
 Carinaus, a, um, made in fourme of the keele of  
 a ſhypp.  
 Carini, people of Germany.  
 Carino, aui, are, to make any thyng lyke to the  
 keele of a ſhypp.  
 Carinthia, a countrey by Auſtrike, loppynge on  
 the ſouth to the mountaynes Alpes and Italy,  
 On the eaſt and north to Stiria. The election  
 of a new prince of gouernour there, is very  
 ſtraunge. Pius writeth in his cosmography,  
 that in the towne called Sancti viti, is a great  
 valeie, where, in a meadow is ſette a ſtone of  
 marble, of a good height, wherupon aſſendeth  
 an huſbande man, vnto whom that office by in-  
 heritance belongeth: On his right hande ſtand-  
 eth a blacke cow: on his left hande an yll fa-  
 uoured mare. About him ſtandeth a great mul-  
 titude of carles. On the other ſyde of the me-  
 dow cometh the duke, accompanied with his  
 noble men in theyr robes of ſtate. Before him  
 goeth the Erle of Goztia, the great maſter of  
 his houſe, betwene .xii. banners, bearyng the  
 princis ſtanderbe. The other noble men follow  
 with the prince, clad lyke an huſbande man,  
 with a ſhepeteroke in his hande, as he were a  
 ſhepherd. As ſoone as the carle, on the marble  
 ſtone, perceiueth him comyng, he aſſeth a loud  
 in the Slaueyn tongue, who is this, that com-  
 meth with ſo proude agate? Thei that ſtande  
 about, aunſwere, It is the prince of this coun-  
 trey. Chan ſaith he eſſoones: Is he a right  
 ſtoute iudge, ſeekyng for the weale of the coun-  
 trey, a free man boyne, and worthy to haue  
 honoure? Is he a true thyſtten man, and defend-  
 der of Chriſtis faith? Thei all aunſwere, yea,  
 he is and ſhall be. Chan ſaith the carle, By  
 what right maiſt thou putte me from this place?  
 Chan aunſwereth the erle of Goztia, Thou  
 ſhalt haue for thy place. Ix. grotes, theſe two  
 beaſtes (the cow and the mare) and the princis  
 apparail, which he did late put of. Alſo thy ſer-  
 uice of hyne ſhall be free from all maner of  
 tribute. Chan the carle, geuyng the prince a  
 littel blow on his cheeke, biddeth him be a good  
 iudge, and comyng downe from the ſtone, ge-  
 ueth him place, and to departeth, takyng with  
 him the cow and the mare. Chan the prince  
 goeth vp on the ſtone, and holdyng a naked  
 ſwerde in his hande, brandiſhyng it, turneth  
 to euery part of the ſtone, promiſyng equal  
 iudgement to all the people. Chan is there  
 brought to him colde water in an houſebande  
 mans cappe, whiche he dryngeth, ſignifyng, that

that he condemneth drynkyng of wyne. Chan  
 goeth he to a church therby: where, after he  
 hath hearde maſſe, he putteth of his ruſticall  
 eiement, and putteth on apparayle of honour.  
 And dyncyng with his nobilitie ſumptuouſely,  
 he cometh eſſoones to the meadow, where he  
 heareth matters, and miniſtretch iuſtice. The  
 duke of this countrey, is as it were the chief ma-  
 ſter of the game to the imperiall maſter.  
 Carion Baſilicon, cald of the latines regia nux,  
 and Perſica iuglans, the wall nutte.  
 Cariophyllara, x, f. g. the flower called aſanthe.  
 Cariophillon, a ſpice called cloues.  
 Cariophilites, people of the countrey of Aſion in  
 Fraunce.  
 Cariolus, a, um, as earth is after it is wel downe  
 ged and ſurced. It is alſo putrified or rotten.  
 Carioſa terra, rotten earth, that cometh of  
 dounge.  
 Carion, x, f. g. loke Caryota.  
 Carionis, idis, loke Caryotis.  
 Carisa, a towne in Spayne.  
 Carissa, biſed of olde writers for vaſra.  
 Caritas, a, f. g. caritee, dearthe, properly of  
 that whiche ſerueeth for the ſuſtinance of man.  
 Caritas nummorum, caritee of monie.  
 Caritas annona, caritee of viſtyle.  
 Caritas, and Vilias, contrary.  
 Carium, loke Careum.  
 Carius, the name of Jupiters ſonne.  
 Carnaca, people of Aſia, nere Meotia.  
 Carmani, people of Carmania.  
 Carmania, a countreie in India, whiche is after  
 Diolome, diuided in two parties: One is be-  
 ſide fertile, the other is verie barayne. Carma-  
 nia the deſert, hath on the weſt Perſis: on the  
 eaſt Aſia: on the north Parthia: on the ſouth,  
 the other Carmania. The fertile Carmania,  
 hath on the north the deſert: on the eaſt Gedro-  
 ſia: on the weſt, Perſis: on the ſouth, the In-  
 dian ſea. Of this countrey I find one thing wor-  
 thy of remembrance, who ſo euer wil mary, muſt  
 firſt bypnyng to the kyng there, the head of an ene-  
 my: whiche he ſetteth vp in his palace: but firſt  
 he taketh out the tongue, and cauſeth it to bee  
 cut in pieces, and mingled with bread, a geueth  
 part therof to hym that brought the head. And  
 if there be many heades, he diuideth the tiquers  
 among his gentyl men, as moſt delicate meate.  
 Carmelus, of Carmelum, the name of two ſuns  
 dyſpylles in Iudea.  
 Carmen, inis, neu. ge. a verſe of meter. Alſo the  
 whole worke that is made in verſes. Sometime  
 it ſignifieth a charme. Sometime a preſcripte  
 oracion or prayer, in makyng a bowe, or other  
 lyke purpoſe. Alſo a prophete.  
 Carmen, is ſometime taken for the voyce of nyſe  
 of an owle.  
 Carmen virtutis, the harmonie and unifoyme  
 conſent of vertue.  
 Carmina componere, condere, contexere,

facere, fingere, to make verſes.  
 Carmentia, & Carmentis, the name of a lady,  
 whiche had the ſpyrite of prophete, and gaue ans-  
 wer in verſes. She was alſo called Nicoſtra-  
 tis, and was mother of Euander.  
 Carminarij, orum, m. g. they that to picke, make  
 cleane, or carde woull.  
 Carminator, oris, m. and Carminarius, rij, idem  
 Carminatrix, a woman or wench that picketh or  
 cardeth woull.  
 Carminario, onis, form. ge. the pickyng or card-  
 dyng of woull.  
 Carmino, aui, are, to carde woull, or other lyke  
 thyng.  
 Carmon, a place in Meſſenia, the temple of Ap-  
 pollo in Laconia, a ruuer in Achaia, and a  
 mountayne in Deloponeſus.  
 Carna, x, f. g. was ſuppoſed to be the goddeſſe  
 of mans lyfe, of hir they deſpyed the herte, ly-  
 uer, and intrayles, to bee preſerued.  
 Carnapx, people about Meotis.  
 Carnarium, narij, n. g. a larder, wherewith hangeth  
 fleſhe. Sometime it ſignifieth a bouchers ſhambles.  
 Alſo fleſhe meate. Sometime an inſtrument  
 with many hookes, wherewith fleches of baken, or  
 other peeces of fleſh to hange in a larder houſe  
 or other place.  
 Carnarius, rij, m. g. a boucher. Alſo one that de-  
 lyeth in carpyng fleſhe: A fleſhemonger.  
 Carnarius, a, um, that perterpnyeth to fleſhe.  
 Carnaria taberna, a bouchers ſhop.  
 Carne, a towne of Phenicia.  
 Carneades, a philoſophier, the folower of Zeno  
 ſtippus, and chief of the ſect called Noui Aca-  
 demici.  
 Carneus, a, um, that whiche is of fleſhe.  
 Carni, the people of the countreie in Almayne,  
 called Carinthia, belongyng to the duke of Au-  
 ſtrike. It is alſo the name of an other people in  
 Italy, in the countrey called Marca Taruſia.  
 Carnifex, icis, maſ. ge. an executioner, or hange  
 man, that cutteth men in pieces. And by a me-  
 taphoie, a murderer, a cruell perſon.  
 Carnifices epula, banquettes, whiche put a man  
 to payne and tourmentes after.  
 Carnificina, nx, f. g. the place where ſuche ex-  
 ecution is dooen. Alſo the office or acte of an  
 hange man. Alſo great murder, crueltie.  
 Carnificinam facere, to exerciſe the office of an  
 executioner.  
 Carnificinam ſubire, to go to execution, to be  
 tormented and murdered.  
 Carnificinus, a, um, perterpnyng to the acte of  
 murdryng or ſlepyng.  
 Carnificina xgriudo, paynful ſyckneſſe that  
 tormenteth a man.  
 Carnificium, idem quod Carnificina.  
 Carnificor, aris, ari, to bee put to execution, to  
 be tormented, and as it were to be in pieces.  
 Carniuorus, a, um, any thyng that deuourith  
 fleſhe.

Carnopes, the flies called Locustes.  
 Carnofitas, aus, fam. ge. abundance of flesh,  
 fleshyne.  
 Carnofus, a, um, fleshye, grosse.  
 Carnofa radix, & Carnosum folium, a thyck  
 leafe, or a thycke roote.  
 Carnorum, the middell region of all Fraunce.  
 Carnulentus, a, um, idem quod Carnosus.  
 Carnuntum, a towne in the bozder of Germany.  
 Carnus, a, um, fatte.  
 Carnutes, people of a countrey in Fraunce, cal-  
 led Charitres.  
 Carnui, people of Germany.  
 Caro, carnis, f. g. fleshe, ppozely of that whiche  
 is dead. Also in herbes, leaues, and fruite, that  
 whiche is vnder the skinn or pyl.  
 Caro piscium, the meate of fysh.  
 Caro arborum, the wood of tymber next the  
 tappe.  
 Cardunum, the citee Cracan in Polonia, called  
 also Cracouia.  
 Caronium, a citee in Spayne called Cheroga.  
 Caros, Caron, vel Careum, of the apothecaries.  
 Carui, an herbe called Laret, the roote whereof  
 is lyke a pershepe, but some are peolowe, and  
 some redde, and are in eatyng more pleasaunt  
 than pershepes, and will bee sooner digested.  
 There be of them that are whyte. Some call  
 this herbe careways.  
 Carota, a, the wilde Laret.  
 Carota, vel Carouci, bee the greatte sinewes,  
 whiche doo holde vp the necke, called also Te-  
 nonides, whiche in Loxnelius Aelius, in some  
 pynnes, be called Carotes, whiche woulde be  
 amended and written Carotas.  
 Carotica, be the great vegnes on euery syde of  
 the necke.  
 Carpanum, a place of Athens.  
 Carpasum, a towne of Egyptes.  
 Carpathium mare, the sea loppynge to Egypt,  
 wherin be the isles called Sporades.  
 Carpathos, or Carpathus, an yle against Egypt,  
 the middes betwene Rhodes and Landie.  
 Carpatina, arum, f. g. plov mens bootis made of  
 untanned leather, they maie be called okers.  
 Carpatia, a mountaine of Sarmatia, called com-  
 monly Crapalz.  
 Carpentarius, ri, m. g. a carter wright or carpenter.  
 Carpentarius, a, um, pertynyng to the carter  
 or chariot. Carpentarius equus, a cart horse or  
 chariot horse.  
 Carpentoracta, the citee of Carpentias in Pars  
 bone.  
 Carpentum, ri, n. g. a chariot or waggan.  
 Carpesia, a, an herbe that is poison. Hli.  
 Carpheorum, ri, n. g. frankensence.  
 Carpetani, a people of Spayne.  
 Carptos, called also Búceras, and Aegoceras,  
 an herbe called Sengrene.  
 Carpi, a people of Zeugitana, in Afrike.  
 Carpinus, a, um, of the tree Carme,

Carpinus, ni, f. g. a tree called among the fren-  
 chemen Carpi, or Carme.  
 Carpio, ónis, fac. g. a fysh, not that whiche we  
 call a carpe: for that is of some called Piscis  
 Cyprinus.  
 Carpis, a puer in Syethia.  
 Carpo, psi, ere, to gather or plucke softly, with-  
 out violence. Somtyme to hurt or diminish, de-  
 bilitate or infeeble. Also to chose out, to reppose  
 or taunte, to vse. i. fruor, to passe ouer quickly.  
 Carpere agmen, to vsee an hoste, and to ad-  
 trappe. and then suche as stragge from the  
 armie. Carpere cibum, to eate.  
 Carpere iter, to take a iourneie.  
 Carpere herbas, to eate grasse.  
 Carpere linum, to draw out the flaxe in spin-  
 nyng at the distaffe.  
 Carpere lanam, to sofe or carde woulle.  
 Carpere maledico dente, to reppose malice  
 out, to backbite or scandaize.  
 Carpere viam, to walke.  
 Carpere vires, to debilitate or infeeble.  
 Carpere viuales auras, to lyeue.  
 Vnum quicquid, quod quidem erit bellissi-  
 mum carcam, One morselle, whiche soures  
 shall be the depernest, I wil chose for my selfe.  
 Genio carcamus dulcia, let vs make godd chere.  
 Carpere exercitum in multis partibus, to diuide  
 an hoste or army in many partes.  
 Carpet citius aliquis quam imitabitur, I  
 shall sooner fynde faulte than doo the lyke.  
 Carpere fugam, to renne awaie.  
 Carpere somnos, to sleepe.  
 Carpere flores, vel poma, to gather flowres  
 or fruite.  
 Forma carpitur suo spacio, fauour, the long-  
 er it continueth, the more it decayeth.  
 Carpere faciem, to rent or teare the face.  
 Carpere aliquem, id est Emongere, to dis-  
 poyle one or ridde him of that he hath.  
 Auro pectus carpitur, the mynde is troubled  
 with couetousnesse.  
 Cura alicuius carpi, to be carefull for one.  
 Carpere facta alicuius, to find a fault at one.  
 Gaudia carpere, to be ioyful of gl.  
 Carpopallamum, mi, neut. gene. the fruite  
 Balsamum.  
 Carpócrates, an heretike, whiche denied Chri-  
 st to be god, affirmyng that he was pure man.  
 whose sect were named Carpocratæ, or Car-  
 pocratiani. They affirmed the wozlde to be  
 made by angelles. They reiected the olde test-  
 ament, and denied the general resurrection. They  
 denied, that Christ was born of the virgyn Ma-  
 ry, sayyng, that he was gotten of the seede of Jo-  
 seph. Also that his body suffered, and that his  
 soule only was receyued into heauen: he lyeu-  
 ed about the yere of our lozde. 142.  
 Carpophillon, li, n. g. a tree, whiche hath leaues  
 like a laurell.  
 Carpopharus, a, um, that beareth fruite.

Carpos, pi, m. g. the wrest, or the end of the lesse  
 bone in the arme, called radius or parapechi-  
 d.  
 Carpsarij, orum, they whiche in batties doe kepe  
 mens clothes, haupyng some rewarde for theyr  
 labour.  
 Carpsim, pithyng out here and there.  
 Carpsim breuiterq; perstringere aliquid, To  
 touche a thyng summarily or in fewe wozdes.  
 Carpsim dicere, to touche thynges here and  
 there quickly.  
 Carpsior, óris, m. g. a reppouer or taunter.  
 Carpsura, a, fac. g. a gatheryng together of many  
 thynges.  
 Carpsus, us, m. g. idem.  
 Carpsus, a, um, plucked, gathered. also toled lyke  
 wolle.  
 Carra, ra, a citee in Arabia.  
 Carraca, a citee of Italy vnder the dominion of  
 Venice, called commonly Caranas.  
 Carra, arum, a citee of Mesopotamia, where  
 Crassus the senatour, and Caracalia, the em-  
 perour were slayne.  
 Carrago, seemeth of Pollio, to bee taken for Im-  
 pedimentum.  
 Carrodunum, looke Carodunum.  
 Carruca, ca, f. g. a chariotte.  
 Carrucarius, a, um, pertynyng to a chariot.  
 Carrus, ri, m. g. & Carrum, ri, n. g. a chariot.  
 Carseolanus, a, um, of the towne of people cal-  
 led Carcoli.  
 Carseoli, that towne and people.  
 Carcellus, li, m. g. of Carhallum, li, n. g. a basket  
 made of officers.  
 Carcia, a towne in Spayne.  
 Cartenna, a towne in the prouince Tingitana.  
 Carthaa, or Carthaa, a citee in the yle Ceos.  
 Carthaginiensis, or after Putsan, Carthagini-  
 sis, se, of or pertynyng to Carthage.  
 Carthago, thaginis, f. g. a famous citee in Afrike  
 cald Carthage, almost enuironed with the sea,  
 whiche citee was in compasse about the walles  
 360. furlonges, which are. 45. Italian myles,  
 wherof. vii. myles and an halfe ran in length  
 on the ridge of an hill, whiche went from sea to  
 sea, where were sette the stables of ollyphantes,  
 a beaie large place. Almost in the middle of the  
 citee was a castel or toure called Byrsa, on the  
 top whereof stode Esculapius temple: vnder  
 neth were haucens or keies of the castel, and a  
 littell rounde yle called Lothon, standyng as  
 it were in a great ponde, about whiche were set  
 the houses that serued for the name of Cartha-  
 ge. This citee continued warres with the Ro-  
 manes. xl. yeres, and had many excellent men  
 of warre, of whom Anniball was the moste no-  
 ble and famous. That citee had in subiection a  
 great parte of Afrike, Sicile, the more parte of  
 Spayne, and the ples of the myddell sea. It  
 was at last destroyed by Scipio, befoze the in-  
 carnation of Christe. 144. yeres. The cuntrye  
 where it stode, is now called Tumpse,

Carthamus, loke in Cnicos.  
 Cartheus, and Cartheius, a, um, the adiectiue  
 of Carthaa.  
 Carthumandua, a queene in this Britayne, of the  
 people called Brigantes.  
 Cartilagineus, a, um, of a gristle.  
 Cartilago, ginis, f. g. a gristle.  
 Cartilaginóus, a, um, full of gristles, or of a  
 gristle. also meane betwene hard and softe.  
 Carris, a place of the Lybmizians.  
 Carty, the herbe called spurge.  
 Caruncula, la, f. g. a littell piece of fleshe.  
 Carus, a, um, deere.  
 Carusi, people of Afrike by Ethiopie.  
 Carya, the name of a citee in Grece.  
 Carya baslica, the walnut tree.  
 Caryanda, a fenne or mere in Laria.  
 Caryatides, the ymages of women holdyng gar-  
 landes of other like thynges, set vp to garnyssh  
 houses.  
 Caryca, rede in Carica, after Suidas, it is a cer-  
 tapne meate, made of bludde and diuers other  
 thynges mingled together, a kind of podynges.  
 Carynus, caryna, um, of a nutte, as Oleum ca-  
 rynum, the oyle of nuttes.  
 Caryon, ryi, n. g. a kynd of nuttes.  
 Caryon Indicum, vel nux Indica, a great  
 fruite lyke to a nutte, whiche the Arabians doo  
 saie, are the dates of Indie. Out of them co-  
 meth a yecour more sweete than butter. This  
 nutte is hotte in the second degree, and moyst  
 in the fyrst.  
 Caryon miristicon, vel Mosthocaryon, is  
 that spice, whiche is also called Nux muscata,  
 in englysh nutmygges, which is hot and drye in  
 the second degree.  
 Caryopon, pi, n. g. the typer of a nutte, that co-  
 meth of a kynd of Annamom tree, that groweth  
 in Syria.  
 Caryota, ta, f. g. a date.  
 Carióis, idis, f. g. idem.  
 Carysteus, and Carystius, a, um, of the yle  
 Caryste.  
 Caryste, tes, and Carystos, ti, an yle in the sea  
 called Euboicum, wherin is plentie of mar-  
 ble of dyuers colours. There groweth also a kynde  
 of stones, whereof they make fine cloth, whiche  
 bepyng soule, is purged by fyre.  
 Carystis, carystis, f. g. a kynd of spurge.  
 Cásia, fa, fac. g. a cottage.  
 + Ita fugias, ne prater casam, I prouerbe, ad-  
 monysshing to go to eschue a thyng, that we fall  
 not into a wozse.  
 Casabundus, a, um, fallyng often.  
 Casandra, an yle ouer agaynst Persis.  
 Casaria, a, facm. gene. the woman that keepeth  
 the cotage.  
 Cascandrus, an yle by India.  
 Cascatenes, people of Spayne.  
 Cásus, a, um, olde.  
 + Calcus calcum ducit, I prouerbe signifiyng  
 N ij unequal

unequall marriage, whan a yong man marrieth an olde woman.

Cateale, *lis*, n. g. a depe house, wher chese is made.

Catearius, a, um, of oꝝ pꝛetpnyng to chese.

Casaria taberna, a depe house, a place where chese is made.

Casceus, ei, ma. g. cheese. some men vse Cascum in the neuter gender.

Casceus musteus, Kowen cheese.

Casceus recens & mollis, newe and soft cheese.

Casia, an herbe, that beareth a spꝛe, which hath the vertue of rymomne, and is wonderfull soote in sauour. It is of the apothecaries called Casia lignea. some haue iudged this, whiche the olde learned men called Casia, to be our cinamome, because we neuer had the true cinamome, and that, whiche we call Casia, not to be the true Casia.

Casia nifularis, is that, whiche is called commonly Casia nifula.

Casilum, a pꝛople, whiche beynge besieged of the Carthaginenses, susteyned their hunger a great space with smalle nuttes.

Casium, a citie of Campayne in Italy.

Casina, a comedie of Plautus.

Casium, a towne in Italy.

Casio, *ai*, *are*, to fall oꝝ drop often tymes.

Casius, an hyl in the borders of Egypt: an other in Seleucia.

Castrana, olde writers vsed for Camena.

Calmonates, people of Liguria.

Caluar, in the Dike tongue is an olde man.

Calo, *ai*, *are*, a frequentative of Cado.

Cafos, an yle by the sea Carpathium. Also one of them that bee called Cyclades.

Casperia, a citie in Italy, also a womans name.

Casperula, a towne of the Sabines.

Caspi, a people nowe in Tartaria, ioyngnyng to the sea Caspium, so inhumayne (as Strabo writeth) that whan their parentes excede the age of lxx yerres, they in a close place, famishe them, and than they laie them in a deserte, beholding them afarre of. If byrdes plucke them out of thyr clothes, & deuour them: they accompt them blessed: If dogges oꝝ wyld beastes doo it, they accompt it not so happy. But if both doo it, they cōtēme those men vnhappie.

Other write, that they nourishe dogges of purple to deuour them.

Caspius, a part of the mountayne Caucasus.

Caspian, and Caspiacus, a, um, of Caspius.

Caspia portæ, are broken places in the rockes of the mountayns of Caucasus, towardes Ippocania and Persia, in lengthe, as Plinius writeth vii myles, as Soli. writeth viii myles:

In breadth so narrowe, that a cartte maie hardly passe through them. Martianus writeth, that those gares were fast shut with great yron beames, that no man shuld passe. In the spyng spꝛe and Sommer, all serpentes do repaire this ether from all cunners about, wherfoze the pass

page that waie is perillous.

Callabundus, idem quod Callabundus.

Callandana, the daughter of Pharnaspis, and mother of Lambyla, Ariages son in law.

Callandra, the daughter of Phamius, slayne by Elymnestra, whan Agamemnon broughth her into Grece.

Casse, in bayne.

Cassera, a towne of Macedonia.

Cassia via, a waie oꝝ causey made by Cassius the Romayne.

Cassculus, siculi, m. g. a little hase.

Cassida, æ, f. gen. idem quod Cassis, idis, an helmette.

Cassidile, is vsed of Hierome for Perula.

Cassina, loke Cassia.

Cassinum, a towne of the Sabines. also an olde market place in that towne.

Cassiodorus, a learned man, teacher to Theodosius kynge of Gothes.

Cassiopa, an haue on the south part of Sciele.

Cassiope, called also Cassiopeia, the wyfe of Cepheus, and mother of Andromades, whiche contended in beautes with Perceides, and was therfoze tournd into a spꝛe in heauen, that hath xii. sterres, and is figured like a wōman, sitting in a charyte.

Cassus, sis, m. g. a nette, whiche maie be called an haie.

Decidit præda in meos casses, the pray is fallen in to my handes.

Cassus, idis, f. g. an helmet, a scull, oꝝ a cappe of fenne, a salade oꝝ basenet.

Cassia, æ, f. g. a lark.

Cassiterides, be ten yles in the Spaynyshe sea, wherin was dygged muche tynne, and they be not farre from the west part of Spayne.

Cassiterum, ri, n. g. tynne.

Cassiteros, idem.

Cassinas, the gumme that droppeth out of a figg tree.

Cassius, a pꝛopꝛ name of dyuers men. It is also the name of a mountayne, and of a citie in Egypt, nere to Pelusium. loke the pꝛouerbe Cassioticus nodus.

Casso, *ai*, *are*, to put out oꝝ make of none effect.

Cassum, si, n. g. a fragment oꝝ piece of any thyng.

Cassus, a, um, boyde and of none effect.

Cassa dote virgo, a mayde, haung nothyng towardes hir marriage.

Cassa nux, a pꝛopꝛ nutte.

Cassus lumine, dead.

Anima cassum corpus, a body without a soule.

Sensu cassi simulacra, ymages without sense oꝝ feeling.

Cassa consilia, bayne counsailes.

Cassus labor, labour in bayne.

Cassutha, the herbe commonly called Cascum, in englishe dodder, is not the same that Epidymum, for this groweth not only about Eyme, but also about Care, Nettles, Saucris, &c.

C

Castaldia, æ, f. g. a stewardship oꝝ ouersight of a mans goodes, and Castaldus, di, a pꝛoster, a steward, a baplie, that hath the ouersight and charge of a mans possessions.

Castalides, the surname of the muses.

Castalius, a fountayne in the foote of the hyl of Parnassus, dedicated to the muses.

Castanea, æ, f. g. a chesst tree, oꝝ a chesst nutte.

Castanetum, ti, neu. gen. a place sette with chesst trees.

Castanius, and Castaninus, a, um, of chesstis.

Castaninum oleum, an oyle made of chesst nuttes.

Castæ, chastly, honestly, vncorruptly.

Castæ integre, chastly, and vncorruptly.

Castellanus, ni, m. g. he that dwelleth in a litle walled towne oꝝ foxtresse.

Castellanus, a, um, of oꝝ pꝛetpnyng to a litle castell oꝝ walled towne.

Castellum, one litle walled towne after an other, towne by towne.

Castellum, li, n. g. a castell, oꝝ a litle walled towne. It is also a cundite, out of whiche water cometh. Also the name of a countrey called Juliers oꝝ Gulike.

Castenes, a gulfe in the sea by Constantinople.

Casterni, æ, f. g. an house, wherin the tacklyng of whippes is kept.

Castaura, one of Phamius wiues.

Castigabit, le, that whiche shoulde oꝝ maie be corrected oꝝ amended.

Castigatio, ðis, f. g. correction, a chastisement.

Castigator, ðis, m. g. a correctour.

Castigo, *ai*, *are*, to chastise with woordes, to chide oꝝ rebuke. Also to correct oꝝ amende, to reforme, to punishe.

Castigare verbis, to chide.

Castigare verberibus, to beate.

Castigare vinculis & carcere, to punishe oꝝ chastise by imprisonment.

Casticus, a, um, that maketh chaste.

Castimonia, æ, f. g. idem quod Castitas.

Castitudo, dinis, idem.

Castitas, ðis, Castitudo, ðis, & Castimonia, æ, f. g. chastitee.

Castologi, people of France.

Castor, itoris, m. g. a beuer, whiche hath the tayle of a fyfthe, and in the residue is like to an otter.

Castor & Pollux, two brethren, bozne at a birth, and tournd in a spꝛe in heauen called Gemini.

Castor, a physician, who taught, that the herbe Piperitis, was good to drinke for the falling sickness.

Castorea, ðis, n. g. the stones of a beuer, meddicinable for many thynges.

Castoreum, rei, neu. gen. an oyle made of a bevers stones.

Castoreus, a, um, of the beast called a beuer.

Castoreus odor, a rotten stinking sauour.

Castorides canes, dogges ingendred of a foxe and

a beuer.

Castra, ðis, n. g. an army of men, whan they lie oꝝ bide in any place. Also the campe oꝝ place where the hoste lodgeth. the pꝛactises beynge pitched. Also they signifie stations, resting places, where the hoste taryeth to refresh thei selues: which amonge the old Romaynes conspnyed. i. i. m. ples, as Senatus writeth.

Castris exuere, to compell the enemies to forsake their campe.

Nec ante abscissum est, quam castris exuerunt hostem, For they departed not awaie, untill they had conspnyed thei enemies to forsake their campe.

Metator castrorum, he that choseth the place to pitche the campe.

Cingere castra vallo, to trench the cape about.

Conferre castra castris, to pitche campe ouerpyght agaynst the campe of our enemies.

Exuere hostes castris, to distampe his enemies.

Facere castra, to campe.

Habere castra, to be encampre.

Castrametator, ðis, m. g. one that campeth.

Caltramentor, ðis, ðis, to laie oꝝ lodge an army, to pitche oꝝ campe.

Caltratio, ðis, f. g. the geldyng oꝝ cuttyng awaie of the stones. And by a metaphoze, a pluckyng awaie oꝝ dymysyng of a thyng.

Caltratio arborum, the ofte cuttyng oꝝ prunynge of trees.

Caltratura, æ, f. g. idem quod caltratio.

Caltratus, a, um, gelded, scabbed, diminished.

Caltrata republica, a weake oꝝ feeble common weale.

Caltrensis, se, that whiche pꝛetpnyth to an host oꝝ arme, oꝝ warre.

Caltrense peculium, that whiche a man of warre hath gotten in warres.

Caltrensis corona, a crowne oꝝ garland geyuen vnto hym that fyfthe perced the campe of his enemies.

Verbum caltrense, a woꝛde vsed in warre among souldiers.

Caltrimonenses, people of Italy.

Caltritus, a noble man in the tyme of Scylla, and an orator vnder Adrian the emperour.

Castro, *ai*, *are*, to gelde. sometyme to cutte off generally.

Castrare arbores, to boze holes lowe in trees.

Castrare vites, to cutte vyues.

Castrium, stri, n. g. sing. a castell oꝝ foxtresse.

Castrium nouum, a towne in Italy by the mouth of Cyber.

Castula, læ, f. g. a linnen clothe, wherewith matdens dyd gyd them selues vnder their pappes.

Castulonenses, people of the towne Castulon in Spayne, called commonly Castona.

Castus, a, um, chaste, honest, continent, vncorrupt.

Castamola, a kynde of sacrifice, that the byrging Beekales made.

Castus à culpa, pure, without faulte, nothinge  
spite.  
Castus moribus, of honest and incorrupted  
manners. Castæ aures, honest eares, that can  
not abyde fyllthy talke.  
Castus, us, idem quod castitas.  
Casu, by chaunce.  
Casuentillani, people of Italy.  
Casuentum, a ryuer nere to the bolome of the sea  
called Tarentinum.  
Casula, æ, f. g. a diminutive of casa.  
Casura, æ, f. g. a falle or decate.  
Casurgis, a cite in Boccine nowe called Praga.  
Casurus, a, um, that will fall of chaunce.  
Casus, us, m. g. happe, chaunce, perill, danger,  
supre, misfortune, or miserie. also a case.  
Casus acerbus, an heuy chaunce.  
Incerto casu pendere, whan a thyng is in  
doubte, wherto it will come.  
Accipere casum aliquem grauitur, to bee be-  
raie fory for any chaunce or mysfortune that  
hath happened.  
Iudicio & casu aliquid facere, contrary.  
Variis casibus tractatus, tossed in many aduers  
sites.  
Casum alicuius lugere, to bewaile a mans fall  
or miserie.  
Magnum casum habet hæc res, this mattier  
is veraiie dangerous.  
Casus hyemis, the later ende of wynter.  
Casus vrbis, the decate or ruine of a cite.  
Grauiore casu celsa decidunt turres, The  
hgh towres haue the greater fall.  
Cata, a preposition in grecke, signifying Con-  
tra, or Aduersus.  
Carabanes, people of Arabia deserta.  
Carabalis, sis, f. g. a descending or goyng down.  
Carabarchum, a place in Affrike ioyng to E-  
gypte. so named of the streynes or descending.  
Carnaleptus, ti, masc. gene. a beaft, bycriding in  
Affrike, like a bul, wch is terrible to beholde.  
Aelianus.  
Carachensis, sis, f. g. a figure, whan one woorde  
is vsurped for an other, as Paricida. for one  
that hath kylde his brother. Pencia, a pond,  
wherin is no fysh.  
Carachysmata, among the Athenienses, whan  
newe seruantes came fyfte into an house, as  
they stode by the chimney or herth, they poured  
on theyr heades, fygges, nuttes, dates, beanes,  
and peason, which were catched by of the other  
seruantes. And the lyke was doen on the new  
byrde, in token of good lucke. This was called  
Carachysmata, for Carachysis, in grecke, is in  
englyshe a pouryng out.  
Cataclysmos, or Cataclismus, mi, m. g. an vni-  
uersall floudde, a great shower of raine.  
Catalysta, æ, f. g. a garment close all about.  
Catacrysus, sis, f. g. a condemnation.  
Cataclomus, mi, ma. g. the place where menne  
doe renne horses for pyces or wagers, also li-

Res, wherin men practise dedes of crimes.  
Caradupa, a place by Nilus.  
Caradupi, a place in Ethiopia.  
Caragrapha, orum, ymagines loohynge dyuers  
wares, and in diuers fourmes.  
Caralecticum metrum, a verse, wherin one on-  
ly syllable lacketh.  
Caralepsis, sis, f. g. occupation, depzeheension.  
Caraleptum, ti, n. g. idem.  
Caralexis, xis, f. g. a synithyng of a thyng.  
Caralogus, li, m. g. speche or wytyng, where thin-  
ges be recited in order and numbze: A reherstal  
or table of the numbze of thynges, a rolle.  
Catalyma, kymatis, n. g. refection. also an ynne.  
Catalysis, sis, f. g. dissolution.  
Catamidio, are, to set one by with a paper on his  
head, to be mocked or rebuked for some offence  
as they vse to dooe with men peritured, or with  
forgets of euidences.  
Catamitus, miti, m. g. a boie byped to be abused,  
contrary to nature.  
Carana, a towne of Sicilie, the people wherof  
were called Caranei.  
Carangelos, idem quod rubus. Diofe.  
Caranchusa, idem quod Anchusa. Diofe.  
Caraphora, æ, f. g. a decade scape, or a disposi-  
tion to scape.  
Cataphracta, æ, f. g. ge. is vfed of Vegetius for  
Lorica, or Thorax, cureses or a byaste plate,  
that footemen are harnesed with.  
Cataphractarius, rij, ma. ge. a man armed at all  
pièces. Sometime it is taken for a foote man, ar-  
med with a byaste plate or cureses.  
Cataphractus, a, u, armed or fensed on al parties.  
Cataphracti equites, men of armes on bar-  
ded horses.  
Cataphracta naues, couered shippes.  
Cataphyges, heretikes, which toke that name of  
one Montanus, of Phrygia, an arche heretike:  
who affirmed, that the holy gost was geuen to  
them, and not to the apostles. They baptised  
not in the name of the trinite, and vfed to bat-  
tise men after they were dead. They condemp-  
ned the second marriage. This secte beganne in  
the yere of our loyde. 170.  
Cataphysis, idem quod psyllium. Diofe.  
Catapiromantia, æ, f. g. ge. diuination, or sooth-  
sayng, by looking in a glasse.  
Catapsyxis, f. idem quod Cicuta. Diofe.  
Cataplasma, tis, neu. gene. a playster made of  
dyuers thynges.  
Catapota, orum, n. g. plu. pylls in medicine.  
Catapula, æ, f. g. an engine in warre, wherewith  
they shoote daries or quarrells a great waie of.  
Catapularium pilum, a bolle of darte shotte in  
that engine.  
Cataputia maior, the greater spourge. looke  
Ricinus.  
Cataputia minor, an herbe cald the lesse spurge,  
loke more in Tichymalus, and also in Lachy-  
ris, whiche is the same herbe.

Cata-

Cataracta, or Cataracta, æ, form. gene. and  
Cataractes, æ, masc. gene. a porcellus. Also  
a great course of water fallynge downe from  
hgh broken places. Also the place from whence  
it dooth fall. wherof it is said, whan there is  
great showers of rayne, that Cataractæ cali  
aperta sunt.  
Cataracta, is also a disease of the eyes, haupng a  
tough humor like a gelie, rennyng out.  
Cataractæ, bee also thynges sette to stoppe the  
course of water, as flud gates, weares, dams,  
mes, and selufes.  
Cataractæ aues, byrdes called also Diome-  
des, whiche had teethe and eyes lyke fyre.  
Cataractes, a ryuer of Pamphilia.  
Catari, people of Pannonia.  
Catarnia, a countree of Asia.  
Catarrhus, catarrhi, ma. ge. a reume or stillyng  
downe of water or steume from the head.  
Catarrhytus, a, um, that wherby a ryuer doth  
renne.  
Catacopium, ij, n. g. a shyppe that watcheth or  
espieyth for other: A bysgandine or spinner.  
Catacopus, pi, a shype.  
Catasta, æ, f. g. a cage, wherin men be set, which  
are to be solde. also wherin they were punyshed.  
Cathilus, loke Calafaster.  
Castruma, or rather Castrôma, strômatibus,  
neu. g. the hatches or desks in shippes, where  
men doe stand to fight.  
Castrôphe, phes, f. g. a subuersion. Also the  
latter end of a comedie, and by a pporbial fis-  
gure, the last ende of any thyng.  
Caryôpôsis, sis, f. g. a figure, where one thyng is  
described by an other.  
Carax, idem quod Claudus.  
Caræ, idem quod caute.  
Carachesis, is, f. g. an instruction or teachyng,  
propely by mouth, and not by wytyng.  
Carechilo, aui, are, to instructe, to informe, or  
teache by mouth.  
Carachomenion, idem quod cicuta. Diofe.  
Carechumenus, ni, ma. ge. he that is newly ins-  
tructed or taught by mouth.  
Categorizata, orum, n. g. predicamentes.  
Categorizata, goria, f. g. an accusation.  
Catella, or Catellum, diminutives of Catena,  
a littell chayne.  
Catellus, li, m. g. and Catella, læ, f. g. ge. a very  
littell hounde or byache, a whelp.  
Catena, æ, f. g. a chayne.  
Inijcere catenas alicui, to bynde one with  
chaynes.  
Catenarius, a, um, perteynyng to a chayne.  
Catenarius canis, a bande dogge, tyed in a  
chayne to kepe the house.  
Catenatio, ônis, f. g. a freight fastnyng or toig-  
nyng of beames & rafters together in building.  
Cateno, aui, are, to chayne together.  
Caténula, læ, f. g. a littell chayne.  
Caterua, æ, f. g. ge. a company of men of warre,

Sometime a multitude of people.  
Agere cateruam, to bynde awaie a bande of  
souldiours.  
Magna caterua comitatus, accompanied with  
a great route of men.  
Cateruarij, orum, m. ge. they that dooe assemble  
in companies without order.  
Cateruarij, by companies.  
Cathalanum, a towne in France called Chalon.  
Cathartica, orum, n. g. purgatiue medicines.  
Cathari, were heretikes, whiche affirmed, that it  
was not lesul for a christian man to sweare, for  
any cause, or at any tyme. They dyd also deny  
all the sacramentes of the church.  
Catharmata, tharmatum, n. g. plu. men whiche  
for aduoyding of the pestilence, or some dauns-  
gerous spekenesse, were offered to the goddesses.  
Catharmos, a certayne purgation with fyre.  
Catharticus, a, um, any thyng that purgeth.  
Cathay, a great regis in the east part of the world,  
extending to the east ocean sea: on the south, to  
the ouer India: and is also called Sinarum re-  
gio. It is diuided in to nyne royalmes: all be-  
ynder the great Cham. This cuntry is wound-  
derfull ryche in golde and sphe, aboundyng in  
grayne, wyne, and all other thynges necessary  
for mans sustynance. The people, for the more  
parte, honour Christ as God, but they are not  
baptised. They are courteise and reasonable,  
and veraiie cunning artificers.  
Cathadra, æ, f. g. a seate or chayre.  
Cathedralicus, a, um, perteynyng to a chayre.  
Cathedralicus seruus, a seruant that carreyth  
his maister in a chayre. Somtime an ybell sleuth  
full felowe.  
Cathedraij philosophi, philosophers which  
in their seates onely dispute & talke of vertue.  
Cathi, looke Chari.  
Cathma, a, a kynde of earth, wherof latin met-  
tall is made.  
Catholicus, a, um, vniuersall, nowe it is vfed  
for hym that keepeth the faith, as the vniuersall  
churche hath obserued it. Also the byshop of the  
Amenians was so called.  
Catholica medicamenta, medicines profita-  
ble to poure all maner of humours.  
Cathon, one of the ples called Cyclades.  
Cati, a well in Italy by Cyber.  
Carilina, a Roman, notable for his conspiracy.  
Carillano, ônis, f. g. ge. a great reppoche layde to  
gentylmen, whiche had robbed the countreis  
that were alped to the Romayns, and had riot-  
tously consumed the goodes.  
Catillo, aui, are, to like dishes, to feede greedily  
on drynter meate.  
Catillo, ônis, m. g. a lykedpthe, a glutton.  
Catillus, li, ma. ge. or Catillum, li, n. g. a dimi-  
nutiue of Carinus, a littell platter or dishe, a  
potager. Also Catillus is the ouer stone of a  
myll called the renner.  
Caullus, the sonne of Amphiaras, and brother



of Cyburtus, in memorie of whom he builded the cite of Cybur.

Catina,  $\alpha$ , of Catine, es, a cite of Sicile. Some called it Carona.

Catinus, ni, m. g. and catinum, ni, n. g. a charger, platter or dysh.

Carizi, the people called Pigmai.

Cato, onis, was not fyrst a surname, but a name of merite. For the ancient Romaynes called him Cato, that was wyse by muche experience. Of this name, two were most excellent. Marcus Cato Censorius, because he alwaies vsed the grauttee and rygour that was wont to be in the correctours of maners, cald Censores. Also he him selfe beyng Censor, was aboue all othyr most sharpe and rigorouse. Valerius Max. writeth, that he was almost an olde man er he learned latin letters, and than it semeth he was olde er he learned greke. yet not withstanding by gatherng bygdmentes out of Cicidides, and Demosthenes wozkes, he became the great test oratour of his tyme, and was called the Romayne Demosthenes. He beyng made consull, wanne moe citees in Spayne, than he had as boden daies in that countrey. In whiche tyme he reneyed to him selfe, nothyng of al that was founde there, but meate and drynke onely. He made his souldiours ryche, geuyng to euery of them a pounde weyght of syluer, sayng, Better it were, that many Romaynes retourned to Rome with syluer, than a few with gold. He taught his owne sonne grammer, not withstanding he had a seruaunt called Chylo, an excellent grammarian, and taught a great schole, sayng: It is not conuenient, if my sonne be slow of learnyng, he shoulde be rebuked or pulsed by the eares of him, that is of a scruple condicion. He also taught him the ciuile lawes, the exercise of all weapons, to ryde well, to fyght with the spytes, to susteyn both colde and heate, to leape into waters, and swim against swyft streames. Beyng Censor, he spared none estate, whose maners he founde corrupted, or superfluous in luyng, whereby he brought into the citee a meruaylouse ymage of vertue. his sentences reherced by Plutarke be wonderfull, of whiche I will remembre thre. Like as the dyers, said he, dooe dye most often that colour, whiche thei doe perceiue most men desyre in: so yonge men doe most studiously haunt and imbrace that, whiche thei see olde men and counsailours haue in most estimation. He blamed the people of Rome, for that thei commytted authoritee and offices oft times to one persone, sayng, They seemed not to esteeme rule and authoritee, or els they supposed there were but few worthy of promotion. The one was a signe of contempt, the other discourag to good wittes, and rebuke to their countrey. Whan thre ambassadours were chosen to be sent into Bithynia, of whom one had the goue, an other peine

in his head, & the third tymorous, Cato laughyng, said in the senate, The people of Rome sendeth an ambassade, which hath neither feete, head, nor heart. The lyfe of this and of the other Cato, are worthy to be often tymes red, specially of counsailours and men in authoritee. He was before the incarnation. 182. yeres.

Cato Vicensis (so called because he slew him selfe in the towne Utica, to whom the other Cato Censorius, was great graundefather) shewd a wonderfull constaunce and grauttee euen in his childehode. seldome mery or seeme to laugh, and if he dyd, it was a very little smyllyng: not lightly angry, but if he were, he was not soone appeased. He was verie studiouse in all morall philosophie, practisyng in his actes and luyng, that whiche he radde of vertue and honestee: and studied cloquence only to the intent, that in counsaylyng and reasonyng, he mought adde vnto philosophy more force and ornament, and yet wolde he not practise it openly. whan one said to him, men dispraise thyne obstinate silence, he answered: I forye not, so thei dispraise not my luyng. But I will breake out of this silence, whan I can speake that is worthy to be spoken. Beyng Tribunus militum, he was sent into Saredonie, where with his mers uapulous grauttee, pyudence, and pinesfulness, he made all that were vnder him fierce and hardy against their enemies, gentill to thei fellows, fearfull to doe iniury, prompt to get prayes: and him selfe labouryng with them, vsyng his apparall, feedyng and goyng like vnto them: he contrary to mens expectacions (not withstanding his leuetytee) wan the hertes of them, goyng on foote and talkyng with euery man. He was of such constance, and so farre from ambition and flattery, that nother Pompey nor Cæsar, in thei chiefe pyde, whan all men, either for dread or fauour, inclined to their despyres, coulde perswade him to agree to their mindes, in cases where it seemed to be against the weale publike: nother mought any maner meynayng or dreadfull tokens moue him from that constancie. In so muche, that whan he herde that Cæsar had vanquished Pompey, & that his frenche would haue sent to Cæsar, to desyre his fauour, he answered: They which are vanquished, or haue any wise trespassed, ought to make suite, but he in all his lyfe was neuer vanquished, and in many cenes surmounted Cæsar, who in making warre agaynst his owne countrey, had condemned him selfe to haue doen that thyng, whiche he had often denied. Finally not for malice of Cæsar, but because he wolde not beholde the weale publike destroyed, he slew him selfe at Utica, hauyng with him at supper, the euening before, the greatest officers of that citee, and many of his frendes. Also this sentence beyng spoken amongst other: Onely a good man is a free man, al p men are bond: whan one happened to reason agaynst it, Cato beyng therewith chaufed, disputed with the other so vehemently and longe, that al men suspected that he would

woulde not longe lyue. He died before the incarnation. 44. yeres.

Catoblepas, called also Basiliscus, a littell beast, whose eyes of a man beholde, he dieth immediately.

Carochites, a certayne stone that cleaueth to a mans hande lyke gumme. Phi.

Carocelia,  $\alpha$ , for. ge. the panche, or nethermost parte of the beale.

Caroni, people of Scythia about Meotis.

Caropyrites, a precious stone, that groweth in Cappadocia.

Carothoma,  $\alpha$ is, n. g. a perfecte worke of beestue, a dede iustly and well dooen.

Carothosis, sis, f. g. a rightfull dogyng.

Catti, looke Chatti.

Cassiterides, idem quod cassiterides.

Cattus, ti, ma. g. of some is taken for a catte, but without any appoynded authour.

Catularia,  $\alpha$ , f. g. one of the gates of Rome.

Caulaster, stri, ma. g. that imitateth a whelp of litle dogge. also the litle whelp it selfe.

Catulinus, a, um, of a catte, or rather of a littell dogge.

Catulo, lini, lire, the desyre of female kynde to company with the male kynde, properly to go assaute, to rudder, to hoysyng, or to blisfomyng.

Catullus,  $\alpha$ is, f. g. the goyng assaut. &c.

Catullus, the name of a poete.

Catullus, a Roman capitayn in the fyrst warres of Carthage. Also an oratour that was consull with Marius.

Catulus, li, ma. g. a whealpe, properly of a dog. It is vsed also for a kytlyng, and the ponglynges of all kynde of beastes.

Cauractorium, a cite called Carile in Englad.

Cauriges, people of Italy.

Caus, a, um, idem quod cautus, wyse or wittie. Also the name of a noble and wyse familie in Rome.

Caus,  $\alpha$ , f. g. loke Caus.

Cauadium, loke Cauedium, but it is moze truly wryten Cauadium.

Cauamen, inis, n. g. an holowe place.

Caueres, people of Harbone in Fraunce.

Caueticus, a, um, that is of a caue or denne.

Cauator,  $\alpha$ is, mascul. gene. he that makith any thyng holowe.

Cauatus, a, um, made holowe.

Cauca, a cite in Spayn called comonly Quenca.

Caucalis, lis, or idis, f. g. an herbe like fenel, with a white flowe and shor stalkes, and is supposed to come of naughtye persely seeds. It is called bastarde persely.

Caucalus, an hill, one of the highest in all Asia, situate aboue Iberia, & Albania, on the north parte, and is a parte of the mountayne Caucasus, one of the partes of this hill diuiding India and Media, stretcheth towarde the redde sea. Philostr.

Caucha, certayne fieldes by the ryuer Tygris.

Cauda,  $\alpha$ , for. g. the tayle of a beast. Sometyme mans priuie membre.

lactare caudam, to wag the tayle like a dogge.

✱ Caudam trahere, a pourcebe, signifying one to be scoyned or made a foole, taken of thyls dern, whiche vse to hange a tayle behynd hym, whom they mocke or illude.

✱ Equina cauda pilos vellere, to pluck the heares of an hofse tayle, & pourcebe, spoken of hym, that by littell and littell atcheueth that he coulde not do immediately all together.

Caudacus, a, um, pleasant, gentle.

Caudex, arum, f. g. littell coffers of withers, or a iunker, wherein peles are taken in ryuers.

Caudex, a, um, of the bodie of a tree, or stalke of an herbe.

Caudex, caudicis, m. g. the lower part of a tree next the roote: the bodie of the tree, the stalke of an herbe. Also a table, haung many leaues or tables, wherof bookes and tables be called Codices. And thys that carp vitayles Caudica. It also signifieth a bulle foole, suche as can neither well speake nor doo.

Caudicilis, le, pertainyng to the body of a tree,

Caudicarius, a, um, made of thicke planks.

Caudicaria naues, shippes made of thicke planks, or a shippe that carieth vitayles.

Caudicatus, a, um, idem quod caudicarius.

Caudicata naues, idem quod caudicaria.

Caudinus, a, um, of Caudis.

Caudina furca, a place in Italye, where the Romayns were discomfite by the Samnites.

Caudis, or Caudium, a towne of the Samnites.

Cauca,  $\alpha$ , f. g. a caue or darke place in the ground.

Also a cage or coupe, wherein byzdes be kept.

Also a denne of wyld beastes: a place where men behelde plaies or enterludes: Sometyme a company of people gathered for that purpose.

Also euery place that is lysted or rayled in.

Cauedium, or rather Cauadium, a place at large,

haung many porches, which serueth to a common, like a market place. It is also a porche or brode place in the court of an house, common for all men to stande in.

Cauco, caut, ere, neut. to beware, to eschew. also to prouide diligently, to take hede.

Cauc tibi, take hede to thy selfe.

Cauc tibi illum puerum, beware of that child.

Cauc facias, take hede thou dooe it not.

Cætera cauebuntur, The reste I will prouide for.

Cauere alicui, to geue counsell to one in matters of lawe, or concernyng contractes, to instructe one what he shall dooe.

Cauere capite, to put in sureties to appere in matter of lyfe and death.

Cauere sibi ab aliquo, to take a quittance of other discharge for the payement of moneie, or deliuerance of any other thyng.

At vero, inquam, tibi ego Brute non solum,

nisi prius a te caucro, amplius eo nomine ne

mi



minem, cuius petitio sit, petiturum, Cruelly said J. Brutus, I will not paie the, except I haue first a quitteance of the, that thou shalt not elssoones demaunde it of him, of whom thou moughtest aske it.

Quid isti cauea, what that I prouide for him? Cauere testamento, to will a thyng to be done by testament.

Caueri, to be taken heede of.

Cauere insidias, to beware that one be not at trapped or taken in a snare.

Cauere honestatem, to see honestee.

Cauere aliquem, to take heede of one, that he hurt him not. Likewise Cauere sibi ab aliquo.

Cauere alicui, to take heede of prouide, that one haue no hurt or displeasure.

Scabiem pecori cauero, take heede that thy cattell be not infected with the scabbe.

Obsidibus de pecunia cauere, they gaue hostages vntill the money was paid.

Cauere sibi obsidibus ab aliquo, to take or requyre hostage of one for suretie of couenantes.

Cauere alicui obsidibus, to geue hostage for suretie of paiement.

Cauere tibi per Brutum, thou makest thyne excuse by Brutus.

Cauere pecuniam alicui, to putte one in assurance for money that he oweth him.

Cauere scriptis, in writing lawes, to make provisions to exclude euery doubt and inconuenience that myght folow.

Nunquam caut quid facerem, I neuer regarded what I shoulde doe.

Cauerur, and Cautum est lege, it is excepted or prouided for in the law: or it is prohibited by the law.

Cauere in iure, to geue counsaile in matters of the law, what is best to be don.

Cautum est praedibus, ac praedijs, assurance taken by bandes and sureties.

Cautum est, it is ordeyned or prouided by an act of parliament or counsaile.

Cauerna, x, f. g. a caue or holow place in the grounde. sometime Cauerna doe signify carres.

Cauernofus, a, um, full of caues.

Cauernula, la, f. g. a diminutiue of cauerna.

Cauitres hostiar, et caue, were parties of the beastes next to the tayle, to be sacrificed for the bishop.

Cauilla, x, f. g. and Cauillum, li, n. g. a moche or a scoffe. an hastyng question, a cauill.

Cauillatio, onis, f. g. a cauillation, a subtill forged tale, a mery taunting, a subtill wrythng of a falsse thyng to the confirmation of ones sentence.

Cauillator, oris, m. g. a mocker or boozder, a cauillar.

Cauillatus, us, idem quod cauilla.

Cauillor, atus sum, ari, to test, to moche, to boozd, to cauillate, to reason or common subtilly and ouerthwartly,

Caula, x, f. g. a shephehouse, but properly a fold. also a hole, wherein any thyng maie be receiued.

Caullescere, to grow into a stalke.

Caulias, lia, f. g. the iugge, whiche is pressed out of the herbe, called Lacerpitium.

Cauliculus, li, m. g. a tender stalke.

Caulina, wyne made about Capua.

Caulis, lis, m. g. a stalke or stemme of an herbe or tree. It is sometime taken for all potte herbes, the rumpe of a beast, and for a shaft or iaueline.

It is also an herbe called colewortes. Reade Brasica.

Caulis pennae auis, all the quyl and stemme of the fether besides the downe.

Caulis caudae bouis, all the rumpe or gristle of an oxetayle, besyde the tuft of the heare at the ende.

Caulis Iouis, idem quod Aizoum. Dist.

Caulum, or Caulon, a towne, whiche as Plinie writeth, is situate in the fyrst region of Italy.

Caulma, aris, n. g. heate. also a dyscaie in chyldren proceeding of a burning in the head about the brayne, and causeth holownesse of the eyes, with dysuie of the body.

Caumas, a Centaure, the sonne of Arion.

Caunus, a citee in Laria, by the ryuer Calbis.

Cauo, cauui, are, act. to make holow.

Luna cauat cornua, the moone decreaseth or waneeth.

Caupo, onis, com. gen. an huckster that selleth meate and dyspnye, a tauerne, a vitaple.

Caupona, x, f. g. a tauerne or vittayling house, sometime a woman that serueth wyne.

Cauponaria, x, f. g. tauerneers craft.

Cauponius, a, um, pertaining to the tauerneers craft.

Cauponius puer, a tauerneers boye.

Cauponus, aris, ari, depo. to sell wyne or other vitayples, as tauerneers doe.

Cauponari bellum, by a metaphoze, to make warre for aduantage.

Cauponula, la, f. g. a diminutiue of caupona, a typling house, or ale house.

Caurio, ris, iui, ire, to crye lyke a panther.

Caurium, a towne of Portugal, called also Caurra, commonly Corra.

Cauros, an yle, whiche was afterwarde called Andros.

Caurus, ri, m. g. a westerne wynde, called also Corus, and Euronous.

Causia, x, f. g. a byode batte or cappe, suche as hauest folkes vse, to kepe of the sonne. It was also a royall ensigne of the kynge of Macedony.

Causima, x, f. g. dyspe woodde, that wil bournne quickly.

Causa, or causia, sa, f. g. a cause or controuersy in suite, a matter to be spoken of before a iudge, or other audience. Also a busynesse or charge in a mans affaires. An excuse, a reason or consideracion that moueth one to doe a thyng, an occasi-

sion

sion, a quarell, a state or condicion.

Causam accipere, to take the matter in hande. also to take an excuse, to holde one excused.

Causam capere, to take an occasion.

Causa cadere, to lose his action.

Causam agere, to pleade a matter.

Causam dicere, to answer vnto that whiche is laied vnto his charge, eyther by him selfe or by another.

Causam dicere, to saie contrary, to deny.

Hoc si secus reperies, nullam causam dico, quin mihi er parentum, & libertatis apud te deliquo fiet, If thou dost fynde it otherwys, I will not saie contrary, but that it is at thy pleasure, that I shall lose both my parentes and libertee.

Causam dicere ex vinculis, to answer in warde, or being a prysoner.

Causas necesse, vel fingere, to feygne matters, to make excuses or delays.

Dare causam, to geue an occasion.

Causam orare, to pleade.

Causam querere, to seeke occasion.

Causam sustinere, to beate the blame.

Causam tenere, to obteyne in iudgement.

Causa mea, for my sake.

Syro ignoscas volo, quia mea causa fecit, I will that ye forgeue Syrus all that he hath doone, for my sake.

Causa inferior, the lesse ryght or weaker title.

Causa superior, the better or ghyr title.

In causa hac sunt, the reason is this, or the considerations be these.

Semen & causa bellorum, the matter and occasion of warres.

Nunquid causa est, quin &c. Is there any let or excuse but that, &c.

Per causam exigenda pecunia, vnder the pretence or colour of gathering monie.

Contumelia causa, for reproche.

Causa mea, for quod ad me attinet.

Meca quidem causa vidua vidua, Ipe a widowe still for me.

Verbi causa, and Exempli causa, for an example.

Causa distinctio, a defence or answering to that is laied to ones charge.

Accipe quatuor causam, heare the cause of that ye demaunde.

Causas causas exponere, to explicate or declare hyde and darke causes.

Cum causa facere, to doo as the matter semeth to require.

Causa cardo, looke Cardo.

Pro magnis causis, for great reasons and considerations.

Frans causa, the bitter apperance of a matter.

Exudare causas, spoken in derision of babbling lawyers, whiche contend in their matter till they sweate.

Incurrere in causam, to apply a matter earnestly.

Allo to fauour the quarell of any part.

Indicta causa damnari, to be condemned with-

out answer: or to be condemned, the cause not being heard.

Periclitari causa, to put his matter in hafarde or leoparde.

Deponere causam, to leaue of his quarell or suite.

Omnis familiae causa consistit tibi, all the charge or busynesse of my house is leste to the.

Eti tibi causa est de hac re, Although thou haue an excuse or defence for the in this matter.

Morte qui affecti sunt, in eadem causa sunt, qua antequam nati, they that be dead, bee in the same state and condicion, that they were before they were bozne.

Erat in meliore causa quam si. &c. He was in better state and condicion, than if, &c.

Diurnus commoratus est in Pompei causa, He abode longer in the mayntenance of Pompeys quarell.

Profectus est cum his, quorum erat vna causa, he went forth with them, whiche fauoured one quarell.

Profectus est cum his, quorum erat vna causa, he went forth with them, whiche fauoured one quarell.

Profectus est cum his, quorum erat vna causa, he went forth with them, whiche fauoured one quarell.

Causarie, an aduerbe, after the facion of them that be discharged for some lausfull cause.

Causarij, they that bee esloyned in our lawe, or excused for a speciall cause.

Causaria missio, a discharge of a souldiour, for a reasonable cause.

Causarii milites, souldiours, which for causes reasonable, were discharged out of the armie: for synnesh, as Politianus writeth.

Causatio, onis, f. g. an inwarde synnesh.

Causarius, a, um, that is cause of the dooing of a thyng.

Causa, or Causa, loke before Causa.

Causidicus, ci, m. g. a man of law, an attorney.

Causilicor, aris, to complayne of a thyng that doeth greue one, to refuse, to laie excuses, why he will not doo a thyng.

Causodes, or Causon, onis, mas, ge. an heate or burning, a continuall hotte feuer, ingendred of redde choler and sharpe, in the veynes nexte to the herte, in the veynes of the mouth of the stomake, and in the holownesse of the lyuer or lounge. The signes of this feuer, are intolerable heate, with continuall thyrst, hoynour, a swifte pulse, hepyng no order, short breath, the vyne hygh coloured and thynne.

Causor, aris, dep. to shewe and alledge the reason or excuse of any thyng.

Causari tempestatem, & vim fluminu, to laie for his excuse the tempest and great fluddes.

Nunquid causare? Dooest thou laie any excuse or dooest thou saie any thyng to the contrary?

Causos, si, ma g. a bournyng ague continually beryng a man, and maketh the tonge drie, and of colour blacke.

Cauticus, a, um, bournyng, or that bourneth.

Cautica medicamenta, medicines which doo burne the synnesh of the fleshe.

Cautum, si, n. g. a thyng that maie be burned.

Cau-

**Causula**, a diminutive of **causa**, a small cause.  
**Cautela**, la, f. g. a provision or cautell.  
**Cauterizatus**, a, um, marked or burned with that instrument, whiche is called **Cauterium**, or marked with an yron.  
**Cauterium**, ri, n. ge. a marking yron, or an instrument, wherewith sores are bourned. Also a printers instrument.  
**Cauteres**, idem quod **cauteria**.  
**Cautē**, and **cautum**, wisely, circumspectly, subtilly, warily.  
**Cautē & pedetentim dicere**, to speake of thyng circumspectly, and leyscrip.  
**Cadutes**, us, f. g. of **Cotes**, or **Cos**, a ragged roche or hill full of great stones.  
**Caute loquitor**, more clattering than a roche: A proverbe, applied to great speakers, gathered of the continuall clackynge that the sea maketh, whan it striketh agaynst a roche.  
**Cautes Marpesia**, a proverbe applied to a stubburne fellow, that will not chaunge his opinion.  
**Cautio**, ōis, f. g. a testament, obligation, or promise in writing, made diligently for the assurance of any thing. Also a provision or remedie.  
**Cautio est**, it is nede to provide or beware.  
**Mittere cautionem chirographi**, to delivere writing signed with his owne hande for assurance.  
**Cauto opus est**, vt **sobrie**, &c. we must be ware and take heede, that. &c.  
**Cautionem & diligentiam adhibere**, to be ware, circumspect, and diligent.  
**Habet multas cautiones**, the matter hath many thynges to be foreseene and taken heede of.  
**Cautionalis**, le, the adiective of **cautio**.  
**Cautior**, ōis, ma. ge. he that foreseeth matters wittly and craftily, that he or an other bee not deceyved.  
**Cautior alieni periculi**, he that warneth an other man of any danger.  
**Cautior formularum**, he that can shyll of all actions to be sued, an expert lawyer.  
**Cautus**, a, um, prouident, circumspect, wyle, wittie, ware.  
**Diligens & cautus**. **Cautus & prouidus**.  
**Cautus**, and **Tardus**, contraria.  
**Cautus ero in credendo**, I will take heede what I beleuee. I will not be ouer lyght of credence.  
**Cautas præferre manus**, to grope with ones handes befoze hym, whan he goeth in the darke.  
**Quo mulieri esset res cautior**, That the woman myght be more circumspect in the matter, or take better heede to it.  
**Cauta et moderata liberalitas**, circumspect and moderate liberalitee.  
**Cauus**, a, um, holow.  
**Caua vena**, the veyne of the lpyce.  
**Aedes caua**, sieled houses or chaumbres.  
**Cauæ fenestæ**, id est **parula**.  
**Flumina caua**, id est **profunda & alta**, depe res

**uers**. **Pinus caua**, is sometyne bled for a ship.  
**Cauus**, ui, m. g. of **cauum**, i, n. g. an holow place, or an hole, wherin byrdes doe bryede.  
**Caxo**, idem quod **Carax**.  
**Cæcus**, a, ruer in **Phrygia**.  
**Cæster**, or **Caystrus**, a ruer of **Asia**.  
**Cæstrius**, a, um, of **Cayster**.  
**Ales caystrius**, a swanne.  
**Caystros**, a famous ruer of **Ionis**, by the citee **Ephesus**.

**Cæa**, loke **Cæa**.  
**Cædus**, a, **Chæcian**, whiche aped the **Troians**.  
**Cebes**, ètis, a philosopher of **Thebes**.  
**Cebrenia**, a place of **Trope**, called of some **Lebunia**.  
**Cebrenij**, people of that country, & also of **Asia**.  
**Cebrenis**, idis, patronymicum **fæmininum**.  
**Cebriones**, the bastard son of **kyge** **Phamur**.  
**Cecina**, a ruer by **Volterre**. Also the name of a **Romayn**, which fauoured the quarrel of **Pompey** in the ciuile warre.  
**Cecropia**, a towne that **Cecrops** builded, whiche was after the castell of **Athens**.  
**Cecropida**, men of **Athens**.  
**Cecropis**, idis, a woman comynge of **Cecrops**.  
**Cecropius**, a, um, of **Cecrops**.  
**Cecrops**, opis, m. g. an ancient kynge of **Athens**, whose ymage was made haueyn two heades, as some suppose, because he dyd first institute **matrimonie** in **Greece**. Other wyle, that he was bozne in **Egypt**, and dyd also ble both languages, **Greece** an **Egyptian**. he was afore the incarnation. 1589. yeres.  
**Cecryphalea**, a roche in the sea, or an yle.  
**Cecubum**, bi, n. g. a kynde of wyne, profitable to digestion of meate.  
**Cecurri**, olde writers vsed for **cucurri**.  
**Cedar**, a region in **Arabie**.  
**Cedux tabernæ**, of **Ceditius**.  
**Cedo**, cæsi, ere, to geue place, to depart, to geue away, to yelde, to withdrow, to obey, to graunt, to geue, to succede.  
**Cedere auctoritati**, to be of lesse auctoritee.  
**Cedere ad factum**, to come to the effect, to be doon. **Plan**.  
**Cedere creditoribus**, is properly where one unable to paie his dettes, leaueh al his gootes or landes to his creditors.  
**Cedere ex transuerso**, to goe sydelynge lyke a crabbe.  
**Pudori famæq; cæsi**, I was overcome with shame and regard of myne estimation and good name.  
**Cedere intercessioni**, to pprocede no further, to admytte the contrary.  
**Cedere ius suum alteri**, to geue by his ryght and title to an other.

**Cedere pro**, to bee in the steede of an other thyng. Nam **pro pulpamento cedit iurati ficus**, for it is in steede of meate, lyke as fygges be.  
**Cedere vita**, & **Cedere fato**, to die.  
**Cedere possessione**, to leaue the possession.  
**Cedere periculo**, to flee from the danger.  
**Cedere precibus**, to graunt to the request or prayer, to heare ones petition.  
**Cedere tempori**, to accomodate him selfe to the tyme, to doe accordyng to the tyme.  
**Cedit remedijs morbus**, quando **percuratur**.  
**Cedit dies**, is amonge the lawyers, the tyme is come, that the debt is due to be paid.  
**Cedit hinc quæstus ille**, he hath that auauantage by it.  
**Cedit illi res**, this matter cometh wel to passe.  
**Cedunt mihi cæbona**, those goodes are come or happened vnto me.  
**Cedunt dies**, the daies passe away.  
**Celsit**, it happened.  
**Celsi parum grauis**, Admytte he had littell thanke for his labour.  
**Celsum proverbiū**, It became, or was turned into a proverbe.  
**Cedere et locum dare**, to auoide or geue place.  
**Cedere loco**, parit, vrbe, domo, to depart from his place, countrey, citee, or house, to leaue it and goe his waie.  
**Cedere de republica**, ab opido, a gladiatore, e corpore, e ciuitate, in auras, ad aliquem locum.  
**Cedere retro**, to retire, to geue backe.  
**Cedam vita**, I will be content to dye.  
**Cedere alicui**, to obey one, and not to doe agaynst his mynde, to be in serpyour, and of lesse estimation of value. also to geue away vanquysed, and haue the worse part.  
**Non cedit grauius alicuius rei**, It is no lesse pleasant.  
**Cedere ponderi**, or **oneri**, to bee unable to beare or susteyne the weight or burdyne.  
**Operæ cedit**, for munus vel officium suum denestat, he refuseth to doe his duetie.  
**Cedere spatium**, to geue one place to sitte or goe by.  
**Cedere foro**, to plaic banke rupte.  
**Lux candida celsit nubibus**, The sayre daie was ouerturned with cloudes.  
**Male celsit res**, the matter had an ill ende.  
**Vinum cedet annis**, The wyne will not continue.  
**Nihil omnino Græcis ceditur**, we geue no place or we be nothing inferiours to the grekes.  
**Cedere honore**, & **nomine suo alteri**, to geue by and resygne his name and dignitee to an other.  
**Cedere legibus**, to obey the lawes.  
**Cedentes capilli**, heares that fall away from the head.  
**Seniores Lacedæmonii iure**, quod illi nigrū appellabant, contenti, carnes cedebant iunioribus, the auncientes of the **Lacedæmonians**, contented with the wyntes of greuel, which they

called blache greuel, woulde leaue the fleshe to the pingers.  
**Cedo**, a verbe defectiue, vsed only in the imperative mode, and signifieth geue, saie, or tell, and in the plurall, **Cedite**.  
**Cedo manum**, geue me thy hande.  
**Quin tu mihi argentum cedo**, but geue thou me the money.  
**Cedo quid factum sit**, tell what is doone.  
**Cedo quemuis arbitrium**, appoynt what arbitrator thou wilt: or I will abide any mannes award, or arbitrement.  
**Cedo aquam manibus**, geue me water to wash myne handes.  
**Cedras**, a towne of **Larie**.  
**Cedratus**, a, um, annoynted with the iuyce or oyle of the cedre tree.  
**Cedraui libri**, bookes that will neuer perperhe nor be eaten with wormes.  
**Cedrelæon**, oyle of **Cedre**.  
**Cedrelate**, es, f. g. a great cedre tree.  
**Cedria**, æ, f. g. the roseyn that renneth out of the great cedre tree.  
**Cedrinus**, a, um, of a cedre tree.  
**Cedris**, cædridis, fæm. gen. the fruite of bearies of **Cedrus**.  
**Cedrium**, cædrin, neu. g. a kynde of pitche, or the iuyce of the cedre tree.  
**Cedrium malum**, & **Cedromalum**, was of old tyme taken for an orange, as **Athenicus** and **Dioscorides** doo wryte.  
**Cedropolis**, a towne in **Laria**.  
**Cedros**, an plande in the costes of **Germanie**.  
**Cedroſtis**, us, fæm. ge. a white wyne, called also **Ampeloleuce**, of apothecaries **Bryonia**, comes mony **Viucella**. It groweth in hedges.  
**Cedrus**, dri, f. g. a tree, haueyn leaues lyke a iuypper, bearies lyke myrtles, pellow, foot of lacyour, and pleasant to cate: they beare all tymes of the yere newe fruite and olde, as oranges dooe, the leafe neuer falleth. The tree sweareth out a lpyce lyke roseyn, meruailous odouriferous. In the lande of **Cypres** hath been some of them growynge, in length. 130. fecte, and in 100. passe fyue fathome. Of lyke greatnesse of greates are in **Syria**. The woodde neuer rotteyth, nor wormes may bryede therein. wherfoze it is muche praised in buyldynge.  
**Carmina cedro linenda**, verses worthy neuer to perperhe. **Cedro digna**, thynges woorthye perpetuall memory.  
**Celadon**, one of them that was slayne at the marriage of **Perseus** and **Andromache**.  
**Celadusa**, a lyttell yle in the sea **Adriaticum**.  
**Celeno**, one of the **Harpies**.  
**Celatum**, ppiuily, secretly.  
**Celatus**, a, um, hyd, kept close.  
**Celebratio**, ōis, f. g. solemnisation. sometyms an assemblie of company of men.  
**Celebratus**, a, um, muche spoken of or haunted, renowned.

**Celebratus dies**, a daie of great solemnitee.  
**Celebreſco**, lebreſcere, to begyn to be in great fame, or renowned.  
**Celebris**, bre, and **Celeber**, bris, bre, famous, alſo ſwyfte, honourable, muche haunted, muche ſpoken of, renowned.  
**Celebris locus**, a place muche haunted and greatly ſpoken of.  
**Celeberrimus conuentus**, a verate ſolemne and great aſſemble of meetyng of men.  
**Celebris homo**, a man muche ſought to.  
**Via celebris**, a waie muche haunted and vſed.  
**Dies celeberrimus**, a daie, wheron meruylous great honour and glorie hath chaunced vnto any man.  
**Ciuitas celeberrima**, a citie, to the whiche is verie great reſorte of people.  
**Celebris rumor**, a bzute, or rumour reported of many men.  
**Celeberrimus arte**, or in arte grammatica, an excedyng good grammarian, and greatly eſtmed and ſpoken of.  
**Celebritas**, atis, f. g. renoume. Alſo a great aſſemble, great hauyng or reſorte to a place.  
**Celebritas & ſolitudo**, contrary.  
**Celebritatem odi**, I hate the greates reſorte and company of men.  
**Hic locus maximam celebritatem habet**, this place is greatly frequented.  
**Celebritatem addere ludis**, to make playes moze haunted or reſorted to.  
**Celebritas & nomen**, brute and renoume.  
**Diei extremæ celebritas**, the ſolemnitee at a funerall or interment.  
**Sermonis hominum celebritatem conſequi**, to gette great fame, or to bee muche ſpoken of among men.  
**Celebritas virorum & mulierum**, great reſorte or aſſemble. &c.  
**Celebritas fama**, great renoume.  
**Celebriter**, honourably.  
**Celebro**, aui, are, act. to celebrate or bypnye in renoume, to make good reſpote, to make famous, alſo to haunte, to honour or worſhypp.  
**Celebrare nuptias**, to make a feaſte at a marriage. **Celebrare epulas**, to make bankettes.  
**Celebrare conuiuium**, to make a great feaſt or banquet.  
**Celebrare exequias**, & funera, to bypnye one ſolemnely to buryng.  
**Celebrare ludos**, to make playes with great aſſemble of people.  
**Celebrare ſuum natalem**, to make a great feaſt at the daie of his bypthe.  
**Celebrare cœtus hominum**, to aſſemble a great numbre of people.  
**Celebrare ſyluas**, to reſort much to the wooddes, or to bee much in the wooddes. **Alſo** **Celebrare templa**, domum, locum.  
**Celebrare ferias**, to kepe holy daie.  
**Celebrare & ornare**,

**Carminibus celebrari**, to be greatly commended or playſed in verſes.  
**Celebrare laudibus**, to ſet forth a mans name with great prayſes.  
**Ea ſunt & latinis & græcis literis celebrata**, thoſe thynges were deſcribed and ſet forth honourably bothe in greke and latine.  
**Celebrata res omnium ſermone**, a matter ſo known, that euery man ſpeaketh of it, or that is in euery mans mouth.  
**Sèque & rempublicam celebrare**, They gate laude and renoume both to them ſelſe, and to the common weale.  
**Studium agriculturæ celebrauerunt**, They commended and practiſed the uſe of huſbandry.  
**Celeia**, a towne of Roſice, called commonly Cilia.  
**Celena**, a, a place in Spayne, dedicate to Iuno.  
**Celena, arum**, ſometime the chief citie of Phrygia.  
**Celendris**, a towne in Cilicia.  
**Celer**, lris, lre, ſwyfte, quicke.  
**Celeris copia**, Date diu quaſo conueniundi mihi eius celerem copiam, God graunt that I may verie ſhoptyly meete with hym.  
**Celeratim**, celeranter, and celeriter, haſtely and quickly, ſhoptyly, ſwyfte, ere it bee long.  
**Celeres**, old wyters vſed for Equites, horſemen.  
**Celeritas**, atis, f. g. alſo celeritudo, quickneſſe, ſwyftneſſe. **Celeritas & feſtinatio**.  
**Breuitas & celeritas ſyllabarum**, the byſneſſe and ſhoptyneſſe of ſyllables.  
**Expedita & proſuens celeritas verborum**, a prompt and ſlowyng redyneſſe of wordes.  
**Celeritas ad diſcendum**, a redy and quicke paſſage to learne thynges.  
**Celeripes**, ripedis, om. g. ſwyft of foote.  
**Celeriter**, ſwyftly, quickly, with ſpede.  
**Celeritudo**, idem quod celeritas.  
**Celero**, aui, are, to do a thyng quychly, to haſte.  
**Celerans iter ad naues**, makyng haſt towards the ſhippes, or to take ſhyppynge.  
**Celerare gradum**, to go apace, to make ſpede.  
**Opem celerare**, to make ſpede to helpe or ſuccour.  
**Celer**, a mans name.  
**Celerini**, people in the hygher Spayne.  
**Celes**, iris, looke Celox.  
**Celēs**, lctum, maſ. gen. plu. horſes that runne for wagers.  
**Celerizantes pueri**, littell boyes that ryde on ſuche horſes.  
**Celeus**, two ſyllables, a mans name.  
**Celcuma**, or **Celeuma**, atis, n. g. the ſhowe of cry that ſhipmen or botemen make, when the maſter doth whiſtle or cal to encourage them.  
**Celcutes**, ſta, m. g. he that calleth on the mariners, to encourage them in ſuche wyſe.  
**Cella**, a, f. g. a cellar, wherein any thyng is kept. Alſo where we be priuily waſhed. Alſo a priuie place in the temple, a chauncell. ſometyne a ſecrete chaumbre. Virgile calleth the holos of an hony combe **Cellas**.

Cella

**Cella penuraria**, a gaenere of Roſehouſe.  
**Cella olearia**, a cellar for oyle.  
**Cella vinaria**, a wyne cellar.  
**Cella propuriaria**, Iolantus ſaith for a priſon.  
**In cellis ſtratos lectos videres**, you might ſee the beddes made readye in the chaumbres.  
**Cellaria**, a, f. g. idem quod cella. Alſo a woman butler, or the that hath the keepyng of ſhe cellar.  
**Cellaris**, re, the adiectiue of Cella.  
**Columbi cellares**, doones that byde in holes.  
**Cellarium**, rij, n. g. a ſtoze houſe.  
**Cellarius**, rij, ma. g. he that hath the charge of a cellar or Roſehouſe.  
**Cello**, lis, of olde wyters was vſed for Cello.  
**Cellula**, la, a diminutiue of Cella.  
**Cellule columbarum**, culuer holes.  
**Celmus**, a man that mounſeyned vp Iupiter, whom he taked afterwarde into a diamond, becauſe he affirmed hym to bee **Idem**.  
**Celo**, aui, are, to byde, to conſeile, to kepe cloſt or ſecrete the diuers conſtruction of this word, note, by the exampls folowynge.  
**Celare aliquem de re aliqua**.  
**Balbus noſter me celauit de hoc libro**, Dure ſcrude Balbus told me the nothyng of this booke.  
**Celare & occultare**.  
**Celare quæ ſcribat exiſtimo**, I thinke he kepe ſecrete ſuche thynges as he wytereth, or will not let them bee knowne.  
**Maxorem ipſam hanc rem v. celes ſare**, ſee that thou kepe this thyng ſecrete euen from thy wyfe.  
**Celare aliquid alicui**.  
**Id Alchibiadi celari diutius non potuit**, That thyng coulde not be byd or concealed from Alchibades any longer.  
**Celare ſe ſenebris**, to hide him ſelfe in the dark.  
**Diem celare dicitur ſol cum occidit**.  
**Cui diem promere opponitur**.  
**Ingenium celare**, to byde or diſſemble ones diſpoſition of nature.  
**Celoni**, raucynng people.  
**Celor**, the paſſiue.  
**Vbi vbi eſt, diu celari non poteſt**, where ſo euer ſhe be, ſhe can not be longe vnknowne.  
**Celox**, ocis, f. g. a littell ſwyfte ſhyppe, called a Bugantine or barcke.  
**Celſentes**, people of Spayne.  
**Celſus**, a noble Romayne, whiche wyte of phyſike and huſbandry, in moſt eloquent latine.  
**Celſus**, a, um, hygh, loſty, vpryght.  
**Stans celſus & erectus**, a ſtandynge bolt vpryght, or a ſtreight vpryght ſtandynge.  
**Celæ**, Frenchmen.  
**Celina**, a citie in Spayne, in the countreie of Biſpalis.  
**Celiberi**, people of that part of Spayne, whiche is called Biſtaie.  
**Celiberia**, Biſtaie.  
**Celiberius**, and **Celibericus**, a, um, of Biſtaie.  
**Celica**, the countreie of Lyons in France.

**Celdci**, people of Spayne, whiche toke their begynnyng of the Frenchmen called Celæ.  
**Celicum**, a promontorie of Spayne.  
**Celſis**, ris, f. g. a kynde of ſweete trees growyng in Africk, called alſo Loros. Note tree: the tree it ſelfe is of the bygnes of a pearre tree: but the fruite no bigger then a beane, and therefore of ſome is called Faba Græca, or faba Syriaca.  
**Celtogallia**, is that parte of France, which conſtantly Aquitaine, Lyons, Belgica, and Narbonne, whereof the French kyng hath. iii. partes whole. Belgica, for the moze parte is in the handes of the emperor that nowe is. We de of eueryche of them in theſe letters.  
**Celydrus**, or rather Cylindros, a womanhed apparaple.  
**Cemelleo**, a towne in Liguria.  
**Gemenelum**, a citie in the Alpes.  
**Cemas**, idem quod Hinnulus vel cerua.  
**Cemos**, idem quod hedera. Dioſc.  
**Cenchrea**, a towne of Peloponeſus by Corinth.  
**Cenchris**, chris, f. g. a wourme lyke an adder.  
**Cenchris**, idis, f. g. a byrd of the kynde of hawkes, whiche maketh a ſhall ſowne when he crieth. idem quod Tinunculus. loke there. It is alſo the name of a towne or a countrey of Grece.  
**Cenchrites**, te, m. g. a precious ſtone, whiche hath in it thynges lyke myll ſeede: alſo a kynde of made wine, not of the pure grape.  
**Cenchrius**, a ruere in Ionia, by the wood **Orpys**, where the poetes feigne, that Atarona was waſhed of hir yowſe **Orpys**, after ſhe had tranſgred with thylbe.  
**Cenchron**, a kynde of dyamondes, no bygger than a myll ſeede.  
**Ceneia**, called alſo Atalanta, the daughter of Caneus.  
**Ceneum**, a promontory in Euboea, where Hercules erected an altar to Iupiter.  
**Ceneus**, looke Caneus.  
**Cenina**, a citie of Italy nere to Rome.  
**Cenites**, his name that builded Cenina.  
**Cenodoxia**, bayne glorie.  
**Cenomani**, people of Lombardie. alſo a people in France of a countreie called Maine.  
**Cenotaphium**, taphij, n. g. a monument of them, whiche are deade, wherein the bodie is not, as an herſe ſet vp at the monethes of yeres end.  
**Cenſco**, cenſui, ere, to ſuppoſe, to ſhewe ones opinion or ſentence, to thinke good, to deter mine, to be diſcontent, to numbre people, to the intent to take the apt for the warres: **Id** to leaue a taſke or ſubſidie, to ſpeake or telle. **Magnopere cenſeo tibi properandum**, I thinke verie earneſtly. &c.  
**De ea re ita cenſeo**, I am of this opinion. &c.  
**Id** I thinke this.  
**Ne vobis cenſeam**, ſi ad me referetis, Leſte I woulde be angry, yf ye tolde me.  
**Quid grauare cenſeas**? **Celle me**, what is that, that greueneth thee?

**Censeo**, vt hoc facias, I will, I determine, or I thinke good, that ye doe this.  
**Senatus dicitur censere**, Populus iubere.  
**Censor**, ius sum, eri, a deponent, to proffesse or entolle in the censours tables.  
**Censeri**, to be nombred and inrolled of the Censours, or to be taxed or celled.  
**Censeri**, to bee had in estimation, or to be set by, also to be meruait at.  
**Quod ex his studiis, hac quoque censetur oratio**, Because of these studies, the same kind of oration also, is esteemed and had in price.  
**Si censenda nobis atq; estimanda res est**, If we must iudge and weigh the matter.  
**Censio**, ōis, f. g. a chastisement, or a correction doon by the Censor, a price, aduice, or opinion.  
**Censio hastaria**, a punishment, when souls diours, for some trespass were imogued to deliuer speeres to other.  
**Censor**, oris, ab antiquo Censio: idem quod Censor.  
**Censor**, oris, ma. ge. an hygh constable, a loyde comptroller, a iudge of mens manners, also such one as was appointed to value mēces gooddes.  
**Censorius**, a, um, pertynyng to them, whiche had ouersyghte of the manners of the people, whiche were called Censores.  
**Censorius vir**, he that hath bene a Censour, or is worthy for his grauntee to iudge and correte other mens manners.  
**Censoria virgula**, is taken for the authoritee of the censours.  
**Censoria animaduersionis**, was a punishment of them, whiche were of yll manners.  
**Censoria nota**, the rebuke or checke of the master of manners.  
**Censualis**, he that dooeth accompanye or assiste the iudges of manners, called Censores.  
**Censualis**, le, of or pertynyng to the Censores.  
**Censualis lex**, a law made for numbryng and ressyng of people.  
**Censura**, x, f. g. the authoritee or iudgement of a censour, an hygh constableness, a comptroller's wypp, also correction of manners, law of decree, concernyng manners, a reformation.  
**Censuram vini facere**, to taste wyne, to assaye whether it be good or badde.  
**Census**, us, ma. ge. perely reuenues, gooddes of substance, also valuation of gooddes. Also a subside, and the numbryng of the people.  
**Census equestris**, the estimation or value of them, whiche were in the order of gentylmen, called Ordo equestris, whiche rate was. 400. Sestertia: And that summe amounted (after the rate of our monie, at this day,) to 2635. li. 6. s. 8. d. whereby it appereth, howe ryche Rome was at that tyme, sens that was the general estimation of one order of state.  
**Census senatorius**, the estimation of them, whiche were Senators: And was double the rate of Equestris. In Augustus tyme, it was

treble so muche: whiche amounted of our money nowe current, to. 7906. lib. not withstanding, there were aboute. vi. s. Senators.  
**Censum agere**, and habere, to celse of there mens gooddes, accordyng to whiche valuation they must paye tribute.  
**Censu liberari**, to be deliuered from the taxing of his gooddes.  
**Census**, fortunæ, facultatis, idem.  
**Census exiguus**, tenuis, brevis, smal substance.  
**Nec census nobilitate maior**, he was as noble as ryche.  
**Excensu tributa conferre**, to paye tribute of state, accordyng to the valuation, or accordyng to his substance.  
**Census**, a, um, baltied or taxed. Sometime a man of that valur that ought by the law to be taxed.  
**Capitæ censu**, taxed by the polle, or they that paye head splicer.  
**Census**, a, um, the adiectur of Census.  
**Censulagri**, feldes, whiche were by the law bee bought and solde.  
**Centaurius**, and Centauricus, a, um, of the Centaures.  
**Centauri**, a people in the countreie of Thessaly, whom the poetes feigned to bee the one halfe lyke a man, the other halfe like an horse. They be also certain great wyppes so called.  
**Centauria**, and Centaurium, an herbe, wherof there be two kyndes. The great, whiche apertly carries dooe called Reuponticum, respuente in English: And the lesse, whiche is called Linc toje. Also Fel terræ, and febrifugia.  
**Centaurium**, a medicine inuented by them, the Centaure.  
**Centaurus**, ri, a ryuer first called Euenus.  
**Centarius**, a, um, of an hundredth pces of ag, or of an hundredth pounce weight.  
**Centenarius cornu**, were supers, on which by a lawe called Licinia, was bestowed but an hundredth of the byzon coppe called Asces.  
**Centenus**, a, um, an hundredth.  
**Centesimus**, a, um, the hundredth as.  
**Centesima pars**, the hundredth part.  
**Centesima vltra**, were gaynes of the hundredth, one peny for every moneth lone: loke ex asse vltra.  
**Centesimare**, out of an hundred to peke out one.  
**Centesimis calendis**, in eight yere and fower monethes.  
**Centiceps**, cipitis, com. gen. that hath an hundred heads.  
**Centies**, an hundredth tymes.  
**Centifolia**, x, f. g. a kynde of roses growyng in Italy. Pl. li. 21. cap. 4.  
**Centigranum**, grani, n. g. a kynde of wheat, whiche had in every eare an hundred coraes.  
**Centumanus**, i, mal. gen. that hath an hundred handes.  
**Centinodia**, x, f. g. an herbe, whiche hath many knottes, called of the grekes Polygonon: by

the figure and description of Fuchsius, it shuld seeme to be knotte grasse, or swynes grasse.  
**Centium**, a towne of Umbria in Italy.  
**Centipeda**, x, f. g. a worme called a palmer, whiche is heary, and hath many feete.  
**Centipeda**, or des, called also Scolopendra, a kynde of scythes.  
**Centipellio**, ōis, f. g. part of the intrayles of an hart.  
**Cento**, ōis, m. g. a faction of rough, thicke and heary coneynges, whiche very poore people vse: wherewith tentes and all other thynges necessary for souldiours, are covered when it rayneth. Also a byle garment, that men of the countrey weare: and all kynde of thynges made of byzures pices of cloth, of sundry colours. It is taken of some for a quilt, a iache, or other lyke thyng, stuffed with linnen, flosse, or cotton.  
**Cento**, is also a worke compiled of dyuers fragmētes of verses, pyked here and there out of aurbours, as Virgilio centones.  
**Centones** facere alicui, a prouerbe signifyng to holde one in talke, with many gloriouse tales and lies.  
**Centonalis**, wilde rue. Diosc.  
**Centonicum**, ci, n. g. idem quod Absinthium marinum. Diosc.  
**Centralis**, le, that which is set in the very middes of a thyng.  
**Centrines**, num, a kynd of gnattes that stingeth.  
**Centrones**, mount Sineis, goyng into Lums hardy.  
**Centrosus**, a, um, full of knottes or knurres.  
**Centrum**, ri, n. g. the poppe in the very middes of a thyng, the centre. Also an harde knotte or knurre in tymbe, that marreth the workmans toole.  
**centum**, an adiectiue of the plurall numbre, and vndeclined, an hundredth. It is sometime used infinitely for excedyng many.  
**centum capita**, Centum capium, Centum capitibus, n. g. plu. num. a kynd of thysle, with many heades, called also Erynge, and Eryngium: loke there. The roote and stalk is used to be eaten of some both sodden and raw.  
**Centumgeminus**, an hundredth folde.  
**Centum peranea insula**, a litle town in Italy.  
**Centum pondium**, an hundredth weight. Some tyme indefinitely, an excedyng great weyght.  
**centumvialis**, le, pertynyng to the hundredth and. v. iudges.  
**centumvirates**, loke Centumviri.  
**centumviri**, seu Centumviri, n. g. plu. an hundredth and. v. iudges. The people of Rome were diuided into. xxxv. trybes, of every trybe were. iii. men chosen to be iudges in common matters: which company was called Centumvirates, And they were called Centumviri, although there were fyeue mo than an hundredth in that company. And their iudgement was named Centumvirale iudicium:

and Centumviris hasta, for as much as those iudges, whyles they sate in iudgement, had a speare pitched by before them.  
**Centunculus**, or centunculum, a certayn herbe, whiche hath soft leaues lyke flosse, and is named chafweede: it is called in Yorke shire Ludweede, some call it Cartaphilago, but that is an other herbe.  
**Centunculus**, a diminutiue of Cento, A byle garmente.  
**Centuplex**, plicis, an hundredth folde, an hundredth double.  
**Centuplicato**, an aduerbe, an hundredth tymes so muche.  
**Centuria**, x, f. g. a part of an host, conteynyng an hundredth men: But of grounde in the feelde, it conteyneth two hundred acres.  
**Centuriatum**, by an hundredth together, hundredth by hundredth. Also plentifully, or in a great numbre.  
**Centuriatus**, a, um, appoynted or registered in the numbre of the hundredth.  
**Centuriata communis**, were generall congregations of people, to treate of common affaires: whiche assemble was not gathered by diuision of parishes or wardes, but by the rate of theyr substance, or by theyr age.  
**Centuriate leges**, lawes, whiche were enacted by the people assembled after the rate of theyr substance or age.  
**Centuriatus**, us, m. g. the office and estate of a Centurion.  
**Centurio**, ōis, m. g. a capitayne ouer an hundredth footemen, a Centurion.  
**Centurio**, ōis, are, to diuide men into a company, conteynyng an hundredth persones: or feldes into two hundredth acres of lande.  
**Centurionatus**, us, idem quod Centuriatus.  
**Centuripe**, or Centuripe, Sicilie.  
**Centuripini**, people of Sicilie.  
**Centussis**, sis, m. g. a rate of Romayne money, which was of ten of theyr grotes, called Denarii, whiche mounteth in the rate of our money at this tyme, to. v. s. vi. ob. halfe farthyng and halfe an halfe farthyng.  
**Centussis**, the value of. 40. Sestertij. to. groates sterlyng.  
**Cepa**, x, f. g. & Cepe, neu. gen. indeclinabile, an onion.  
**Cepas edere**, to eate onions, was a prouerbe spoken of them, whiche dyd seeme to weep, or that doe wepe often.  
**Cepa**, x, f. g. an herbe, whiche is diuersly described of Dioscorides and Plinie. After Dioscorides, it seemeth to be that, which in english is named Brookelam, and groweth in water sides by brookes and springes. As Plinie saith, it groweth by the sea side: and because it is not vniuersally to Purcellane, it may bee called sea Purcellane.  
**Cepetum**, petu, n. g. a place where onions grow

an opinion bedde.

Cepheus, a, um, like an opynion, or of an opynion.

Cephalotomi, people of Colchis.

Cephale, les, or Cephalis, lis, f. g. signifieth the head.

Cephalæa, lēa, f. g. a greuouse or longe continuing paine in the head, susteyning much greife of every light cause, neptier abyding noyle nor light, nor sweete savours. The patient feleth as if his head were broken in pierces with hammers. It hapneth sometime of colde, sometime of heate.

Cephalenia, an yle beyonde Loxrya, in the midde bell sea, whiche is also called Thiliss yle, commonly Cephalonie.

Cephalotus, a fische with a great head.

Cephalos, idem quod Daphnois. Diole.

Cephalocrustes, sta, m. g. a wasp, whiche is in the leaves of a peache tree.

Cephaloedis, a ruuer of Sicilie.

Cephalicum emplastrum, a plaister laied to a broken or sore head.

Cephalus, phāli, m. g. the sonne of Colus, and the deapling of Auroya. Also an ozatour of Athens Cephalus, is also a fische, whiche beyng asrapde, hideth only his head, and thinketh that than all his body is hēd.

Cephēnes, num, mafe. ge. vnprofitable bees, whiche make no honey, but doe onely with the multitude of them, kepe warme the ponge bees. It was sometime the name of Perseans, as the robortus writeth.

Cepheus, two syllables, the name of a kynge of Ethiopie, the sonne of Phenix, and father of Andromeda.

Cephiaticum medicamentum, a medicine that breedeth festhe.

Cephisa, a fountayne in the region Attica.

Cephisis, a lake nere to the sea Thlanticum.

Cephisodorus, a tragicall poete of Athens.

Cephisus, a ruuer of Bæotia, where the temple of Chemis stode, to whiche Deucalion and Pyrrha came to consulte howe to restore mankind.

Cephus, phi, m. g. a beast of Ethiopie, whiche hath the forelegges and fette lyke to a mans armes and handes: and the hynder lyke mens legges and fette.

Cephus, or Cemphus, of some called Larus, of some Fulica, lyke Larus.

Cepidines, stones lying out about other.

Cepina, a, f. g. an herbe called ciues. It is also a place, where opynions be sette, or a great multitude of opynions fowen or set together, an opynion bedde.

Cepio, the consul of Rome, by whose rashnesse the temple Colofane was robbed and spoyled, wherof ensued so great mischance to him and his souldiours, that thereupon rose this prouerbe, Aurum Tolosanum habet, lyke Aurum.

Cepionides, da, m. g. a ppreciouse stone, clere like

chryfall, and representeth in it ffgures lyke glasse.

Cepites, ta, m. g. a ppreciouse stone, hauyng many white strakes.

Cepocapites, idem quod cepites.

Cepæ, a towne of Bosphorus.

Ceporus, ri, m. g. a gardener.

Cepos, a gardeyne.

Cépula, la, f. g. a chyboll.

Cepurica, herbes that grow in gardenes.

Cera, a, f. g. ware. Sometime pimages made in ware, as it were with braunches, to declare the genealogie of noble men, lyke to that whiche in churches is called Radix lesse. Cera is also a certayne roote.

✱ Ceratæ cera dignus, a prouerbe, notyng a vile fellow, nothing to be esteemed. lyke Eras. Ch.

Ceras amalthæas, idem quod copia cornu.

Cerabara, a countrey late founde by the Spanyardes, in the west ocean, where all the men goe naked, and haue theyr bodies painted with dyuers figures, wearyng only garlandes made of sundry flowers, mixt with the cicles of lions and tpyges. In that countrey hath ben founde plentie of golde.

Ceracætes, a ppreciouse stone of the colour of wax.

Ceræ, writyng tables, couered with wax, and vfed for bookes, letters, or instrumētis in writyng. Primæ et secundæ ceræ testamenti, promissæ et secundis tabellis, siue folijs testamenti. Sue.

Ceratis vel Ceratius, idem quod sœnogrecum.

Ceramicus, a place in Athens, where men beyng slayne in battayle, were buried. Also an other place, where common women dwelled: and a goule in the sea not farre from Halicarnassus.

Ceramion, mī, n. g. the same measure that is phora is.

Ceramicæ, a ppreciouse stone.

Ceranium, a place in Rome, where Cicero and Milo had houses, also a certayne boche of swelling.

Cerarius, ri, m. g. he that maketh any thyng of ware. A ware chandler.

Cerascomion, idem quod cenanthe, lyke thyme.

Cerasphoros, he that weareth hoznes.

Ceras amalthæas, lyke after Cera.

Cerascōnia, idem quod pastinaca syluestris.

Cerasta, a certayne tree. vide Theoph. li. 8. ca. 15.

Cerasta, certayne ples by Ethiopie.

Cerastes, a, or Cerastis, is, m. g. a serpent, which hath hoznes lyke a ramme, the body very little, whereby he disceiueh men, hiding his taylor the grasse.

Cerastis, the yle of Epyres.

Ceratum, si, or Cerasium, si, n. g. a chery.

Cerasus, si, f. g. a chery tree.

Cerasus, untis, a towne of Cappadocia, called commonly Zephano.

Cerates, a small weyght of payse, whiche is the fourth part of a scruple, the .48. part of an ounce.

Cerāia, a, f. g. an herbe, whiche hath but one

leafe, and a great roote full of knottes.

Ceratia (Idia), a blaspng sterre, lyke an hozne.

Ceratina, arum, f. g. intricate arguments, whiche can not be refolied.

Ceratis, f. g. a certayne herbe.

Ceratis, tis, f. g. the hozned poppy.

Cerāium, the suite, whiche is called Siliqua, soke ther: for the description: by the weyght thereof all the ancient phisicians made all theyr payse, whiche trices of golde doe now call a cars tact. wherof Dragma conteyned. xliiii. as Leonardus Portius writeth.

Ceratum, siue Cerotum, a playster made with waxe, roseyne, or gummes. It is called in greke Dropax, a feared cloth.

Ceratura, ra, f. g. dyessyng of a thyng with waxe, scryp.

Ceratus, a, um, feared or couered with waxe.

Ceratus, a citee in Landie.

Cerāum, a, f. g. a ppreciouse stone, white of colour, also a kynde of pulse.

Ceraun, and Ceraunia, hylles in Epyrie, by the citee Ambzaria. also hilles in Armenie about Mrois.

Ceraunium, ni, n. g. a kynd of pulse, that groweth out of the earth.

Ceraunobolos, the table of Apelles, wherein he painted the thunder.

Ceraunus, the surname of one of the Ptolomees. also a ruuer of Cappadocia. it signifieth, lightenyng.

Cerbalus, a ruuer of Apulia.

Cerberus, a, um, of Cerberus.

Cerberus, a dogge with thre heades, whiche (as the poetes feigne) was porter of hell, whom Hercules dyue out of hell.

Cercaphus, a mans name.

Cercasorum, a towne in Egypte.

Cerceis, the name of a nymphe, daughter of Oceanus and Cethys.

Cercete, people of the lesse Asia, called of Homer ponius Cercetici.

Cerceti, hylles of Thessaly.

Cercina, an yle in the myddell sea, and a citee of the same name.

Cercinitis, a verie littell yle by Carthage.

Cercion, a king of Thessaly.

Cercius, idem quod circius.

Cercopa, a gedy fellowe.

Cercope, es, a littell grasshop.

Cercopeni, a certayne people.

Cercopithecus, ci, m. g. an ape with a taile, called a marmoset. it may also take for a munkai.

Cercos, or circos, a kynde of hautes, that halseth on the one legge, idem quod bucco.

Cercūrus, ri, mafe. gene. a certayne sort of betyng great Myppes.

Cercion, one of Arcadie, of exceeding strength, and a notable robber, sayne of Theseus.

Cercyræi, people oft greened with seditions: of whom grew this prouerbe, Cercyræa scutica.

Cerdo, onis, m. g. a cobblar. Sometime gesturall by all that vse any vile handy craft to great mortie by, are called cerdones, for cerdos, in Greke, is lucrum, gaine.

Cerdon, onis, an heretike, which affirmed, that Christ was neuer hozne of a woman, and that he had no fleshe, nor suffered any passion, but feigned to suffer. Also he taught, that the god, which was declared by the law and prophetes to be god, was not the father of our sauour Christ: for he was knowen, the other was vnknown. The one was iust, the other was god. Also he said, the olde testament was naughtie, that some creatures are yll of them selfe, and that they were not made by that god, that was the chief goodnesse, but of an other, the bespyning of all yll, whom he named the princypall mischefe. He was about the yere of our lord 144. whose heresies be all condemned by the generall consent of all christendome.

Cerdonia, a citee of Italy.

Cerealis, a towne in Spayne.

Cereālis, le, perteynyng to Ceres the goddess.

Arma cerealia, instrumentes to grynd coyne, and bake breade.

Cereales ludi, plaies in the honoure of Ceres.

Cerealia, orum, n. g. solemne feastes and sacris fites, dedicated to Ceres by Cripotolimus.

Cerebellum, a diminutiue of cerebrum, the hinder parte of the braine.

Cerebrōsus, a, um, byapnstiche, or wylde byapned, trustyng only to his owne will.

Cerebrosus bos, an oxe disposed to be madde.

Cerebrum, bri, n. g. the byapne.

Puridum cerebrum, is vfed for a mad fellowe.

Ceres, cerēis, the daughter of Saturnus, and opis, called also Isis, was wyfe of Osiris king of Egypte; who (as the Grekes suppose) dyd first inuent the sowynge of wheate and barley, which before dyd grow wylde among other herbes. Also that she dyd first make lawes, wherby iustice should be equally minystrer to all men, violence and wronge beyng by feare taken awaye. Herodotus wyrteth, that the Egypciens affirme Ceres and Bacchus, to beare the chief rule in hell.

✱ Cerei nuptias facere, vfed prouerbiāly, to make a banker, wherein is no wyne.

Larga Ceres, great plentie of coyne.

Cercōlus, li, m. g. a tye candell, or a small taper.

Cercani, and Cercetani, a people in Spayne.

Cereus, substantiuum, a taper, or other like candle of waxe.

Cereus, a, um, of waxe, soft, fatty, or tydic. It is sometime taken for deyntie or delicate. Also vnconstant, wauering, and chaungepng the mynde with every light tale or persuation, ptyant like waxe.

Cerea candela, a ware candell, or taper.

Regna cerea, Virgilius habet, pro Alucolis, et cellulis apum. Cerea pruna, wheate plumes

O ij Cc.



**Ceria**, x, f, g. a certaine portion of drinke, that the Spaniards doe vse.  
**Ceria cupia**, idem quod semper viuum.  
**Cerimonia**, x, f, g. a cerimonie.  
**Cerintie**, es, f, g. an herbe, hauping the taste of ware and hony together, an hony suckle.  
**Cerintius**, thi, an herbe lyke a lily also a towne of Cuboa. And after Calepin, it is the meate of bees, which is found in hony combs, separate from the hony, in tast bitter, and is also moiste.  
**Cerinum**, ni, n g. a garment of the colour of ware.  
**Cerinus**, a, um, lyke to ware.  
**Color cerinus**, the ware colour.  
**Cerion**, sweete and pleasaunt, a hony combe.  
**Cerites**, a people, whiche the Romaynes batyn quitted, and ordeined, that they shoulde make no lawes among them.  
**Ceritus**, ti, m. g. a mad or frantike person, sicut a Baccho bacchantem, ita a Cerere Ceritum dicimus.  
**Cerium**, i, n g. a soze lyke an hony combe.  
**Cermorum**, a towne of Macedonia.  
**Cerna**, of Cerne, an yle in the sea of Ethiope.  
**Cernetani**, a people of Italy called also Mariani.  
**Cerno**, creui, ere, to see, to perceiue, to knowe, to seuer or separate, to fight, to trie by dent of swerde. Also to consider. Sometime to iudge or determine. Sometime to trie out. Also to lyke or raunge flower of corne. Otherwile to desupse together, or talke one with an other.  
**Verecundari neminem apud mensam decet**, nam ibi de diuinis atq; humanis cernitur, No man ought to be ashamed at the table: for there men doe deuise and talke of matters conscernyng as well god as man.  
**Cernere falsam hereditatem aliena gloria**, to geue praise to hym selfe of an other mans actes.  
**Cernere hereditatem**, to entre into lande fallen by inheritance.  
**Cerno animo**, I dooe soze see or consider her soze.  
**Cernere & videre**.  
**Cernere & intelligere**.  
**Acute cernere**, to haue a quicke sight.  
**Cernitur magnus animus duabus rebus**, I noble here, or a valiant courage is knowne or decreed by two thynges.  
**Cernere est**, a man maie see.  
**Quodcunque Senatus creuerit**, what so euer the senate determine or iudge.  
**Iam cernam me ne, an illum &c.** Now I wyl see: or, nowe I wyl proue or try. &c.  
**Pro patria cernit cum hostibus**, he fyghteth with his enemies in his countreys quarrell, or in the defence of his countreie.  
**Cernere ferro**, to trye by dent of swerde.  
**Cernere vitam**, to fyght for lyfe and deathe.  
**Ferro, non auro**, vitam cernamus vtrique, let vs bothe trie for our lyfe, not with golde, but with the swerde.

**Cernulus**, li, m. g. he that is busy to fynde faulte in an other man.  
**Cernuus**, nui, m. g. a certayne shoe.  
**Cernuus**, a, um, troupping or loyng downward, bendyng and inclynyng to the ground.  
**Cernuus equus**, an horse that stumblith or fallith on his nose.  
**Cero**, aui, are, to dyesse or couer a thyng with ware.  
**Ceroferarii**, they whiche dooe beare candels in the churche before the crosse in procession, or that doo any lyke seruise in the churche.  
**Ceroferarium**, ri, n. g. a candle stycke, wherby tapers be sette.  
**Ceronia**, aus, neu. ge. an oynement, wherewith wastlers were annoynted, made of oyle and certayne kyndes of carthe. Sometime the place where wastlers wer annoynted.  
**Cerostridium**, ti, neu. ge. a kynde of princyng, whan many pieces of honye or puerie, are prynced with diuers spoures, and set together bypon littell chestes or playng tables. After som it is an ymage of ware.  
**Cerofus**, a, um, that whiche is myxt with ware.  
**Cerorum**, looke ceratum.  
**Cerreus**, a, um, and **Cerinus**, of the tree called Cerrus.  
**Cerri**, a kinde of fishes.  
**Cerrus**, ri, f, g. a great tree, lyke to a poplar, hearyng a straight long stem. It beareth a kynde of masse, rougher without like a chestyn, not apt to be eaten but of swine, and yet not very good for them. There hangeth on the bowes long pendantes lyke dry rustle mosse, soote in fauour. The tymbe therof is not meete for buyldyng.  
**Certamen**, aminis, n. g. a contest or bycheryng, a contention or variance, a game of exercise, where one endeuoureth to excell an other, trial, someyme busynesse or tumulte.  
**Certamina sacra**, were certayne great games in Grece, where men contended in feates of witte, strength, and agilitie. Of thim were foure, Nemaia, Pythia, Isthinia, & Olympia. The pyce of Olympia, was a garlande of wild olyue: of Isthmia, a garlande of pine appyll: in Aenea, of persely: in Pythia, of appyll growyng by the temple of Apollo. Whereunto remembreth, that the ancient grekes ordeined, that the people there assembled, standyng with palme in their handes, shuld syng their praises, whiche had vict: at these games. And also whan they returned home to theyr houses, the citee or towne, where they dwelled, shoulde receyue them with muche honour, rydyng in chariottes, and during theyr lues, shoulde haue pensions out of the common treasure.  
**Ego vici in hoc certamine**, I haue overcome at this game.  
**Certamen vini**, quaffyng.  
**Certamina diuinum**, labours and trauayles in heapyng by pychelle.

In certamen venire cum aliquo, to sal at conditiously with a man.  
**Adducere in certamen rem aliquam**, to byng a matter in controuersy.  
**Consulatu deuenimus in medium rerum omnium certamen & discrimen**, In the tyme of our consulship, we came into the very middell of busy russyng and dangerous trouble of all manner of matters.  
**Certamen nauale**, a battayle on the sea.  
**Celebrare certamen**, to make common games or playes.  
**Certatum**, in contending and stryuing one with an other, who shall doe most or best.  
**Certatum ascendunt**, they strue who shall go by fyfte.  
**Certatum ad opus currunt**, they speche them hastily to worke, stryuing who maie goe fyft.  
**Certatio**, onis, f. g. debate, strife, stryde, prouocation, contention.  
**Certatus**, us, idem quod certamen.  
**Certe**, truely, verily, assuredly, yea verily, with out doubt.  
**Certe caprus est**, playnely, or without doubt, he is taken in the snare: or he is in for a byrde.  
**Certe**, forsa'tem, or vicung: as, Molestus certe ei fuero, At the least way I shal vex him somewhat.  
**Certe**, for Tamen, as, Esti suator non fueras, approbator certe fuisti, although ye counsayled me not to it, yet truely ye allowed it.  
**Certe enim scio**, yea playnly I knowe it.  
**Certe hercle**, in good sooth.  
**Enim**, xdepol, hercle, quidem & pol, cum sequuntur certe, sunt ornatius particula.  
**Certe coniunctum cum &**, affirmat: as, Et certe is est.  
**Certhia**, x, f, g. a litle bieb, that vseth alway to clyme on trees, not much bigger then a wyen, it is called a treper.  
**Certhico**, cas, to certifie.  
**Certioror**, aris, ari, to be certified.  
**Certisso**, aui, are, to be certified or sure.  
**Certitudo**, dinis, f. g. certayntee, suretie.  
**Certo**, idem quod Certe.  
**Certo**, aui, are, to strue, to contend, to fight, to trie, to proue maistries, to sue one an other, to endeour, to stryde earnestly.  
**Certare damnis**, to go aboute to dystroye one an other.  
**Acies certant**, the armies fight.  
**Certare pignore**, to lase in a paune in contention, to stryde for a wager.  
**Benedictis si certasset**, audisset bene, If he had vied fayre language, he shoulde haue herd none other but good, or I would haue answered hym agayne with fayre woordes.  
**Certare officiis inter se**, In dooyng frendely pleasures to endeour who shall passe other.  
**Officio te certasse priorem**, non poeniteat, It shoulde not repent you, that you haue fyft thes

med pleasure, or dooen the fyft good tourne.  
**In omne facinus certare**, to renne headlonge into all mischiefe, to be bent and geuen to all mischiefe.  
**Quid si certet Phocbum superare**? what if he would endeour to excele or passe Apollo?  
**Certare secum**, to endeour to passe ones self.  
**Certare mero**, to tend who shal drinke most.  
**Certare cum alterius improbitate**, to endeuour or tend to passe an other in naughtines.  
**Aegyptus certat cum feracissimis terris**, Aegyptus is as fertile as that cuntrey, whiche is most fertile, what so euer it be.  
**Melioribus certare**, to strue or contend with them, that be richer or better then we be.  
**Certare de imperio**, to fight, who shall beare rule, to contend who shall be maister.  
**Pugnaciter certare**, to contend obstinately.  
**Certare sagitta**, to shote one with an other.  
**Certatur**, the impersonall.  
**Certus**, a, um, certayne, sure, without doubt, sometime it signifyeth trusty, faithfull, vnfeigned, appoynted, or determined, stronge, hardy, steddy.  
**Certa opes**, cythesse that is permanent.  
**Certi homines**, sure men and faithfull.  
**Certi**, some, certayne other.  
**Certiorum facere**, to aduertise, to leat one to vnderstande, to signifie to one, to geue knowledge.  
**Certo certius**, as sure as maie bee.  
**Certum habere**, to knowe surely.  
**Ex hoc vi sum certus metu**, that I may feare this matter no moze.  
**Amor certus**, vnfeigned loue.  
**Certis diebus aliquid facere**, to doo a thyng on certayne dayes appoynted.  
**Ante certam diem**, before a date appoynted.  
**Quidam non certa fidei videbantur**, some thynges seemed vnto theym to be beleued.  
**Certo fodere**, certa lege, on a certayne condiscion, after a certayn facion.  
**Certa manus vno telo metam feriet**, a sure, and steddy hande, will hyte the marke at the fyft cast with a iauelyn.  
**Nebulo certior nullus**, There is no verper knaue.  
**Horum profecto certa oratio est**, Mes eply these mens woordes be true.  
**Certi liberi**, legitimate chylderne, begotten in wedlocke.  
**Signa certa**, vnfallible signes or tokens.  
**Certa res est**, the matter is without doubt, also I haue appoynted or determined.  
**Apud latera certos locauerat**, he set about his persone, such as were sure and trusty felowes, or stronge and hardy men.  
**Certum est**, it is manifest, or I haue determined or appoynted.  
**De hoc mihi parum certum est**, of this I am not well assured.  
**Clare & certum loqui**, to speake playnly and

distintly.

Pro certo habere de re aliqua, to bee sure, or haue certayne knowlage of any matter.  
Tum Agrippina sceleris olim certa, Than Agrippina, whiche was fully determined long before to worke that mischiefe.

Cerna, x, f. g. an hynde.

Cernaria, a place in Aquitayne.

Cernarius, a, um, of or perteynyng to an hart.

Cernarium venenum, a poison, wherewith the Frenchemen used to annoynt theyr arrowes, when they went on hunting.

Cernarius lupus, a beast ingendred epyther of a wolfe and an hynde, or ellys of an hart and a she woulfe.

Ceruchus, chi, m. g. a cabyn in the hyghest parte of the shyp, or rather the cundes, and as it were the hoynes of the sayle yerde.

Cerual, or Ceruicale, lis, neu. gen. a pillow or bolster.

Ceruicofus, a, um, styffe necked, harde, vntreasurable.

Ceruicula, x, f. g. a diminutive of ceruix.

Ceruinus, a, um, of an harte.

Ceruinus color, the colour lyke an hartes tapy, tannie.

Ceruissa, or Cereussa, x, f. g. ale or beere.

Ceruix, icis, f. g. the hynder parte of the necke, and figuratiuely, the lyfe or sauegard of a man.

Ceruici imponere, to laie on his necke, to charge one with a thyng, will be or no.

Ceruices dare alicui, to offere to one his head, to put his life in ones handes.

Dura ceruicis homo, a styffe necked felowe, a proude and stubbourne persone, that will not bende.

A ceruicibus depellere aliquem, to keepe or defend one fro vs, that intendeth our destruction.  
Rebelli ceruice onus derectare, obstinately to refuse that that one is charged with.  
In ceruicibus bellum est, for prope, or Vicinum est.

Cerulea, a diminutive of Cera.

Cerulea, x, f. g. care ware.

Cerus manus, idem quod Bonus creator.

Ceruissa, x, f. g. ceruse, or white leade, wherewith some women be painted.

Ceruissatus, a, um, painted whyle.

Ceruus, ui, m. g. an hart. also a fozke, wherewith cottages were propped vp.

Ceryx, ycis, a purtiuaunt or bedell. It is also a well fythe of the kynde of purples.

Cesius, a citee in Pamphilia, or in Cilicia.

Cesena, a towne in Italy.

Cespes, itis, m. g. a tyffe. some do call theim sods des, grasse and earth to gyther. looke Cespes.

Cessero, the citee Castres in Narbone.

Cessa, a towne in Iberia.

Cessatio, onis, f. g. slacknesse in doyng, ydelnesse, cessayng or vacante from occupation.

Cessatio in agris, the tyme when the felde

be not sowed, lypng salowe.

Cessator, oris, m. g. he that is slow in doing his dutie, a lingerer, a loyterer.

Cessatus, a, um, leste at reske, vnoccupied, not practysed.

Cessio, onis, for. g. where one clapyeth a thyng that an other man hath, who dengeth it not, nor maketh contrary clapyne.

Cessim, in reculping.

Cesso, aui, are, to cease, to leaue worke, to abide to doo a thyng, or to be ydel, to loyter, to lypng, to pprolonge a matter negligently.

Opus cessat, the woork goeth not forward.

Paululum si cessassem, no offendissem domi, If I had taried a littell longer, I shoulde not haue founde hym at home.

Cessare et labore fugere, to be ydel, and to eschewe labour.

Quod cessat ex redditu, frugalitate suppletur, that fapleth, or wanteth in my reuenues, is supplied with thyrpety and honest sparyng.

Cessatum est, the impersonall.

Solum cessans, a grounde that lyeth vntilled.

Cesticillus, li, m. g. a garlande of cloutes, wher the women do laie on theyr heades, when they carry any thyng, a wale.

Cesticulus, li, m. g. a diminutive of Cestus.

Cestreus, a kynde of codfythe, which neuer eateth any other fythe. wherof cometh this prouerbe,

Cestreus ieiunat, The codde fasteth, spoken of good and iuste men, whiche doo not taurus nor take other mens goodes from theim.

Cestria, a towne of Epyre.

Cestrosfendona, a kynde of weapon.

Cestrum, tri, neu. ge. an instrument, wherewith puoie is made holow, a small percer auger or wymbble. also a dagger, or like weapon, that the Grecians used to hurle at their enemies.

Pollux, doth take it for a pyche or goade. Also an herbe, whiche is called Betayn.

Cestrus, a ryuer of Pamphilia.

Cestus, ti, m. g. a gyrdel, wherewith the husband dyd gyrd his wyfe, wha she was fyrst maryed, which was set full of studdes. It is taken also for any other gyrdell, or a bande to the bynes.

Cesyphum, phi, n. g. a certayne gumme, the right Ladanium, loke there.

Cetaria, x, f. g. a woman that selleth great fythes salted.

Cetaria, arum, places nere to the sea syde, wher tunie and other great fythes are taken and salted.

Cetarius, a, um, perteynyng to a whale, or great fythe.

Cetarius, rij, ma. ge. a fyfthemonger, or taker of great fythes.

Cethegus, a name of certayn Romayns, wher of one conspired with Lucillius to destroy his countrey.

Cetij, people in Asia.

Cetius, a mountayn in Norice, called Lalemberg.

Cetia,

Cetra, x, f. g. a lyght tergate.

Cetrati, a, um, that bseth suche a tergate.

Cetrati milites, souldiours with lyght tergates.

Cete, for Dicite, or Date, an olde woorde.

Cetus, ti, ma. ge. a great fythe called a whale, or any sorte of monstrous great fythes. Also

Cete, plu. tantum, idem quod Ceti.

Ceu, as it were, euen as.

Ceu vero, for Quasi vero, oftentimes in Plinte.

Ceu, x, f. g. a littel cow that geueth much mylke.

Ceuco, es, ere, proprie est marium obscae clunes motantium: & per metaphoram in decoré adulari.

Ceyx, the male of the birde called Halcyon.

**C**Ha, a citee of Peloponessus, by the fieldes called Ephasius.

Chaan, called also Gog Chaam, is the name of dignitee of the great Emperour of Tartarians, cald the great Chane of Cataic, or Lambalu, whose dominion extendeth from the furthest parte of the east, vnto the countreie of Russe northwey, and so vnto the north sea: on the southe east, vnto the southe of Indian sea: on the southewest vnto Persia: So that by the charte appereth, there is vnder hym as muche mayn lande within lytle, as is the residue of all Asia, Europa, and Africa.

Chabrias, a noble capitayn and philosopher of the Athenienses.

Chare, the imperative mode of a greke verbe, whiche in latin is Salue, God speede, wel met, and suche other salutations.

Chazremon, a greke poete.

Chazrephon, a philosopher of Athens, the discipule of Socrates.

Chazrephyllon, li, n. g. an herbe called cheruile.

Chazris, a foolishe mynstrell.

Chazronea, a towne of Bactria.

Chala, a towne of Egypte.

Chalacium, or chalacia, a disease in the eye, when there ryseth a little whyte pimple lyke a haples stone.

Chalaeon, an haven of Locrus.

Chalame, a citee of Persie, whiche now is called Aetisiphon.

Chalasis, tis, f. g. a kynde of wyde garmentes, and after some, the knot, wherewith womens garmentes were knit about theyr neckes.

Chalastra, a citee by the bosome of the sea called Termeum.

Chalastrium, or Chalastrium nitrum, salt peter, whiche is very pure and lyke salt.

Chalaza, x, f. g. a gathering vnder the skynne lyke the dyscase called Bubo.

Chalazias, a stone like to hayle, and so colde, that no fyre maie heate it.

Chalazium, a littel rounde wert in the eye liddes, whiche maie be moued hither and thither with

ones synger.

Chalcandrum, thi, n. g. coperoke, or bittrick, a thyng mete to make leather blacke withal, wher makers bleache.

Chalce, an yle and a towne by Rhodes.

Chalcedon, a citee in Asia, by agaynst Constantinople.

Chalceos, a certayne herbe. Plin. li. 21.

Chalceritis, an yle in Pontus.

Chalcerum, and herbe. Plin. li. 26. cap. 7.

Chalceus, a, um, of brasse.

Chalceutice, es, f. g. an house where brasse is made.

Chalcia, one of the plandes called Cyclades.

Chalcidica, x, f. g. a kynde of chalky earth, whiche conferueth wheate.

Chalcidium, di, n. g. a kynde of bugbyng.

Chalcidix, icis, or Chalcides, x, f. g. a kynde of Lizards.

Chalcidicus, a, um, of Chalcis.

Chalciope, the wyfe of Polyppus, and sister to Medea.

Chalcis, cidis, f. g. a fytte of the sea, of the kynde of turbut.

Chalcis, idis, f. g. the name of a citee in Grece. also of an yle, and of a byrde.

Chalcites, a stone of the colour of brasse.

Chalcitis, is, f. g. a stone, wherof brasse is tried. also an plande by the mouth of the riuer Rhinus datus in Asia.

Chalcographus, phi, m. g. a printer.

Calcephonios, ni, m. g. a blacke stone, whiche beyng knocked, soundeth like brasse.

Chalcos, seu areola, the xxxvi. part of a dyam. also a coyne, the eggt part of Obolus.

Chalcosimaragdos, di, m. g. a precious stone in Egypte, whiche hath in it braken vegnes.

Chaldaea, a countrey, whiche (as Strabo writeth) ioggeth to Arabia, and to the sea Persicum.

Solinus and Plinius name that countrey Chaldea, where the great citee of Babylon stode.

In the new chartes, it is sette in this wyse: On the west it ioggeth on Mesopotamia: on the north vpon Assyria, and Media: on the east vpon Persia: on the south vpon Arabia deserta: and so is it farre from Judea.

Thei haue a propre language, somewhat lyke to hebreue, but theyr letters are vnlke to any other. Strabo nameth the countrey, where the people Chalabes dwell,

Chaldaea.

Chaldai, be taken for great astronomers of the countrey of Assyria.

Chalestra, a citee in Thessalye, on the sea coast.

Chalix, a fynt stone, out of which fyre is striken.

Chalybes, a people in the lesse Asia, in the countreie called Pontus, whiche digge great plentie of yron, and goe naked. It is also the name of a ryuer in Spayne.

Chalybs, lybis, m. g. Steele. sometyme it is bled for a thyng made of Steele.

Chamar, arum, a kynde of thellicythes in the sea.

O iij  
whiche

whiche some call Hiatulæ, and make therof. ii. kyndes.

Chamæactes, es, f. g. looke Ebulus.

Chamæcerasus, a littell tree, or shrubbe, lyke the ponge shootes that spryng out of the roote of a plumme tree: of it be two kyndes, the one called Chamædaphne, the other Laurus Alexandrina.

Chamæcissos, called also Hederæ terrestris, and Corona terræ, an herbe called grounde yug, of some have hofe, of other perwincke.

Chamæcyparissus, is, f. g. an herbe, holssome against the venome of all serpentes, it is of many taken for Lauander cotton: all be it Turner iudgeth it rather to be an other herbe, whiche is moze like to Eppes, and nameth it, heath Eppes, or dwarte Eppes.

Chamædaphne, es, f. g. an herbe, which groweth in length, wyndyng together in dyuers partes, and hath leaues lyke to a laurell or baie, and a floure lyke to a violet, and is called of some men Perwyncke. Of Plinie it is named Vinca peruinca. But Ruellius asseymeth it to be an other herbe.

Chamædrys, drys, f. g. called also Trifrago, Serrata, or Serratula, commonly Quercula minor, the herbe called Germander, or english triacle, it groweth wilde in the town welles of Oxforde.

Chamædrocontes, a kind of serpentes.

Chamægiron, idem quod Tusilago. Diosc.

Chamælaea, æ, f. g. an herbe, haung leaues like olue.

Chamæleon, onis, f. g. an herbe, whetof be ii. kyndes: One called Albus, is in manner of a lytell thysell, growyng by the grounde, without any stalk, puttynge up prickles lyke an hedges hogge, haung in the mydle a knap full of prickles, on a wyte stalk, in whiche doo appere purple floures, that growe into plumes, fleeth awaye with the wynd, lyke as of other thysles, hath a wyte roote and sweete, groweth on old lades, and bare hylls. The other (called Chamæleon niger) is the comon thysell, whiche hath a great long stalk, somewhat ruddy, on the top a rounde knap with wyte floures, chaungeable of colour.

Chamæleon, onis, m. g. a lyttell beaste, haung his fayne spotted lyke a lyarde, whiche chaunge into dyuers colours, accordyng to the thyng that he seeth. They be ingendred in India, of the quantitee and figure of a lyarde, but theyr legges be longer. They go wyppght, and haue the snoute lyke a wyne, a long taile, and small at the ende. They eien be neuer closed: they neuer eate nor drynke, but are nourished by the ayre onely.

Chamæleuce, es, f. g. called also Bechion, Vngula caballina, and Tusilago, an herbe growyng by riuers sydes, haung leaues lyke a poplar, but muche greater, colles hooft.

Chamæmelon, li, n. g. an herbe called camomill,

of this be three kyndes, the first Leucanthemon, because it hath a white flower, and of her baries is named Camomilla Romana, in english camomill. The second Chrysanthemon, because it hath a golden flower, it may be called in english yelow camomill. The third named Eranihemon, not much in England. Some call it Amarifica rubra, redde mathes, other redde mayde wede, other purple camomill.

Chamæmyrsyne, es, f. g. a bush of tree, which hath sharpe prickles in the leaues, and red berries clustered. Of some it is taken for that kind of heath, wherof they make bysses in Italy, called also Ruscus, Brusc.

Chamæpitys, itys, f. g. called also Ainga, or Abiga, somtyme Ibiga, comonly Iua, an herbe, wherof be iii. kyndes: One is commonly called herbe guy, but it is not that, which is described of Dioscorides, although it haue bene proued to haue lyke vertue: The second is the smalle eppes, set in pottes: The third is supposed to be that, which is called saint Johns wort.

Chamæplanatus, a short plane tree.

Chamærops, a certayne herbe.

Chamætera, arum, maidens, whiche wer wont to syt at their maystresses feete: of rather lytill images set by great images.

Chamæzelon, li, n. g. an herbe called cinquefoyle.

Chamærepes, a kind of date trees, growyng in Landie and Stedie.

Chamæropis, is, f. g. of some is thought to be the same herbe that Dioscorides callith Chamædrys, or Chamædropis.

Chamæthyten, idem quod Struthion, reads there.

Chamælyce, of Diosc. called Astragalus, and also papauer satium. li. 4. cap. 63, & 65.

Chamælopardalis, a beaste, which is as great as a camell, of fayne and colour lyke a panther, haung spots of dyuers colours. his eielegges and necke are longe, and the head like a cat mæll, his feete and legges lyke an oxe.

Chamelus, looke Camelus.

Chamepence, a verry rare herbe, of some named Pelic Larix.

Chamus, i, m. g. a byddell or snaffe.

Chanona, næ, f. g. a tarte or marchepayn, of other lyke delicate thyng.

Chædones, people of the countrey of Epire in Grece: the countrey is called Chædonia.

Chædonis, idis, the feminine of Chæus.

Chæos, n. g. vnderlined, a confuse matter without forme, made first of nothing, wherof poetes supposed all other thynges to procede, somtyme it is taken for hell.

Chara, æ, f. g. a certayne roote.

Characatus, a, um, trenched or inclosed in.

Characate vineæ, vines inclosed with canes or reedes in stede of pales.

Characias, a kynde of the herbe called spurge.

Chara

Character, éris, m. g. a token, a note made with a pen, a figure, a stile of forme in spekyng.

Characteres, letters.

Characismos, mi, m. g. a notyng, or markyng. Charadra, is that cheike or clefte of the earth, that the rayne water, or a violent streame runnyng downe from hilles, and other while the earth quake, maketh.

Charadrius, drij, m. g. a great deuouryng bird of the sea.

Charadrus, a meete or poole by Cilicia, nere the ryuer Carabus.

Charax, a fysh, called also Dentix, with teeth standyng out of hir lippes. It is a brode fysh, somewhat redde, with a chaungeable colour.

Charax, acis, m. g. a place, where the Carthaginenses kepte theyr marte. Also a trenche. Somtyme the stae or frame of a vine.

Charchari, orum, certayne fishes.

Charaxes, the brother of Sapphus.

Charchesium, si, n. g. a cuppe, longe and small in the myddell, and full of handels.

Chares, retis, a capitayne of Athens. also a carter, the scholar of Apollon.

Charetes, a duke of Athens, whiche wolde prouise euery thyng, and naught perfoyme.

Charientismos, bybanitee, pleasantnesse of speeres. Also a figure, whan a thyng hard to be spoken, is pleasantly pronounced.

Charillus, a capitayne of Lacedemonia.

Chariphilon, looke Cariophilon.

Charis, charitis, f. g. grace, pleasantnesse, a pleasure, a good toune.

Charisius, an orator of Athens, or a grammarian.

Charisma, aus, n. g. grace, a thankfull gyfte.

Charistia, orum, neu g. plu. nu. is as it were a Christmas feaste, or a wake, where kynsfolke doo reioyce together, bynyng of sendyng presents mutually.

Charistium, or charistrum, a greene marble.

Charistion, loke Carceratinum.

Charisticon, ci, n. g. rewardyng.

Charitas, atis, f. g. charitte, or loue, propriety to warde a mans countrey or neyghbours.

Charitate republicæ aliquid facere, to doo a thyng for the loue that he beareth to the common weale.

Consiliare charitatem, to get loue and fauour.

Charites, the graces, which were supposed to be the daughters of Jupiter, thye in nūbre, whose names were Aglaia, Chalia, and Euphrosyne. And where in spekyng or wrytyng appereth to be a meruailous delectacion or sweetnesse, it was saide, that therein was a grace, in Greke Charis.

Charitonius, a, um, that speaketh fayre to wyne fauour, or whose fauour may be bought or won with gyses.

Charmasynum, masyni, neut. gene. a kynde of fyke, whiche delicteth the beholders, A thynghe it is crymson,

Charmione, the handmayde of Cleopatra, that willingly died with hir maistresse.

Charmonia, a citter in Spayne.

Charon, is, was named of the paynym, the boateman, that caried soules ouer the thre ryuers of hell, Acheron, Stix, and Cocytus. It is also the name of thye hystoriographers.

Charonia, a countrey by Myrcapolis.

Charonium, a certayn denne, consecrate to Pluto, and Juno.

Charopes, a Troiane, the sonne of Hippalus.

Charopus, charopi, m. g. amiable, pleasaunt, or haung a good grace.

Charta, æ, f. g. paper. also a leafe of paper, or other lyke thyng, wherin wee doo wryte. Also any thyng conteynyng the description of a place in picture. Also a maiden that had neuer child. It is somtyme taken for that, which is wryten in paper. Somtyme a boke.

Chartas codicis explicare, to turne the leaues of a boke.

Bibula charta, paper that will not beare inke.

Dentata charta rem agere, to wryte sharply, angely, tauntingly, or with a stomake, to one of any matter.

Epistolaris charta, fine wrytyng paper.

Charta plumbea, a thynne and flatte piece of ledde like a leafe.

Pura charta, cleane paper, wherin nothing is wryten.

In charta aduersa scribere, to wryte on the backe syde of the paper.

Chartaceus, a, um, of paper.

Chartarius, a, um, idem.

Chartaria officina, paper mylles.

Chartarius, rij, masc. gen. a maker of letter of paper.

Chartilago, loke Cartilago.

Chartophylacium, ci, n. g. a place, where wrytynges or monuments are kept: as the rolles. And the maister of the Rolles maie be called Chartophylax, or Magister scriniarum, which office had Alpius the great lawier with the emperour Alexander Severus. It maie wel be vsed for a cofar, or any other like place in a study or closet, where one keepeth his wrytynges, booke, euidences, rolles, and suche other.

Chartula, læ, f. g. a littell leafe of paper.

Chartularius, rij, m. g. a name that one hath for a certayne office. after some a paper seller. but rather one that doeth register thynges, that be receiued and laied out, one that keepeth a register or boke of accomptes.

Chartupratus, ti, m. g. one that selleth paper.

Charundas, the name of a man, which gaue lawes to the Atheniens.

Charus, a, um, deere, well beloued, acceptable.

Charum habere, to loue earnestly.

Habere aliquem se ipso chariorem, to loue one better than him selfe.

Amare, et charum habere,

Sibi charum esse, to loue ones selfe.  
 Charybdis, a goule of the sea by Sicile, wherein is dangerous sayling, by reason of streames flowing contrary eche agaynst other, whereby Shippes be therein deuoured. It is also taken for a great heape of imphesues.  
 Chastanon, idem quod Lappa.  
 Chasma, chasmatis, n. g. a gapping or opening of the firmament, or of the earth.  
 Chasmaticus, a, um, the adiectiue.  
 Chasmaticus terræ motus, an earth quake, whiche causeth suche cleauyng and gapping of the grounde.  
 Chatti, people of Germany.  
 Chaus, i, m. g. a kynde of woulfes, called also Ceruarij, loke there.  
 Chedra, x, f. g. one kind of the herbe Hippuris.  
 Chela, arum, f. g. the cleses, or the forepart of the signe called Scorpion.  
 Chelidonium minus, the herbe called gyle wort.  
 Chelidon, onis, f. g. a swallow. also a little fish like Polypus.  
 Chelidonia, x, f. g. an herbe called Selandine. also a western wynde, a kynde of fygge trees, a precious stone, and a certayne serpent.  
 Chelidonia, two plandes oueragainst the moun- tayne Taurus.  
 Chelidonij, littell stones founde in the maw of a swallow.  
 Chelidonium micron, the herbe fumitose. Dios  
 Chelidonium, nij, n. g. an elbow of the mountain Taurus, lying into the sea. also the weede cald Vitis alba.  
 Chelonapices, I suppose to bee the byrdes, whiche we doe call Barnacles.  
 Chelonates, a promontory of Achaia.  
 Chelone, es, f. g. idem quod testudo.  
 Chelonia, x, f. g. an exceeding great eie of the Indian Coxteyle, and is a kynde of precious stones.  
 Cheloniides, a precious stone lyke the Cox- teyle shell.  
 Chelonium, nij, n. g. the shell of a Coxteyle.  
 Chelonophagi, a people in Germania, whiche lyue by eating Coxteyles, where are founde so great, that they couer theyr caues with the shelles.  
 Chelon, lonis, m. g. idem quod Banchus.  
 Chelydrus, dri, m. g. a serpent that liueth both in the water and on the lande. also a certayne ornament geuen vnto women.  
 Chelyon, ly, n. g. a toxteyle shell.  
 Chelys, ys, f. g. a toxteyle. sometime it is taken for an haire of lute, because the fyrst lute was made of a toxteyle shell.  
 Cherna, a measure of the Greekes, conteynyng two Cochlearia, whiche receyue of wyne in poyse of weyght. ii. Drammes. i. scruple. iiii. graynes, and . iiii. fyue partes of a grayne.  
 Chemites, a manner of tombe like to pyrry.  
 Chemnis, is an plande, as Pomponius writeth.

Chémosis, a disease of faule in the eyes, when by a vehement and extreme teare, both the epleides are so touned, that he may shant moue them, and the whyte of the eye beyng discolored out the blacke, becometh somewhat ruddie.  
 Chenalopex, pecis, a byrde of the kinde of geese, somewhat longer and bigger then a duke, liuing in the water, bydyng sometime in conie holes, sometime in hollow places in rockes, it is named a Bergander, reade Helianus of the nature of this byrde.  
 Cheniscus, sci, m. g. a part of the shippe, wher by the anker doeth hange, made lyke a goole necke.  
 Chenoboscium, scii, n. g. a place where geese be fedde.  
 Chenomicon, or chenomychon, chi, n. g. an herbe, wherof geese be askepe.  
 Chenopus, pi, m. g. a goole foote. Also an herbe like a goole foote.  
 Chenotrophia, x, f. g. houses, or places, where water foules are kept.  
 Chenopina, x, f. g. the halfe pynte of Pariss measure, that is . x. ounces, iust our pint.  
 Cheops, a kyng of Egypt, which made the great steeple at Memphis, wheron were so many mowhyng, that he spent only in perilly, oyle one, and garlike . 1060. talentes, whiche (if it were the great talent) amounted of our money to . 250550. poundes.  
 Chephren, the brother of Cheops, and reigned after him.  
 Cheramides, dis, mas, ge. a certayne precious stone.  
 Chéria, x, f. g. wylderadishe.  
 Cherophilum, the herbe called Chertule.  
 Cherilus, an vnlearned poete, that wrote the gestes of great Alexander. And of all his great woozke there were but. vii. verses allowed, for the whiche he was rewarded with. vii. piéces of golde. And for eche other verse he had a good buffette.  
 Cherinthus, an heretike, whiche affirmed, that Christe shoulde come and reygne in the world the space of. 1000. yeres, and during that tyme men shoulde lyue in all carnall delites, and afterwarde come vp to heauen, where they shoulde enue lyue in the pleasures of gluttony, and les chery. he denied Christe to be any other then pure man. He receiued only the gospel of saint Matthew, and reiected the other euangelists, and the actes of the apostles. he was about the yere of our lozde . 88.  
 Chernites, tis, m. g. a stone like pyrry.  
 Chernius, a childe of excellent fauour, who as abandoned him selfe to the filthie embracing of men.  
 Cherronesus, idem quod Peninsula, the part of Grece now called Morea. It is sometime taken for the north part of the great Asia. It is also called Chersonesus.  
 Chere

Charfidamas, a Troian.  
 Chersina, naz, f. g. a kynde of lande snayles.  
 Chersos, or Cherson, a lande of grounde vntil- led and vntunured.  
 Chersydrus, dri, m. g. a kynde of serpentes in Galabzia, which liue both on lande and water.  
 Chierubin, one of the holy orders of aungelles, wherein is the science diuine and mysticall.  
 Cherulci, a people of Germany.  
 Chia, a serpentes den. Also a maydens name in Boyare, and a certayne plande.  
 Chibis, is, f. g. an herbe, which of some is called also Soxtana.  
 Chidnari, people about Pontus.  
 Chidorus, a ryuer of Macedonia.  
 Chidiarchus, chi, m. g. a capitayne of a thousand men. It is the same office that Tribunus mis- litum was amonge the Romaynes.  
 Chilas, liadis, f. g. the numbze of a thousande.  
 Chiliaita, were christen men, whiche helde this opinion, That Christ shoulde come personally and repaie as a kynge in this world, a thou- sande yeres, of which opinion was Lactantius.  
 Chilo, onis, mas, f. g. one of the. vii. wyse men of Grece. also one that hath great lppes.  
 Chimera, rz, f. g. a mountayne in Aicia, out of the whiche flyeth fyre. It is also a monste- haung three heades, One lyke a lyon, an or- ther lyke a goate, the thyrde lyke a dragon. after Homer, it is a beast inuincible.  
 Chimerij, a people boydering on the Amazons, and all people dwelling in colde countreys are called Chimerij.  
 Chimastrum, tri, n. g. a winter garment. it may be vied for a fescie frocke or gowne furred.  
 Chimere, the herbe named Aizoum minus.  
 Chimerinus, ni, m. g. a circle in heauen, into the whiche whan the sonne cometh, the daies bee at the shortest.  
 Chimerium, an hyl in Thessaly.  
 Chione, es, a famous harlotte.  
 Chios, looke Chius.  
 Chirax, rarum, ruptures in the fecte.  
 Chiragra, x, f. g. the goute in the fyngers.  
 Chiragricus, a, um, he that hath suche a disease.  
 Chiridota, rz, f. g. a garment that hath very long flectes, to couer the handes: this kynde of garment is named also Macrochera, Manu- leara, and Dalmatica, it is vied of nice and tens der persons, that can abyde no colde.  
 Chirocrates, the name of a famous carpenter.  
 Chirographarius, a, um, perrepyng to an obli- gacion, signe manuall, or subscription.  
 Chirographarius creditor, is he that hath but a bill of a credule of ones hande, for the su- retye of his dette.  
 Chirographarius debitor, a dettoure that lea- ueth a bil of his owne hande writyng, or by his etone hand writyng in a boke, both testifie hym selfe to owe a somme of money.  
 Chirographus, i, m. g. & Chirographum, i, n. g.

a signyng or subscripyng of a writyng or let- ter with a mans owne hande. An obligacion of like instrument, whereby a man is bounden, and hath put to his hand. also a bill of a mans own hande.  
 Chirographum imitari, to counterfeit a signe manuall, or subscription.  
 Inane chirographum factum solutione, the obligacion is voyde when the money is payde.  
 Suo chirographo insit miliiliteras, He sent me letters signed with his owne hande, or wy- ten with his owne hand.  
 Chirogylium, an plande.  
 Chirogylius, lij, m. g. an hedgehogge.  
 Chiromantes, he that telleth mens fortune by palmestry.  
 Chiromantia, tia, f. g. palmestry.  
 Chiron, onis, the name of a man, who dyd first fynde the vertues of herbes: He taught Escu- lapius physike, Apollo to harpe, and Hercules astronomie. he was maister to Achilles, & exel- led all other men in his tyme in vertue & iustice.  
 Chironia, x, f. g. is a foule soze, harde to bee cur- red, by likelyhodde it is that, whiche is called Noli me tangere. It is also a wyld byrne, cal- led Bryonie.  
 Chironium, an herbe called Centauria maior, in englyshe Centopy the greater. It is hot and dry in the secounde degre.  
 Chironomia, x, f. g. a faction of gesture with the handes, vied in dauncyng, as in a moys- daunce, or in keruyng of meate.  
 Chironomica saltatio, the moyses daunce.  
 Chironomon, onis, m. gen. idem quod Chi- ronomus.  
 Chironomus, i, mas, ge. he that teacheth one to make gesture, or he that daunceth with gesture of the handes in a moys.  
 Chirópedes, they whiche haue certaine ruptures in theyr fecte.  
 Chirothecia, x, f. g. the putting on of ones handes.  
 Chirotheca, x, f. g. a gloue.  
 Chirúrgia, x, f. g. surgery.  
 Chirúrgus, i, m. g. a surgeon.  
 Chius, an yle by Grece in the sea Aegeum, whiche (as Strabo writeth) is in compasse. 900. furs- longes, whiche is an hundred Italian myles. In this yle doo growe veray good malmespes, and other hotte wynes. Some greke aurohors write, that it can not bee remembred, that within that countreie, was any auoutric committed, or vnlafulfull companyng of women among them selues.  
 Chius ad Coum, A prouerbe, notyng a veray unequal comparison, as an asse, to a cise.  
 Chius, (after some) is a citee of Laria, an other of Sabacia, an other of Rhodes, by Criopia.  
 Chius, a, um, of Chius.  
 Chlæna, a manner of vpper garments.  
 Chlamyda, la, f. g. a diminutiue of Chlamys.  
 Chlamydatus, a, um, cloked.



**Chlamys**, *chlāmydis*, *form. ge.* a cloke, properly  
worne by men of warre. also a chyldes garment.  
**Chlorion**, *ōnis*, *ma. ge.* a greene byrde, as great  
as a turtyle, which is neuer sene but in summer.  
**Saza** translatheth it *Vireo*: after *Plinie* it is  
pealowe lyke golde, a witwol.  
**Chloris**, *chlōridis*, *f. g.* the daughter of *Amphion*,  
and wyfe of *Peleus*, and mother of *Alexor*.  
Also the goddess of flowres. also a birde, loke  
*Luteola*.  
**Chlorites**, *tis*, *mafc. gen.* a pccious stone, grene  
lyke glass.  
**Choa**, *α*, *fc. g.* a certayne measure, loke *Chus*.  
Also a vessell, wherein was put lycour, whiche  
was offred to *pdolles*.  
+ **Choa** in *trichinio*, a prouerbe, spoken of a  
great drunkarde, which wylly empty a vessell at  
one draught.  
**Choacon**, rather then *Coacon*, loke there.  
**Choaspes**, a famous ryuer in *Asia*, whiche runneth  
into the great ryuer *Tygris*.  
**Choaquites**, a pccious stone.  
**Choatraz**, a people about *Myotis*.  
**Chobar**, signifieth all the great fluddes that are  
in the region of *Caldea*.  
**Chœnis**, was a space of grounde amonge the  
Jewes, conteynnyng iii. myles Italian.  
**Chœnicion**, *ci*, *n. g.* of *Chœnicion*, a certayne  
instrument of surgery, called in latine *Modiolus*,  
wherewith they cut out little bones.  
**Chœnix**, *icis*, *f. g.* a measure, conteynnyng (after  
*Quellius*) iii. *Sextarios*, which amounteth to  
pl. ounces, or ynche measures, so is it lesse than  
our quarte. After *Agricola* it conteynneth thye  
*Corylas*. And than to the measure vncertain.  
For *Galen* saith, there were diuers opinions  
of the measure *Coryla*. For withstanding this  
measure was so common amonge the ancient  
Greckes, that thereby they measured as muche  
meate as shoulde suffice theyr seruantes for  
one daie, as *Suidas* remembryeth, in expoun-  
dyng a place of *Homere*.  
**Chœnicine insideas**, was one of the consailles  
of wyse *Pythagoras*, whiche saint *Hierome*  
dooth in this wyse expounde: Wee not muche  
carefull, howe thou shalt lyue to morrow. Plus  
sarcus in this wyse: Leau some for to mor-  
rowe. For he saith, that in the old tyme it was  
not lesell to take by the table, without any thing  
left: which exposition is contrary to saint *Hie-  
romes*. *Grasmus* dooth declare it in this wyse:  
Men ought not by pdelnesse and slouth, to  
eate that, which other men paie for: but by their  
owne labour & studie to get somewhat, wher-  
by they maie honestly lyue.  
**Chœnix**, (after *Budei*) a measure, conteynnyng  
ii. *Sextarios*, euerie *Sextarius*, holding ii. pound  
of *Romane* weight, that is. xliiii. ounces: so that  
*Chœnix* holdeth. 48. ounces, whiche is moze  
then our quarte. 16. ounces. by this, amonge  
the *Grecians* they measured so muche coine as

might suffice a man one day: and therefore it is  
taken for *Cibarium diurnum*. Physicians as-  
sume but. 18. ounces to *Sextarius*, and then  
*Chœnix*, is but. 36. ounces. *Sextarius*, in his  
last edition, maketh it but. 18. ounces, wher-  
at *Imereile*.  
**Chœrilus**, a poete, whiche wrote the *Athenien-  
sistoxie* against *Peres*, and the gestes of *Alex-  
ander magnus*. He dyed in pylon for hūger.  
**Chola**, *α*, *f. g.* a pccious stone.  
**Cholema**, *α*, *est vomitiobilia*,  
**Cholera**, *α*, *fc. g.* one of the. iii. principall has-  
mours, called cholera. Also a sickness of the stom-  
acke and bowels, wherin happeneth bothe  
vomite and fluxe, with tourment of the bowels,  
sendyng foorth cholera bywarde and downe-  
warde, first watery, afterwarde lyke as fluxe  
had ben washed in it. It is ingendred by imor-  
dinate feedyng of longe tyme, specially of rawe  
frutes and inueteromes, muche vse of euoms  
bers, pompones, and all frutes beate colde,  
which eaten after meales, or the meate be diges-  
ted, are corrupted in the stomacke, and doo in-  
gender a venemous iuyce, whiche nature maye  
not susteyne: And therefore expelleth it with  
byolence.  
**Cholericus**, *a*, *um*, *colerpe*.  
**Cholerica tormina**, tormentes of feedynges  
of the bowels, that come of cholera.  
**Choliambi**, *orum*, *m. g.* a kynde of verses made  
of the foire of meter called *Iambus*.  
**Cholon**, *li*, *neu. g.* the gut, wherin the ordure of  
dygges of the meate is formed, and coming  
from the lefte hypone, toucheth the spleen, and  
rysyng up to the righte syde of the stomacke,  
cometh by the ryuer, and receyueh a lytel chol-  
ler from the gal: by the Marpenesse wherof, the  
ordure is prouoked to descende, and made red  
dy to passe.  
**Choma**, *chōmatis*, *n. g.* a water banke, to kepe  
in ryuers, that they ouerflowe not.  
**Chomer**, looke *Corus*.  
**Chondros**, *idem quod granum duris*.  
**Chondrus**, *idem quod Alica*.  
**Chondrilla**, *α*, *f. g.* an herbe that groweth not  
in *Englande*, it hath leaues lyke succorie, and  
stalkes like russes, and therefore may be called  
*Russ succorie*, it hath a clammy iuyce.  
**Chondros**, *dri*, *ma. g.* called also *Xiphones*, a  
bone of gristle, that cometh ouer the mouth of  
the stomacke, ordeined of nature for a defence  
of the same.  
**Chodrosyntesmon**, *mi*, *neu. gene.* a certayne  
constitution in the bodie, loke *Galen*. li. i. de  
temper. a fine.  
**Choragium**, *ragi*, *n. ge.* suffice, properly wher-  
with the place is adorne, where enterludes of  
disguyfynge shall be. Also the apparell of the  
players, and by translation the ornament of  
deckyng of any thing.  
**Choragus**, *i*, *mal. g.* he that kepeth suche suffice of

apparaple, or is at the charge to set forth playes.  
**Choralitria Phyllis**, a woman that *Propercius*  
loued, which daunced finely.  
**Chorannet**, certayn men that liue in woodes in  
*Perusia*, which are so swyfte, that they take hars-  
tes with rennyng.  
**Choraula**, *α*, and **Choraulus**, *α*, or *lis*, *mal. g.*  
one that playeth on a fluite, *Thaulme*, or other  
pype, a mynstrell.  
**Choraula**, *α*, the feate of arte to play on a fluite  
recoyde of lyke instrument.  
**Choraulus monumentarij**, suche mynstrelles as  
play at burials or intermentes.  
**Chorda**, *α*, *fc. g.* a stryng of an harpe or lute or  
other instrument.  
**Experire chordas**, to saie the strynges, whi-  
ther they be in tune or not.  
**Pratendere chordas**, *idem*.  
**Obernare eadem chorda**, to harpe alwayes  
on one stryng.  
**Chordapson**, *α*, *neu. g.* the sycknesse called *Illia-  
ca passio*, leade moze in *Illica passio*.  
**Chordi agni**, lambes eaned after theyr tyme.  
**Chordum**, *di*, *neu. gen.* of *Chordum fenum*,  
latewarde hepe, or hepe that is verie late ere it can  
be made.  
**Chorea**, *α*, *fc. g.* a daunce, wher many daunce  
together.  
**Choreuma**, *α*, *n. g.* a songe, whan many synge  
and danse together.  
**Choreus**, looke *Chorius*.  
**Chorētes**, *ma. g.* one of a company that be to-  
gether synnyng, a quire man.  
**Choriāmbus**, *bi*, *m. g.* a foote in meeter, whiche  
hath the first and laste syllable longe, and. ii. in  
the myddell short.  
**Chorineus**, a mans name.  
**Chorus**, a fate in meter, which by an other name  
is called *Iochæus*, and is but of two syllab-  
les, the first long, and the second short.  
**Chorobates**, *tis*, a measure, to mette ground with,  
or a masons rule. Some deserue it to bee an  
instrument of measure to weigh water with.  
**Chorocuharista**, *α*, *mal. ge.* he that leadeh a  
daunce, or playeth hym selfe on an instrument.  
**Chorodidascalus**, *li*, *m. g.* the master of a com-  
pany of dauncers or syngers.  
**Chorabus**, was one of *Athens*, whiche dyd first  
inuent the makynge of erthen vessell. also the  
name of a pong man mentioned of *Virgil*.  
**Chorodanon**, *idem quod Sphondylion*. *Diofe*.  
**Chorographia**, *α*, *f. g.* the particular description  
of countreys.  
**Chorographus**, *phi*, *m. g.* a descriuer of regions  
or countreys.  
**Chorostrates**, *ma. g.* a chaunter.  
**Chors**, *us*, *fc. g.* a place inclosed, wherin rattell  
or pultry is kept, called in som places a barton.  
some vse it for a pen, or coube, wherin hennys  
and capons be fedde.  
**Chortalis**, *le*, of of pccerinyng to suche a court or

barton.  
**Chortales aues**, poultry feedyng abode in a  
barton or court of husbandry.  
**Chortos**, *ti*, *m. g.* heie of grassie mowen.  
**Chorus**, a measure, loke *Corus*.  
**Chorus**, *i*, *m. g.* a company of players or daunc-  
ers. Somtyme an other assemblie of people  
together.  
**Semiuri chori**, the company of *Pybilles* pyis-  
tes, whiche were all gilded.  
**Virtutum chorus**, the whole company of vertues.  
**Iuuentutis choro stipari**, to haue a great com-  
pany of ponge men about him.  
**Scriptorum chorus**, all wyters.  
**Chorus circularis**, a rounde, when men daunce  
and synge takyng handes rounde.  
**Virgineus chorus**, a company of maidens syn-  
gyn and dauncyng.  
**Chorothes**, a kyng of the *Perians*, excellently  
well learned.  
**Chrestis**, *is*, *vse*, & *Catachrestis*, abusion.  
**Chreston**, *sti*, *n. g.* an herbe called cythop.  
**Chrestus**, the name of a notable sophyster of  
*Byzance*.  
**Chria**, *α*, *f. g.* a notable sentence, spoken moztly,  
to exhort to vertue, or dissuade from vice, rehers-  
yng the authours name withall.  
**Chrilis**, *sis*, *f. g.* vncion.  
**Christodorus**, a poete of *Egypt*, in the tyme of  
*Anastasi* the emperour, an other of *Chebes*.  
**Christus**, *sti*, *m. g.* annointed, the surname of  
our redeemer.  
**Chromaticus**, *ci*, *mafc. ge.* whose colour neuer  
chaungeth, but is alwayes one: One that neuer  
blusheth.  
**Chrombus**, *bi*, *m. g.* a certayne fyfthe.  
**Chromis**, a fyfthe that maketh a nest in the water.  
*Pli. li. 32. cap. 2.*  
**Chromis**, the son of *Hercules*. Also a boye men-  
tioned of *Virgile*.  
**Chromius**, one of *Argiue*.  
**Chronia**, loke *Cronia*.  
**Chronica**, *cōrum*, *n. g.* an history of actes doen,  
with the tyme expressed, chronicles.  
**Chronicus**, *a*, *um*, temperall, or pccerinyng to  
tyme.  
**Chronisco**, loke *Cronisco*.  
**Chronoleri**, olde dotardes.  
**Chronos**, *ni*, *m. g.* time.  
**Chrysamon**, *mi*, *n. g.* *idem quod Balluca*.  
**Chrysa**, a citee of *Thyrgia*, and an pland of *Indi-  
e*. also a riuer in the countrey of *Syracuse*.  
**Chrysalis**, *lis*, *f. g.* a certayne vermine or worme,  
called of *Aristotle* *Xylotropos*.  
**Chrysanthemum**, *mi*, *neu. gene.* the herbe cal-  
led crowfoote, whiche hath pealowe flowers,  
commonly called goldknappes. And where so  
eyer this herbe groweth, who that will dygge  
shall fynd water, loke *Chamamelon*.  
**Chrysaor**, the sonne of *Neptune*, begotten of the  
brad



head of Medusa.  
 Chryfas, a rupe, that the pagans worshipped for a god.  
 Chryse, an yle, whiche Plinie and Solinus do set out in the mouth of the famous rupe Isthmus: where (as Martianus writeth) is such abundance of fyne golde, that thereof the yle tooke his name. For Chryfos, is in englyshe golde. It is also a citee by Lemnus.  
 Chrysei, sterres that seme to cast bright pealowe beames.  
 Chryselestrus, a, um, that hath the colour of the pealowe electrum.  
 Chrysodonta, cuppes hanging borders of gold, as our maisters and nutes were wont to haue, and therfore they maie bee so called.  
 Chryses, a prophete amonge the Grekes. also a mayden geuen by the Grekes to Agamemnon at the battayle of Troie.  
 Chrysippea, an herbe.  
 Chrysippus, a noble philosophier, bozne in Licia, in the towne Solæ, as Solinus writeth, but Laetius writeth, that he was bozne in Carus: he was of the secte called Stoici.  
 Chrysites, tis, m. g. a precious stone.  
 Chrysis, the thaimme, whiche is on golde beyng molten, also an herbe called Chrysocome.  
 Chrysoaspides, dum, m. g. knyghtes that hadde shieldes gylted.  
 Chrysoberyllus, li, m. g. a chystall stone, wherein the colour of golde shyneth.  
 Chrysochalis, the herbe Parthenium.  
 Chrysocheras, a promontory of Thrace by Byssaunce.  
 Chrysocolla, la, f. g. a stone, with the poulde wherof painters dooe make a golden colour. Also golde smythes do vse it to fowlder golde.  
 Chrysocoma, mæ, f. g. golden heare.  
 Chrysocome, es, f. g. an herbe lyke to Pulegium.  
 Chrysochomus, a, um, that hath pealowe or golden heare.  
 Chrysogonum, ni, neu. g. that byngeth footyth golde. also an herbe described of Di. li. 4. ca. 59.  
 Chrysogonus, a mans name.  
 Chrysolachanon, ni, n. g. an herb called Dage, in latine Atriplex.  
 Chrysolampis, a stone of fyre colour by nyght, and pale in the day tyme.  
 Chrysolestrum, tri, n. g. a stone of a golden colour, and in the morning most pleasant to see.  
 Chrysolitus, a precious stone of the kind of Jasper, and in colour lyke golde.  
 Chrysomallon, li, the ramme that bare the golden fleece.  
 Chrysomitris, tris, f. g. a golde finche.  
 Chrysoma, idem quod Balluca.  
 Chrysomela, orum, neu. ge. pealowe quinces, of whiche they are called Aurea poma, as Ruellius supposeth. Some take them to be the same that mala armeniaca be.  
 Chryson, or Chryfos, a fyre, which after some,

is that, whiche is called Aurata.  
 Chrysoplycium, ch, n. g. an house, where golde is tryed or tried from other mettalles.  
 Chrysoplytes, tum, m. g. golde syners.  
 Chrysopolis, a citee of Bythinia.  
 Chrysoprasus; a stone greene as a luche, mixed with a byghynesse of golden colour.  
 Chrysorrhoas, a rupe that renneth by Damasceus in Syria.  
 Chrysof, golde.  
 Chrysothemis, the daughter of Agamemnon, and Clytemnestra.  
 Chrysostomus, the name of a byshop of Constantinople, and also of an historian, whiche were so called for theyr eloquence. For Chrysostomus is in englyshe, a golden mouth.  
 Chryxus, the neww of Brennus, vnder whom the Galles invaded Rome.  
 Chutra, idem quod Chyua.  
 Chus, vel Choa, a measure of the Grekes, of the whiche be. iiii. sortes: One called Attica, or Medica, and contineth. vi. Sextarios Atticos, whiche is of englyshe measure one pottell and halfe a pynt: In other called Georgica, and is of englyshe measure. vi. pintes, an halfe, and a quarter: that is in poyse of ople. xi. li. and iii. ounces. Of wyne. xii. li. and an halfe. Of honny. xvi. li. and .ix. ounces. In other is Veterinaria, or of them, which cure cattel, which receiue of our measure a pottell and a quart: And in weyght of wyne. xi. li. one ounce. ii. drammes. ii. scruples: of ople. viii. li. of honny. xvi. li. an halfe, one ounce. di. and one dram.  
 Chus, vel Choa, idem quod congius, loke there.  
 Chylidynamis, the herbe Pelomonion. Dios.  
 Chylus, li, m. g. a certayne iuyce as theyr is of Pisan, whiche cometh of the meate in the fyrst digestion. Juuen.  
 Chymosis, a moisture in the skinne, which incloseth the eie.  
 Chymus, mi, m. g. the iuyce proceeding of meate digested, whiche by the veynes cometh into the members, and restoreth that whiche is consumed by heate.  
 Chyttra, træ, f. g. et Chyttron, tri, n. g. a pottle to sette on the fyre.  
 Chyttrapus, ödus, m. g. a trinet, cradel, or brandyron, wheron pottes are set to boyle meate. also a possenet, skillet, or pottle that hath fectle.

**C**ibalis, le, pertainyng to meate.  
 Cibarium, ri, n. g. foode, meate, sustenance.  
 Cibarius, a, um, pertainyng to meate, by tale or sustenance. also vile, symple.  
 Cibarius homo, a vile person.  
 Cibarius panis, ranged bread, or crible bread, course bread.  
 Cibarium vinum, small or yll wyne.  
 Cibaria menstrua, vitaples for a month space.

Inopia

Inopia cibarium, scarcitee and lacke of vitaples.  
 Dare cibaria alicui, to fynde one meate and drynke.  
 Cibaria publice locare, to fynde meate of the common cost.  
 Cibarium oleum, meate ople.  
 Cibarium, is taken for meate after the flour is boulded out.  
 Cibari, people of Spayne.  
 Cibatus, us, m. g. vitaples.  
 Cibele, or rather Cybele, es, the daughter of Adonis, hynde of Creta, was cast out into the desert, nourished with beastes, and founde by a woman that kepte sheepe, and by hir nourished: after she became mercuriouse sayre & wyse, she founde fyrst the pipe and labour, and rimbals amonge the grekes, more ouer the education of chylderne, all whiche she so tenderly loued, that for the death of a chyldre, called Tity, she became madde. Afterwarde she was honoied of the gentyles for a goddesse. She was also called Rhea, mother of the goddes, Vesta, Ops, and Terra. Her ymage beyng specially honoied in a citee of Bythia, called Pelsimnus, was by the counsell of Sybilla, fetched thens by Scipio Ratæ, and brought to Rome, and there had in great reuerence.  
 Cibo, aut, are, to feede, to nouryshe.  
 Ciborium, ri, or Cibarium, u, n. g. the lease of the beane of Egypte, called Collocasia. After Plinie a cup fashioned and made of those leaues. After Dioscorides, a parte of the rinde of that beane. Porphyrio saith, it is a cup made lyke the lease of that beane. After some it is a kynde of appuls of Alexandry.  
 Cibotus, a citee of Asia.  
 Cibus, i, m. g. euery kynde of meate.  
 Cibi repoliti, meate sette vp to be kepte.  
 Cibus facere, to make redie meate.  
 Mane aliquid fieri cibi, There shall bee some meate made redy betyme.  
 Cibus subducere, to take meate awaie from one. Penuria cibi, lacke of meate.  
 Varietas ciborum & copia, plenty of meate, and many dyshes.  
 Disciplinæ cibo satiare, to feede with instruction of learyng.  
 Vilis cibus, good cheape meate, and easye to bee gotten.  
 Cibus capere cum aliquo, to be at meale, or to dyne and suppe with one.  
 Maturus cibo, that is ripe & meete to be eaten.  
 Conditus cibus, meate that is condite, preserued, and kept.  
 Operosus cibus, harde to be digested.  
 Adgere cibo, to geur one some what moze to eat, to encrease his petance.  
 Reducere cibum, contrarie.  
 Defectus cibo, theyr that lacke vitaples.  
 Ingurgiare se cibis, to gourmandyse, to eate

unmoderately, to feede unreasonably.  
 Cibus imperfectus, meate not well digested.  
 Præ gustare cibos, to taste the meate afore, to take the saie.  
 Cibo suo seruire, to serue for meate & drynke.  
 Cibus peragere, to digeste ones meate.  
 In cibo homini est, The man vseth that for his meate.  
 Cibus Saturni, the herbe Hippuris.  
 Cibus Italicus, Capars.  
 Cibra, a citee of Bythia.  
 Cibiata, people of that citee.  
 Cicada, æ, f. g. a grasshopper.  
 Cicada frutit, the grasshopper chiepeeth.  
 Cicada prius æstate tacente, A sentence spoken of a thyng that will not bee.  
 Cicada cicada clara, like edicions loue together, like of luyng loue together, like wil to like.  
 Cicarico, aui, are, to stryke one so, that the marke alwaies remaineth.  
 Cicaricofus, a, um, that hath many scarres or tokens of woundes.  
 Cicaricofa vitis, a vyne full of scotches and choppes.  
 Cicaricula, a diminutiue of Cicatrix.  
 Cicatrix, icis, for. gen. a token of scarre, where a wounde hath bene.  
 Cicatrix etiam in arboribus.  
 Refricare cicatricem, to rubbe or make softe that, which was almoste whole, spoken prouersially, of renewyng and styrreng by payne a dangerous matter, that was well alaied.  
 Cicatrices aduersæ, scarres or woundes ouer thwarte the face and bycast.  
 Coit cicatrix, The wounde closest of dyaweth to a scarre.  
 Cicatrix oculi, idem quod albugo oculi.  
 Cicarizo, idem quod Cicarico. Also to heale a wound so, that only a scarre may appere.  
 Ciccum, ci, n. g. the rind of a pomegranate.  
 Cicer, èris, n. g. a grape lyke to peason, wherof some be redde, some blacke, and som white, and be called Cich or Cich pease, they be but selfe dom scene in England.  
 Cicera, æ, facm. gen. a kinde of foode, called also Cicercula, but they differ in this that Cicera hath blacke feedes, and cicercula hath white.  
 Cicérbita, æ, f. g. an herbe called a southysell.  
 Cicercula, æ, for. gen. is lesse than Cicer, named cichlyng, or petie cich.  
 Cicerculum, li, neu. gen. a kynd of colour called Sinoper.  
 Cicero, ónis, ma. ge. the surname of Marcus Cullius, whose diuine eloquence, abundant learning, sharpnesse of wit, dexteritee in actes, and most ardent loue to the common weale of his cuntry, can not be sufficiently expressed by a mortall mans tongue: for pen. he lineally descended from the auncient kynnes of the Tullians: all be it tyme and occasion wearyng out dignities in bloud, his name continued longe

In the state of worship. His auncetours were called Cicerones, because Cullius Appius, a noble king of the Volscians, had on his nose, a marke lyke a chiche pease, called Cicer. In his childehode, he so excelled all other children in witte, that they fasters meued with his fame went purposely to the schoole, to beholde and here him. He so profited in the eloquence of greke and latine, that not only his companions were in a meruailous admiration of him: but also Apollonius (the most excellent oratour at that tyme) hearyng him, and not speasyng a great space, saied at last: Cruelly Lirero, I ppraise the, and meruayle at the: but I lament the fortune of the Grækes: whan I consider, that by the learning & eloquence, whiche were left vnto vs only, are euen now translated vnto the Romans. whiche sayng, was afterwarde founde true. For loke what subtiltie was in logike, what commoditie in morall philosophy, what secreete knowlage in philosophy naturall, he knew it (as Tacitus writeth) and declared it in latine most eloquently. And he being but a very yong mā, came to practise in Rome, studied abundantly the ciuile lawes, was meruailously occupied in great weighty causes. And after he was Senatour, was continually (as it seeme) most busy about the weale publike. yet he that exactly redeth his works, shall thynke he neuer did any thing but reade great authours, and write booke. For there was no philosopher, no oratour, no poet afore his tyme that escaped him, as dooth in his booke sufficiently appere. And yet howe manie booke made he: fens we haue not the thynde part of them, yet suche as we haue, if any man now dyd write so muche and so well, we sholde thynke him to haue spent the moze part of his tyme in writing. And noble Cicero, loyde god how many thynges did he exployte by his wisdoms and diligēce, in most weighty affayres, as well in warre as peace: how dyd he by his dextertee and prudence saue the citee and people of Rome from the most pernicious confederacy and rebellion of Catiline, and othe of the nobilitie, whiche went about to destroy the weale publike, and robbe the citee: how perserued he the same citee and people after the death of Cæsar, that they were not oppressed by Marcus Antonius: For his incomparable actes, the whole Senate and people gaue to him, fyrst before any, the name of father of the countrey. what trouble and mysery suscepned he, being cryed by the procurement of Cædus, onely for the putting of the saied resbelles to death: Suche is the reward of people vnstable. likewise for duryng Antonius out of Rome, and by his sharpe oracions, causyng him to be proclaimed enemy to the weale publike: he made Antonie so muche his enemy, that in the treaty of peace betwene him and Octavius: he demaunded Cicero, to doe with him his pleasure. whiche thyng graunted of the vnkinde Octavius (whom Cicero had brought vp, and by his meanes caused to bee made chiefe gouernour of Rome) Antoni sent one

Herennius (whom Cicero had saued from death by his eloquence) to pursue him as he fledde, whiche thyng whan Cicero perceiued, he abode his comyng. And lyng in an house lytter for weakenesse, he dyd with constant eyes prepare his throte to Herennius: who dyd (all othe men abhorryng) stryke of his head, and hande, and brought them to Antonie: who receyuyng therat, caused the head and hande to be set ouer the place of ciuile iudgements at Rome. whiche dauidly beholden of the Senate and people of Rome, was lamented. He flourished about. iij. yeres before the incarnation. For his lyfe and actes, rede Plutarch, de viis: Lof. Nepos, Appian, Sabell. Epoph. Gram.

Ciceronianus, a, um, of Cicero, of that study to folow Cicero.

Cichelus, a pruer.

Cichorea, a, f. g. & Cichorium, rij, ne. ge. in herbe called Succorie.

Cici, an herbe, othertwys called Ricinum, of a pothecaries Palma Christi.

Cicimeni, people about Meotis.

Cicina, na, f. g. a nyght crow, called also Cicuma, or as Gasa writeth it, Cicumo.

Cicilindrum, dri, n. g. a certayne herbe of kind of pulle.

Cicindela, Cicindella, or Cicindula, a, f. g. a kye or wourme, whiche wynteth in the nyght, about haruest, a globerde.

Cicinia, a, far. g. a littell leane serpent in July, whiche most commonly hath no poison.

Cicinum oleum, a certayne oyle used to poyse the bealpe.

Cicones, a people of Threze.

Ciconia, a, f. g. a byrde, whiche some suppose to be a stork, and is of the figure of an heauon, but is greater, and all white, chaunge the topes of his wynges: his bell and legges bend. Some thinke they haue no tungen. They be naturally enemies to serpētes, and doo slay them. whan they be olde, they byrdes fede them, & prouide meate for them. wherefoze the image of them, was the token of iustice. The ancient hynges had it on the toppes of theyr scyptours, as they had in the lower part, the beaust called Hippopotamus, whiche contrary wile sleuth his father, and rydeth on his mother. whiche they were admonished, to auance iustice and pice, and to oppresse iniustice and crueltie. Of this byrde came a greke woorde for a prouerbe, Antipylargin, whiche signifyeth to be lyke a stork, whiche prouerbe is to exhort men to be hynde to theyr parentes, or to theyr maisters, whiche teache of byng them vp, requyryng the benefite, whiche they receiued of them.

Ciconia, a, f. g. is also a certayne measure.

Ciconius, the name of him that builded Brixia.

Cicorium, idem quod Cichoria.

Cicur, dris, om. ge. euey beaust of byrdes, whiche ones being wyld, is made tame.

Cicur

Cicur ingenium, a gentyll nature.

Cicuto, aui, are, act. to make tame.

Cicuta, a, f. g. a venemous herbe, which groweth. ii. cubites in height, with a grene stalk full of knottes, buschy on the toppes, haueyng leaues smaller than Coriander, the sedes greater than anyse sede, and is horrible of sauour. Some do now be that name for henlocke, but our hemlocke hath not so final leaues, as the description of Diosc. requireth.

Cicuta, is somtyme a popson made of that herbe. Also the space betwene the knottes of a cane of reede.

Cicuta, the name of a notable vsurer.

Cidaris, a cap, whiche the hynges of Persia dyd vse, and also the bishops in the olde lawe.

Cico, es, ciui, ere, and Cio, cis, ciui, ire, is prouery to prouoke or moue one to weepinge or sorowe. Also to mene, to stirre or rayse vp, to prouoke one to anger, to bere, to irritate, to calle of name.

Quid negorij est, Pistoclerum Lydus quod herum tam ciet: what is the matter, that Lydus thus troubleth and angreth his mayster Pistocler.

Bellum ciebant, they raised by warre.

Ciere alium, to prouoke one to the scoole.

Ciere vnum, to make one ysse.

Prælium aut pugnam ciebant, they styed by, or exhorted their men to fight in battayle.

Cier horrorem membris, it styeth vp a certain trembling in the partes of the bodie.

Ciere verba, to speake.

Numina ciere, to call vpon the goddesses.

Ciere singulorum nomina, to call euery one by his name.

Ciere auxilia, to raple ayde or succour.

Cilicia, a countreie in Asia, partly inclosed with the highest part of the mountayn Taurus, and hardest to passe by. Strabo diuideth Cilicia in two partes, one called Tracher, that is to saye, rougher & rocky: The other Campestris, that is to saye, playn. Iosephus writeth, it was of olde tyme called Carfus of Carlis, one of the sonnes of Japhet, the youngest son of Noe. Herodotus saith, the people were cald Cilices of Cilix, the son of Agenor hyng of Phenicia: where before it was called Hyppateus. Sanct Hierome interpreteth Cilicia, a congregation, a lamentation, an assumption, a lamentable calling, or vomite. The people were by nature inclined to lyng and stealys, wherof grewe this prouerbe.

Cilix non facile verum dicit, The Cilician not lightly saith truth, A prouerbe applied to a couetous man, whiche alwaie lyeth for his particular aduantage, as now adages most part of men do, which lye only by sellys.

Cilicenis, se, of Cilicia. Cilissus, a, um, idem.

Cilicinus, a, um, made of hearen clothe.

Cilicium, ci, n. g. any cloth or garment made of

heare, also the wearyng of the same clothe.

Cilium, lij, n. g. the ouer supnye, wherein the eye is closed.

Cilix, icis, an inhabitant of Cilicia, also the sonne of Phœnix.

Cilla, a citee nere to Thebes.

Cillere, to moue or stirre.

Cillibæ, arum, rounde tables.

Cillicon, contis, a traitours name, loke the prouerbe Cillicon bona.

Cilo, onis, m. g. he that hath a great fophead.

Cilones, or Cillones, num. m. g. mynstrelles, vsynge fyllity and vnleane lecture.

Cima, a, f. g. and Cima, cimaris, n. g. the toppes of an herbe.

Cimacia, orum, n. g. thynges that be foure square.

Cimas, an ple by the ruer Jster.

Cimbalaris, ris, f. g. an herbe, which groweth in stone walles, which hath a smalle leafe, some what in facion lyke to ruy, and hath a lytell purple flower. It is supposed to be the herbe, which is called Umbelicus Veneris.

Cimbices, they that make much of a litle, or grete ly esteeme a thyng of small value, ngardes.

Cimbicus, a sparyng man, a ngarde.

Cimum, bi, the bottom of an earthen potte.

Cimbri, people that inhabited Dertmarke, and Norwaie, who had a meruapulous custome: Their wiues folowed them in warres, women counnyng in diuination, whose heares were white, and lykewys theyr gownes: vnder the which they had launde clothes, made faste with pyennes and taches, being gyfte with gyrdelles of bzaile, and went bare footed. Alwaies as prissoners were taken, they with naked swordes bette them to the grounde, and dzeue them to a brasen cauldron, whiche contened fifty amphoras, and haueyng an haulte place made for the purpose, went vp quickly, and lisyng on hygh the men that were taken, dyd cut theyr throttes ouer the cauldron. And by the droyppynge of the blouddes, declared theyr prophesies. Some othe openyng mens bealies, searched theyr bowelles, and propheticd victoys vnto the people.

Cimbria, the countreie now called Denmarke.

Cimbricus, a, um, of Cimbria.

Cimeliarchon, chi, n. g. a iewell house.

Cimeliarchus, chi, ma. ge. maister of the iewell house.

Cimellum, a ny precious thyng that is layde vp.

Cimex, micis, ma. g. a styngyng wourme, byes dyng in woode or paper.

Cimmerij, people inhabytyng the furthest part of Europe, not farre from the fennes called Paludes Meonidis, about the sea Bosphorus Cimmerius, north east from Grecia. Idme and othe affirme, that by the farre distance of the sonne from it, that countreie is alwaie veare darke, wherof hapned this prouerbe.

✱ Cimmerijs tenebris arrior, blacker than the darke

P

darke

In the state of worship. His auncetours were called Cicerones, because Cullius Appius, a noble king of the Volscians, had on his nose, a mark like a chieffe pease, called Cicer. In his childhode, he so excelled all other children in witte, that they feareders meued with his fame went purposely to the schoole, to beholde and here him. He so profited in the eloquence of greke and latine, that not only his companions were in a meruailous admiration of him: but also Spollonius (the most excellent oratour at that tyme) hearyng him, and not spearyng a great space, saied at last: Cruelly Cicero, I pzaple the, and meruayle at the: but I lament the fortune of the Grekes: whan I consider, that by the learning & eloquence, whiche were left vnto vs only, are euen now translated vnto the Romans. whiche sayng, was afterwarde founde true. For loke what subtiltie was in logike, what commoditie in mozall philosophy, what secreete knowlage in philosophy naturall, he knew it (as Tacitus writeth) and declared it in latine most eloquently. And he being but a very yong mā, came to practise in Rome, studied abundantly the ciuile lawes, was meruailously occupied in great weighty causes. And after he was Senator, was continually (as it seemed) most busy about the weale publike. yet he that exactly redeth his workes, shall thynke he neuer did any thing but create great authours, and write booke. For there was no philosopher, no oratour, no poet afore his tyme that escaped him, as dooth in his booke sufficiently appere. And yet howe manie booke made he? sens we haue not the thyde part of them, yet suche as we haue, if any man now dyd write so muche and so well, we shoulde thynke him to haue spent the more part of his tyme in writing. And noble Cicero, forde god how many thynges did he exployte by his wisdome and diligēce, in most weighty affayres, as well in warre as peace: how dyd he by his decretes and prudence saue the citee and people of Rome from the most pernicious confederacy and rebellion of Catiline, and other of the nobilitie, whiche went about to destroy the weale publike, and robbe the citee? How preserved he the same citee and people after the death of Cesar, that they were not oppressed by Marcus Antonius? For his incomparable actes, the whole Senate and people gaue to him, first before any, the name of father of the countrey. what trouble and mysery suffered he, being cryed by the procurement of Clodius, onely for the putting of the saied rebelles to death? Suche is the reward of people vnstable. likewise for driuyng Antonius out of Rome, and by his warpe orations, causyng him to be proclaimed enemy to the weale publike: he made Antonie so muche his enemy, that in the treaty of peace betwene him and Octauius: he demanded Cicero, to doe with him his pleasure. whiche thyng graunted of the vnkinde Octauius (whom Cicero had brought vp, and by his meanes caused to bee made chiefe gouernour of Rome) Antoni sent one

Herennius (whom Cicero had saued from death by his eloquence) to pursue him as he fledde, whiche thyng whan Cicero perceiued, he abode his comyng. And lyng in an hoyle lyette for weakenesse, he dyd with constant eyes prepare his thyng to Herennius: who dyd (all other men abhorryng) strike of his head, and hande, and brought them to Antonie: who receyuyng theat, caused the head and hande to be set ouer the place of ciuile iudgements at Rome. whiche dairely beholde of the senate and people of Rome, was lamented. He flourished about x. yeres before the incarnation. For his lyfe and actes, rede Plutarch, de viis: Lox. Repos, Appian, Sabri. Epoph. Gram. Ciceronianus, a, um, of Cicero, of that Audicity to folow Cicero. Cichelus, a puer. Cichorea, x, f. g. & Cichorium, rij, ne. ge. a herbe called Succorie. Cici, an herbe, otherwys called Ricinum, of a pothecaries Palma Christi. Cicimeti, people about Mrotis. Cicina, n, f. g. a nyght crow, called also Cicuma, or as Galsa writeth it, Cicumo. Cicilindrum, dri, n. g. a certayne herbe of hard of pulse. Cicindella, Cicindella, or Cicindula, x, f. g. a flie of wourme, whiche wineth in the negh, about haruest, a globerde. Cicinia, x, f. g. a littell leane serpent in Italy, which most commonly hath no poison. Cicinum oleum, a certayne oyle used to poynt the bealge. Cicones, a people of Thace. Ciconia, x, f. g. a byrde, whiche some suppose to be a stork, and is of the figure of an heaue, but is greater, and all white, insurging the topes of his wynges: his byll and legges be red. Some thinke they haue no tungen. They be naturally enemies to serpētes, and doo sea them, whan they be olde, they byrdes fede them, & prouide meate for them. wherefore the image of them, was the token of iustice. The ancient bynges had it on the toppes of theyr scerpours, as they had in the lower part, the beaile called Hippopotamus, whiche contrary wile searsh his father, and epyeth on his mother. wherby they were admonished, to auance iustice and pitee, and to oppresse iniustice and crueltie. Of this byrde came a greke woorde for a prouerbe, Antipelargēin, whiche signifieth to be lyke a stork. whiche prouerbe is to exhort men to be kynde to theyr parentes, or to theyr maisters, whiche teache or byng them vp, requyng the benefite, whiche they receiued of them. Ciconia, x, f. g. is also a certayne measure. Ciconius, the name of him that builded Braxia. Cicorium, idem quod Cichoria. Cicur, ōris, om. ge. euery beaile of byrde, whiche ones bring wyld, is made tame. Cicur

Cicur ingenium, a gentyll nature. Cicuro, ōis, ōre, act. to make tame. Cicuta, x, f. g. a venemous herbe, which groweth in rubies in height, with a grene stalk full of knottes, buschy on the toppes, haungye leaues smaller than Eozader, the sedes greater than anye sede, and is horible of sauour. Some do now vse that name for hemlocke, but our hemlocke hath not so smal leaues, as the description of Diosc. requereth. Cicuta, is somtyme a popson made of that herbe. Also the space betwene the knottes of a cane or reede. Cicuta, the name of a notable vsurer. Cidais, a cap, whiche the bynges of Persia dyd vse, and also the bishops in the olde lawe. Cicoes, ciui, ere, and Cio, cis, ciui, ire, is ppozely to prouoke or moue one to weepinge or sorowe. Also to meue, to stirre or rapse vp, to prouoke one to anger, to bere, to irritate, to calle of name. Quid negotij est, Pistoclerum Lydus quod herum tam ciet? what is the matter, that Lydus thus troubleth and angereth his mayster Pistocler. Bellum ciebat, they raised by warre. Ciere alium, to prouoke one to the stoke. Ciere vniam, to make one ppsle. Prælium aut pugnam ciebat, they styed by, or exhorted them to fight in battayle. Ciet horrorem membris, it sheth by a certain trembling in the partes of the bodie. Ciere verba, to speake. Numina ciere, to call vpon the goddes. Ciere singulorum nomina, to call euery one by his name. Ciere auxilia, to rapse ayde or succour. Cilicia, a countreie in Asia, partly inclosed with the highest part of the mountayn Taurus, and hardest to passe by. Strabo diuideth Cilicia in two partes, one called Tracser, that is to saye, rougher & rocky: The other Campestris, that is to saye, playn. Josephus writeth, it was of olde tyme called Tarsus of Tarsis, one of the sonnes of Iaphet, the yongest son of Noe. Herodotus saith, the people were cald Cilices of Cilix, the son of Agenor kyng of Phenicia: where before it was called Hyppateus. Saine Hierome interpreteth Cilicia, a congregation, a lamentation, an assumption, a lamentable calling, or vomite. The people were by nature inclined to lyege and stealyn, wherof grewe this prouerbe. Cilix non facile verum dicit, The Cilician not lightly saith truth, I prouerbe applied to a countourf man, whiche alwaie lyeth for his particular adsauntage, as nowe adapes most part of men do, which lye only by sayng. Cilicensis, se, of Cilicia. Cilissus, a, um, idem. Cilicinus, a, um, made of hearen clothe. Cilicium, ci, n. g. any clothe or garment made of

heare, also the wearyng of the same clothe. Cilium, lij, n. g. the ouer supnye, wherem the eye is closed. Cilix, icis, an inhabitant of Cilicia, also the sonne of Thormir. Cilla, a citee nere to Thebes. Cillere, to moue or stirre. Cillibax, arum, rounde tables. Cillicon, contis, a traitours name, loke the ppozuerbe Cillicon bona. Cilo, ōis, m. g. he that hath a great forehead. Cilones, or Cilonos, num, m. g. mynstrelles, vsynge spytty and vncleane lecture. Cima, x, f. g. and Cima, cimaris, n. g. the toppes of an herbe. Cimacia, orum, n. g. thynges that to foure square. Cimas, an ple by the eyer Jster. Cimbalaris, ris, f. g. an herbe, which groweth in stone walles, which hath a smalle leafe, some what in facion lyke to pup, and hath a lyttell purple flower. It is supposed to be the herbe, which is called Vmbelicus Veneris. Cimbices, they that make much of a litle, or gretly esteeme a thyng of small value, ngardes. Cimbicus, a sparyng man, a nigarde. Cimbium, bi, the bottum of an earthen potte. Cimbri, people that inhabited Denmarke, and Norwaie, who had a meruapulous custome: Their wiues folowed them in warres, women counnyng in diuination, whose heares were white, and ykewys theyr gownes: vnder the which they had launde clothes, made faste with pyynes and taches, being gyte with gyrdelles of hyasse, and went bare footed. Alwayes as prisoners were taken, they with naked swordes bete them to the grounde, and drewe them to a brasen cauldron, whiche conteyned fifty amphoras, and haung an haulte place made for the purpose, went by quickly, and lisyng on hygh the men that were taken, dyd cut theyr throttes ouer the cauldron. And by the drops prynge of the bloudde, declared theyr prophesies. Some other opnyng mens bealties, serched theyr bowelles, and prophesied victoys vnto the people. Cimbria, the countreie nowe called Denmark. Cimbrius, a, um, of Cimbria. Cimeliarchon, chi, n. g. a iewell house. Cimeliarchus, chi, ma. ge. maister of the iewell house. Cimelium, any precious thyng that is layde vp. Cimex, micis, ma. g. a styngyng wourme, byces dyng in woode or paper. Cimmerij, people inhabityng the furthest part of Europe, not farre from the frenches called Paludes Meotidis, about the sea Bosphorus Cimmerius, north east from Grecia. Plinie and other affirme, that by the farre distance of the sonne from it, that countreie is alwaie verye darke, wherof hapned this prouerbe. Cimmerijs tenebris arior, blacker than the darks

darknesse of Limmeria, applied to much darkness, dulnesse of witte, or lacke of wisdom.

**Cimmerij**, were also people of Italy, in the countrey betwene Baia, and Cumæ, whiche was so enuygioned with hilles, that the sonne came not to it, neyther in the moorning nor at nyght. There was supposed to be a descente into hell. And the people dwelled onely in caues.

**Cimmeris**, a citee of the countrey of Troy.

**Cimolis**, a citee of Daphlagonia. Also of Galatia, called commonly Quinoli.

**Cimolius**, a, um, of the pland Limolus, or of the citee Limolis.

**Cimon**, a noble man of Athens, Philiaides son.

**Cinabulum**, li, n. g. a cradell.

**Cinædia**, dia, f. g. a stone longe and whyte, found in the brayne of a fishe of the same name, whiche stone by chaungeing of colour signifieth tempest of the sea to come.

**Cinædus**, of Donius is expounded to be an exerciser of wanton daunces and motions of the body in diuers formes. Perotius in Cornu co. de clareth it to be a person, exercising actes of lecherie detestable, agaynst naturall forme and order, whiche I will not expresse. If he had committed it, he had nothing offended, being a thyng worthy to be out of remembraunce. Other interprete Cinædos to be them, which be with out all shame: other, children that be abused.

**Cinamomum**, or rather Cinnamomum, m, n. g. a kind of spice odoriferous and delectable, cald Cinamom, of some Canell. It groweth in Ethiopia, like a low bushe in diuers stemmes, which passeth not .i. cubites in height, hauing leaues like organum. The rindes thereof is that, which we haue in vse. reade moze in .Pli. li. 12. cap. 19. Theoph. li. 9. cap. 45. Diosc. li. 1. It is hotte and dry in the thynde degree.

**Cinara**, a, f. g. an herbe called Artochoke.

**Cincia**, a place in Rome.

**Cincinnatus**, the name of a senatour in Rome, which being called from the plough, was made dictatour.

**Cincinnatius**, a, um, that hath crisped or curled heares.

**Cincinnus**, ni, m. g. a bushe of heare that is crisped or curled.

**Cincius**, the name of certain cenatours of Rome.

**Cincidae**, arum, baies or parcellos made about the places of iudgement, where men maie stand, behold, and heare what is doon and spoken amonge the iudges and plebours. Suche a like thyng is at westmyster hall about the common place, and is called the bekens.

**Cincidarius**, the keeper of the place, where monuments or records were kept, that euery man shoulde not enter without leaue. As he, whiche now keepeth the records in the towne, or the poster of the rolles maie be so called.

**Cinclos**, cli, m. g. the byrde called a water swale low, not much bigger than a lark. Graf. saith

upon the prouerbe Cinclus, that it is a certaine byrd, so weak and feeble, that she can not make hir owne nest, and so laieth hir egges in other byrdes nestes. wherupon vplandishe men, in a bie wozde, vse to cal wandryng beggers *Cinceli*. *Suidas* saith, it is a sea byrde, lean and very little of body.

**Cinctulus**, li, m. g. a short garment, that was girt vnto the naucell, and came downe to the myddle legges. It maie now be vsed for a fardynagal, whiche is wozne after the same facion, but somewhat longer.

**Cinctus**, us, m. g. a gyrdell or gyrdyng.

**Cinctus gabinus**, a garment that the consull of Rome did weare on, when he denounced warre: whiche he thzew backward, and gyrded hym selfe with a part of the same.

**Cinctus**, a, um, gyrded, compassed, environned about.

**Cinctus**, a, um, readie prepared to warre.

**Cineas**, a man of Thebais.

**Cinefactum**, brought into ashes, as thynges that be burned.

**Cinefactio**, nefacis, ere, to byrnyng to ashes.

**Ceneraceus**, & **Cinereus**, a, um, of ashes, or of the colour of ashes.

**Cinerarius**, idem quod **Ciniflo**.

**Cinericius**, a, um, baken or roasted vnder ashe.

**Cinestas**, a learned man of Thebes.

**Cinga**, a riuer that renneth out of the mountaine Pyrenæi.

**Cingo**, xi, ere, to gyrd or compasse about, to enuironne, to besette, sometyne to dwell about a place.

**Cingere arborem**, to barke a tree.

**Cingere castra vallo**, to caste a trench about the campe. *Tempora floribus cingere*, to curre a garlande of flowres on ones head.

**Cingere urbem exercitu**, to lay siege to a citee, or to besiege a citee rounde about.

**Cingere se gladio**, to gyrd wozde about hym, to hange a sword by his syde.

**Qui lacum cinxere Bycen**, whiche dwelled aboute the meere or poole called Byces.

**Periculis cingi**, to bee in daunger on enemye syde.

**Cingria**, a, f. g. a shorte pype, hauing a small sounde.

**Cingula**, la, f. g. a gyrt for beastes.

**Cingulus**, li, m. g. and **Cingulum**, li, n. g. a gyrdell.

**Sub cingulo delata illustis dignitas dicunt**, quando iusta et plena est, *citra cinguli*, quando honoris tantum gratia.

**Spoliare cingulo**, amonge ciuile lawpers, to depose one, or dyscharge hym of his offyce or authoritee.

**Cingulum**, li, n. g. an herbe that groweth in the sea lyke a gyrdell, and is called seabell.

**Cingulum**, a citee of Picene in Italy, from whiche the moyses come, whiche are called *Cingulani*. *Ciniflo*

**Ciniflo**, dnis, mas. gen. he that maketh hotter the instruments, wherewith men or women dyd trimme theyr heades.

**Ciniphes**, ma. ge. plu. certayne littell flies lyke gnattes, wherewith the Egypcijs were plagued.

**Cinira**, a, f. g. an herbe, which is most aptely dunsed with ashes.

**Inurere dolorem ciniri** atq. osibus alicuius.

**Cinis**, eris, ma. g. ashes. Sometyne it is vsed for the spire and memozye of a manne after his death. Sometyne for a dead man.

**Cinna**, a citee of Spayne. Also the name of a Roman, whiche excelled in crueltie, and was in the ciuill warre ioynd with Marius.

**Cinnabaris**, a stone called a sanguinarie. It is cald in latin *Sanguis draconis*, dragons blood. It is put into sundry medicines to stanche blood. After *Plinie*, it is a certayn colour, lyke the same that *Minium* is. But *Dioscorides* saith, that *Minium*, and *Cinnabaris*, are diuers.

**Cinnamum**, idem quod **Cinamomum**.

**Cinnamomum**, loke **Cinamomum**.

**Cinnabaris**, ris, mas. ge. the blood of a dragon, (squeused out by the poyse of an Elephant, lying upon him in their fight, when the Elephant is wounded to death) and being mixed with the blood of the Elephant. *Cinnabaris*, whiche is solde of the apothecaries, is but counterfeitd, and made of *Stimstone*, and quicke spluer, neyther in colour, nor yet in vertue like the true *Cinnabaris*.

**Cinnamologus**, called of *Plinie*, and *Aristotle*, **Cinnamomus**, is a byrde, whiche maketh hir nest with cinnamome.

**Cinnara**, loke **Cinara**.

**Cinnilgium**, gi, n. g. a gyrdell, whiche a byrde, or newe wedded wyfe weareth a cosse.

**Cinnomyron**, ri, n. g. ople of Lilies.

**Cinnus**, i, ma. ge. a heare of a man, or womans head, or a medley of dyuers thynges together.

**Cinxia**, a surname of *Iuno*.

**Cinyphius**, a, um, of or by the riuer calld *Cinyps*.

**Cinyps**, nyphis, a ruere of Libya.

**Cinyras**, a king of Phoenicia, an other of *Egypte* which vniuers had to dooe with his daughter *Mirtha*, which is called after hym *Cinyreia*.

**Cio**, ciui, ire, loke **Cico**.

**Cios**, an haue of port towne of Phrygia, and a ruere of the same name.

**Ciperum**, ri, n. g. a foote plant or herbe, whiche mixed with saffron, rooteth vpon beates, and is good to breake and expulse the stone.

**Cippus**, i, ma. g. a payze of stokes. Also a lyttell hyll or other marke, which men call a barrow. It is also a crosse, or other marke, whiche sheweth the right waie to a place.

**Cirannus**, a man of Lycia, the compaignon of *Sapadon*.

**Circæ**, about, nyght.

**Circæ regem**, about the kynge.

**Circæ**, for **Circiter**, as,

**Circæsesterium vicies**, About tenne thousande pounde.

**Circæ**, for **de**, as,

**Varia circæ hac opinio**, Of these thynges be dyuers opinions.

**Animus est circæ campos**, id est, in. His mynde is in the fieldes.

**Circæ Demetrium**, about *Demetrius* tyme.

**Circæ præfectos literas dimittere**, to send letters about in to all partes, to the rulers of the countrey.

**Circæ a, a, f. g.** the herbe called *Mandragora*.

**Circæ ium**, n. g. idem.

**Circæia**, a, f. g. a byrde, whiche in his flight fetcheth a compasse.

**Circæ**, the daughter of *Sol* by *Perlis*, the daughter of *Deceus*. She knewe the meruailous operations of sundry herbes, and howe to cure all poppions: At the last she fiewe hir husbände, kynge of *Scythies*, with poppon, and vexed the people with much tyranny: wherefore she was expelled the countrey, and fled into a deserte place in the ocean sea. *Homerus* nameth hir the sister of *Aeta*, and sheweth, how dyuers of *Thules* ses compaignons, arryuyng in the Ile, where *Aeta* dwelled, were by hir transformed into swine. And after, by the intercession of *Athenes*, she restored them vnto theyr pristinate fourme, more beautifull and yonge in yeght, than they were before.

**Circæ domus**, a towne of *Lampayne*.

**Circæenses**, the inhabitantes of *Circium*.

**Circæium iugum**, a mountayne of *Lampayne*.

**Circenses ludii**, plaies that the *Romaynes* vsed in the place called *Circus*.

**Circense**, a kind of downe, made of the toppes of *Sulcrulices* or redes.

**Circæus**, a great styp, whiche they of *Asia* vsed.

**Circus**, a, um, of *Circes*.

**Circinato**, alwaye tournyng round lyke a circle.

**Circino**, ani, are, to compasse, to make a circle with a compasse.

**Circinus**, i, m. g. an instrument called a compasse.

**Circion**, ci, n. g. an herbe, whiche is commonly called *Buglosse*, not that which is called *Lana guedeburke*: but that which hath the great leaf, whose prikes are not so hard.

**Circion**, ci, n. g. is of learned physicians, taken for longe debruse.

**Circiter**, about, and is referred sometyms to tyme: as,

**Circiter calendas Iulias**, About the fyrst daie of *Julie*. Sometyne it is referred to place, as,

**Circiter in media arce**, about the myddes of the castell. Sometyne to numbze, as,

**Circiter duo millia hominum cæsa sunt**, There were nygh two thousand men slayne.

**Circites**, houppes of yron or brasse. also a kynde of olpues.

**Circitōres**, officers in citees, whiche go about to see



See good rule kept in the nyght, watchmen.  
**Circius**, ci, ma. gen. a southerne wynde, whiche is wonderfull vehement. it was also an glande in Spysia.  
**Circos**, ci, m. g. a certayne kynde of haukes, lame on the one foote. also a pzeious stone.  
**Circutio**, or **Circumitio**, onis, f. ge. a compasse syng, goyng about, or enuyronyng.  
**Circutio verborum**, great circumstance in wordes.  
**Circutor**, oris, maf. ge. the searcher of watches. also he that goeth about the stretes to sell garments of linnen clothe.  
**Circutus**, us, maf. gen. a circuite or compasse, a goyng about.  
**Circutus febrium**, the course of agues.  
**Circutus orationis**, a periode.  
**Verborum circutus**, or **circutio**, a goyng about the busshie.  
**Circuitu vorticis** agi, to go rounde with the hurlyng of the poole.  
**Circulatum**, by circles, or in the forme of a circle.  
**Circulator**, oris, m. g. he that goeth about to shew him selfe, what he can doe, or to deceiue the people with craft and subtiltee, a iuglar.  
**Circulatorius**, a, um, perteynyng to suche decreit uers of iuglars.  
**Circulatrix**, tris, f. g. she that goeth about to gette money with dauncyng and tumblyng.  
**Circulo**, aui, are, to compasse or close with a dyche, or other lyke thyng. Also to make a circle or compasse about a thyng.  
**Circulus**, li, m. g. a circle or compasse. And by a metaphore it is taken for a company of men standyng or sittynge together.  
In circulis & conuiuijs sermo est liberior, In companies and feastes men talke moze lyberally.  
**Circum**, both a preposition and an aduerbe, signifyeth about, rounde about.  
**Pueros circum amicos dimittit**, he sendeth seruantes about to his freendes.  
**Agere circum**, to dyue or towne rounde.  
**Pugnare circum aliquem**, to fyght by one, or in ones companie.  
**Circumactus**, us, a tournyng of a thyng rounde about.  
**Circumaggero**, aui, are, to heape, or make heapes about a thyng.  
**Circumago**, **circumagis**, egi, agere, to leade about, to turne about.  
**Circumagere frenis equum**, to turne the horse about with the byddell.  
**Circumambulo**, aui, are, to walke round about.  
**Circumaro**, aui, are, to rare round about.  
**Circumaspicio**, spexi, ere, to loke round about.  
**Circumcido**, loke **Circuncido**.  
**Circumceo**, **circumis**, iui, ire, or **Circuco**, or **Circuo**, iui, ire, to go about any thyng.  
**Circumquito**, aui, are, to ryde about,  
**Circummissus**, a, um, sente about.

**Circummito**, misi, ere, to sende about.  
**Circummulceo**, si, ere, to stroke or touche softly or gently on every parte.  
**Circummanio**, iui, ire, to inclose, walle in, or dyche in. Also to enuyron strongly. To fortifie with walles or men.  
**Circumunitio**, onis, f. ge. a stronge fence or munition, made about a place.  
**Circumunitus**, a, um, fenced and fortified round about.  
**Circumnascor**, aus sum, asci, to growe about.  
**Circumobruo**, rui, re, to couer with earth ouer and ouer.  
**Circumpadanus**, a, um, that dwelleth about the ryuer Padus in Italye.  
**Circumpango**, pegi, ere, to examine or laynly about a thyng.  
**Circumpauio**, uij, ire, to strike and beate about.  
**Circumpedes**, lachas awaytynge at theyr maisters styppes. also footemen of pyrcias.  
**Circumplexor**, plexus sum, ecti, to embrace or clyppe about.  
**Circumplexus**, us, m. g. embracing or clyppynge about.  
**Circumplico**, ul, or aui, are, to folde by, to rolle or wynde about.  
**Circumpono**, sul, ere, to laie, or put about.  
**Circumporatio**, onis, f. ge. a bankettyng, and feastyng one with an other, a quassyng round about the table.  
**Circumspicuo**, a, um, that make be beholde all partes.  
**Circumcelliones**, fauerne haunTERS, or royls about.  
**Circuncidaneus**, a, um, cut rounde about.  
**Circuncidaneum mustum**, or **Circuncidaneum vinum**, wyne, whiche after the grapes are pressed, is taken out of the same grapes, beyng cut and newe pressed.  
**Circuncido**, cidi, ere, to cut about a thyng, to cut or take awate, to dimynish.  
**Vinum in toto circuncidendum est**, wyne must all together be taken from hym, or he must be kept, that he dyneke no wyne at all.  
**Circunsidere atq; amputare alicunde**, to diminish or take awate from any thyng.  
**Circuncingo**, cingi, ere, to compasse or enuyron.  
**Circuncirca**, all about, on every syde.  
**Circuncise**, an aduerbe, byselfe, puttyng awaye all superfluities.  
**Circuncise agere**, to make an oracion grosse and byselfe, without eloquence.  
**Circuncisio**, onis, circuncision.  
**Circuncisarius**, a, um, of that wyche is cutte rounde about.  
**Circuncisura**, a, f. ge. a cutte or gathe round about a thyng.  
**Circuncium** & breuc, mozte and byse.  
**Circuncisus**, a, um, cut rounde about, circumsised.  
**Circuncisa omni negotiosa cogitatione**, puttyng

syng awaye, or laynng asyde all cogitations of any busynesse.  
**Circunclo**, idem quod **circunclo**.  
**Circunclo**, clausi, ere, to inclose in round about.  
**Circunclosus**, a, um, shute and closed in.  
**Circuncolo**, colui, ere, to dwell about a place.  
**Circuncolum**, ni, neu, g. a plate set about with pylours, or an house standyng on pylours or postes.  
**Circunculo**, aui, are, to treade a thyng about on every parte.  
**Circuncuro**, curri, ere, to runne all about in every place.  
**Circuncurso**, aui, are, to runne hyther and thither.  
**Omnia iam circuncursauit**, I haue ranne as bout in every corner.  
**Circundo**, cundedi, cundare, to enuyronne or compasse about, as a ryng dooth about a mans fynger, or a dyche about a close, or a tence the about a campe.  
**Quinis castris oppidum circundedit**, he besierged the towne about with fyue campes.  
**Ci cundedit noua maxima oppido**, he newe walled the towne about.  
**Vinis circundare aliquem**, to embrace one.  
**Argentum auro circundare**, to gyte splur.  
**Arma humeris circundare**, to put on harness, to arme a man.  
**Circundolo**, lani, lare, to chyp, cut or hew smoth round about.  
**Circunduco**, uxi, ere, to leade about, to deceiue or begyle. Also to abolye or set asyde an acte.  
**Quod si is qui edictum peremptorium inperauit, absit die cognitionis: tunc circunducendum erit edictum peremptorium**: And yf he that hath obreynd the peremptory decree, be absent the daye, when the matter should be determined: then the peremptory decree is to be dissolued and abolyshed.  
**Circunducere aliquem argento**, to get ones money by falschod, to begyle one of his money.  
**Circunducere aliquem per dolos**, to deceiue one by cautels or fraude.  
**Circumire per familias**, he goeth about from house to house.  
**Circunductio**, onis, f. g. decepte, sple.  
**Circunductus**, a, um, lead about, begyled, abused.  
**Circunfero**, cunctuli, ferre, to carpe or beare about also to cense.  
**Item ter socios pura circuntulit vnda**, Also he censed his company the times with cleane water.  
**Circunferre se**, to go byaggyng about by stretes.  
**Circunferre oculos**, to looke round about, to caste ones eyes on every syde.  
**Hic quarela primum domos nobilium circunlatæ sunt**, These complayntes were fyrst casted about and reported at noble mens houses.  
**Circunfert fama**, the byre of fame carrieth is aboute.

**Ad nutum aliorum circunferri**, to be instructed how to one thyng, now to an other at the wyll of other men.  
**Circunfirmo**, aui, are, to strengthen, stape, and vnderset on every syde.  
**Circunfleto**, xij, ere, to tournen hyther and thither, to tournen about.  
**Circunflexus**, us, m. g. a bowpyng or bendyng of a thyng rounde.  
**Circunflexus**, a, um, bowed rounde, tourned as bout.  
**Circunfluo**, flui, are, to blow round about, to blowe hither and thither.  
**Circunflua ventis inuidia**, to be tossed with enuious and maliciouse reportes.  
**Circunfluo**, fluxi, ere, to aboute. Also to blow or runne about, as water about a cite or round strete. **Domitius** to enuyronne, or compasse. Also to referre to a place in great number out of all parties.  
**Postquam variae gentes vndique circumfluxerunt**, after that diuers people had in great number resorted thither, out of all countreys there about.  
**Tanta cernorum multitudo nos circumfluxit**, So great a multitude of hartes came about vs.  
**Copis omnibus circumfluere**, to haue plentie and abundance of all thynges.  
**Circunfluo**, a, um, that floweth about.  
**Circunfodio**, **circunfodis**, fodi, fodere, to digge about a thyng.  
**Circunforaneus**, ei, m. g. a wanderer about in markettes, spendyng the time pdeily, to tell and here newes. One that goeth about to tye and sell in markettes, as it were a pedlar.  
**Circunforaneus**, a, um, the adictiue.  
**Circunforaneus**, res, money lent for gynes, as common vsurers doe.  
**Circunforo**, aui, are, to make holes rounde about a thyng.  
**Circunfossor**, oris, m. g. he that diggeth about a thyng.  
**Circunfossura**, a, f. g. a diggyng about a thyng.  
**Circunfrico**, aui, are, to rubbe a bout.  
**Circunfulgeo**, fulsi, ere, to thync or glister bright rounde about.  
**Circunfundo**, fudi, ere, to caste water or other spour about. Also to compasse, to hylt or sicke downe right on every syde.  
**Circunfundere hostes**, to sea enemies on all partes.  
**Circunfundito ad oleam**, cast it about the olive tree.  
**Terram circunfundit aer**, the ayre compasseth the earth rounde about.  
**Circunfunditur equitatus**, the horsemen be enclosed.  
**Circunfunditur mari**, It is enuyronned with the sea.  
**Ne circunfundatur lac**, That the mylke be not tourned.



**Circumfusus**, a, um, gathered about, as people when they desire to see a thing. Sometime wrapped about like an adder or serpent.  
**Vide in Bibliotheca** sedentem, multis libris circumfutum, Beholde hym sitting in the library, hauping great multitude of booke on euery syde about hym.  
**Consul** multitudine circumfusus est, The consull hath about hym a great numbre of men.  
**Circumfusus** molestis, wrapped in muche miserie, heaped with many aduersities.  
**Circungelatus**, a, um, all frozen, or frozen round about.  
**Circungemo**, gēmuī, ēre, to wale, to grone, to make a lamentable noyse, lyke to a beate, or to a bull after he hath bellowed.  
**Circungesto**, aui, are, to cary about with one.  
**Circunglobo**, circunglobas, aui, are, to gather about a person or place in heapes or plumpes.  
**Circuniaceo**, cūniaces, iacui, ēre, to be situate or lye about a place.  
**Circumictus**, us, ma. g. a compassyng or enuysing about.  
**Circumictus**, a, um, that is cast or situate about.  
**Circumicta** vrbī loca, places lying neere about the citee.  
**Circumicio**, circūiicis, iēcī, ēcere, to cast or throw about, to set or buyde about.  
**Circumicere** vallum, to cast a trench about a place.  
**Circumlambo**, bi, ēre, to lyche about.  
**Circumlatus**, a, um, caried about.  
**Circunligo**, aui, are, to bynde, tye, or wryppe about a thing.  
**Circunlino**, circunlinis, liniui, ire, idem quod **Circunlino**.  
**Circunlinitio**, or **circunlino**, ōnis, f. g. bouenysing, clensyng, or polshyng: also nouenysing.  
**Circunlino**, circunlinis, liniui, ēre, to annopnte about, or to laye a myste thing with the synger or other instrument softly.  
**Circunlinitus**, nita, um, nounted round about.  
**Circunlitus**, a, um, annopnted about.  
**Circunluio**, ōnis, f. g. the flowyng or enuironyng about of waters.  
**Circunluo**, circunlui, ēre, to washe or wete all about.  
**Circunrado**, āi, ēre, to shawe or strape about.  
**Circunrectio**, rui, ire, to snare, wryppe, or intangle, as it were in a nette.  
**Circunrectus**, a, um, intangled or wrypped in.  
**Circunrōdo**, ōi, ēre, to gnawe about.  
**Circunscalpo**, pī, ēre, to clawe, scratche, frotte, or rubbe about.  
**Circunscarifico**, aui, are, to launce or cut about.  
**Circunscindo**, cūnsēdi, scindere, to cut about.  
**Circunscribo**, pī, ēre, to wryte or drawe about with a lyne. Also to deceyue one in bargaynyng with hym, to limite, appoynt, or determyne, to abolysh or put out of authoritee.  
**Fratrem** circunscriptū in diuisione hereditatis,

is, he deceyued his brother in particion of the inheritance. Also to gather, descryue thouroughly, or comprehend.  
**Cuius** scientie summam breuiter circunscribo, The effecte of whose lernyng, I will comprehende and descryue shortly.  
**Exiguū** curriculum vix nobis circunscripte natura, Nature hath appoynted to us a short tyme to lye in this worlde.  
**Circunscribere** alicui locum habitandi, to lymitte a place where one shall dwell.  
**Circunscribere** seipsum, to begyle hym selfe.  
**Circunscriptis** iis sententiis, these sentences begyn put out and abolyshed.  
**Circunscribere** aliquos testes, to put away or refuse som witnesses, as hurtful or vnprofitable.  
**Circunscribere** Senatum, to take from the Senate the authoritee to determyne of matters concernyng the common weale.  
**Parata** de circunscribendo adolescente sententia, They had determyned to depole the yong man from the authoritee of the empire.  
**Circunscripte**, byselfe, shortly, in measure.  
**Circunscripte** dicere, to speake in a certayne numbre and measure.  
**Circunscriptio**, ōnis, f. g. an abusyng or deceptyng, a compassyng.  
**Circunscriptio** orationis, a Periode.  
**Circunscriptio** terrarū, the circuite or compass of the earth.  
**Circunscriptio** temporis, a certayn measure of tyme.  
**Aperta** circunscriptio aliquid facere, to do a thing with manifest trauerie and deceit.  
**Circunscriptor**, ōris, ma. g. a falsse felowe that begyleth one of his gooddes, a deceptour.  
**Circunscriptus**, a, um, put out, rased, abolyshed, also bylese, short, deceyued, abused.  
**Circunscripta** oratio, a measurable oration.  
**Circunscripti** syllogismi, bylese syllogismes.  
**Circunseco**, circunsecas, sēcui, are, to cut round about.  
**Circunsecus**, an aduerbe, on bothe sydes, round about.  
**Circunsedeo**, circunsedes, sēdi, ēre, or **Circunsedeo**, sēdi, ēre, to besiege.  
**Pompeium** Brundisii circunsederē, They besieged Pompeium at Brundise.  
**Circunsepio**, circunsepis, sēpi, ire, to bynde about, to enclose or compass in.  
**Circunsero**, ēui, ēcere, to sowe or plant about a place.  
**Circunseſio**, ōnis, f. g. a besiegyng.  
**Circunseſus**, a, um, besieged.  
**Circunseſio**, cūnsēdis, sēdi, ēre, to besiege a citie.  
**Circunſident**, qui aſident vrimy alicui, vi. A quibus me circunseſum videtis, whom ye see sytting here about me.  
**Circunſigno**, aui, are, to marke about.  
**Circunſisto**, circunſiti, ēre, to stand about one, to invade, assaile, or defende hym.

Cir-

**Circunsono**, ōnui, are, to make a sound of noyse about.  
**Circunſpectrix**, icis, f. g. a woman that beholde about, or watcheth.  
**Circunſpecte**, wyselfe, aduysedly, with consyderation.  
**Circunſpectio**, ōnis, f. g. idem quod circunſpectientia.  
**Circunſpecto**, aui, are, to loke about earnestly, to looke hyther and thither.  
**Alius** aliuū circunſpectar, one looketh asyde on another.  
**Circunſpectare** rem aliquam, to viewe and consyder a thing earnestly.  
**Circunſpector**, ōris, ma. gen. one that looketh about on euery thing.  
**Circunſpectus**, us, ma. g. a beholding, regardyng, or looking round about.  
**Circunſpectus**, a, um, circunſpecte, wyselfe, prouident, somtyme paſſiue, consydered, regarded.  
**Verba** non circunſpecta, vnadvised wordes.  
**Circunſpergo**, pēſi, ēre, to caſte about.  
**Circunſpectio**, a, f. g. circunſpection.  
**Circunſpicio**, cūnsēpis, xi, ēre, to looke about, to viewe, consyder, and regarde diligently.  
**Prudentis** est se circunſpicere, It is a wyſe mans parte to looke well about hym.  
**Magnifice** se circunſpicere, to esteeme and aduance ones selfe greatly.  
**Omnia** circunſpexit, he consydered and marked euery thing well.  
**Circunſpicie** omnes procillas, quæ imminent, Consyder you well all the stormes that are lyke to fall ere it be longe.  
**Circunſpicere** & prospicere, to consider well and forsee.  
**Circunſtātia**, a, f. g. the circunſtance or qualitee that belongeth to a thing, as the tyme or place.  
**Circunſtātia**, ōnis, a standyng rounde about a thing.  
**Circunſtipor**, ātus sum, ari, to be underſette rounde about.  
**Circunſto**, cūnsēti, are, to ſtande about.  
**Circunſtrepo**, cūnsētrepis, ſtrēpui, ēre, to make a noyse or bynde on euery syde.  
**Circunſtruo**, ſtrūxi, ēre, to buyde about.  
**Circunſudo**, aui, are, to ſweate or bee myſte rounde about.  
**Circunſuo**, cūnsui, ēre, to ſowe round about.  
**Circunſueo**, tēxi, ēre, to couer all about.  
**Circunſtexo**, tēxi, ēre, to weaue about.  
**Circunſtexum**, ti, neu. gen. a certayne garment woven about with purple.  
**Circunſondeo**, di, ēre, to rounde.  
**Circunſono**, ōnui, are, to make a noyse or ſound on euery syde.  
**Circunſonſus**, a, um, rounded.  
**Circunſremo**, ui, ēre, to tremble or ſhake round about.  
**Circunſuado**, ſi, ēre, to innade or ſet vpon on all parties. **Circunſuado** vrbem terror, All the city

was in a great feare.  
**Circunſuagus**, a, um, that wandreth about.  
**Circunſualatus**, a, um, trenchd about.  
**Circunſuallo**, aui, are, to trench about.  
**Circunſueſcio**, ōnis, f. g. a caryng about.  
**Circunſueſto**, aui, are, to cary about often.  
**Circunſuelio**, uēxi, ēre, to cary about oftentimes.  
**Circunſuenio**, uēni, ire, to deceyue or begyle, to compaſſe, to cloſe in, as in warres, to oppreſſe.  
**Circunſueniri** iudicio, where iudges do conſdemne one by a conſideracie, contrary to iuſtice and reaſon.  
**Exnore** circunſuentus, oppreſſed with uſurp.  
**Vallo** ſoſſaque circunſuenit mētia, He made of caſt a trench and dyche about the walles.  
**Circunſuenire** hoſtem, to incloſe his enemy.  
**Potentis** alicuius opibus circunſueniri videtur, He ſeemeth to bee oppreſſed, or to ſuffer wronge by the ryches of ſome great man.  
**Circunſueniri** per inſidias, to bee deceyued by cautels or falſchode.  
**Circunſuentus** pecunia innocens, an innocent perſone put to wrong by reaſon of money.  
**Circunſuerſor**, ātus sum, ari, to go about hyther and thither.  
**Circunſuerto**, uērti, ēre, to tourne about.  
**Argento** alicquem circunſuerrere, to deceyue one of his money.  
**Circunſueſtio**, ſtūi, ire, to clothe or couer about.  
**Circunſuincio**, uinxi, ire, to bynde about.  
**Circunſuiſo**, ſi, ēre, to ſee on euery ſyde.  
**Circunſuſo**, aui, are, to ſee about, to be often about a place.  
**Circunſuolo**, aui, are, to ſee about.  
**Circunſuolo**, ui, ēre, to rolle, ſulde, or tumble rounde about.  
**Circunſuolutor**, utus sum, ari, to be tūbled about.  
**Circuo**, iui, ire, to go about.  
**Circus**, i, ma. g. a rundell or circle. It was a place in Rome walled about, wherein was fightyng with the ſpytes, and rennyng with hoſes. About it were ſundry galeries, where the ſenators and gentylmen behelde the paſſyme. The playes were there, were called **Circenſes ludi**, as it were among twoydes, for as muche as beſore there were any ſuche places made, as **Circus** was, the homely antiquitee used choſe games in the open field, enuironed with ryuers and ſwooydes, the poyntes bywarde, that on euery parte a coward was in daunger.  
**Ciris**, ris, f. g. a lark, and the name of **Scylla**, the daughter of kynge **Pſius**.  
**Cirnea**, a, f. g. a bolle to bynke wyne in.  
**Cirratus**, a, um, he that hath his heares byrped or curled.  
**Cirra**, a citee of **Phoris**.  
**Cirrhæus**, the ſurname of **Apollo**, ſo named after that citee.  
**Cirrus**, us, ma. gen. the heate of ones head, or feathers that doo growe on the top of a byrdes head, as a lark, or a hearen. Also a like thing

growing on thebes, which may be clipped off.  
 Also thynges lyke heares about opsters.  
**Circeum**, sei, n. g. called also Spina mollis, and Buglossum magnū, in English longe de beise.  
**Cirfocele**, is a lousyng or pulling out of thepp places of those vessels, whiche do nouryshe the bones of a man, a gatherynge of pile hus mours in the bagge.  
**Cirfa**, x, f. g. Diose. vseth it for Varix.  
**Cirlos**, si, m. g. a disease in the coddies.  
**Cirra**, a citee of Numidia.  
**Cirtacus**, ci, m. g. a kynde of haultme.  
**Cirtiscus**, a famous ryuer of Septhia.  
**Cis**, a woyme amonge cozne, which I suppose to be cald weuils. also it signifieth on this side, as, Cis Rhenum, on this syde the ryuer of Rhine.  
**Cis Alpes**, on this syde the mountaynes called Alpes. sometyme it signifieth laste.  
**Cis natura leges**, laste than the lawe of nature maye suffer. Saluste vseth it ones for beyonde.  
**Cis Rhenum**, atque intra mare nostrum & oceanum, Weyonde the ryuer of Rhine, and within our sea and the ocean sea.  
**Cis paucos dies**, within fewe daies.  
**Cis vndiq**, in all places about.  
**Cisalpinia Gallia**, was sometime that countrey, whiche is from the mountaynes Alpes, vnto the ryuer of Rubicon, now called Lumbardy.  
**Cisamus**, a citee of Landie, called now Iphiusa.  
**Cisapinnina**, a part of Italy.  
**Cisianchi**, a people of Septhia.  
**Cisium**, ij, n. g. a cart with two wheles.  
**Cisarius**, rij, m. g. a cartter.  
**Cibilites**, a kynde of wyne growyng in Galatia, hauping the tast of new must.  
**Cispello**, puli, ere, to kepe one out, that he come not into an house.  
**Cispius**, a mountayne in Rome.  
**Cissa**, a ryuer in Donthus, called Quisa.  
**Cissamethos**, thi, f. g. the herbe Helixme. Diose.  
**Cissanthemos**, mi, f. g. an herbe, whiche the apothecaries doe call Sigillum Mariae.  
**Cissaron**, idem quod Hedera.  
**Cisseus**, a kynde of Thyrace, father of Hecuba, quene of Troie.  
**Cissites**, tis, m. g. a pprecious stone, like an puy leafe, bygh of colour.  
**Cissos**, si, m. g. a kynde of puy that groweth alone without stee.  
**Cissymbium**, bij, n. g. a cup or boll made of puy.  
**Cista**, x, f. g. a chest, cosser, or baskette.  
**Cistella**, x, f. g. diminutive of cistula.  
**Cistella suffragiorum**, a littell castet of lyke thyng, wherein the suffrages of men were gathered in grauntyn offices, or makyn lawes.  
**Cistellatrix**, tris, f. g. a woman seruauant, that carieyth hir maistresse castet of fozet.  
**Cistellula**, la, f. g. a diminutive of Cistella, a little castet of fozet.  
**Cistena**, a citee of Colio.  
**Cisterna**, x, f. g. a cesterne.

**Cisterninus**, a, um, of a cesterne.  
**Cisthus**, an herbe lyke thyme, but somewhat bigger. Other wyse, that it hath more resemblance of sage, and therfore is called Cistsage.  
**Cisthus ladamifera**, an herbe, it hath smaller leaues than the other Cisthus, and is called Ladonshrub.  
**Cistifer**, a, um, that beareth a castet of cosser.  
**Cistophorus**, ri, m. g. a certayne ancient corne, wherein was a mā, hauing a panier on his head, of the whiche 7000. and 500. were in the salente called Talenium Euboicum. This woulde be sette for Costrophinari, in the xviij. booke of the digestes. Tit. deposit. l. publica.  
**Cistula**, x, f. g. a castette or boudgette, to carie whan one rydeth or goeth.  
**Citanos**, one of the yles called Cyclades.  
**Citarij**, people of Sicilie.  
**Citarista**, a promontorie of Parbon.  
**Citāim**, quickly, swiftly.  
**Citāus**, a, um, called, summonys, or cited, swiftly, quicke, strepyng.  
**Citro gradu**, with quicke speede.  
**Ceratus arteriarum pulsus**, thyke beatyn of the pulse.  
**Rhenus citatus fertur**, The ryuer Rhine runneth swiftly.  
**Citēria**, x, f. g. an ymage or picture that coode speake, whiche for spoite was carped about in common fygthes.  
**Citērior**, citērius, neerer.  
**Citior Gallia**, Lumbardy.  
**Dies citior**, for proximior.  
**Citharadicus**, a, um, of an harper.  
**Citharon**, onis, kyng of Platea, in Grece, who aduised Jupiter (whan Juno in an anger was gone from hym into Boetia) to make an ymage of woodde, and cladde richely in the apparail of a bypde, to be set in a charpot, & to pwyshpse among the people, that Jupiter was determined to mary Platea, the daughter of Atlas pus. As this ymage was solemnly caried, Juno inflamed with iosity, met the charpot, and mstryng therinto, byd rente the clothes and apparell about the ymage, and sendyn an ymage of tree, and no bypde, deleyted at the inuencion, wherewith she was begyled. And tournyngh hir anger into laughyn, was foorthwith reuocated to Jupiter.  
**Citharon**, is also an hyll in Thessaly, dedicated to Bacchus.  
**Cithara**, x, for. g. an harpe. sometyme it is taken for musyke or harmoly.  
**Citharis**, a, cappe or ornament, that bishops of the gentiles vset to weare.  
**Citharista**, x, m. g. he which only playeth on an harpe, and syngeth not. It is also an angle of Fraunce by Marcile, lyping out into the sea.  
**Citharistria**, x, f. g. a woman harper.  
**Citharizo**, au, arc, to harpe.  
**Citharizus**, i, m. g. an harper, whiche syngeth

to his harpe.  
**Citimus**, a, um, the last, the next vnto be.  
**Citissime**, as soone as is possible.  
**Citium**, a towne of Epyres.  
**Citius**, sooner.  
**Citius dicto**, sooner than one may speake it.  
**Cito**, soone, shortly, quickly, ere it be longe.  
**Ite cito**, iam ego vos assequar, Go quickly, I will ouer take you by and by.  
**Non cito dixerim**, I can not well saie.  
**Cito, au, arc**, to cite, to summon, or calle. also to name. sometyme to spure or gallop foorth an hoyle.  
**Citare testes**, to bypyn in wytnesse, to recite or name.  
**Citare in curiam ad regem**, to summon to appere in the court before the kyng.  
**Citare Senatum**, to calle a parliament.  
**Citare iudices**, to call the iudges togyther.  
**Citare reum**, to summon or calle for a persone accused.  
**Citare per nomina**, to call by name.  
**Citare auctores**, to recite or name authours.  
**Citare equum**, to spure an hoyle, and galloppe foorth.  
**Citare palmitem**, aut radices, dicuntur arbores, to put forth leaues, to take roote.  
**Medicamentum, quod humorem illic citat**, The medicine, whiche causeth the humoure to gather to that place.  
**Citare aliquem ad aliquid faciendum**, to sterc by one to doe.  
**Citare vrinam**, to prouoke byrnie.  
**Citare gradum**, to go a pace.  
**Citocatum**, tij, neu. g. an herbe in Diose. called Chamelra.  
**Citorus**, a mountaine, where groweth plentie of bore trees.  
**Citra**, on this syde. sometyme without. sometyms for Extra.  
**Citra leucadem**, on this syde leucades.  
**Citra adulationem**, without flattery.  
**Constitit adueniens citra lumenq forcsque**, & tantum celo regitur, whan she came, she stode still without the dooze, and had nothing ouer hir head but the skie.  
**Citra pulueris tactum**, without any duste: A prouerbe applyed vnto theym, which come to a thyng without any labour.  
**Citra fastidium**, without lothesomnesse.  
**Citrāgo**, inis, for. ge. an herbe, commonly called balme. Of the apothecaries Melysa. After Ruellius and Carolus Stephanus, the herbe Apiastrum is so called.  
**Citrum**, trei, n. g. an orange.  
**Citreus**, a, um, the abietine.  
**Citrea malus**, an orange tree.  
**Citrus**, a, um, of orange colour, or lyke golde.  
**Citromela**, idem quod malus Medica.  
**Citrum**, i, n. g. a feuite called pome citron. also the woodde Citrus, wherof tables were made.

**Citrus**, tri, f. ge. an other maner of tree growyng in mounte Atlas, wherof in the old tyme were made tappy tables, and cosfers, as nowe been of epyssie. also an orange tree.  
**Citta**, a ppe, of the which be. ii. kindes, our comon ppe, and that wee called a Tape.  
**Citta**, is also the affection of longyn in women with childe.  
**Cittosus**, a, um, is in vines, when the grapes fall from the clusers, and so be destroyed.  
**Cittium**, a towne of Epyssie.  
**Citus**, a, um, quicke, hasty, swyfte. sometyme diuided of parted.  
**Cita alius**, a louse bealy.  
**Aluo cita est**, he hath a lakke.  
**Ciues**, dwellers in one citee, or subiectes in one comon weale.  
**Ciucius**, a, um, is the same that ciuilis is.  
**Ciuica corona**, a garland of oken leaues, vset to be geuen to him, that had saued a ciuilen in battayle.  
**Ciuilis**, le, that ppercyne to a citifine.  
**Ciuilis homo**, a man expert in those thynges, that apperteyne to the ministracion of the comon weale.  
**Ciuilitas**, aris, f. g. curtesye, ciuilitie, gentylnesse, good humantie.  
**Ciuiliter**, like a citifin. also curtesly, or with god maner, after a ciuile facion.  
**Ciuis**, is, co. ga. citelen, or one of the same countrey.  
**Ciuis meus**, my countrey man, of the same citee that I am of.  
**Ciuis**, et peregrinus, contrary.  
**Ciuitas**, aris, f. g. a citee, ppropely it is the multitude of citifens gathered together, to liue accordyng to law and ryght.  
**Ciuitatem administrare**, to gouerne a citee.  
**De ciuitate eicere**, to cast out of the citee.  
**Ciuitatem adimere alicui**, to take from one the freedom and ryght of the citee, to disfranchise one.  
**Ciuitatem amittere**, to lose the libertee and franchise of the citee.  
**Ascribere in ciuitatem**, & ciuitati, to adimite one to the franchises and libertees of the citee, to make one free of the citee.  
**Consequi ciuitatem beneficio alicuius**, to get the freedom of the citee by some mans benefite.  
**Cius**, a ryuer in Thyrace. also a citee of the same name.  
**Cizicus**, a citee in Asia the lesse.

**Clabula**, looke Clauola.  
**Clades**, dis, f. g. a discomfiture in battayle, a destruction of men, losse, great mysfey and misfortune.  
**Lybia clades**, the ruine or destruction of Lybia.  
**Cladem accipere**, to haue a great ouerthrow.  
 Clax

**Claron**, a ruyter in *Phrygia*.  
**Clam**, puiſly, vnwares, by ſclth.  
 Is amare occipit Alcumenam, clam viro. He began to loue Alcumena vnwares to hyt husbonds.  
**Clam alter alterum**, the one not knowyng of the other.  
**Clam me profectus eſt**, vnwares to me, he went his waies.  
**Clam me, clam te**, I or thou not knowyng.  
**Clam omnes**, vnwares to euery man, no man knowyng or wytyng.  
**Non clam me eſt**, I know it well enough.  
**Non clam me haberet**, He woulde not hyde it or hepe it cloſe from me.  
**Clam vos ſunt facinora eius**, you know not his naughty actes. His vngacious dedes are vnknown to you.  
**Clam**, an aduerbe.  
**Ilac per ortum circuit clam**, He went about that waie by the gardeyne puiſly.  
**Si ſperat fore clam**, If he hope that it maie be vnknewen.  
**Clamito**, au, are, to cry often, to cry out in complaynyng or replehnyng.  
**Clamitare**, ſay prae ſe ferre, as,  
*Supercilia illa clamitare calliditatem videntur*, Thoſe browes ſeeme manifeſtly to ſignify and note a crafty wylneſſe to be in the man.  
**Clamitor**, oris, m. g. a crier, or one that ſpeakes heh ouer lowde.  
**Clamitorius**, a, um, that petteigneth to cryyng lowde.  
**Clamo**, au, are, to crie, to call.  
**Clamat veritas**, trueth ſaith playnely.  
*Mihi quidem non placent, et clamo ſape*, Truly theſe thynges pleaſe not me, And I cry and complayne often tymes.  
**Clamare aliquem nomine**, to call one by his name.  
**Clamata refugit**, called vnto.  
**Clamor**, oris, m. g. a crie or clamour, a noyſe, or ſhout.  
**Cacus clamor**, a confuſe crie or ſhout, where ſome crie myll, ſome great, ſome loude, ſome ſaſte.  
**Fatiscere clamore**, to crie that he panteth, and is wey agayne.  
**Immenſum clamorem tollere**, to make an excedyng ſhout or noyſe.  
**Clamorus**, a, um, clamorous or full of noyſe.  
**Clampetia**, a place in *Italy*.  
**Clancularius**, a, um, ſecrete, vnknewen.  
**Clancularius poſita**, a porte that ſheweth not his name in his wytynges.  
**Clanculum**, ſecreteſt.  
**Clanculum dicta**, thynges ſpoken in ſecrete.  
**Clandestino**, puiſly or ſecreteſt.  
**Clandestinus**, a, um, puiſy or ſecrete.  
**Clandestina colloqui**, puiſy communication.  
**Clanga**, idem quod *Planga*,

**Clango**, xi, ere, to ſowne a trumpet. alſo to clyke an egle.  
**Clangor**, oris, m. g. the ſowne of a trumpet, ſometyme the crie that geſe of other like bydes doe make.  
**Clanius**, a, ruyter of *Champayne*, nere to the cite *Aceras*.  
**Clare**, cleereſt, apparantly, manifeſtly.  
**Clare audire**, to here perfectly.  
**Clare videre**, to ſee cleereſt.  
**Clareo**, ui, ere, to appere, to be well known, to be cleere, to be renowned, to be notable and famous.  
**Ad primordia aſtatis clarent**, at the begynnyng of ſommer they appere.  
**Claret**, it is manifeſt, it appereth.  
**Clareſco**, idem quod *clareo*.  
**Clareſcit dies**, the daie is ſayre and cleere.  
**Clarifico**, au, are, to make cleere and apparant.  
**Clarigatio**, oris, f. g. a cleeryng, a ſubſidie of taſke granted by a common conſent. A denouſyng of warre; alſo authoyſer geuen a man to take one puiſoner, and to raiunſome him.  
**Clarigo**, au, are, to demaunde a thyng with a loude voyce. It was properly a woode priuynyng to the hynges of armes of the *Romans*, called *Pater patratus*, whan he went to the bydes or marches of theim, whiche had done iniurie to the *Romaines*, and there, with a loude and cleere voyce, demaunded amendes, and therwyle he denounced and proclaymed warre agaynſt them. So that *Clarigo*, doth ſignify to denounce.  
**Clarifonus**, a, um, that maketh a cleere ſawne.  
**Claritas**, atis, f. g. cleerenesſe. Sometyme nobilitie of honour, famousneſſe.  
**Claritas viſus**, cleerenesſe of ſpyght.  
**Claritas vocis**, cleerenesſe of voyce.  
**Claritas et amplitudo**, honoy and nobleneſſe.  
**Excellere claritate naſcendi**, to excell in nobleneſſe of byght.  
**Clarix**, people of *Thrace*.  
**Claritudo**, inis, f. g. idem quod *claritas*. A byute, reuoume.  
**Clarium**, a towne in *Grecia*, where *Apollo* was honoured, and thereof called *Clarius*. There was an hole in the grounde, out of which raiſed a littell brooke, whereof he that drank, gaue meruaylloſe aunſweres, but he liued not longe after.  
**Claro**, au, are, to make noble or honoyable, to make notable or known.  
**Claros**, a citee in *Greece*, where was an oſtacle of *Apollo*.  
**Clarus**, a, um, cleere, loude, honoyable, famous, renowned.  
**Clara pugna**, a battayle worthy memory.  
**Clarus clamor**, clara vox, a loude cry, a loude or myll voyce.  
**Clara res**, a playne matter.  
**Clarus genere**, of a noble or honoyable houſe.  
 Clara

**Clara dies**, a ſayre cleere daie.  
**Vir clarissimus**, a very honoyable and noble genill man.  
**Sole clariora**, thynges as manifeſt as mate be poſſible.  
**Clarus**, ri, m. g. a ruyter, whiche cometh from the mountaynes *Apes* into the riuer *Danubiuſ*.  
**Clasarius**, i, m. g. a man of warre on the ſea.  
**Alto** a diligent perſone, a ready ſelow.  
**Clasici**, thei whiche in a towne, were moſt reche and ſubſtanciall. Alſo after ſome, the rowers in ſhippes of warre. alſo the cheefe ſouldiours.  
**Clasici** be they alſo, whiche at the commonſ demement of the maiſtrates, did call together the people by ſounde of trumpet, to any aſſemble or conuocation.  
**Clasici authores**, writers of moſt eſtimation.  
**Clasici teſtes**, wyneſſes haupyng moſt ſubſtance, and eſtimation.  
**Clascula**, la, f. g. a diminutiue of *clasis*.  
**Clasicum**, i, n. g. a peale or noyſe of crumpettes or belles, to call men together, or to goe to battayle. Sometyme a trumpet.  
**Clasica nunquam ſonant**, The crumpettes neuer ſowne.  
**Clasico aduocare ad concionem**, to cal to an aſſemble or conuocation by the ſowne of a trumpet.  
**Clasicum canere**, to ſpyre diſſenſion and debate, like *Cano*.  
**Clasicus**, ci, m. g. an officer, which with a trumpet or tabore called people together. Sometyme a man beyng in reputation.  
**Clasicus**, a, um, pertainyng to a ſhippe or nauy of ſhippes.  
**Clasica bella**, warre on the ſea.  
**Clasis**, ſis, f. g. a nauy of ſhippes. Sometime one ſhippe. It is alſo an order of fou. men or ſcores ſette in a place, where men doe liue accordyng to their degre, authoytees, promotions in cunnyng or ſubſtance. The people of *Rome* were diuided by *Seruius Tullius*, the vi. king of *Romans*, into v. bandes, whiche were called *Clasſes*. And thei of the v. bande were of no value. The three places of iudges in weſtmiſter hall maie be called *Clasſes*. Sometime *Clasis*, is a company of hoſtemen.  
**Appellere classem**, to arrive with an nauy of ſhippes.  
**Aedificare clasſes**, to make ſhippes.  
**Qui claſſi praeerat**, whiche was maiſter, admiral, or capytayne of the ſhippe.  
**Armare classem**, to furniſhe a nauy of ſhippes with ordinaunce.  
**Conſcendere classem**, to take ſhippyng.  
**Comparare classem**, to prepare a nauy of ſhippes.  
**Ducere classem**, to gouerne a nauy of ſhippes.  
**Impellere remis classem**, to row the ſhippes by force of oyes.  
**Inſtruere et ornare classem**, to decke or furniſhe

niſhe a nauy with all abilitantes & tohelryng.  
**Molire classem**, to prepare a nauy.  
**Nauigare clasſis**, the nauy ſayleth forth.  
**Subducere classem**, to bypnyng the ſhippes to lande.  
**Deducere classem**, to take the ſea.  
**Renouare classem**, to repaie a nauy.  
**Stare clasſis**, the ſhippes lie at rode.  
**Primæ clasſis homo**, one of the cheefeſt perſones.  
**Diſtribuire in clasſes pueros**, to diuide chylderne into certayne fourmes.  
**Claterna**, a citee in *Italy*.  
**Clathrum**, i, n. g. in plu. hi clathri, a clathre clathra: or *Clathrus*, i, m. g. a lattice window, or any thyng made lyke a lattice, or with barres called a grate. It is vſed of *Spaxe* for an harrow, becauſe it is made after that faſhon. Some doe wyte it *Clathrum*, without an aſpiration.  
**Clatratus**, a, um, of lattice, latticed.  
**Claro**, au, are, to ſhute a wyndowe, ſpecially a lattice window: To cloſe with lattice grates, or treyles.  
**Claua**, a, f. g. a clubbe.  
**Clauam extorquere Herculi**, To take from *Hercules* his clubbe: A prouerbe, applied to him, that goeth about to gette a thyng, that an other man hath, muche ſtronger than him ſelfe.  
**Clauarius**, ri, an officer appointed to deale the emperours gyft of money or coyne amonge the ſouldiours.  
**Clauator**, oris, m. g. he that vſeth a clubbe.  
**Clauatus**, a, um, ſette with napes or ſtuddes.  
**Clauata veſtis**, a garment ſette with ſpangles lyke the heades of napes, as we ſee in ſome beſtiments in churches wpyought in byaunches and flowers. And if the garment were wyde, it was called *Latus clauus*, whiche in *Rome* no man myght weare, except he were a *Senatour*.  
**Claudia**, a genyill woman of *Rome*, whiche for hir curioſe apparayle, was infamed to be vnchaſt. But whan the ymage of *Idea*, called moſt ether of the goddes, was brought out of *Phrygia* to *Rome*, in a barge by the ruyter of *Tiber*, it hapned to ſicke ſo faſt in a ſhalow place, that it might not be remoued with any force. This mayden, knelyng downe, deſpyed the goddeſſe, that as ſhe beyng a cleane byrgyn and faſtly ſclaundered, the ſaid ymage woulde wiſſaſe to folow hir to the citee. And than, the onely ſynging hir gyddell to the barge, eaſily drew it to the lande, whiche all the yowth of the citee were not able to doe.  
**Cludia**, is alſo a towne of *No. ice*, called *Clauadium*.  
**Claudianus**, a famous poete.  
**Claudicatio**, oris, f. g. haltpyng.  
**Claudico**, au, are, to halt, and by a metaphore to ſayle or lache, to be ſaynt or vnperfect.  
**Claudicare in aliquo officio**, to be negligent in doyng a mans dutie, or not to doe ones full dutie

duelle in any part of honest behauiour.  
 Ex aliqua parte claudicare, to bee vnperfecte  
 on some parte.  
 Claudicat ingreditur, the wytte fayleth, or is  
 not perfecte.  
 Oratio claudicat, the oration kepeth not one  
 taste teneue or fourme.  
 Claudicat respublica, the common weale is in  
 an vnperfect state.  
 Claudiopolis, a citee of Cappadocia.  
 Claudias, aius, f. g. idem quod claudicatio.  
 Claudium, a citee in Roioce, called commonly  
 Closternewburge.  
 Claudius, the proppre name of dyuers Romans:  
 and also the surname of a noble sample in  
 Rome, whiche were euer repugnant to the as-  
 ctes of the common people.  
 Claudio, si, ere, to shutte, to compasse, to put of,  
 to harte, also to ende, to fynysh or adde a con-  
 clusion to a thyng.  
 Claudite Nymphæ Dictæ, nymphæ nemo-  
 rum, iam claudite saltus, Close about, ye nym-  
 phes of the mountayne Dictæ, ladies of the for-  
 restes, close in your wooddes.  
 Nunciūbi meam benignitatem sensisti in te  
 claudier? Did you euer perceiue, that my libe-  
 raltee was slacke towarde you? or, that I bled  
 not my selfe liberally towarde you?  
 Claudere & refecare, contrary.  
 Claudere aditus, to stoppe or close vp the plas-  
 ces, where men shuld entre. Likewise, Clau-  
 dere exitum, transitum, viam.  
 Opus aliquod claudere, to ende a woork.  
 Bella claudere, to fynysh the warres.  
 Epistolam claudere, to ende or adde the con-  
 clusion to a letter.  
 Claudere sanguinem, to stanche bloude.  
 A mari clauderetur, It was compassed about  
 with the sea.  
 Pudor meus illius consuetudinem mihi claud-  
 sit, My shamesfastnesse woulde not suffer me to  
 vse his familiar company.  
 Claudere aures, to stoppe ones eares.  
 Nolo tibi vllum commodum in me claudier,  
 I woulde not that any commoditee of yours  
 shoulde be byndred by me.  
 Clauum adhuc mare fuisse scio, Hitherto I  
 know the passage of the sea hath ben stopped.  
 Claua habere sua consilia, to haue his coun-  
 sayles kepte secreete.  
 Claudus, a, um, lame.  
 Claua fides, feeble credence.  
 Clauena, the durhie of Cleues.  
 Clauicula, x, f. g. a littell knie or clubbe. Also the  
 tendrell of a vine. also the canell bone of the  
 throte.  
 Clauicularius, a, um, that beareth keys.  
 Clauiculus, li, m. g. the diminutue of clauus.  
 Clauiger, idem quod clauicularius. also one,  
 that carieth a clubbe.  
 Clauis, uis, f. g. a keye.

Sub clauis esse, to bee shutte vp vnder locke  
 and key.  
 Clauola, x, f. g. a greaffe.  
 Claustrarius, m, a maker of keyes and lockes.  
 Claustrinus, m, m. g. a keeper of a cloyster, or other  
 place, wherein any luyng thyng is inclosed.  
 Claustrum, i, n. g. a cloister or other place, where  
 any luyng thyng is inclosed, or that is com-  
 passed with walle, rayles, barres, or any other  
 thyng.  
 Claustrum, male be used for the flappe, lease, or  
 easement of a wyndow.  
 Regni alicuius claustra, The keye of any  
 kyngdome.  
 Natura claustra constringere, to open the lat-  
 teres of Nature.  
 Ferrea claustra, barres of Iron sette a cross  
 to kepe a thing strongly, or grates of Iron.  
 Clauum, si, neu. ge. an howse or place, where a  
 thyng is kepte close.  
 Clauus, a, um, shutte vp, closed, kept in, im-  
 prisoned.  
 Clauula, x, f. g. a littell sentence, or a parte of a  
 sentence, the conclusion or ende of an epistle or  
 other matter, a clause, a peribde.  
 Clauum, x, f. g. a shuttynge in.  
 Clauulus, li, m. g. a diminutue of clauus, a  
 little nayle.  
 Clauus, i, m. g. a nayle, the sterne of a wypp, a  
 coyn on a mans toe or finger. Moreover, Clau-  
 be littell swellnges of hard fleshe in the corner  
 of the eyes. Also a certayn swellng or soie, cal-  
 led of some Furunculus, or Bubo also pus-  
 growng in the stemmes of great trees. In  
 harneys it is called the riuette. also Clauiter  
 certayn tables sette on the walles of the tem-  
 ple, to knowe the numbre of peres. Moreover  
 Clauus is a garmente, pyled or poudred with  
 round knappes of purple lyke nayles heades.  
 wherfore the proppre garment of a senator was  
 called Latus clauus.  
 Clauis caligares, nayles that were dygyn into  
 souldiours bushyns or fertyngs.  
 Clauis capitatus, a nayle with a heade.  
 Clauus ligneus, a pinne made of woodde.  
 Figere clauum, to strike in a pinne of nayle.  
 Also idem quod pangere clauum.  
 Clauus aeneus, a brason naille, A prouerbe  
 signifying a sure remedy agaynst all mischaps-  
 pes, whiche Aelius saith, pceded of this sus-  
 perstition. In old tyme, whā humores had ouer-  
 thowen a wyld swine or harte in places farre  
 from habitation, they draue into the beaste a  
 brason nayle, beluyng that thereby the fleshe  
 shoulde be kepte from putrefaction.  
 Clauum clauo pellere, to dyue out one nayle  
 with an other: A prouerbe, signifying one pill to  
 put out an other, one labour an other, one  
 greffe an other, one deceyte an other, extreme  
 pleasure with extreme payne.  
 Pangere clauum, to sette by the table, wherby

the number of peres was noted.  
 Clauum imperij tenere, to haue the goodes  
 nance and rule of the common weale.  
 Dum clauum rectum teneam, so that I doo  
 my duette as I shoulde doo.  
 Clauonia, a citee of Ionie, whiche Paralus  
 buylded, called before Cepnia.  
 Clauonia, an planche, whiche is called Ma-  
 radusa.  
 Cleantes, the name of a noble phylosophie,  
 which was to poore, that in the nyghte tyme he  
 gatte his luyng by carping of water, and in  
 the daie studeyed philosophye. He succeded Zeno  
 in his schole.  
 Clearchus, the name of a philosophier. There  
 was a noble capitayne of the same name, of  
 whom Xenophon writeth in the expedition of  
 Cyrus the lesse: he wrote those thynges, whiche  
 he learned of Zeno, in ore bones, & tyle shars  
 des, for lacke of money to bye paper.  
 Clemais, or after somme, Clemais, idis, f. g.  
 called also Chamedaphnis, an herbe, wherof  
 he. ii. kyndes, the one Peruinca, in englyshe  
 perwinckle: the other Volubilis maior: there is  
 an other Clemais, which Ruellius gesith to be  
 withwyne, but his iudgement doeth not please  
 some learned men of our tyme.  
 Clema, idem quod Pityusa. Diose. li. 4.  
 Clematia, idem quod Tithymalus. Theoph.  
 Clemons, enis, om g. gentill, humane, patient,  
 not lyghtly angry, easly, quiete, soft, mercyfull.  
 Clemons castigatio, a gentill and moderate  
 correction.  
 Amnis clementissimus, a ryuer that renneth  
 not ouer swifely, but is beate quiet and still.  
 Clemens seruitus, an easy bondage, wherin a  
 man is gentilly intreated.  
 Clementi animo ignoscere, to forgiue with a  
 gentill and mercyfull mynde.  
 Clementer, mercyfully, gentilly, without anger,  
 with temperatnesse and moderation.  
 Clementer tractare, to intreate gentilly or  
 sweetely.  
 Clementer volo, I am well content.  
 Clementer audire, to here gentilly & patiently.  
 Clementer ambulare, to walke softly.  
 Clementia, x, f. g. mercy. Sometyme patience,  
 clemencie, temperatnesse.  
 Clementia æstatis, the temperatnesse of som-  
 mer, not exceeding in heate.  
 Clementia hyemis, the quietnesse of wynter  
 without great stormes or colde.  
 Confugere ad clementiam alicuius, to flee or  
 appeale to a mans mercy or gentylnesse.  
 Clementia & lenitas.  
 Clementia, mansuetudo, & humanitas.  
 Clena, x, f. g. a clothe.  
 Cleobis and Biton, the sonnes of Argia, whiche  
 drew thepp mother to the temple in a wayne.  
 Cleobulus, one of the seuen sages of Grece,  
 whose daughter called Cleobulina, was an ex-  
 cellent poete, and made a booke of riddelles, cal-  
 led in thye thousande verses.

Cleodamas, the name of a geometritian in the  
 tyme of Plato, and of an other of Thebais,  
 whiche wrote of horsekeeping.  
 Cleombrotus, the sonne of Paucanias, capitayne  
 of the Lacedemonians. Also a pong man which  
 after he had redde Platos woorkes, conceived  
 suche an hope of immortallitee of the soule, that  
 he lepte into the sea, not withstanding he had no  
 misfortune in all his lyfe.  
 Cleomedes, a wasthar of exceeding strength and  
 greatnesse of body, who bring put besyde the  
 pyce at the games of Olympus, fell madde.  
 Cleomenes, a capitayne of the Lacedemonians,  
 and a rycottous person, in the tyme of Licro  
 and Terres.  
 Cleon, a capitayne of the Atheniens, enemye to  
 Alcias: also a poete and oratour of the same  
 name.  
 Cleona, arum, plu. & Cleone, sing. a towne in  
 Grece, betwene Argos and Loxinthe, where  
 Hercules slewe a lyon.  
 Cleonæus, a, um, of Cleona.  
 Cleopatra, the name of dyuers great ladies, spe-  
 cially queenes of Egypte. Of whom one excel-  
 lyng in pleasantnesse and sharpnesse of wit, first  
 allured vnto hir Julius Cesar, afterward Phae-  
 rus Antonius, companyn in the empire with  
 Augustus, whom she brought into such dotage,  
 that in folowynge hir appetite, he aspired vnto  
 the whole empire: wherfore he was afterward  
 destroyed by Augustus. This woman so exceed-  
 ed in sumptuous gluttony, that the putting an ex-  
 cellent perle into rarte vinegar (wherin beynge  
 resolued) receyued it into hir body, beynge es-  
 med at Centies lvs, whiche is of our monie,  
 50000. li. This lady after the death of Antonie,  
 inclosed hir selfe in a tumber, and haunged two  
 serpentes suckynge at hir pappes, so dyed.  
 Cleopatra, a capitayne of Loxinthe.  
 Cleophrantus, a famous philicion. also a coun-  
 sayng printer of Loxinthe.  
 Cleophon, a tragicall poete of Athens.  
 Cleostratus, an ancient philosophier, whiche was  
 the fyrst that wrote of the celestiall figures.  
 Clepo, psi, ere, to steale.  
 Rapere & clepere, to robbe and steale.  
 Clepsydra, x, f. g. a dyall, whiche diuideth the  
 houres by the rennyng of a certayne measure of  
 water, much lyke to an houre glasse. It maie be  
 used for a poete to water a gardyne with. It  
 was also the name of a fountayne in Athens.  
 Cleromantia, uia, f. g. forthsaying by lottes.  
 Cleronomia, x, f. g. heritage.  
 Cleronomos, m, m. g. an herpe.  
 Clerus, cleri, ma. ge. circumflexa prima syllaba,  
 fortune, chaunce, lotte. It is taken for a certayne  
 measure of lande. Also a woyme, whiche be-  
 stroeth and hurteth hony combes.  
 Clerus, acuto in fine, one that is chosen by lot,  
 a dragon.

a deacon.  
**Clibanarius**, rij, m. g. he that fighteth in lustyng harness.  
**Clibanicius**, a, um, baken or sodden in an oven or fornyays.  
**Clibanus**, i, m. g. an oven or fornyays.  
**Clibodion**, idem quod Helixine. Diof.  
**Clicuchus**, chi, ma. g. idem quod clauiger.  
**Clicus**, enis, ma. ge. is he, that belongeth or receynerth to some man in authoritee, to haue his defence and assistance in honest causes. It is also he, whiche hath retayned a lawyer to susteyne his matter, called a client.  
**Clienta**, a, f. g. a woman client.  
 Commendare se in clientelam alicuius, to be retained, or to committe ones selfe to be vnder the protection of some great man.  
**Clientela**, a, f. g. the multitude of clientes, or of seruantes retayned. Sometime safegard or protection of a great man.  
**Clientellaris**, re, of a client.  
 Clientellaris officij sponso, The homage that the clientes make to thez retournours.  
**Clientulium**, rij, n. g. an yerey fee, for counsaile or assistance.  
**Clima**, kis, n. g. is a portion of the worlde betwene southe and north, wherein is variation of tyme in the lengthe of the daie, the space of halfe an howre, whiche is sette out in the tables and chartes of cosmographie.  
**Climacter**, eris, mas. gen. the round or step of a ladder.  
**Climactera**, ra, fce. gen. the perillous tyme of a mans lyfe, at euery vii. yeres ende, or after other at the 63. yeres ende, at whiche tyme he is in danger of some great misfortune and peril, either in body or mynde.  
**Climactericus**, a, um, of or perteynyng to the perillous tyme of a mans lyfe at euery vii. yeres ende.  
**Climactericum tempus**, the saide daungertous tyme.  
**Climax**, acis, fce. g. a ladder, and the figure called Gradacion. also the name of an hill.  
**Climenos**, an herbe, whiche beyng vsed in medicine, cureth the disease, but it engendreth barrenesse.  
**Clinamen**, inis, n. g. a deelyng or bowyng.  
**Cline**, es, f. g. a bedde or a table.  
**Clingo**, gere, olde wyters vsed for Cingere, to gird.  
**Clinias**, a certayn philosophice of Pythagoras sect. also a musician.  
**Clinice**, es, f. g. the art of phisike that healeth by diete and medicines.  
**Clinicus**, ci, ma. g. a phisicion, that healeth with medicines, or that cometh to a mans bed to visite hym. also he that is so sicke, that he can not aryse out of his bedde, beddyed.  
**Clinidium**, dii, n. g. a lyttell bedde.  
**Cliuo**, qui, arc, to bende or inclyne, out of vse,

**Clinopale**, washtyng in the bedde. also immoderate vse of lecherie.  
**Clinopodium**, the herbe, which is called Pulatol mountayne, other name it hath tyme, because it is like great tyme, it groweth about Drosop.  
**Clio**, the name of one of the muses.  
**Clipa**, a towne in the lesse Asie, called also Clupea, and Clypea, commonly Quipia.  
**Clisis**, sis, f. g. declination.  
**Clitarchus**, an historiographer, that was with great Alexander, and wrote his actes.  
**Clitella**, arum, f. g. plu. a packe saddle. also the name of a place in Rome.  
 Clitellæ bout impostæ sunt, A packe saddle on a cowe. A prouerbe, notyng a man as busynesse for an office, roume, or dignitee, as a cowe to beate a saddle.  
**Clitellarij**, orum, packe horses or mules that seruise for cariage.  
**Clitellarius**, a, um, that beareth a packe saddle.  
**Cliterini**, orum, ma. g. the cullions or flones of a man.  
**Cliterna**, a towne in Italy, by the mountayns Garganus, called commonly Celano.  
**Clitomachus**, a philosopher. also a notable washter, which was so chaste, that if he heare in compaigne any fylthy worde spokē, he would forthwith rise from the table and depart.  
**Clitorum**, dicitur muliere pudendum, quod etiam Sacandrus nominatur.  
**Clitoris**, or Clitorium, a citee of Areadie, by the whiche is a denne, out of the whiche springeth a water, of the whiche who so drinketh, doeth ever after hate wyne.  
**Clitumnus**, ni, a ryuer in Italy, of which it beareth dyssynke, the pong that they bying forth are whyte.  
**Clivus**, all thynges harde to be brought to passe, also southsaying, forbidding a thing to be done.  
**Clivina**, a, f. g. a bird, which in southsaying sawe signe, that a thing shuld not be doone.  
**Clivus**, a, um, steepe, difficle, harde.  
**Clivofus**, a, um, pitchyng downe, or steepe down.  
**Clivulus**, a diminutive of clivus.  
**Clivus**, i, ma. g. of Clivum, i, neu. ge. the puche of an hyll, a down hyll. Sometime the hyde of an hyll. Sometime a littell hyll, wheron is some thyng buylde.  
 Sudamus in vno clivo, Prouerbialiter, Lett us labour in one busynesse.  
**Cloaca**, a, f. g. a synke or gutter, wherby waite and all fylthy thing passeth. And by a metaphore the bealy of a glutton or riotous person.  
**Cloacalis**, le, of a synke.  
**Cloacare**, to defile or pollute.  
**Cloacarium**, scotte in a towne for clensyng of common draughtes, or synkes.  
**Cloanthus**, the companion of Eneas.  
**Clodia**, a noble woman of Rome.  
**Cloedicare**, was vsed of olde wyters for Claudicare.

Clo-

**Cloclij forum**, a towne in Italy.  
**Clodius**, a name of dyuers Romans, whereof two by theyr ille actes gatte speciall remembrance: One was sonne to Clodius, the plaice in tragedies, vnto whom his father leste merrapulous great rycheffe, whiche he shortly consumed in bankettyng, wherein he was so sumptuous, that vnto them, which suped with him, he would geue pecies of great value, relented in vicerage to eate. In other Clodius, of a noble house of the Romans, so hated Cullie, for bearyng wytnesse agaynst hym, whan he was accused for commyting adulterie with Pompeia, the wife of Julius Cesar, that afterward, beyng Tribune of the people, he neuer ceased to styrre the people agaynst Cullie, vntyll he compelled hym to go into exile.  
**Cloido**, for Claudio.  
**Clodia**, a mayden of Rome, whiche beyng in honestage with other, to the kynge Porzēna, deceyued hir keepers, and swamme ouer the ryuer Tyber to the citee.  
**Clodius**, a capitayne of the Scotians, whiche came to ayde the Troians.  
**Clodion**, looke Chlorion.  
**Cloris**, a mayden or nymphe, whiche was married to Zephirus, vnto whom was assigned for her dowrie, to haue rule ouer floures.  
**Clotrum**, i, neu. g. olde wyters vsed for Clavstrum. Also the ioyng together of rafters, and a raple of lyke thyng made of quarters or pynchions.  
**Clota**, a treke in the Britayne sea.  
**Clodio**, one of the fatal labyres, haupng power ouer mans lyfe, in dissoluyng therof. In other the daughter of Perceus, & goddesse of the sea.  
**Cludidatum**, of olde wyters was vsed for Dulce or Suave.  
**Cludo**, si, ere, to shutte.  
**Clautius**, a Roman, whom Cicero defended in an eloquent oracion.  
**Cludo**, ui, ere, to be named or called, to be compassed or esteemed, to purge or cleanse, to appeere. And after some, to contende or strue.  
**Clumax**, arum, f. g. the huskes of barlaie.  
**Clunadum**, or after some Clunaculum, li, n. g. a boudiers choppyng knyfe.  
**Clunia**, a towne in Spayne.  
**Clunichulus**, i, m. g. a diminutive of Clunis.  
**Cluniceus**, ci, he that hath disease in his buttockes.  
**Clunensis**, a countie in Spayne.  
**Clunis**, is, ma. & fce. ge. of other tymes, Clunes, Clunium, plu. the buttockes or haunches.  
**Clupea**, a, f. g. a citee of Asie, nere to Carthage. It is also a fische, which beyng very delycious of a beyn in the lawes of a Cune, seeth hym.  
**Clusij**, be supposed to be certayn spirites, made of the ayre.  
**Clusilis**, le, that maie be quickly shutte.  
**Clusini**, people of Hetruria.  
**Clusinum**, a kynde of wheate.

**Clusinus**, the surname of Janus, because that in the tyme of peace, the gates of his temple were shutte.  
**Clusiolum**, was an olde towne of Ambria.  
**Clusium**, a citee in the myddle of Etruria, in the whiche Porzēna was buried.  
**Clymeides**, the sisters of Phacton, named after their mother Clymene.  
**Clymene**, the mother of Prometheus, daughter of Oceanus and Cethys.  
**Clymenis**, idis, paronymicum.  
**Clymenum**, semeth not to be one herbe in Plinian and Dioscorides. Clymenum of Dioscorides is water Betonie, and groweth alwayes about water sydes. Clymenos Plinij, groweth in wooddes about hedges.  
**Clypeatus**, a, um, that carrieth a shield or tergat.  
**Clypeus**, ei, m. g. of Clypeum, neu. g. a shield or tergate of footemen.  
**Clymus**, mi, in. g. a purgacion or washtyng.  
**Clyster**, eris, m. g. a clyster.  
**Clytemnestra**, the wyfe of Agamemnon, the daughter of Cynarus and Leda.  
**Clytia**, or Clytie, a mayden, which Apollo loued.  
**Clytus**, a pong man loued of Cydon. Also the sonne of Laomedon, and brother to Priamus.

**C N. vel Cneus**, the surname of dyuers Romanes.  
**Cnemides**, a place in Thrace.  
**Cnicion**, idem quod trifolium. Diof.  
**Cnicos**, or Cnicus, an herbe, called of the apothecaries Carthamus, of the whiche be two kyndes, the one is of the gardeyne, the other is wild. Of the fyrst is a notable confection made, called Diacarthami, whiche louseth the bealy, and purgeth watry stewme. It is of some calde saffron of the gardeyne, bastarde saffron, or moche saffron. It is hotte and dry in the second degree.  
**Cnidos**, a certayne herbe.  
**Cnidium oleum**, an oyle made of the fede of that herbe.  
**Cnidion coccum**, idem quod Chamæleon niger. Diof.  
**Cnidos**, or Cnidos, a citee of Laria, where Aeneas was worshipped. Also a promontory in the same place.  
**Cnips**, a littell worme, whiche is founde byed in an elme tree, not muche vnlke a gnate. loke the prouerbe, Cnips in loco.  
**Cnipologos**, the byrde called a waggetayle.  
**Cnopodium**, dii, n. g. the herbe called Polygonion.



**C**O A, a towne in Arabia felice.  
**Coaccēdo**, ēre, to be added to the p<sup>ri</sup>ncipal summe, or to appoyche or draw nere with other.  
**Coacēdo**, aui, cēscere, to waxe soure or tarte.  
**Coacēruo**, aui, āre, to heape vp, or gather into heapes.  
**Cogere** et concernare pecunias, to gather to gether and heape vp rycheſſe.  
**Coacervatio**, ōnis, f. g. a layng vp in heapes.  
**Coacervatus**, a, um, laied or cast vp on a heape.  
**Coconci**, n. g. a blacke playſter.  
**Coactilia**, ōrum, ne. gen. was vsed for skinnēs, wherein cloathes were packed in cariage, and now may well be vsed for packe cloath, and also for cordes, wherewith the packes are trussed.  
**Coactio**, ōnis, f. g. a particular receypt or gathering together, also a passion in bodies, wherof by death dyuers sicknesses.  
**Coactio argentaria**, a gathering together of monie.  
**Coactio**, aui, āre, a frequentative of Cogo, to force or conſtreigne.  
**Coactor**, ōris, m. g. a particular receiuer, or one that gathereth vp an vsurers debtes, also a forcer, a conſtreigner, one that gathereth together.  
**Coactura**, æ, f. g. a great heappng or gathering together.  
**Coactus**, us, m. g. conſtraynt, forcement, compulsion. **Coactus ac flagitatu meo**, by my compulsion and impoſtune ſute.  
**Coactus**, a, um, conſtreigned, enforced, compelled, gathered and aſſembled together.  
**Coactus** dices, ſponte quæ ſariabuis, thou ſhalt be conſtreigned to ſel that thou wilt not by thine owne accorde.  
**Lachrymæ coactæ**, teares wept out by violence.  
**Scelus coactum**, a naughty act, doen by the impuſion and counſayle of an other.  
**Coacti**, men ſummoned or gathered together.  
**Coaddo**, didi, ēre, to adde or laie together.  
**Coadūno**, aui, āre, to aſſemble and gather men together in one company.  
**Coardifico**, aui, āre, to buyde harde together.  
**Coæquālis**, le, equal.  
**Coæquāre**, idem quod æquare, to make lyke or indifferent.  
**Coæquare leges**, to make lawes indifferent to all men.  
**Coæquus**, a, um, lyke, even.  
**Coartācus**, a, um, of one age.  
**Coæuns**, a, um, idem.  
**Coagratio**, ōnis, f. g. a meynng or ſtrengng together.  
**Coagito**, aui, āre, idem quod ſimulagito, reade Agito.  
**Coagmentatio**, ōnis, f. g. idem quod coagmentum.  
**Coagmentatus**, a, um, ioygned together.

**Coagmento**, aui, āre, to ioygne or conche together.  
**Coagmentare pacem**, to make peace.  
**Coagmentum**, ti, n. g. a couchng or ioyngng of thynges together.  
**Coagulatio**, ōnis, f. g. the gathering to a curde.  
**Coagulo**, aui, āre, to gather into a curde or cream.  
**Coagulum**, li, n. g. a curde or cream, the rume of a beaſt, wherewith mylke is touned, and by a metaphoſe, any thyng, that toggethly or conpleth together.  
**Coaleo**, coales, aui, ēre, to cleaue to, to increaſe or augment by receiuyng nutriment.  
**Veruſi pinguiſſimo ſolo coalere** not poſſe, So that it can not grow or increaſe but in a very fatte grounde.  
**Concordia coaluerant omnium animi**, they conſorde all theſe courages increaſed.  
**Coaleſco**, ui, ſcēre, to gather together, to increaſe.  
**Coaleſcitvulnus**, the wounde cloſeth.  
**Authoritas coaleſcit**, his authoritie increaſeth, or is moze eſteemed.  
**Coaliſco**, a, um, nouryſhed, increaſed, augmented.  
**Coalluo**, allui, luere, properly in a ruer, or the ſea, when it caſteth moze ſande or grauel to an heape, and maketh it bygger.  
**Coamicus**, ci, m. g. a frende.  
**Coanguſto**, aui, āre, to make moze narrow or ſtreite.  
**Coanguſtor**, the paſſiue.  
**Coarctatio**, ōnis, f. g. a ſtreignng or preſſng together.  
**Coarctatus**, a, um, conſtreyned or kepte ſtreite in.  
**Coarcto**, aui, āre, to ſtrengne or preſſe together, also to gather a matter in few wordes.  
**Coarctus** in oppido, kepte within the towne by force.  
**Coarguo**, gui, ēre, to rebuke, to blame, to reprehende, to ſhew a man his faulte, to declare of p<sup>ro</sup>ue a thyng manifeſtly, to conuince, to take ſadie.  
**Fuga laboris deſidiam coarguit**, the eſchuyng of labour is a manifeſt p<sup>ro</sup>of of ſlothfulneſſe.  
**Reum eius criminis coarguit**, he p<sup>ro</sup>ueth him gylty of that treſpaſſe.  
**Coarguere auaritiæ**, to conuict one of couetouſneſſe.  
**Coarguere coniectura**, to reaſone or ſhew by coniecture.  
**Ne lituris coargui poſſet**, that he might not be eſpyed by the blottes.  
**Coarpiſ**, a ruer of the Medes, whiche runneth into Egypt.  
**Coaſſatio**, ōnis, a plauyng or layng of boundes, a ioyngng.  
**Coaſſo**, aui, āre, to planke or boorde, to ioygne boordes together.  
**Coaſtra**, people of India, where be trees ſo high, that a man can not ſhote to the topp.

Coage

**Coagmento**, idem quod coagmento.  
**Coaxio**, ōnis, f. g. idem quod coaſſatio, ioyngng woyle or ſiepg with boordes.  
**Coaxo**, aui, āre, idem quod coaſſo, also to make a noſe lyke a frogge or tode.  
**Cobios**, ſpurge. Diſſe.  
**Cocalus**, a kynge of Sicillie, to whom **Medalus** fledde out of Creta, whan **Minos** purſued him.  
**Cocanicus**, a ruer in Sicillie, wherof a certayne kynde of ſalt is called **Cocanicus**.  
**Cocculus**, li, m. g. a pyne appull.  
**Cocetum**, ti, n. g. a meate made of honng and poppe ſeede.  
**Cocinum**, ni, n. g. a ſcarlet robe or veſture.  
**Cociniarius**, a, um, that weareth a ſcarlet gowne.  
**Cocinus**, and **Coccus**, a, um, ſcarlette colour, ſome ſuppoſe it to be crimſyn.  
**Cocinus**, & **Coccineus**, a, um, of ſcarlette colour.  
**Coccus baphice**, idem quod **Cocum**.  
**Coccus**, of ſomme is taken for ſpurge.  
**Cocula**, or rather **cocula**, orum, n. g. beſſelles to bake of boyle ſn.  
**Cocum**, ci, neu. ge. grayne, wherewith clothe is grayned. It is ſometyme vsed for a garment of that colour.  
**Cocum enidium**, a beape lyke to myrtles: blacke and harde without, and within white, the herbe whereof ſome doo call **Thymalea**, ſome **Oliella**, ſome **Leo terra**, ſome **Linum Sylueſtre**. The beap is medicinable to purge tholer, water, and ſteume. ſome authoys doo call it **Granum enidium**.  
**Coccyx**, pars ex lateribus ſacri oſſis.  
**Coccyx, coccygis**, f. g. the bird called a cockow.  
**Cochleæ**, certayne ſtones, rownde lyke coholes or ſnaples.  
**Cochlea**, æ, f. g. a ſnaple, hauyng a ſhell, or the ſhell of a ſnaple, also a ſphe called a perwynke. Also the vice or wounde of a preſſe. It is also a kynde of pumpe, wherewith water is drawn by goyng in a whele. also a faction of boordes, also a wyndng ſteppe.  
**Cochleare**, vel **Cochlear**, āris, n. g. a ſpoone. It is also a meaſure conteynng .iii. drammes, and one ſcrip, and the fourthe part of **Apachus**.  
**Cochlearium**, ti, neu. g. a place where ſnaples are kepte.  
**Cochlearium medicum**, ſeu **atticum**, conteyneth one dramme, halfe a ſcrip. ii. graines, and .ii. ſine partes of a grayne in meaſure: In weyght of wyne, as much, of oyle one dramme, and .ii. ſcriples, there was of this meaſure two ſoztes, the leſſe and the bigger.  
**Cochlearium**, after **Clarian** and other learned authoys, is the ſixte parte of an ounce, called in latin **Sexrula**. Which affirmen also, that it is the .ii. parte of **Sextarius**, and not the fourth parte, as other woulde haue it: but opinions are verie diuers in it.

**Cochleum**, lei, n. g. a wyndyng ſteppe.  
**Cochlidium**, idem.  
**Cochlides**, dum, f. g. ge. wyndyng ſteppes. also a ſtone found in Arabie, which beyng boyled .viij. days, and as many tyghtes in honye, and all the earthe taken from it, is made wonderfull pleaſant in ſyght, hauyng beynes and ſpottes of ſundry colours, and is ſo great, that ſometimes thereof is made horſe harness for kynges.  
**Cocles**, coclitis, com. ge. he or ſhe that hath but one eye.  
**Cocles**, a Roman, whiche at the ſiege of Rome kepte backe **Portena** and all his armye, tylt the bridge was broken behynde hym. Ioke Liue.  
**Cocnithum**, a great promontory in Italye.  
**Cocibilis**, le, eaſy to be ſodden.  
**Cocilia**, a part of the mountayns Alpes.  
**Cocillis**, le, ſodden or baken.  
**Coſtilia vaſa**, earthen pottes.  
**Coſtilia taberna**, an houſe, where woodde was dyed, and made that it ſhulde not ſmoke.  
**Muri coſtiles**, walles of brycke, or other lyke matter.  
**Coſtib**, ōnis, f. g. a ſecthyng or boylng. also digeſtion.  
**Coſtionem facere**, to conſort or digeſte the meate in the ſtomache.  
**Coſtito**, aui, āre, to boyle or ſecthe.  
**Coſtiuus**, a, um, eaſy to be boyled or ſoone ripe.  
**Coſtiua poma**, appuls ſoone ripe.  
**Coſtona**, Iooke **Corona**.  
**Coſtonum**, ni, n. g. cotton.  
**Coſtor**, ōris, m. g. one that ſectheth. also a riotous perſon, that ſpendeth all that he hath in eatyng and drynkng.  
**Coſtura**, æ, idem quod **Coſtio**. also the temperatenelle of the ayre, apte to make grayne and frutes ripe.  
**Coſtus**, a, um, ſodden, boyled, digeſted.  
**Coculum**, a, pottle to boyle in, a pipyn. ſometimes **Cocula**, doo ſignifie ſtickes, whiche will ſoone bee on fyre.  
**Coculus**, diminutive of **cocus**.  
**Cocus**, ci, m. g. a cooke.  
**Cocyna**, ſacrifices that were dooen in honout of **Joſerphine**.  
**Cocytus**, a ruer of helle.  
**Coda**, a tale, vsed of olde wyters.  
**Codanonia**, an yle of Germanie.  
**Codanus**, a goule in Germany, aboute the ryuer **Albis**, hauyng many plandes in it.  
**Codatre mula**, la, f. g. a birde called a wagtail.  
**Codeta**, a ſielde by **Cyber**.  
**Codex**, icis, ma. ge. the body of a tree, or a great booke or volume.  
**Inſituere codicem**, to make his boke of record henynge.  
**Referre in codicem**, to regiſter or write in his boke.  
**Codex robustus**, a kynd of punyſhment, or a place where miſdoers were punyſhed.

Q

Co

Codex accepti & expensi, a reckenyng booke.  
 Chartaceus codex, a paper booke.  
 Codia, the toppes of Popie.  
 Codicarius, a, um, that is made of the body of a tree, or of thicke plankes.  
 Codicaria naues, shippes or barges made of thicke plankes.  
 Codicillaris, re, the adiectiue of Codicilli.  
 Codicillaris potestas, authoritie granted by the kynges letters.  
 Codicilli, orum, masc. gen. plu. epistles. Some tyme it is taken for letters patentes of a prince.  
 Codicilli, also be those writings, by the whiche a man disposeth his goodes in his last will, without ordeining any certaine heyre, and then be vsed, when one can not make his testament.  
 Codicillus, li, ma. g. a lyttell booke. also a letter mistue.  
 Codiculus, a diminutiue of Codex, when it signifieth a booke.  
 Codion, dii, n. g. a kinde of lettyse.  
 Codones, launce belles.  
 Codonophori, they that go before with belles ryngyng in theyr handes.  
 Codrus, dri, the proper name of a king of Athes, who to saue his cuntry, willingly lost his lyfe.  
 Also a very pooze man, whose name is growen to a proverbe.  
 Codro pauperior, poorer than Codrus.  
 Coa, of Polician is vsed for Coa, of the ple of Cos.  
 Coale, a name of Syria.  
 Coliacus morbus, a peine in the bealy, with a continuall fluxe, dyuers in colour, with losse of appetite, and coldnesse in the extreme partes, whiche sickness happeneth of the feblenesse of vertue digestiue in the stomache & bealy. Some suppose it to be that, whiche is called Colica passio, I thinke it rather to be Lienteria ventriculi. Reade in Lienteria.  
 Coliacus, i, m. g. he that hath that disease.  
 Colibaris hasta, the staffe of a iaulyn, whiche had ben in the body of one of them, which were called Gladiatores, and was slayne: with the which staffe the head of a maiden newe married was hemyt, and striken, signifying, that lyke wife as the staffe had stycked faste in the bodye of him that was slayne, so should the sticke fast, and be ioygned with hym that married hyr.  
 Calistomia, the pronuncyng low in the mouth.  
 Calostomia, a, f, g. when one speaketh holow in the mouth.  
 Calolma, iris, n. g. is a rounde and holowe soze about the circle of the eye, ngyh to the eyght.  
 Calum, looke Calum.  
 Calos, an haue of Thracia.  
 Camba, a citee of Gedrosia, called now Labaia.  
 Cementum, looke Cementum.  
 Camentarium, rij, n. g. a churchyard.  
 Coemo, coemis, emi, ere, to bye, to bye with other.

Coemptio, onis, f. ge. where two or mo prelates dooe bye together. Also a solemnitee of the lawe ciuile, where the man and the woman by mutuall consent come together, and (as it were) one byeth the other.  
 Cœna, a, f. gen. a supper. Sometime the place, where men suppe.  
 Caput cœnæ, the begynnyng of supper, of the fyrst dyshe that men doo eate of.  
 Cœna nitida & frugi, a cleanly supper, and of small cost.  
 Adducere ad cœnam, to byng to supper.  
 Itare ad cœnas, to vse to go abode to supper.  
 Inuitare ad cœnam, to bydde to supper.  
 Inter cœnam, at supper tyme.  
 Super cœnam, immediately after supper.  
 Accipere aliquem cœna, and Adhibere cœna, to take one to supper as his guest.  
 Apparare cœnam, to make redy supper.  
 Apponere cœnam, to sette the supper on the table.  
 Præbere, or dare cœna senis ferculis, to make a supper that shall not haue paste. vi. dysches.  
 Recta cœna, a set supper, contrary to Sportula, whiche is put as it were for a luerie of small allowaunce.  
 Cœna opima, a plentyfull supper.  
 Cœna dubia, a supper where be many diuers dysches.  
 Cœnacularia, a, f. g. the lettyng to hye of solars or vpper chambers.  
 Cœnaculariam facere, to leat an house in byuers partes to sundry persons, wherein ar many vpper roomes.  
 Cœnacularius, rij, m. g. he that dothe leat such houses to hye.  
 Cœnaculum, li, neu. g. a parlour or other place, where men doo suppe. also a chaumber in the vpper parte of the house. Sometime the vpper most roome in an house, which in London they call a garret. Sometime Cœnaculum is vsed for a place to suppe in, in the sommer season.  
 Cœnaculum meritorium, a chaumbye sette out to hye.  
 Cœnaticus, a, um, perteynyng to suppers.  
 Apparatus cœnaticus, ordinaunce for supper.  
 Sermo cœnaticus, communicatione mere for suppers.  
 Cœnatio, onis, f. gen. a lower parlour to suppe in, a sommer parlour.  
 Cœnariuncula, a, f. ge. a littell byngyng house or chaumber.  
 Cœnatorium, rij, neu. gen. a garment to spred on supper in.  
 Cœnatorius, a, um, belongyng to supper.  
 Cœnatório, ij, ire, to haue a luste or desyre to go to supper.  
 Cœnatus, a, um, that hath supped.  
 Cœnato mihi, epistola est illa reddita, when I hadde supped, that letter was deliuered to me.

Cum

Cum illa munera inspexisset cœnatus, when he had looked vpon those presentes, after he had supped.  
 Cœmpet, a goer about to suppers vnbooden.  
 Cœnto, aui, are, to suppe often.  
 Cœntare foris, to vse to suppe abode.  
 Cœno, aui, are, to suppe.  
 Cœnare alienum, to suppe at an other mans nes coste.  
 Cœnabis hodie magnū malum, Thou shalt haue thy supper soone in the wode rest.  
 Cœnare herbas, and Cœnare olus, to suppe with herbes.  
 Pulmenta cœnare, to suppe with porrage.  
 Cœnabium, dii, n. g. a monastery or other place, where men lyue in comun.  
 Cœnoecum, the citee of Lubembergh in Germany.  
 Cœnolus, the name of an haue.  
 Cœnolus, a, um, full of myze, dysche.  
 Cœnula, a, f. g. a lyght supper.  
 Cœnum, i, myze or dysche, and by a metaphore, spithynesse, vnclenlynesse, dishonestie.  
 In tenebris & cœno volui, to leade a vyle and spithy lyfe.  
 Cæpio, was vsed amonge olde writers for Incipio, to b. gynn. Now the preterperfect tens is only in vse, with the other that be deriued of it.  
 Cæpit albescere, it began to waxe white.  
 Cæpit, orum, neut. gene. thynges of matters begunne.  
 Cæpro, aui, are, to begynne.  
 Cæptare rebellionem, to begyn a rebellion.  
 Cæptum, i, n. g. an enterpryse or begynnyng.  
 Tadia cæpi capere, to waxe weery of that, that one hath begunne.  
 Desistere cæpto, to leaue of an enterpryse.  
 Tenere cæpta, to go forwarde with that one hath begunne.  
 Cæptus, us, m. g. idem quod cæptum.  
 Cæptus sum, for Cæpi.  
 Alinus haberi cæptus est postea, he beganne after to be lesse esteemed.  
 Cæptus, a, um, begunne.  
 Opus cæptum perficere, to make an ende of the thyng that is begunne.  
 His cæptis, after these thynges were begun.  
 Cæpulus, ni, m. g. a banketter or reuelar.  
 Cæruleo, onis, f. g. a bird, whiche aperith not in the winter, a clothyde, a smatch, an arlyng, a strinche.  
 Cætas, us, m. g. an assemble of people, a conuention, a congregation. Sometime in Lucretius a knyttyng and couplyng to gyther of the partes of a mans body, with the humors spirtes, and all thynges, wherof the bodye is compact.  
 Cæto, iui, ire, to come together, to assemble, to ioyne to, to drawe together, to gather together, to doe the act of generation, to ioyne together in action by maintenance of chaumpetie.  
 Corre in tæda, to make alliance.  
 Coire societatem, to be familiar.

Coitvulus, the wounde closeth.  
 Coire in densitatem, to waxe thicke.  
 Societatem periculi coire, to venture the perill of daunger of a thyng with an other.  
 Coire in accusationem aliquius, to subscribe or agree to the accusation of any person.  
 Coit pus, the matter of filth gathereth to gether.  
 Cornua lunæ coeunt, the moone waxeth toward the full.  
 Coire dicuntur milites, to togne in battaile, to fight.  
 De bonis alicuius coire, to conspire to depriue one of his goodes.  
 Coequito, aui, are, to ride together, side by side.  
 Coerceo, iui, ere, to restraine, to bynde hard or streite, to compelle or constreigne, to keepe within a compasse. also to compehend or constryne, to correcte or punyshe, to lette a thyng to bee doone, to kepe vnder subiection.  
 Coercere ignes, to stynte the fyre, which burneth in an house or other lyke thyng.  
 Coercere iras hominum, to restrayne or kepe vnder the warthe of people.  
 Aquam coercere, to stoppe water, or lette that it renne not.  
 Coercere nauis, to stoppe hometyng.  
 Terras coeret omnes, he subdueth all countreis to his obedience.  
 Coercere & refrenare.  
 Coercere & reprimere.  
 Cupiditatem coercere, to restrayne the appetite.  
 Coercere supplicij & verberibus, to punishe or chastise.  
 Morte, exilio, vinculis coercere, to punyshe by death, exile, or imprisonment.  
 Alterum sequi, alterum vitare coercemur, we are constrained to folowe the one, and to eschue the other.  
 Mundus omnia complexu suo coeret & continet, The world in the compasse thereof comprehendeth and conpenneth all thynges.  
 Vitta coercebat capillos, the fyllette bounde by the heares.  
 Carcere coercere animalia, to kepe beastes in houses, whiche naturally woulde be abode.  
 Coercius, a, um, constrained, compelled, kept in.  
 Coercio, onis, f. g. a reserpt, or keepyng in subiection.  
 Coercio, onis, or Coertio, idem.  
 Cætus, us, m. g. a company, a multitude, an assemble.  
 Vinorum cætus, a whole rabble or multitude of viuers.  
 Agitare cætus, to gather into companies, to assemble together.  
 Dimittere cætum, to dimisse an assemble or congregation.  
 Inire cætus, to assemble.  
 Cæus, the name of a geyant.

Qij

Co.

Coexercitatus, a, um, exercised together.  
 Cognabilis, le, that maie be thought on.  
 Cogitabundus, ful of musyng, one in a study, one that hath his wittes close.  
 Cogitare, aduisedly, with good imagination.  
 Cogitate verba facere, to speake aduisedly.  
 Accurate & cogitare scribere, to write diligent ly and with meditation.  
 Cogitatum, & Cogitatio, idem quod Cogitare.  
 Cogitatio, ónis, f. g. a thought, a deuyse or imagination.  
 Nulla cogitatione homo, a man without consideration.  
 Abijcere cogitationem in rem vilem, to cast a mannes thought or ymagination vpon a vyle matter.  
 Auertere cogitationem, to turne away a mans ymagination from a thyng.  
 Complecti cogitatione, to comprehend in a mans mynde or ymagination.  
 Specimen deducere ad istam cogitationem, yet by hope I was brought to thynke this, or to haue this ymagination.  
 Fingere nobis aliquid cogitatione, to ymagine with our selfe, that a thyng is as we wolde haue it.  
 In cogitationem belli regē auertere, to make the kynge to cast his mynde to leaue warre.  
 Sape in istam cogitationem incidimus, we chaunce often to thinke on this matter, or after this sort.  
 Cogitatum, ti, n. g. a thyng deuyfed, thought on, and imagined in ones mynde.  
 Cogitatus, a, um, intended, purposed, thought vpon.  
 Paucidium cogitatum, non perfectum, a murder intended and not done.  
 Cogito, aui, are, to muse, to thynke, to ymagin, to cast in ones mind, to consult with ones selfe, to intende or purpose.  
 Cogitat curas, he thynketh on his matters.  
 Tam sum irritatus, vt nequeam animum ad cogitandum instituere, I am so meued, that I can not settle my mynde to ymagine or muse on any thyng.  
 Cogitare cum animo suo, or in animo, to imagine in ones mynde.  
 Cogites hac tecum, Think on these matters with your selfe.  
 Cogitare suspensum, to thinke to hange ones selfe.  
 Capi egomet mecum aliam rem ex alia cogitare, I began to muse or thynke on one thyng after an other.  
 Cogitare de aliquo, to haue one in remembrance.  
 De perniciē alicuius cogitare, to deuise or imagine a mans destruction or death.  
 Cogito in Tusculanum, subaudi, proficisci, I thought to goe to my place at Tusculum.  
 Ego hinc perendie mane cogito, the next day

saupng one I intende to depart hence, early in the mornyng.  
 Cras cogitabat. f. discedere.  
 Qui alteri cogitat nocere, he that intendeth or endeuoureth to hurt an other.  
 Cognati, órum, m. g. kynsemen.  
 Cognatio, ónis, f. g. a kynred.  
 Cognatione iunctus alicui, or cum aliquo, kune to one.  
 Cognatus, a, um, kynne: also like, agreeing, almost of the same nature.  
 Cognito, ónis, f. g. a knowlage: sometyme a significyng iudgement.  
 Quae lex earum rerum, quas Caesar statuisset, decreuisset, egisset, Consulibus cognitionem dedit, which lawe gaue to the consules iudgement of those thynges, which Leste shoulde haue iudged, decreed, and executed.  
 Habere cognitionem faciliorem, to be more easie to be knowen.  
 Dies cognitionis, the daie of apparaunce in court, or the daie appointed by the iudge, when the matter shall be herde.  
 Sustinere cognitionem, to allow a mans excuse for none apparaunce.  
 Cognitor, óris, m. g. an attorney or proctor in the law.  
 Cognitus, a, um, knowen.  
 Habere aliquid cognitum, to haue knowlage of a thyng.  
 Cognobilis, le, idem.  
 Cognomen, nis, n. g. a surname, whiche a man hath of his auncestours, or by some other chance.  
 Cognomentum, ti, n. g. a name purchased by some chaunce, or great act done, a brie name, besides ones owne name. And Cognomen significyeth the same, and not the surname, but in dede a surname.  
 Cognóminis, cognómine, om. g. he that hath the same surname.  
 Cognominatus, a, um, surnamed.  
 Cognómino, aui, are, to geue a surname.  
 Cognóscō, nōui, scēre, to knowe, to consyder diligently, to perceiue, to vnderstande, to be with a woman, to iudge a matter, to herce a matter to iudge it.  
 Perspicere et cognoscere rerum naturam, to perceiue thoroughly, and knowe the nature of thynges.  
 Cognoscens in foro Augusti. &c. As he was despyng of matters in the place called forum Augusti.  
 Ibi cognoscebat de Clodij caede, There he late in examination of Clodius death.  
 Domi ius ciuile cognouerat, he learned the ciuile law at home.  
 Cognoscere instrumenta, amonge the lawyers is to reade ouer diligently theyr instruments and wytynges.  
 Qualis natura montis esset, qui cognoscebat, milit, he sent forth certayne, whiche shoulde

betwe and conside the nature of the hill.  
 Cognoui ex amicorum literis, I vnderstande by my friendes letters.  
 Hominem prudētem cognosces, & dignum, qui a te diligitur, you shall perceiue hym to be a wise man, and worthy to be loued of you.  
 Quas res gesserit, cognoscite, what actes he hath done, here you of me diligently.  
 Cogō, cōgi, ēre, to constrainge, to gather together, to imple a beast, to make licour thicke or harde, to presse, to set or bypge in order.  
 Cogere in arcum, to kepe one strickt, or from his libertie.  
 Cogere in ordinem, to abate ones pride, or to make one to be content with his owne condition, or not to be singular, or excell other.  
 Cogere oues, to put by the shepe into the stable or folde.  
 Quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, I haue gathered together about fiftene talentes.  
 Cogere pecuniam, to leuie or gather a certaintie somme of monie.  
 In semihora curriculum cogere, not to geue one halfe an hower leasure.  
 Cogere in molliem lanam, to make a thyng as softe as woolle.  
 In angustum cogi, to be brought or bypge to a stricte.  
 Vndique auxilia cogere, to gather ayde and succoure from all partes.  
 In vnum locum cogere exercitum, to bypge an armie together into one place.  
 Cogere Senatum, to assemble or call a parliament.  
 Cogere vi & minis, to compel with force and manaspynges.  
 Vis ventorum in portum naues coegit, the force of wyndes droue the shypes in to the haue.  
 Cogi aliquo, to be bypge or constrained to go any whither.  
 Verba cogere in pedes, to make verses.  
 In nubes cogitur aer cōcretus, the ayre bepyng congeled and made thicke, is gathered into cloudes.  
 Cogere cuneos, to beate or driue in wedges.  
 Cohararius, ri, m. g. a ioyntenant, one that is coupled or ioygned with an other in a matter.  
 Coharētia, a, f. ge. a fastnyng or hangyng of thynges together.  
 Coharēreo, hārē, ēre, to be ioygned, to be familiar together, or to cleaue to a thyng.  
 Non coharent, the matters hāg not together.  
 Vix coharet oratio, the oration hāgeth scantely one pce with an other.  
 Non coharet sermo, this tale is not to the purpose, or hangech not together.  
 Coharētia inter se dicere, to speake thynges agreeable to the purpose, and hangyng well together.  
 Coharere dicuntur aliqui, when they cleaue together, and loue eche other hertely.

Coharēres, rēdis, com. ge. one that is ioygned with an other in inheritaunce.  
 Coharēresco scēre, idem quod Coharēreo.  
 Cohibeo, cohibes, hībui, ēre, to retyne or kepe to him selfe, to restraine, to kepe of, to let, to refrain, to kepe one thozte.  
 Cohibere filium, to kepe vnder his sonne.  
 Cohibe te intra litem, kepe you within the dooyes.  
 Cohibere se, to moderate him selfe, or to refrain.  
 Sydera in se cohibent nitorem, the sterres restrain & haue in them selues a certain brightnesse.  
 Venti cohilientur in antris, The wyndes are inclosed and kepte in their denues.  
 Cohibere iracundiam, to reppesse and moderate ones anger.  
 Libidines effranatas a coniugibus aliorum cohibere, to restrain from aduoutrie.  
 Cohibere manus, oculos, animum, not to steale, wylthe or desire other mennes goodes.  
 Cohibere pari seueritate fiscum & ararium, to vse lyke diligence and seueritee in prouydyng, that neyther the chesquer, nor the common treasure encrease ouer muche by fees, or extraordinary payementes.  
 Cohibent pugnare leges, the lawes forbide to fyghte.  
 Cohibitio, ónis, f. g. a lettynge, restraynte or forbidding to do a thyng.  
 Cohibitus, a, um, let, restrayned, restrained.  
 Cohonesto, aui, are, to honour, to commend or make more honourable.  
 Cohonestare alicuius victoriam, to make a mans victorie more honorable.  
 Cohorreo, vel cohorrēresco, ui, ēre, to be in gret horrour and feare, so that he trembleth or chylleth for feare.  
 Quem vt agnouī, equidem cohorrui, whom as sone as I knewe, I was in such feare, that I trembled.  
 Ex quo cum cohorruiisset. &c. By whiche occasion, or after which tyme, when he had taken a colde, and his bodie beganne to be chylly.  
 Cohors, tis, f. ge. a compaigne of men of warre.  
 In cuery legyon were ten Cohortes: But the fyrst excelled the residue, as wel in preeminēce, as multitude. Therein was the Romaynes chief bannar, wherein was peynted the Eagle. The capitayne of that compaigne called Centurio, was of more reputacion than any other Centurio, for in that compaigne required to be men of good byth, well learned, and of valiaunt courage, also the capitayne wise, valiaunt, strong in armes, and polityke in leadyng. In that compaigne were. 1105. footemen. 132. men of armes, and was called Cohors milliaria. The second Cohors had. 555. footemen, and. 66. men of armes, and is called Cohors quingentaria. The thyrde had as many footemen, and 66. men of armes, but therein were the strongest men, best

cause it was set in the myddes of the battayle. The fourth had lyke numbre of footemen, and 66. men of armes. The fyfthe had as many footemen and horsemen, but therein were thos sen men, for as the fyfth bande was on the right wyng of the battayle: so the syfth was on the lesse wyng. For syue Cohorses or bndes, made the fyfth battayle, the other syue had equall numbre, euer of them with the said fourth and fyfthe bande, so that these ten bandes made bp a legion, conteynynge 6100. footemen, and 736. men of armes. Cohors is also taken for the domestical companie of seruantes and ministers, attendynge vpon a man of high dignitee or auctorytee. And suche was Cohors pratoria, that wayted on the Pretour or gouernour of countreyes.

Cohortes conscribere, & cohortes contrahere, haue one signification, to get to gether of assemble bandes or companies of men of warre. Ex finitimis regionibus, quas potest contrahit cohortes ex delectibus Pompeianis, Out of the countreis adioynynge, he gat bandes to gether of them that had ben chosen of Pompey. Ille cohortes veteranas, quas tumultus causa conscripserat, in fronte, post eas, ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, He bnd sette in the fronte of the battayle the bandes of olde Souldiours, whiche he had gathered together, because of the sodayne commocion: besynde them, he set the reste of the hoste for succoure, if neede were.

Cohortes complere, to make bp bandes of men of warre, after the rate of the companie that is assembled.

Carilina ex omni copia, quam & ipse adduxerat, & Manlius habuerat: duas legiones instituit, cohortes pro numero militum complet, Carilene of all the men of armes, as well that he had broughte with hym, as also Manlius had there all ready: he ordeyned two legions, and made bp bandes accordyng to the numbre of souldiours.

Cohors, seu cors, ris, f. g. a barton or place inclosed, wherein all kynde of pultrye was kepte.

Cohortalis, le, of a Barton or courte.

Cohortalis gallina, & Cohortalis anser, An hen or goose that sedeth abrode in the barton or courte.

Cohortatio, onis, f. g. an exhortacion.

Cohortor, aris, ari, to exhorte.

Deterrere & cohortari, opposita.

Cohortari ad virtutem, to exhorte to vertue.

Cohortari inuicem, to exhorte or encourage one another.

Cohorto, was used of olde wyctes for Cohortor.

Colum, colhi, n. g. a thong or lynchell, wherewith the ore bowe and yoke are bounden together.

Coinquino, aui, are, to soyle or stayne. also to de-  
fame a man or woman.

Coinquiro, ris, quirere, to serche or make inquirie of a matter.

Coibilis, le, adiectiuum, as, Oratio coibilis, an oracion that goeth quickly and rounde together.

Cois, is, f. g. a garment of fyne sylke.

Coitio, onis, f. g. an assemble. it is also a secreete part of agreement among men to doo some act, whiche they would not haue other men knowe. It maie be taken for couine. Sometime the coyping together of them that fyght.

Eiusmodi pactiones in ea coitione facta, sw the couenauntes of agreements were made in that conuencion.

Prima coitio acerrima, The fyfste incountre or copping together is most fierce or vehement.

Coitus, us, ma. g. the acte of generation.

Coitus luna, the eclips of the moone.

Coix, icis, fa. ge. a basket. It is also a certayne kynde of oiares, haunge a lease lyke a rede, wherewith baskets were made at Athens.

Cola, la, f. g. a strapnour.

Colacium, a promontory of the yland Taprobana.

Colaphizo, aui, are, to buffet.

Colaphus, phi, m. g. a buffet or blow on the cheke.

Colaphum incutere, infligere, infringere, to geue a buffet.

Colapiani, people of Pannonie.

Colasis, is, f. g. a kynde of punishment that is dooen for chastisement.

Colasisis, the scholar of Apollippus, whiche made the ymage called Colossus at Rhodes. 70. cubites high.

Colax, acis, om. g. a flatterer.

Colaxes, the sonne of Jupiter and Dya, whiche was slayne by Jason.

Colchi, people in Asia, wherof the countreie is of Strabo called Colchis, by the sea syde called Pontus, where the toppe of the hill Caucasus tourneth to the mountaynes Rhiphei, the one syde bendyng to the sea Euxinum, and the fenne called Meoris, the other syde towards the sea Caspium. In this countreie is the famous ryuer Phasis, And it was the countreie of Medea wyfe to Jason.

Colchis, is sometime a woman born in that countreie Colchion, ci, n. g. wild saffron, it hath leaues and sedes in sommer, and flowers like saffron about Michaelmasse.

Colchicum, in Dio. is a kind of Hermodactilus.

Colchiacus, and Colchicus, a, um, of Colchis.

Colchus, a, um, idem quod Colchiacus.

Coleus, lei, m. g. the stone of a man.

Coles, lis, f. g. the parde of a man.

Coleus, the cobbe, whiche containeth the stones.

Colica, the colycke, bredde in the gutte Colon, the greefe wherof is felt. iiii. fingers bredth above the nauil on the ryght side, extendyng like a gyrdell vnto the left syde: the occasion wherof, procedeth of one of these causes: by a colicke heate, dryng by the moisture of the

dure, whiche therfore maie not passe out of the bealy: or the meate eaten was dry and bindyng, lettynge the said passage: or cle viscus and clammy stume is so augmented in that gutte, that it stoppeth the issue therof: or a grosse and thicke winde is there ingendred, either by colicke nesse of the naturall complexion, or by weaknesse of the stomake in digestion, or of the lyuer, or by meates fatte and wyndie: or it hapneth by an impossuine in the same gut: or by wormes wrapped in the ordure. Or for the insensiblenesse of the gut, wherby one scelerly not the annoyance of the ordure.

Coliculus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Colis, a tender stalk of an herbe.

Colicus, dolor, the colycke.

Colicus, a, um, that hath the colycke.

Colidos, an ylande in the ocean of Indie, consecrate to Venus, whiche was so hygh, that no wynde flew vp to it.

Colimbris, loke Collimbris.

Colina, for Culina, a kytchen.

Coliphum, phi, n. g. a kynde of bread, whiche wastlers dyd eate, to make them stronger.

Colis, is, m. g. a littel tender stalk of colewortes or cabages. also the braynche of a vine.

Colis, also idem quod coles.

Colla, la, f. g. a kynde of glewe.

Collabasco, scere, to berdey to fall.

Amici collabascunt, our frendes begynne to faile vs.

Collabescant testula, to be bawled out of the citie by lottes or shelles, as it was used in Athens. So after in Ostracismos.

Collabello, aui, are, to ioyne lippes together, that is to saie, to hyde on the lippes. A wordyde out of vse.

Collabescito, idem quod labescito.

Collabescio, collabescis, or collabescis, to be cast or beaten downe to the grounde.

Collabor, apus sum, labi, to fall downe.

Collachrymatio, onis, f. g. a weeping or waylyng with other.

Collachrymo, aui, are, to weep with other.

Collachrymare casum alicuius, to bewayle a mans mischaunce.

Collactaneus, he that sougeth with me of one nurse, a foster brother. also one that is brought vp with vs at nurse.

Collacteus, idem quod Collactaneus.

Collapsus, a, um, synode or fallen downe, and by a metaphor, saynt, abated in courage.

Morta subito collapsa sunt, The walles are sodainly fallen downe.

Collare, ris, n. g. a collar for a hounde or other beaste.

Collaria, a, f. g. a collar of yron that theues be bounde with.

Collaria, a towne by Rome, whereof one of the gates of the citie was called Collatina.

Collatina dea, was supposed to be the goddess

outt small hylls.

Collatina porta, the name of a gate in Rome.

Collatinus, the name of a noble Roman, whiche was husbnde to the chaste Lucretia.

Collatio, onis, f. g. a talke or discourse. also a conferreng together.

Collatum, ui, n. g. a sacrifice made of many mens offrynges together.

Collatiuus, a, um, that whiche is brought and gathered together.

Collatiuus venter, a great paunch or bealy, whiche was of Plautus used.

Collato, aui, are, to make larger.

Collator, onis, m. g. he that conferreth or laicth his portion with other.

Collatus, a, um, assembled, geuen, conferred, compared, brought, sent, coped together.

Dolere aliquem sibi collatum, to take greeuouly, that an other shoulde bee compared with him.

Pecunia collata, money conferred and laied together for any purpose.

Collatus, us, m. g. a comparynge, a couplyng or ioyng together in battayle.

Collaudatio, onis, faem. ge. a commendacion or prayse.

Collaudatus, a, um, commended, praysed.

Collaudo, aui, are, to prayse that whiche other doe commend.

Collecta, a, f. g. a shoite or recknyng that is gathered of many.

Collectanea, a, um, n. g. thynges written or gathered out of many warles.

Collectaneus, a, um, and Collectarius, that whiche is gathered.

Collectarii, collectours, or they, whiche be of common receiuous suche thynges, as the said receiuous can not gather vp them selves, begyn letted with some greater businesse.

Collecte, et collectim, compendiously.

Collectio, onis, f. g. a collection or gatherynge together, a catatre or impossuine in a mans bodye. also a conclusion in an argument.

Collectiuus, a, um, that gathereth.

Collectum, ti, n. g. a gatherynge together.

Collectus, a, um, gathered together.

Colliga, a, m. g. a fellow or companion in office.

Habere collegam in aliquo munere, to haue a compaignon of equal power toignd with one in any office.

Collegarius, rij, he that is part taker of that, that is bequeathed to any man.

Collegati, gathered together in any fellowship.

Collegium, gij, n. g. a company of them, whiche haue equall auctorytee. Also a companie of men, whiche be of one mystery or craft.

Sometime the fellowship in any office.

Collegium fabrorum, the fellowship of carpenters, and likewise of other craftes.

Collegium naturae, a fellowship that two thynges haue together by naturall inclination.

In collegium cooptare, to chose one into a fellowship or company.  
 Colleo, aut, are, to light by, to lighten.  
 Collibertus, i, m. g. he that is made free by the same patron that an other is.  
 Collibet, et collubet, collibuit, libitum est, collibere, to like, to please.  
 Vt cumq; animo collibitum est meo, Euen as it pleaseth or liketh me. After mine owne fantasie.  
 Colligat, loke Colliga.  
 Colliculus, li, a little hilloche.  
 Collido, si, ere, to beate or knocke together.  
 Confligunt leges inter se, & collidunt, The lawes repugne and are one agaynst an other.  
 Collidere manus, to clasp the handes.  
 Colligat, Colligat, Collyce, or rather Colligat, certayne benches or caues in the earth, wher the forme of salt peter is founde. also great fowles of ditches, in to the which water is dyed out of fieldes, by lesse sowes.  
 Colligatio, onis, f. g. a binding, togyngng or fastnyng of thynges together.  
 Colligatum, i, n. g. a thyng that is bounde or knitte together.  
 Colligatus, a, um, bounde together, fastened, togynd.  
 Colligata et implicita inter se, thynges lynked together, or myngled one with an other.  
 Apta et colligata inter se, thynges agreable and well compact one with an other.  
 Colligo, colligas, aut, are, to binde together.  
 Colligare vulnera, to bynde up woundes.  
 Ita se cum multis colligauit, he hath so intangled him selfe with many persons.  
 Colligare impetum furentis, i. reprimere.  
 Colligare vno libro omnia, to knitte or comperche all thynges in one booke.  
 Colligo, colligis, legi, ere, to gather together, to byng together. also to prepare, to numbze or counte, to gather by pprofe or reason, to gette or purchase.  
 Se colligit in arma, he made him readie to fight.  
 Se ipsum colligere, to byng home agayne the partes of the mynde that were disperfed. to gather a mans wittes together.  
 Colligere rationes, to cast a compt.  
 Colligere vestem, to tucke up his garment.  
 Colligere exercitum, to gather together an army, or to reyse up men of warre.  
 Colligere annos, to rechen the yeres.  
 Colligere vitia alterius, to rechen by an other mans fautes.  
 Colligere naufragia fortuna, to numbze the great aduersities or losses that haue chanced by misfortune.  
 Vasa colligere, to trusse up stuffe and baggage.  
 Colligere testes, to gette witnesses.  
 Eandem esse naturam quam cerebro colligunt, They gather that it hath the same nature that the brayne hath.  
 Colligere omnia, to gather a summe of all to

gether.  
 Colligere beneuolentiam alicuius, to gette ones fauour of good wille.  
 Colligere existimationem, vel famam, to come in estimation, to gette a good name, to become famous.  
 Iras colligere, to waxe angry.  
 Colligere vires, to waxe stronge.  
 Colligere se ex timore, to come to ones selfe agayne after a great feare.  
 Colligere se, to gather or wynde together like a serpent.  
 Breuiter quæ acta sunt colligere, to tel briefly what thynges were doon.  
 Colligere causas, to seke excuses.  
 Collimbris, bris, f. g. a bird, called a brouer or didapper.  
 Collimbrum, nij, n. ge. the metyng of boundes of fieldes together.  
 Collimbratus, a, um, bounded together.  
 Collimitor, aris, ar, to bounde together as landes doo.  
 Collimo, aut, are, to wyndke with one eie, or to looke straight on the marke. Sometyme to hitte the marke.  
 Collimare manum atq; oculos, to leuell with the hande and eyes.  
 Collineo, aut, are, idem quod Collimo, to leuel.  
 Collino, lini, & hui, leui, linere, to rub or frote many thynges togither softly, as one maketh an oymtent of a thyng. Sometyme to desyle.  
 Crines puluere collinere, to raie or fyle the heare with duste.  
 Collinus, a, um, of or pferfynng to an hilloche.  
 Collina porta, a gate at Rome.  
 Collina vinea, a vineyard made on an hill.  
 Colliphium, idem quod Colliphium.  
 Collignatio, is when a man aboydeth downeward a certayne lique oydure, compyng, not of meate and drinke, but of raw humours, saylynge out of the bodie in to the bealpe: and is lyke to pelow choler: but that it is moze pelow, and sometyme optie and fattie. Actius. Serm. 9. ca. 39.  
 Colliquefacio, quefacis, to melte or dissolue.  
 Colliqueo, cui, ere, to melte.  
 Colliqueco, scere, idem.  
 Colliquat, arum, f. g. plur. great gombes of water rennyng through fieldes after great rayne, or snowe. loke colligat.  
 Collis, is, m. g. an hille.  
 Collisio, onis, f. g. a knockyng or dasyng of thynges together.  
 Collisus, us, m. g. idem.  
 Collisus, a, um, beaten and knocked together.  
 Gracia collisa bello, the countrey of Grece sore broken and damaged with warre.  
 Collisat, arum, f. g. great fowles in fieldes, out of whiche water is dyed. loke colligat.  
 Collocatio, onis, f. g. a placynge, settyng, or bylde posyng of thynges.

Col-

Collocatus, a, um, put or sette in some place.  
 Colloco, aut, are, to sette in a place, to place or sette.  
 Collocare se in arborem, to clyme vppon a tree.  
 Collocare aliquem in soporem, to strike one in such a wyse that he is amazed, and lyeth as he were on slepe: or to speake it moze thowte, to laie one a slepe with a stroke.  
 Collocare in collo, to laie on ones necke.  
 Collocare se in ocium, drawe the to ease.  
 Collocare in lecto aliquem, to bynge one to bedde, or to laie one in his bedde.  
 Collocare filiam nuptui in dimidia parte a gri, to geue halfe his lande in mariage with his daughter.  
 Collocare patrimonium in salutem populi, to employ his inheritaunce to the wealthe of the people.  
 Collocare beneficium, to do pleasure.  
 Dorem in fundo aliquo collocare, to assigne dowrie to one in some lande.  
 Male collocare horas, to bestow the tyme ill.  
 Insidias collocare, to laie in waite to doo one harme or displeasure.  
 Præsidium collocare, to sette a garrison in a place to defende it.  
 Collocare pecuniam vsuris, to set out or lende money for vsurie.  
 Spem in aliquo collocare, to put truste in one.  
 Collocare se palam in meretricia via, to geue hir selfe to lyue lyke a common harlote.  
 Collocare se in ocium, to dispose hym to liue quietly and without labour.  
 Collocare nuptum, to bestowe a woman in mariage.  
 In luce benefacta collocare, to cause benefices or good tournes to be openly known.  
 Collocare aliquem in aliquo gradu, to exalte or auance one to some degree of dignitee.  
 Ad aliquem interueniendum collocatum esse, to be sette to hyll one.  
 Bene pecuniam collocare, to bestowe ones money well.  
 Fortuna collocavit te in amplissimo statu, fortune hath auanced the to mozte high honour and dignitee.  
 Collocuplato, aut, are, to enrich.  
 Collocutio, onis, f. g. a communication or talshyng together.  
 Venire cum aliquo in colloquutionem, to come to communication with a man.  
 Colloquium, ij, n. g. idem quod collocutio.  
 Colloquia interrumpere, to breake mennes communication.  
 Fugere colloquium alicuius, to eschue ones communication.  
 Colloquor, aris, tus sum, loqui, to talke with one, or to talke together.  
 Colloqui alicui, to diuise or talke with one.  
 Colloqui aliquem, to talke to one.  
 Colloquuntur inter se, They talke together,

or one with an other.  
 Colloqui cum aliquo per literas, to send letters one to an other.  
 Collostrari, be chylde, which to sucke of the first mylk of their mothers as swine as they be borne.  
 Collubia, arum, & Collubia, arum, idem quod tragemata, or bellaria.  
 Collustratio, onis, f. g. a synchess, whiche chylde haue by suckyng curdyng mylk of a woman newe deluered.  
 Colluco, aut, are, to make a glade in a wood, or to cut awaie howes that let the light to come to a place.  
 Colluceo, lices, luxi, ere, to shyne or geue light.  
 Collucet sol mundo, the sonne geueth light to the worlde.  
 Vidi collucere omnia furis tuis, I sawe thy thefes and robberies to be manifestly known in all places.  
 Coluctatio, onis, f. g. a wastelyng or contending together.  
 Coluctor, atus sum, ar, to wastle with one.  
 Colludium, ij, n. g. a playng together.  
 Colludo, si, ere, to plaie with one or together.  
 Also among Euilians, it signifieth to pleade together by coune, to the intente to deceyue some other man.  
 Collum, li, n. g. a necke.  
 Contrahere collum, to plucke in the necke.  
 Languido collo trahere vomerem, to drawe werelp.  
 Eripere collum iugo, by translation, to ridde him selfe out of bondage.  
 Inijcere collo brachia, to clip one about the necke.  
 Jactare collum, to cast the heade nowe on one syde, nowe on an other.  
 Præbere colla iugo, to submitte ones selfe.  
 Retorquere collum equi, to tourne the horses head with a byde.  
 Colluo, lui, ere, to washe or rince.  
 Collue poculum, rince the cuppe.  
 Collurio, onis, f. g. by Aristotles description, semeth to be the bird, which we call a feldesare.  
 Collus, idem quod collum.  
 Collusio, onis, f. gen. the couyne and collusion used among lawyers.  
 Collator, aris, ma. g. a plaie felowe. also he that dooeth any thyng by collusion or couyne.  
 Collusorie, an aduerbe, with couyne or fraude.  
 Collustratus, a, um, made cleere or bygh.  
 Collustro, aut, are, to beholde on all partes.  
 Collustrare lumine, to make verie cleare.  
 Oculis omnia collustrare, to loke or to beholde all about.  
 Luna solis lumine collustrari putatur, The moone is supposed to be made bygh and shynyng by the light of the sunne.  
 Collustrum, loke Collostrum.  
 Collutulo, aut, are, to dishonnest or defile.  
 Collutus, a, um, washed, rynced,

Col-



Colluuiaris porcus, an hogge that walloweth in the myre, and hath meate geuen him there.  
 Colluuiarium, rij, n. g. a synke of gutter.  
 Colluuius, ei, f. gen. filthe, ordure, or synkynge dirt of synkes, and such lyke.  
 Colluuius, idem quod Colluuius, and by a metaphor, the vile and naughtie condition of any tyme. also an heape of naughtynesse, a mixture or confusion of thynges.  
 Collybia, orum, egges tartes, tartes of Poyntz gall, or other lyke thynges.  
 Collybistes, ma. ge. he that deliuereth money by exchange, a banker.  
 Collybus, i, m. g. the losse of money receyued by exchange, or in banke, as men do, whiche go into strange countreys, despaynyng money of this realme, to receyue as muche of an other coyne, where he cometh.  
 Collyra, ra, f. gen. a losse of bycade or bunne, a cracknell or sunnell.  
 Collyrida, a, f. g. a rake.  
 Collyrium, i, n. g. a medicine for soze eyes. Also a medicine for hoyses and oren.  
 Colo, auj, are, to streine out lioure.  
 Colo, ui, ere, to worshipp, to loue or fauoure, to haue in estimation, to haunte, to inhabite or dwell, to tell or housebnde lande.  
 Colere quantum suum, to seke his owne pios fite.  
 Hanc vitam colo, I leade this lyfe.  
 Colere officium, to do his dutie or endeuour.  
 Colere pietatem, to haue his parentes in reuerence.  
 Colere se, to appaile him selfe.  
 Colere vitam, to lyue.  
 Quia me colitis, & magnificatis, Because ye haue me in estimation, and see muche by me.  
 Colere & amare.  
 Colere, diligere, & obseruare.  
 Colere & ornare.  
 Colere aliquem loco, or in loco parentis, To loue & reuerce one as it were his owne father.  
 Colere corpus, to trym or decke the bodie.  
 Colere terram, agrum, hortum, vitem, To tell or housebnde the grounde. &c.  
 Colere urbem, domum, regionem, To dwell in a citee, house, or countrey.  
 Colere & negligere, contrarpe.  
 In officio colendo sita est vita honestas omnis, in negligendo turpitudine, In practising that whiche is vertuous and comely, consisteth all the honestie of our lyfe: And in neglectyng the same, all vnclenlynesse and dishonestie.  
 Vilitate colere amicitiam, to fauoure and esteeme friendshippe for profite sake.  
 Disciplinam colere, to applie learnyng.  
 Memoriam alicuius colere, to kepe a solemne memorie of remembraunce of any person.  
 Pudorem & pudicitiam colere, to be shamed fast and chaste.  
 Colere religionem, to folowe and esteeme res

ligion.  
 Testimoniorum religionem & fidem nunquam ista natio coluit, This natio neuer esteemed or regarded religion and trouthe, & was neuer true and faithfull in witness bearing.  
 Colobium, bij, n. g. a iacket or robe without sleue, that is short and cuted.  
 Coloboma, matis, n. g. the mayme of lacke of any membre of the body.  
 Colocasia, a, f. g. a beane of Egypt.  
 Colocalium, sit, n. g. idem. And after some the roote of that beane.  
 Colocaurum, the citee Fridunall in Germanie.  
 Colocynthis, idis, f. g. a kynde of wynde gouz des, called of the apothecaries Coloquinids, whiche doe moste vehemently purge the bowels, terwarde choler, finally bloude. Many men by this medicine haue finished their lyues, when they haue thought thereby to haue purged their bodies.  
 Colomeltrum, stri, n. g. a kynde of Aconium, Diost.  
 Colon, vel Colum, li, n. g. a gutte, whiche goeth from the left syde to the right, in the whiche the dounge taketh his fource. And there is the disease called Colica, the Colicke. It is also a membre of part of a Periode.  
 Colona, na, f. g. a husbnde mans wyfe.  
 Colonus, a place where Sophocles was borne.  
 Colonnarij, orum, m. g. rustical people, tenanted in villenage.  
 Colonnarium, rij, n. g. or after some Columnarium, a certayne pencion, whiche the Romans were compelled (by the thre pyrrus called Triumviri) to paye for theyr houses at Rome. Also a rent paid for thynges belonging to housebandy. it maie be taken for the tenure (called with vs) villenage, where the tenant is bounde to plowe, hedge, and reape the lordes coine.  
 Colonia, a, f. g. a cell, an vnder citee, an vnder towne, a place whither people are sent to dwel, whiche is not inhabited. it is also a citee, the people wher of came from an other citee builded befoze. it is sometyme a grange, where housebandy is kept.  
 Colonia nouas deducere, to make a new citee, and to byng inhabitants of an other citee to dwell there.  
 Colonicus, a, um, perteynyng to housebandy.  
 Colonus, ni, m. g. a housebnde man. Also Coloni be they, whiche are sent to inhabite a countrey or towne. Also an hygh place in Athens, where Neptune was worshipped.  
 Colonus, a, um, apt to be tilled.  
 Ager colonus, I countrey whither men be sent to inhabite and manure the earth.  
 Colophon, onis, A citee of Ionia in Grece, where was the temple of Apollo called Clarius, and Homerus the famous poete was borne.  
 Colophonem addere, to aschewe or byng to conclude

conclusion the thyng that is enterprised, or taken in hande.  
 Colophonia, a, f. g. the herbe called also Scammonium, wherof is made the belement purgation of choler: out of the roote distillith a gume, in grece named Dacrydion, which signifieth a littell teare: that word is now corrupted, and for Dacrydion, they call it Diagredium, which medicine begyn geuen without discretion, killeth many men.  
 Colophonij, people of Colophon.  
 Color, or colos, onis, m. g. colour, and by a metaphor a cloke and pretense of a matter. also the external face and beautie of a thyng.  
 Amisimus colorem et speciem pristinam ciuitatis, we haue losse the auncient beautie and goodlinesse of our citee.  
 Mutare colorem, to chaunge colour.  
 Floridi colores, liuely colours.  
 Thessalicus color, purple colour.  
 Contactus colore aliquo, stained.  
 Percontus color, when one is bourned in the sonne.  
 Tueri colorem, to pferue ones colour.  
 Inducere colorem, to paint.  
 Excidit color, his colour is fallen awate.  
 Colores rhetorici, be called of Cicero the figures, tropes and ornaments of oration.  
 Colobasus, the name of an heretike, whiche taught, that all mans lyfe was gouerned by the vii. planettes.  
 Colaratus, a, um, coloured, pernted.  
 Colarius, a, um, of naturall colour, or that was neuer dyed.  
 Colorix vestes, garmentes made of woll vndyed.  
 Colorificus, a, um, that maketh colour, or colourer.  
 Coloro, auj, are, to colour or make pretence.  
 Colos, li, m. g. the foundement.  
 Colosse, a citee of Phrygia, whiche in the tyme of Nero was ouerthrowen with an earthquake.  
 Colossinus color, a kynde of violet or purple, dyed at Colosse, like the flower of the herbe called Cyclaminus.  
 Colosseus, et Colossicus, a, um, in foume of Colossi, or great images.  
 Colossi, pynges of horrible greatnesse, lyke to towres: one of Apollo in the capitall at Rome was .xxx. cubites high. Also at Tarentum, one made by Lysippus, was .xl. cubites hygh. But at Rhodes one of the sonne, excedyng all other, was in heghyt .lxx. cubites, made by Colassis, scholar to Lysippus. The thombe of that image few men myght fathome. It was in makyng .xii. yeres, and the charges drew to .300. talents, whiche amounteth to .4315. li. Strabo writeth, that the pyng was of Iupiter, and made by Charax Lyndius. besides this were an hundred lesse Colossi in Rhodes, and at Rome were many made of metall.

Colossica onera, great and heauy burdenes.  
 Colostrum, a, f. g. vel Colostium, i, neu. ge. the first milke that cometh in the brestes of douges incontinent after the byrthe, whiche hurseth the infantes that souke it. Paladius saith, that shepherdes call it the thicke parte of mylk, whiche I deme to be creame. Other thynke it to be hurdes.  
 Colostratio, onis, f. g. the corruption or disease of children, taken by soukyng of such mylk.  
 Colostratus, a, um, that hath souked such mylk.  
 Colostrari infantes, childeerne which haue souked such courdyne milke.  
 Coluros, a, kinde of Ispardes: after other, a certayne colour.  
 Colores, the name of a painter.  
 Colpe, a citee of Ionia.  
 Colube, a citee of India.  
 Coluber, bri, m. g. a serpent, whiche lyeth in the shadowe of woodes. It may be taken for our Addar or snake, although the properties of Coluber, described by Hierom, dooe not agree to our snake or adder.  
 Colubraria, an yle in the middle sea.  
 Colubrifer, that beareth an adder or snake.  
 Colum, li, n. g. a strapner, a colander, a certayne vessel made of osiers, and occupied about making of wine. Also a certayne disease, which first beganne in Tiberius the Emperour.  
 Columba, a dooue, Columba linia, a stordouue.  
 Columbar, aris, n. g. a pylloze.  
 Columbaris, re, of a dooue.  
 Columbarium, rij, neu. g. a douehouse or culuer house. also a culuer hole.  
 Columbarius, rij, ma. ge. he that kepeth a douehouse.  
 Columbatum, in the maner of dooues.  
 Columbinus, a, um, of a culuer or dooue.  
 Ouum columbinum, a pigeons egge.  
 Columbulus, li, ma. g. a littell pigeon.  
 Columbus, bi, m. g. & Columba, ba, f. g. a caluer or dooue.  
 Columella, the name of one that wrote of husbandrie moste eloquently.  
 Columella, lae, f. ge. a diminutive of Columna.  
 Sometime the chiefe seruauant in the house. Also a parte of the mouth, called gutturis vula.  
 Columellares dentes, cheeke teethe.  
 Columen, inis, neu. g. the succour or staye, the wynde beame of an house.  
 Columen familiae, the chiefe stay or succour of a familie: lykewise Columen reipublicae.  
 Amicorum Antonij columen, the chiefe or principall of Antonies frendes.  
 Columbus, & hoc Columen, whole, sound, in good health.  
 Columna, a, a citee in Brutium.  
 Columna, a, f. g. a columnne or pylloure.  
 Scapus columnae, the bodie of the pylloure.  
 Capitulum columnae, the toppe or chapiter of a pylloure.

Immanes columnæ, merueilous great.  
Spira or basis columnæ, the base or foote of a pylour.

Columnæ Herculis, two mountaynes, one at the uttermost part of Spayne, the other in the uttermost west part of Africke, where now are the streytes of Gyll or Marroche. Some holde opinion, that it is two ples in the said streytes, one of them in Europe, & the other in Africke. Some (as Strabo sayth) affirme them to be in deede two pillours of brylle, in the ple Gades, longyng to Spayne, set in the temple of Hercules, in the honoz of hym, where they that trauallyed by the myddle sea, and were come to the uttermost part thereof, and entreng into the ocean sea, came and dyd sacrifice to Hercules: whiche opinion Possidonius thought to be moste true.

Columnarium, looke Colonarium.

Columnatus, a, um, that standeth on pylours.

Columnella, læ, f. g. a diminutive of columna.  
Columnus, was in olde tyme that, which we call nowe Culmus.

Coluri, are two great circles in the Sphere, whiche do declare the tyme called Aequinoctia, & Solstitia, that is to saie, when the daie & night be equal in length: Also when the daie is less, & the night at most length.

Colurnus, a, um, of the tree Cornus.

Colus, li, and Colus, us, f. g. a distaffe. In Lucullus it is redde in the, m. g.

Colus, li, m. g. a kynde of tortures made of lether.

Colutea, f. g. a tree. or as some thinke an herbe called Sene, wherof the leaues and rodde are ministred in medicines to purge melancholy.

Coluteum, tei, n. g. the suite of that tree.

Colyca, arum, saues in the earth, wherein salt peter is founde.

Colymbades, olques or oyle bearies, condite in byrne or pickle.

Colyrides, littell small loues lyke manchettes.

Coma, æ, f. g. all the heare together, called a bushe. It is also taken somtyme for the leaues of trees and bryanches of herbes.

Colamistrata coma, a curled and sette bushe of heare.

Populex coma, bryanches of Poplars.

Lacerare comas, to teare ones heare.

Nutrire comam, to trimme and sette muche by ones bushe.

Composita coma, a mans heare trymmed and sette.

Steterunt comæ, his heares stered.

Religare comam, to bynde or tie up the heare.

Pectere comam, to combe the heare.

Soluere comam, to vndo the heare that is bounde by.

Comagene, a part of Syria.

Comaginum, ni, n. g. a certayne oymment or medicine.

Comana, a citie in the greater Cappadocia, or other in Pontus. The people are called Comani.

Comans, autis, om. g. that hath a great bushe of heare.

Comans humus, the grounde that hath muche grasse.

Equi comantes, hoxles with longe manes.

Comans galea, an helmette with a plume of feathers.

Comans stella, a blaspyng sterre.

Comari, a people of Asia, beyonde the Dryth.

Comarus, ri, called also Vnedo, and Aributum, a kynde of appuls, whiche are to vnplesant, that but one onely can be eaten at ones.

Comata, a sheperdes name in Theocrite.

Comatulus, a boye with a fayre bushe of heare.

Comatus, a, um, that hath a great bushe of heare, by translation it is said of trees or herbes, that haue longe leaues or flourcs.

Comata Gallia, all Fraunce, on this halfe the mountaynes.

Combe, a mayden that inuented the armour of Eneas.

Combennones, loke Benna.

Combibo, combibi, ère, to dzyne with one, to sucke up.

Combibere artes, to learne sciences.

Combibor, the passiue.

Combibo, ònis, m. g. a companion in dzyning.

Combinao, ònis, f. g. a couplyng together.

Combino, aui, ère, to combine or confederate together, to diuise in couples.

Combreum, called also Conserua, Conuolulus, of the Apothecaries Volubilis, of some Fluuiialis spongia, an herbe that groweth in the bottome of ryuers, theye together lyke mosse or a sponge, the leafe lyke to Smilax, and the floure lyke a whyte lily. It is beneuolent for woundes, soze bryules, and broken bones.

Comburo, busi, ère, to bourn or consume with fyre.

Combustibilia, thinges that may be bourned, or that be apte to receiue fier.

Comes, f. g. an herbe, called gotes berde.

Comedim, olde writers used for Comedam.

Comedo, ònis, mas. gen. he that consumeth his owne goodes riotously, a glutton.

Comedus, di, idem.

Comedo, comedis, èdi, ère, to eate, to consume riotously.

Comedere patrimonium, to consume his inheritance in riotte.

Comedere beneficium, to forget a good turne.

Comedere aliquem, bona alicuius, or nummos, to waste or consume all a mans goodes, substance or monie.

Comenses, people of Comum in France.

Comes, itis, com. ge. a companion or fellow, and is applyed to diuers other thynges, as will

as to man. Also a name of dignitee, whiche we call an earle.

Via comes, & itineris comes, a companion that iourneth with one by the waie.

Addere, prabere, aut adiungere se comitem, to accompany hym selfe with one.

Prabere se comitem alicuius furoris, to accompany one that enterpryseth some mischeuous or furious acte.

Comitem Platonis se proficetur, he professeth hym selfe to be the folower of Plato.

Comites iudicum, among the Romans were the Legates, Prouostes, Ducktoes, Secretaries, and suche other, that went with them that were assigned to the gouernance of prouinces.

Also they that were assisnt to iudges in matters of the common weale.

Largitionum comes, qui præerat largitionibus imperatoris.

Comes domorum, maister of the household in a princes court.

Comes horreorum, he that hath the ouersight of the bakehouse and barn, with prouision of bryadde for a princes house.

Comes laborum, ouerscar of the workemen.

Comes rerum priuatarum, he that the emperour trusted in the ouersight and charge of all priuate matters.

Comes stabuli, maister of the hoxses.

Comes patrimonij, he that had the ouersight of the emperours heritage.

Comestabundus, a, um, that vseth to go a handtelling, reuelling, and gourmandysing. also ouercharged with meate and dzyne.

Comestans, idem quod Comestator.

Comestatio, f. gen. a bankette after supper, or a riotous banketting, a reer supper.

Comestator, ònis, m. g. a banketter, a reuellar, a riotour out of season.

Comesse, for Comedere, to eate.

Comestor, sctus sum, ari, to banket after supper.

Temulenito agmine comestabundus incescit, he went lyke a reuellar with a dzyngen route about hym.

Comest, for Comedit, he eateth.

Comestura, æ, f. g. an eatyng.

Comestus, a, um, eaten.

Comestus, a, um, idem.

Cometes, the father of Asterion, one of the Argonautes.

Cometes, æ, or Cometa, æ, mas. gen. a blaspyng sterre.

Comicus, a, um, of a comedie.

Comidrys, idem quod philum.

Comina, a kynd of oliues.

Cominus, forthwith, at hand, hand to hande.

Pugnare cominus, to come to hande strokes, to fight hande to hande.

Cominus, and Eminus, contrary.

Ad cominus astatu, forthwith the ayre became troublous.

Comis, me, om. ge. gentill, benigne, familiar,

ful of good humanitee. somtyme redy to forgyue, curteise.

Comitas, autis, f. ge. gentylnesse, humanitee, curteysie. Comitas & amabilitas sermonis, gentylnesse and curteysie in talkyng.

Comitas & Beneficentia.

Comitas & facilitas.

Obsequium & comitas.

Comitas & seueritas, contrary.

Aspergere grauitati comitatem, to bee sage and graue, in suche wise that he sheweth hym selfe gentyll withall.

Exquisitissima comitatis cœnâ dare, to make one a supper, and shewe hym therein exceeding gentylnesse and humanitee.

Grauitas condita comitate, grauitie, sauced or made pleasant with gentill behauiour.

Comitatus, us, mal. gen. felowshyp, company, retinue, a trayne. somtyme a princes court.

somtyme an assemble of people, if the printis erre not.

Comitatus, a, um, accompanied.

Ex vrbeparam comitatus exhibit, he went out of the citie hauping with him but a smal company.

Vno est comitator, he hath one the moze in his companie.

Homo est comitissimus, The man hath very many that kepe hym companie.

Comiter, gentilly, courtesly, willyngly, gladly, sweetely.

Comiter & benigne appellare aliquem, To speake to one, and call hym by his name gentilly and fauourably.

Comiter accipere aliquem, to welcome one sweetely and gentilly.

Comitia, òrum, n. g. plu. a congregacion or assemble of the people, for election of officers, or for promulgacion of lawes, like to our parliament.

Comitia edicere, to calle or summon a parliament.

Comitia calata, looke Calatus.

Comitia habere, to holde or kepe a counsaile or parliament.

Comitia, le, perteynyng to the conuocation, or conuocation house.

Comitiales homines, besye felowes full of cõstencion. Also they that be taken with the falling synnesse.

Comitalis dies, The daie when people assemble at Rome for the election of officers.

Comitalis morbus, the falling synnesse.

Comitaliter, in maner of the falling synnesse.

Comitiarius, a, um, like the assemble or congregacion of the people.

Statio comitiaria, when an army of souldiours bee together in iourne of counsaile or congregacion.

Comitiatus, a, um, chosen by consent of the people at the assembly.

Comitiatus, us, the assembling or gathering together of the people.

Comitium, *ij*, n. g. the place where the assemblee is made.  
 Comitor, *atus sum, ari, and Comito, aui, are,* to accompany or go with one, or kepe fellows thyp with other.  
 Quæ comitantur huic vitæ, whiche be assigned or coupled with this life. where note, that it is construed with a datiu case.  
 Superbia comitatur honores, pride is alway assigned to honour: or pride foloweth or accompanieth honour.  
 Comitare aliquem, to kepe one company.  
 Comma, *commatis, neu. g. a point, diuidyng a sentence, where many membyres bee:* as, Nihil te nocturnum præsidium palam, nihil vrbis vigilia, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil habendi senatus locus munitissimus, nihil horum ora vultusque mouerunt?  
 Comma, a kynde of money, of very small value.  
 Commaculo, *aui, are, idem quod Maculo. also to stayne a mans honestie of good name.*  
 Commaculare se ambitu, to stayne his honestie with vnlauffull labouryng for any office or dignitie.  
 Manus commaculare sanguine alicuius, to pollute or defyle ones selfe with the vniust shedding of a mans bloudd.  
 Commadeo, *commades, maddi, ere, idem quod Mado.*  
 Commalaxo, *idem quod Exerceo, I wooide out of lye.*  
 Commanducatus, *a, um, chewed or eaten.*  
 Commanducatus cibis, chewed meate.  
 Commanducatus, *us, ma. ge. chewyng.*  
 Commanduco, *aui, are, to chewe meate.*  
 Commantipulo, *onis, ma. ge. a souldiour of the same bande that an other is.*  
 Commaritus, *ti, ma. g. one that is in stede of an husbände.*  
 Commata, *torum, neu. g. trenches, wherby water is let out of a ponde or ryuer. also a kynde of money.*  
 Commæatus, *us, m. g. a faulte conducte, a palse poste. sometyne bypales for an army or multitude of men, or for any other priuate person.*  
 Commædior, *aris, ari, to meditate or muse on a thyng.*  
 Commeminiſſe, to remembre.  
 Commemini, *I remembre, or I dooe remembre well.*  
 Commemorabilis, *le, worthy to be mentioned.*  
 Commemorandus, *a, um, to bee remembred, mentioned or spoken of.*  
 Commemoranda liberalitas, liberalitee worthy to be mentioned or comended of any man.  
 Commemoratio, *onis, f. gen. a mencionyng, a remembrance, a rehearsal, or a puttynge one in mynde of a thyng.*  
 Commemoro, *aui, are, to reherſe, to make reherſall of a thyng, to remembre, to tell, to put one*

in mynde of remembrance, to mencion or speake of a thyng.  
 De cuius virtute ante comemorauit, of whose vertue I haue spoken before.  
 Quid quoquo die egerim, comemoro vel peri, I reorde or cal to my remembrance in the euenyng.  
 Commemorare officia, quæ contulimus in aliquem, to put one in mynde of the frendly pleasures that we haue dooen for hym.  
 Sed quid ego complura comemorem? But why shuld I recite any moze?  
 Commendabilis, *le, worthy to be commended or praysed.*  
 Commendatio, *onis, f. ge. a commendacion or praysyng, a setting out, an habityng, or auancement of the dignite of any thyng.*  
 In prima commendatione aliquid ponere, to commende or praysse a thyng fyrst of al, especially.  
 In vulgus commendatio, reputacion of the macion among the common people.  
 Commendationem incunus ætatis ab impetate & scelere ducere, to make his youth fryst of all famous and notable by some unpious or detestable acte.  
 Commendatitius, *a, um, that wherewith a man is remembred or recommended.*  
 Commendatitiz literæ, letters of recommendation.  
 Commendator, *oris, ma. g. he that recommends one to an other. He that laudeth, praysyng or boſteth, he that auancement of setteth forth the dignite of any thyng.*  
 Commendatrix, *icis, f. gen. she that commends one.*  
 Lex virtutum commendatrix, the law is the settre forth and commendre of vertue.  
 Commendatus, *a, um, praysed, commended, habyled, sette forth. Also committed to a thyng or persone.*  
 Ex utilitate sua commendatæ nobis res, thynges that we loue, for the profite that cometh to vs by them.  
 Commendatum habere aliquid, to haue a thyng so commended to one, as it were to defende or support the same.  
 Commendatoris esse famæ, to bee moze renowned, to be better reposed of.  
 Sibi commendatus, one that fauoureth or loueth hym selfe.  
 Commendo, *aui, are, to commende or praysse. Sometyne to recommende, to sette out, and make moze acceptable and worthy praysse, to habyle, to auancement the dignite of a thyng. also to committe, and as it were to put one in trust with a thyng, or person, to speake or write in ones commendacion or fauour.*  
 Moriens nos comendauit tibi, when he dyed, he praysed you to be good vnto vs.  
 Commistere & commendare,

Ego me tuæ commendo fidei, I commytte my selfe to your trust and honestie, I put my selfe into your handes.  
 Rem & famam suam commendare, & credere alicui, to committe and putte ones goodes and good name into the handes of tuition of any man. Likewise Commendare & tradere se alicui.  
 Iustitiam suam humanitate commendat, with his gentynesse he maketh his iustyce comendable.  
 Eius negotia tibi commendo, I desyre you to shewe fauour to hym in his busynesse.  
 Commendare se inclinetelam alicuius, to put him selfe in the tuition or protection of any noble man.  
 Commendari, to be esteemed.  
 Nulla re magis commendatur orator, quam verborum splendore, an oratour is not moze esteemed. &c.  
 Commendare sempiternæ gloriæ, or immortalitati, to make a thyng to be famous and renowned for euer: to sette it an immortal name.  
 Commendare memoriæ, to committe a thyng to memory, to kepe it in mynde.  
 Commendare se fugæ, to flee.  
 Commendare litteris, to put in writyng.  
 Commendare halitum re aliqua, to make his breath moze sweete with any thyng.  
 Oleum amigdalinum colorem commendat, oyle of almandes maketh one to haue a good colour, or setteth forth the colour.  
 Virus commendat virum, vertue commendeth a man, and maketh him to be moze esteemed.  
 Eloquentiam vox maxime commendat, the voyce commendeth and setteth forth a mans eloquence chiefly.  
 Commensus, *us, m. g. an equall proportion and measure of thynges.*  
 Commenculum, *li, n. g. a marshals, or an hushers rodde.*  
 Commenciensis, *ensis, m. g. he that kepeth the register booke, or a gaylor that is charged with the keepyng of trespassours.*  
 Commenciolum, a little register or memorialis.  
 Commensarium, *ij, n. g. vel commentarius, ij, m. g. a bydgement or other boke that containeth thynges byciefely wyrtten. Also a comment or exposition. Also a boke of remembrance, a register. Sometyne a bycife history, containing the actes of any person or common weale. Also a bycife note of instruction or memorialis.*  
 Rerum urbanarum commentarium, a booke or register, wherein suche thynges as are done in a cite, are byciefely noted.  
 Conficere commentarios, to draw out a bycife memorialis of thynges.  
 Commentarium paulo plenius, a writyng, wherein thynges bee mencioned somewhat at large. Referre, or Regerere in commentariis, to registre.

Scribere commentarios rerum suarum, to make or write a bycife history of his owne actes.  
 Commentario, *onis, f. g. a meditatyng or deuysyng of a thyng: a debatyng or reasonyng of a matter. somtime a description or settynge forth of a thyng in writyng.*  
 Meditatio, and Commentatio, idem.  
 Commentatio et cogitatio, idem.  
 Causarum commentatio, a meditatyng or debatyng of causes afore hande.  
 Moris commentatio, meditatyng of death before hande.  
 Commentatus, *a, um, decypled, ymagined, disputed, wyrtten.*  
 Commentarius, *a, um, sepynged, or decypled for the tyme. somtyme newly inuented or diuised.*  
 Crimen commentitium, a false ymagined accusation.  
 Ficta et commentitia.  
 Noua & commentitia.  
 Commentator, *oris, m. g. an inuictor or decypler.*  
 Commentor, *aris, ari, to thynke on, to make mencion, to dispute, common, talke or reason of matters, to write commentaries or bookes of remembrance. also to deuise, to inuent or ymage a false tale.*  
 Id ipsum mecum in his locis commentor, I thynke or muse on the same matter here with my selfe.  
 Futuras mecum commentabar miseras, I considered or cast with my selfe, what miseries woulde follow.  
 Cum in hortos commentandi causa venissemus, after that we were come into the gardein, to talke, deuise, and reason of matters.  
 Commentari et meditari de re aliqua, to reason and decyple of any matter.  
 Commentari aliquem, to counterfayte any persone.  
 Commentemur inter nos, quaratione. &c.  
 Leat vs decyple amonge our selues, by what meane. &c.  
 De militari disciplina commentari, to wyrtte a boke of martiall policy, or of warfare.  
 Cum commentaremur hæc, when we dyd write these thynges.  
 Commentum *ti, n. g. a comment or exposition, a matter sepynged, a sobeyne decyple, a phantasie.*  
 Commensus, *a, um, actiuelly, that inuenteth: passiuely, that is inuented, ymagyned, or sepynged.*  
 Non veresimile est tantum scelus commentum esse, It is not likely, that he deuised or inuented so heynouse an act.  
 Commentus est illud de sua sententia, He deuised that of him selfe: He inuented that of his owne byayne, or of his owne phantasie.  
 Commenta sacra, relygyons inuented and sepynged.

**Commeo**, aui, are, to goe hither and thither, or to goe to or with an other, to come and goe.  
**Ab ortu ad occasum** commeat sol, The son goeth from the east to the weste.  
**Commeare** vltro citroq, to goe hither and thither, to walke by and downe.  
**Crebro illius literæ ad nos commeant**, His letters come to vs oftentimes.  
**Quacumq; commeauerat**, By what so euer waie he passed.  
**Vt cuncto ab repentino hostium incurfu singuli commeare possent**, that euerie one might come and goe safely, without daunger of the sodayn inuasion of the enemies.  
**Dicit, posse internuntio sermones commeare**, He saied, that theyr communication of wordes myght be declared by some messenger goyng betwene.  
**Commercior**, aris, ari, idem quod Mercor.  
**Commercium**, cih, n. g. an entercourse of libertie to carie marchandise from one place to an other. Also communication of forme of bying and selling together, also a familiar custome of acquaintance.  
**Commercium sermonis**, communication, talkyng.  
**Quid tibi mecum est commercij?** what acquaintance of familiaritee hast thou with me?  
**Non habere vllum cum virtute commercium**, He vseth no honest or vertuose conuersation at all.  
**Perdere lingue commercia**, to lose the vse of the tongue.  
**Miscere commercio diuersas gentes**, to mingle diuers nations together, by entercourse of marchandise.  
**Commereo**, commeres, m'cui, ere, to deserue, to committe, to offende or trespassse.  
**Sisenset ite timidum pater, arduabitur commeruisse culpam**, If thy father do perceiue the to be asrayed: he will suppose that thou art guilty, or hast committed the offence.  
**Quid commerui?** what haue I done amisse?  
**Nunquam quicquam erga me commerita est**, She neuer trespassed any thyng agaynst me.  
**Commerere culpam in se**, to committe a faute agaynst ones selfe.  
**Commercor**, idem quod commercio.  
**Commereri culpam**, to doe an offence.  
**Commessari**, loke Comessari.  
**Commetior**, iris, iri, idem quod Metior.  
**Commetiri cum teinpo negotium**, to consider the businesse with the tyme, or to measure it by the tyme.  
**Commetiare**, for Commeare, a woepde out of vse.  
**Commistilis**, le, sette together, trymmed.  
**Commigro**, commigras, aui, are, to goe with one to a place, also to goe from one place to dwell in an other.  
**Neq; enim huc diu commigrarunt**, It is not

longe sens thei came hither to dwell.  
**Commiles**, militis, m. g. a souldiour with an other vnder one capitayne.  
**Commilitium**, ij, n. g. fellowshipp in warres.  
**Commilito**, onis, m. g. a fellow or companion in warres.  
**Comminatio**, onis, f. g. a threatnyng or murtheryng.  
**Comminiscor**, eris, commētus sum, sci, to call to remembrance, to inuent or imagine, to deuyse.  
**Comministro**, aui, are, idem quod ministro.  
**Comminor**, aris, ari, to thertten vehemently.  
**Comminuo**, ui, ere, to breake in small peeces.  
**Frangere & comminuer** aliquem, to breake or abate ones power.  
**Auaria comminuit atque violat officium**, Through couetousnesse, he neglected and therttened all honest dealing toward his frende.  
**Comminuti re familiari**, made poorer.  
**Comminus**, looke cominus.  
**Commisceo**, scui, ere, to mixte together.  
**Commiscere aliquid cum altero**, to mixte one thyng with an other.  
**Commiscere consilium cum aliquo**, to consult with an other man.  
**Commiseratio**, onis, f. gen. compassion, or murtheryng of pitee.  
**Commiseresco**, scere, to haue compassion.  
**Commiseror**, aris, ari, idem quod Misericor.  
**Commisssa**, confessions, thynges doone contrary to the testament of any man, and punished by some penaltie.  
**Commisio**, onis, f. gen. a settinge together of twayn or mo in trial of maistray in any feare.  
**Commissionses pratorum**, were the celebrations of publyshynges of plaies made by the great officers called Pratores.  
**Commisforius**, a, um, an adiectiue.  
**Lex commissoria**, an exception, couenaunt, or condition in any busynesse or contracte, whiche the not beeyng fulfilled, the whole bargayne is voyde.  
**Lege commissoria emere**, to to bye a thyng, that if the monie bee not paid at a daie appointed, the bargayne is voyde.  
**Commissum**, si, n. g. a thyng committed or done, a trespassse.  
**Commisssa tegere**, to keepe secreete that is tolde to a man.  
**Prodere commisssa**, contrary to the other.  
**Punire commisssa**, to puny the trespassses.  
**Commisura**, a, f. ge. a ioynt of any thyng that is closed and opened, as properly of tables, whiche be ioygned.  
**Commisus**, a, um, doone, committed to the keepyng of one, trespassed, ioygned or set together, myngled.  
**Commisum bellum**, open warre.  
**Bella commisssa alicui**, geuen in charge to one.  
**Ludi commisssi**, playes begunne.

**Picula commisssa**, greuous offences committed.  
**Commingo**, aui, are, idem quod Mitigo. also to knocke.  
**Tibi vii commitigari videam sanda**, to caput, That I may se the knocked on the head with his slypper.  
**Committo**, li, ere, to committe into ones handes or charge, to enioyne, to offende or trespassse, to ioygne or put together, also to dooe or begyn. it doth also betoken, to deliuer, to committe, to bying in contention, to sette together, to conficcate, to seyle for a forsaure, to prosecute or slype.  
**Quibus dictis**, mox praelium commiscere, That spoken, they beganne battayle.  
**Committere alicuius plagæ oras futuris**, to stiche a wounde to gether as surgions dooe.  
**Committere semen solo**, to cast seede into the ground, to sowe seede.  
**Bona nostra hæc tibi committo**, These my goodes I committe into your handes.  
**Seruo ne fortunas meas me committite futuris**, To haue put or committed al that I haue, to a lyght praryng haue.  
**Committere & commendare**.  
**Committere & commendicare**.  
**Committere & credere**.  
**Arbitrio alicuius committere aliquid**, to committe a thyng to a man to order as he wylle hym selfe.  
**Committere literas alicui**, to putte one in truste to conueigh letters.  
**Committere gratiam vxorem alicui**, to geue his daughter in marriage to one.  
**Committere in discrimen**, to put in danger.  
**Nauigationi, or ponto se committere**, to take the sea.  
**Periculo mortis se committere**, to put hym selfe in daunger of deathe.  
**Itineri se committere**, to take a iourneie.  
**Par gladiatorum committere**, to sette togis ther two sworde players.  
**Committere bellum**, to make open warre.  
**Spectaculum committere**, to begyn a may game or sight. Likewise Ludos committere.  
**Non timent, qui nihil commiserunt**, They that haue not offended feare not.  
**Committere contra legem**, to trespassse against the lawe.  
**Committere adulterium, eadem, culpam, delictum, flagitium, fraudem**.  
**Rixam committere**, to bzaule or chide.  
**Ne committas, vt aliquando dicebamus sit**, Non putam, do not so, that thou must saie after at any tyme, I though not so muche.  
**Committere se in aspectum populi**, to shewe hym selfe in the sight of the people.  
**Calumniatores apposuit, qui illam hereditatem Veneri commissam dicerent**, he suboyned certayne false accusers, whiche shoulde say, that that heritage was conficcate or seised

as forsaite to Venus.  
**Commodarius**, ri, mas gen. he that taketh a thyng of lene: he that borroweth, he to whom any thyng is lent.  
**Commodata res**, a thyng lent without aduantage.  
**Commode**, very well, profitably, aptly, hand somely, to ones paie of appetite, conueniently, to the purpose.  
**Commode cadere**, to happen or succede well, or to the purpose.  
**Commode verba facere**, to speake thynges to the purpose.  
**Commodissime per eum agi potest**, it may be done by hym moste conueniently.  
**Minus commodè audire**, to haue a shyewe name, or to be ill reported of.  
**Commodè cadit, it fortiter well**, or it cometh well to passe.  
**Commodè dicere**, to speake sayre.  
**Commodè laudè dicere**, to speake a thyng in pure and cleane latine.  
**Commodè res gerere**, to exployte matters profitously.  
**Commoditas**, atis, f. g. a commoditee, vtilitee, profite, aptnesse, conuenientnesse.  
**Commoditas hominis**, the facilitie or courttesie of one, whiche agreeth to any request.  
**Commodo**, aui, are, to doo for an other mans commoditee, to doo good to, to shewe pleasure or commoditee, also to lende.  
**Commodare capillum**, to combe the heade, to decke the bushie.  
**Commodare loquclam**, to speake.  
**Commodare operam**, to helpe.  
**Quicquid eis commodaueris, erit mihi maiorem in modum gratum**, what so euer you shall dooe for theyr profite, or what so euer ye shall doo them good in, shall be to me veriaie acceptable.  
**Ob suam causam commodare alicui**, to doo good to an other for his owne commoditee.  
**Commodare alicui in re aliqua**, to doo good or shewe pleasure to one in any matter.  
**Commodare**, for Accommodare.  
**Omnibus in rebus te illi commodos**, Sende your selfe to shewe hym pleasure in al thynges.  
**Commodamus velles, libros, vasa, equos, & similia, quæ eadem redduntur**. Mutuo autem damus nummos, frumentum, vinum, pro quibus alia redduntur eiusdem generis.  
**Aurum alicui commodare**, improprie.  
**Aurum commodare alicui**, to geue care, or harken to one.  
**Commodio**, aui, are, a frequentatiue of Commodio.  
**Commodule**, a diminutiue of commodè.  
**Commodum**, i, n. g. profite or commoditee. also to a thyng good, apt, and conuenient some tyme it is an aduerbe, and than it signifyeth the same tyme, in good tyme, leysure, or opportunitie, frarsely.

Commodum discesseras heri, cum Trebatius venit, Thou wert scarcely departed yesterday, when Trebatius was come.

Comparare sua commoda ex incommodis alterius, to gear his commodities or pleasures by an other mans harms and disprofit.

Inhibere commoda alicuius, to hynder or lette a mans profites.

Inferuire suis commodis, to worke for his owne profite.

Quum est commodum, when it shall bee thought good, convenient, or mete.

Vt cui tibi esset commodum condonares, that you might pardon whom ye thynke good.

Si id non commodum erit, ores vt redeat, yf he maie not so do conveniently, yf he may to come agayne.

Si commodum est, apud me sis hodie volo, If you haue leysure, or if ye may conveniently, I would ye shulde be with me to daie.

Quod commodum tuo fiat, as muche as you maie, sayng your selfe harmelesse: Or so that you put your selfe to no discommoditee, or as farr as you maie conveniently.

Commodum huc aduenerat, To hadde was, she tourned this waie.

Commodum aduer. in good tyme, or season, as fortune was also scarily, when cum soloweth.

Commodus, a, um, profitable or apt, handsome, good to agree withall, ferre, commodious, pleasant, tractable, easy to be pleased, benigne, humane, gentle.

Commodus capillus, a bushe well decked, or hemyte.

Commodus homo, a tractable or resonable man. Commodus conuiua, a guest not curious to please.

Commoda & faceta mulier, a pleasant and mery woman.

Literæ commodæ, pleasant letters such as a man desireth.

Commoda statura homo, a man of good stature, not to great nor to littell.

Commodum id non est, it maye not bee easily dooen.

Commodum obsonare, to vse moderate fare.

Commoda valetudo, good health.

Te iam commodiorem, mitoriẽque nunciant, They shewe that you bee moze tractable and gentill.

Vestis commoda ad cursum, handsome or easie to renne in.

Commodus, & inhumanus, contrary.

Commodis moribus homo, a man of gentill behauour, nothng straunge or curious.

Commodius esse opinor, I thynke it better or moze convenient.

Commotio, mores, ui, ere, to be all heauie or soze.

Commolior, liris, litus sum, liri, to go about or indeuour.

Commoliri dolum, to go about discepte. Commolo, molui, commoluitum, lere, to hynde or bzeake.

Commonefacio, commonefacis, feci, ere, to warne or aduise one, to geue a man warnng, to put hym in mynde of a thyng.

Commonefieri, to be warned.

Amicitia veteris commonefacere aliquem, to put one in mynde of olde frendshipp.

Commonefacere rem aliquam, for Commemorare.

Commoneo, communes, monui, ere, idem quod Commonefacio.

Aliorum exempla commonent, the example of other men doo shewe or teache me.

Amice commoneo, to warne frendly.

Comoneo aliquem, to remembre one of a thyng.

Commoneo aliquem officium suum, to aduertise one what he ought to do, or what his dutie is.

Commonitorium, ri, n. g. a pteue conuention.

Commotus, a, um, monyshed, aduertised, warned, put in remembrance.

Commotro, aui, ere, to shewe a thyng that is hys or unknown.

Viam commonstrare, to shew or teach the way.

Commoratio, onis, f. g. a bydyng, a carping, or lpyng. Also a figure of rhetoric, when one abydeeth longe vpon a matter.

Commoratio, di, ere, to byte.

Commorior, eris, commori, to dye with one.

Commorientes, they that dye together. Also the name of a comedie in Plautus.

Commoro, aui, are, to make to tarp.

Commoror, aris, ari, to abyde with one, also to dwelle in a place for a tyme. also to make one to tarp that is goyng.

Malefacis, properantem qui me commorare, sol abit, Thou doest naught to tarp me, fens I go in haste, and the sunne is now set.

Tardare & Commorari.

Consistere & Commorari.

Complures dies ibi commoratus est, he dwelle there a longe tyme.

Commorare multis verbis in re aliqua, to abyde long in a matter, and speake muche of it.

An te auspicium commoratum est? an tempestas continet, qui non abisti ad legiones, ita vt dudum dixerat? Dyd the token, shewed by the bydes, cause the to tarye? or elles the wether kepe the backe, that thou wentest not to the army, as thou saydest a while ago that thou wouldest?

Commortalis, le, mortall, that shall or must perishe or dye.

Commotio, onis, f. g. a commotion, perturbation, or disquietyng.

Commotio animi, perturbation of disquietyng of the mynde.

Commouiscula, a, for. gen. the diminutive of Commouiscus.

Commotio.

Commotria, a maiden that dooeth arate or apoplexie by maistresse.

Commotus, a, um, moued, troubled, afraide, angry, also quicke.

Grauius commotus, verat angry.

Commotum reddere, to vex or angry.

Commoueo, commoues, moui, ere, to trouble, to vex or disquiete, to remoue, to plucke or strepe to a thyng. sometye to depart.

Tu & cura vt valeas, & te istinc ne temere commoucas, Farewell, and take hede, that thou depart not hense to hastily.

Commouere castra, to remoue the campe.

Ab Amalthea te non commouebo, I will not cause you to departe or remoue fro Amalthea.

Commouere sui expectationem, to cause one to looke for hym.

Grauius primo nuncio commotus sum, I was verat angry or greatly moued with the first tydynges.

Ad turpe compendium aliquem commouere, to moue a man to fellysh luse.

Commouere dolorem, to make soze.

Misericordiam, inuidiam, iracundiam, commouere.

Odiu in aliquem commouere, to make one hated.

Tumultum aut bellum commouere, to reise by ruffyng and warre.

Commouere se aliquo, to depart from a place.

Commulco, li, ere, to mitigate or assuage.

Commune, is, n. g. a communaltee.

Communicatio, onis, f. g. communication, consultation, making of an other part taker in any matter.

Communicatio sermonis, communication, talking, or diuysyng together.

Communicatus, a, um, sometye actiully, making an other part taker, conferryng in communication. sometye passiuely, commoned of, confereed, or made part taker.

Communico, aui, are, to communicate or depart a thyng with an other, whiche I haue.

sometye to common or talke together, to conferre counselles.

Communicaui tecum consilia mea, I haue made you ptyup of my counsyles.

Rem cum altero communicare, to make an other part taker with vs in a matter.

Magistratus communicare cum plebeis, to suffer the commoners to beare offices as well as the nobles.

Communicare laborem, to labour together one with an other.

Laudem cum altero communicare, to make an other part taker of our laude and renoume.

Aphewise Lucrum communicare.

Mensa sua communicare aliquem, to geue one meate and drynke at his table.

Communicare mecum hanc prouinciam, helpe

me in atcheuyng this matter.

Impartire & communicare.

Ad te scripseram, vt cum Camillo communicares, I wrote to you, that you shoulde communicate with Camillus.

Communicare inter se de re aliqua, to communicate talke or diuise together of any matter.

De officio vniuſq; nostrum communicare, to talke or confere together, concernyng both our duties, or what both you & I ought to do.

Communicari, sometye in the active signification.

Cominatio, onis, f. g. communion, mutuall, participation together.

Communio sanguinis, kyntrebe.

Communio sermonis, talking together.

Communio legis, a felowshipp vnder one lawe, as is betwene the men of one citee or countrey.

Communio, communis, niui, ire, to fortifie, or make stronge, to fence on all partes.

Communis, ne, that is in common, that longeth as well to one as to an other, common. sometye for vniuersus.

Communes dies, were vn lucky dates to goe about any thyng, such as we cal dismoil daies or crosse daies.

Communitas, atis, f. g. communaltee, participation, felowshipp.

Communiter, in common.

Communiter et separatim, Opposita.

Communius, a, um, fortified, fenced, made stronge.

Commurmuro, aui, are, idem quod Murmuro.

Commurmuro, aris, ari, idem.

Commutable, le, that whiche maie bee easily chaunged.

Commutatio, onis, f. g. an exchange, one thing for an other, an alteration.

Commutiones temporum quadripartite, the .iiii. alterations and changes of the yere.

Animorum commutationes, the alterations and changeynges of mens myndes.

Commuratus, us, a chaunge or alteration.

Venire in commuratum, to bee altered or chaunged.

Commuratus, a, um, chaunged, altered.

Commuto, aui, are, to chaunge one thyng for an other, to alter.

Commutare uerba, to chyde, or to geue a shewde woorde for a good.

Commutare aliquem, to change ones mynde.

Commutare captiuos, to chaunge pylsoners.

Commutare fidem et religionem pecunia, for money to dooe agaynst trowth and conscience.

Sententiam et consilium commutare, to chaunge ones aduise, purpose, or counsell.

Mortem cum vita commutare, to die.

Commutare in horas, to chaunge euery houre.

Commutare aliquid in libris, to alter, change, or amende any thyng in bookes.



**Animos commutare et flectere**, to moue or chaunge mens myndes.  
**Commutare contumeliam**, alicuius vita sua, to put his lyfe in daungier, to worke an other man reproche or despyte.  
**Como**, plu. ere, to hembe or decke the busshes, to apparayle gorgeously, to trymme, to attyre, to pyke, to make gaie, ppozely it belongeth to women.  
**Comœdia**, a, f. g. an enterlude, wherein the common vices of men and women are apparantly declared in personages, a comedie.  
**Comœdior**, aris, ari, to ieste or scoffe.  
**Comœdus**, di, mas. gen. a plaier of comedies, or enterludes.  
**Comicus**, ci, m. g. a maker of enterludes.  
**Comosis**, the excrement or dregges of ware in the hies of bees, the first foundation of their worke in making honie. *Plu. li. 2. cap. 7.*  
**Comodus**, a, um, that hath a great bushe of heare, and in trees and herbes, that hath many branches or leaues.  
**Compactilis**, le, that is well compacted & trusted together, thoste and round.  
**Compactio**, onis, f. gen. a ioignyng or setting together.  
**Compactus**, a, um, well set or ioigned together.  
**Compactum corpus**, a body well pyght and set together.  
**Compactum**, ti, n. g. an agreement or apoyntment. **Compacto**, or **De compacto rem agere**, to conspire a matter, or to doo a thyng by one accord, or confederacie.  
**Compagino**, aui, are, to put or ioigne together a thyng that is lousd.  
**Compago**, paginis, and **Compages**, agis, f. g. scldom or neuer, glinis, a ioignyng together of thynges.  
**Compages lapidum**, the couchyng or ioignyng together of stones.  
**Muri compagem soluere**, to breake downe the wall.  
**Compar**, aris, om. ge. equall or euen, lyke.  
**Compar coniugium**, an equall marriage.  
**Compar**, aris, ma. ge. a compaignion or equall. Sometime a wyfe or hysbande.  
**Compar**, an ornament of rhetorike, whan the partes of a sentence haue equall nymbre of syllables.  
**Comparabilis**, le, that maie be compared.  
**Comparare**, in manner of comparyng of thynges together.  
**Comparatio**, onis, f. ge. comparison, preparacion or byng, a purchasyng or geatnyng.  
**Comparatio noui belli**, preparation for new warre. *Quibus ita credo, vt nihil mea comparatione diminuam, to whome I geue suche credence, that I will prepare nothyng the lesse: or that I wil make nothyng the lesse prouision.*  
**Constringi comparatione**, to be ioigned and

parte together in good propozicion.  
**In comparatione vis rerum cernitur**, in comparyng of thynges together, the strengthe of them is perceyued.  
**Comparatio voluptatis**, a purchasyng of pleasure.  
**Comparatiuus**, a, um, comparatiue, wherein by gynneth excess in comparison.  
**Comparatus**, a, um, ordeyned or receyued in an vsage.  
**Quam inique comparatum est**, hi qui minus habent, vt semper aliquid addant ditioribus: what an ill vse is this, that they, whiche haue but a littell, shall geue more to them that be ryche?  
**Quandoquidem ita ratio comparata est**, vt natura qz nostræ, vt alia ætas oriatur ex alia, Sens the fourme of our lyfe is so ordeyned by nature, that of one age cometh an other.  
**Hoc præclare legibus comparatum est**, This was exceedingly well ordeyned and constituted by the lawes.  
**Comparco**, parsi, sere, to spare.  
**Compareo**, pares, parui, ere, to appere, or to be sene.  
**Comparebunt quæ imperas**, you shall se all thynges doone that ye commaunde.  
**Comparet ratio argenti**, it appereth howe the monie is spent.  
**Nusquam comparebat**, he was sene in no place.  
**Eorum exigua pars nunc comparet**, id est, extat, verae sene of them are sene, or remain at this date.  
**Comparo**, aui, are, to compare, or make equal or more, to ordeyn, to prepare, to ioigne to or by. also to get or purchase, to prouide, to buy, to fynde the meane, to diuise.  
**Nunc hoc tibi curandum est Chrysale. C.** Quiduis cures? *M. Vt ad senem etiam alteram facias viam, compara, fabricare, fingere quod lubet, Now Chrysalus, thou must take good hede of this. C. what wilt thou that I shoulde dooe? M. Deuise yet to go an other waie to worke, imagine, contriue euen as thou thyngest best.*  
**Comparare conuiuium**, to prepare a banquet.  
**Comparare malum**, to purchase an evil turne, or a mischief.  
**Comparare se**, to dispose hym selfe to any thyng.  
**Comparare sibi adiutrum**, to fynd the meane to haue entrance to a thyng or person.  
**Comparare bellum**, to make prouision for warre.  
**Comparare dolum**, to go about to worke some disceyte.  
**Comparare insidias alicui**, to laie waitte, to attrappe or deceyue a man.  
**An ita me comparem?** Shuld I so dispose of settle my selfe?  
**Comparare se ad respondendum**, to prepare or

or settle hym selfe to make an answer.  
**Comparare se ad iter**, to make hym redy to take his tourneie.  
**Comparare subsidia ad omnes casus**, to prepare and purchase aide agaynst all chaunces of fortune.  
**Comparare sibi auctoritatem**, to procure or geat hym auctorite.  
**Gloriam ex bellicis rebus comparare**, to get glorie and renoume by marciall prowesse.  
**Comparare prædium**, to bye a manor place.  
**Ad frumentum comparandum misisti**, sente forth to bye corne.  
**Alterum alteri comparare**, **Comparare cum altero**, & **inter se**, to compare thynges together, or one with an other.  
**Ne compariandus hic quidem ad illum est**, This man it not to bee compared to the other.  
**Vt comparent inter se, qui duo. &c.** That they shoulde ordeyn or apoynt betwene them selues, whiche two. &c.  
**Accusatores in aliquem comparare**, to prouide men to accuse a persone.  
**Vultum suum e vultu alterius comparare**, to facion his countenance lyke an other mans.  
**Argentum comparare**, to make prouision for monie.  
**Compasco**, pui, piscere, to seeke or kepe rats tell in pasture together.  
**Compasco**, the pasture.  
**Compascuus**, a, um, that belongeth to common pasture.  
**Compascuus ager**, a common fielde.  
**Compeditio**, compedis, diui, dium, to gyue or fetter the feete.  
**Compeditus**, a, um, fettered or gyued.  
**Compellatio**, onis, f. g. blamyng, thidpyng, or rebulyng.  
**Compello**, aui, are, to speake to, to call, to accuse. **Blandè compellare virum**, to speake fawte to a man.  
**Honoriſicè et magnificè compellare**, to speke to one wordes worthpyfull and honourable.  
**Nominatim compellare**, to call one by name.  
**Compellare in concione**, to rate or rebuke a man openly in a great assemble of people.  
**Aliquem edicto compellare**, to whan a man of auctoritee, by some commaundement, citheth or calleth a man to his disworshipp.  
**Compello**, pui, ere, to compell or constreigne, to toraue, to byng together.  
**Compellere & dispellere**, contrary.  
**Expellere & compellere**, contrary.  
**Compellere ossa in suam sedem**, to set bones in their places, whan they be out of ioynt.  
**Compellere & congregare in vnum locum**, to byng or gather together in to one place.  
**Compellere lanam in aurem**, to thrust woll in to ones eare.  
**Compellere gregem**, to dyspe a flocke together.

**Ad bellum nos compulit regni cupido**, the desyre to regne, forced us to warre.  
**Compellere in angustias**, to dyspe into a streite.  
**Compellere in oppidum**, to dyspe into the towne.  
**Compellaceo**, luxi, ere, to thynge through.  
**Compellacius**, a, um, that thyneth byght.  
**Compendario**, by a compendious waie.  
**Compendarius**, a, um, compendious or bryefe.  
**Compendifacio**, feci, ere, to make compendious, to wyne.  
**Compendiosus**, a, um, verie profitable.  
**Compendiosum iter**, a shorter waie.  
**Compendium**, ij, n. g. a sauyng or sparyng, an aduantage, a compendious or short fourme in writyng or other arte. Sometime a neter waie in iourneyng.  
**Compendij facere**, to make bryefe, or to bee short in speakyng.  
**Breuiā docendi compendia monstrare**, to shew bryefe and compendious meanes to teach or instruct.  
**Quæstus & compendium**.  
**Hoc compendium operæ est**, this is the aduantage of the worke or labour.  
**Ne cui compendio sit**, that it myght not be ganyes or vantage to any man.  
**Conferre verba ad compendium**, to speake compendiously.  
**Compensatio**, onis, f. g. a recompence, satisfaction, or amendes makyng.  
**Compensio**, aui, are, to make recompence or amendes.  
**Tarditatem grauitate supplicij compensat**, The longer he deferreth, the more greuously he punyssheth.  
**Comperendinatio**, onis, f. gen. a delaye or proulongyng of tyme, whan the attourneie hath a respite graunted hym untill the nexte daie sauyng one.  
**Comperendinatus**, us, m. g. idem.  
**Comperendinatus**, a, um, adiourned.  
**Comperendinata dies**, a daie ouer in matters of lawe.  
**Comperendinati rei**, they whose iudgement is deferred untill an other tyme.  
**Comperendino**, aui, are, to delaye, to proulong, to deferre a matter from daie to daie.  
**Comperendinare reum**, to deferre the iudgement of a person accused, until an other tyme.  
**Comperto**, compertis, periti, ire, to fynde or try out a matter, to haue sure knowlage or pfofe of a thyng.  
**Certo comperi**, I haue sure knowlage of the matter: or I haue sure trial of the matter.  
**Manifesto comperire**, & **manibus tenere**, to haue manifeste pfofe and sure knowlage of a thyng.  
**Ex multis audui, nam comperisse me dicere non audeo**, I haue herde it of many: for

**I** dare not saie, that **I** haue tried it, and know  
it to be true.  
**De amore competit**, he knoweth certaynly  
that he loueth.  
**Comperire ex aliquo**, to haue knowlage by  
an other.  
**Comperior**, iris, iri, idem quod **Comperio**.  
**Compernis**, nis, mas. & f. gen. he that hath his  
knees nigh to gether, or long sette.  
**Comperito**, absolutely put, whan it was knowen  
and tried out.  
**Comperito matrem suam intestatam deces-**  
**sisse**, whan it was knowen and tried out, that  
his mother dyed intestate, or without wille  
making.  
**Comperitus**, a, um, founde out, taken, conuict,  
proued, knowen.  
**Comperitum est**, it is proued by experience.  
**Comperitum est mihi**, **I** haue tried it oute,  
and haue sure knowlage of the matter.  
**Comperitum oculis**, that which we haue seene.  
**Comperitus in stupro**, taken in auourtrie.  
**Comperitam arque deprehensum**.  
**Cognitum & comperitum**.  
**Nullius singuli comperitus homo**, a man  
that was neuer conuict of any heynous acte.  
**Comperitas fati**, founde gilty of felony.  
**Comperitum habeo**, **I** knowe or perceiue, **I**  
haue tried the matter.  
**Compes**, edis, f. g. a fetter of gyue.  
**Faber compedes**, quas fecit, gestat, **he is**  
**whipped with his owne rodde**.  
**Compeſco**, cui, ere, to kepe strete, as it were  
in one pasture: to byddle or keepe vnder, to  
stoppe, to staunche or quench, to asswage, to  
mitigate.  
**Compescere in illum iniuste dicere**, leaue to  
saie ill of hym.  
**Curas cōpescere**, to asswage care and sorowe.  
**Equum fraxio compescere**, to restrayne stop  
or holde backe the horse with the byddle.  
**Compescere incendium**, to stinte or quenche  
fyre.  
**Compescere tumentes populos**, to appease  
and kepe vnder proude and stubburn people.  
**Risum compescere**, to refrayne or forbear  
laughynge.  
**Sium compescere**, to quenche ones thyrste.  
**Compescere vitem**, to cut or kepe a vine that  
it spredde not to farr abroad.  
**Compescere mores rabidos**, to asswage and  
mitigate the fierce maners of men.  
**Digitis compescere labellum**, kepe slyence.  
**Competens**, tis, an adiectiue, competent, conue-  
nible.  
**Competentia**, x, f. gen. conueniencie, agreeable-  
nesse, mekenesse.  
**Competitor**, oris, ma. ge. he that sueth for that,  
which an other man sueth for, a competitor.  
**Competitrix**, icis, the feminine.  
**Competo**, lui, ere, to aske or sue for an office, or

other like thing, agaynst a nother that sueth for  
the same, to withste. Also to agree, to be mete or  
conuenient, to appertaine, to meete with or to  
gine to an other thynge.  
**Compeit**, it is meete or conuenient. Also it is  
sufficient.  
**Hoc illi compeit**, that is meete or conuenient  
for hym.  
**Si omnia compeit voto**, if all thynges agree  
to our desyre. **Si** if all thynges be as we  
would haue theym.  
**Si non compeit, vt in villam sanum pone-**  
**tur**, if we shall haue no leasure, or if we may  
not conueniently. **Es**.  
**Si uille sius ita compeit**, if the situation of  
the ferme doo so require, or be conuenient and  
meete.  
**Si cuiusquam neptium compeiteret aras**, if  
any of his neeces were in age, or were of conu-  
nient and mete age.  
**Formidine antonius neq; animo, neque au-**  
**ribus, neque lingua compeit**, Being affor-  
med with feare, he neptier had the use of his  
mynde, eares, nor tongue.  
**Ita vt in parentes fossas ora hiantia cæcarum**  
**compeiant**, so that the open mouthes of the  
trenches vnder the earth, mete and be ioyned  
with the dyches, that are made about in the  
sight of men.  
**Compilatio**, onis, f. ge. pillage, robberyng, or  
pollynge.  
**Compilator**, oris, mas. ge. an extorcionar that  
leaueth a man nothyng.  
**Compilatus**, a, um, polled by extorcion, robbed,  
pylled.  
**Compilo**, compilas, lui, ere, to take by extor-  
cion or wronge. **Si** (as the vulgar speake it)  
to poll and thauie.  
**Compilare sapientiam alicuius**, to robbe one  
of his wisedome.  
**Serinia alicuius compilare**, to robbe ones robes.  
**Reipublicam compilare**, to pylle and  
robbe the commune weale.  
**Compingo**, egi, pactum, ere, to compasse or put  
together, to thyrste, to make, as one maketh a  
shyppe, or like thynge.  
**Quid faciam nunc, si res viri me in carcerem**  
**compegerint?** Howe shall **I** doo now if the  
officers thyrst me into pryson?  
**Compingere axibus**, to boorde or plank a  
floore or rooffe.  
**Ipsum in vincula compegit**, he layed hym in  
feters, or in pryson.  
**Compingere in oculos**, to thyrste it into ones  
eyes. **Componere & compingere**.  
**Detrudere & compingere in pistrinum**.  
**Compegerat se in Apuliam**, **he went and**  
**kepte hym selfe in Apulia**.  
**Compitalia**, or **Compitalitia**, orum, feastes of  
drinkynge made, where as be many pathes or  
high waies in a place.

Come

**Compitalitius**, a, um, belonginge to the saied  
feastes.  
**Compitalis**, le, of a place where many wayes or  
pathes meete.  
**Compitum**, ti, neu. gen. a waie or place, where  
many waies dooe meete, or where two streetes  
dooe crosse.  
**Compius**, is sometyme vſed in the masculine  
gender.  
**Complaceo**, complaces, cui, ere, to please or  
like well.  
**Complacitum est**, it pleaseth or contenteth,  
it lyeth.  
**Complaco**, lui, ere, idem quod **Placo**.  
**Complano**, lui, ere, to make playne. Sometyme  
to make equall with the ground, to finish.  
**Complanare domum alicuius**, to destroye  
ones house, and caste it to the grounde.  
**Complanare opus**, to finish and make per-  
fect a worke.  
**Complaudo**, si, ere, for to clappe the handes  
together.  
**Complato**, oris, xus sum, ti, to comprisse, to  
imbrace or holde streete, to loue well, to in-  
tertain, to treatate gently, to shewe pleasure  
or frendshipp, to compasse, to comprehend or  
containe, to destroye or handell a matter in  
fewe wordes.  
**Quare velim eum quam liberalissime com-**  
**plere**, wherefore **I** would that ye dyd enter  
tayne hym betwixt liberally.  
**Peto, vt eum complere, diligas**, in tuis ha-  
beas, **I** requyre you entertayne hym well, saue  
hym, and take hym as one of your frendes.  
**Nos inter nos esse complexos**, that one of vs  
found well an other.  
**Complecti amore**, to loue hertly.  
**Complecti memoria**, **I** beare in mynde.  
**Complecti animo**, **I** consyder.  
**Oratioe complecti non possum magnitudi-**  
**nem beneficii tui**, **I** can not sufficiently sette  
foorth with wordes the great pleasure and be-  
nefite that ye haue shewed me.  
**Vno verbo omnia complecti**, to speake all at  
one worde.  
**Complectitur verbis, quod vult**, **he is** elos-  
quent, and can utter with wordes, what so eue  
he will.  
**Complecti & osculari alicquem**.  
**Beneficio complecti alicquem**, to shewe pleas-  
sure to any man.  
**Comitate complecti**, to shewe frendly gens  
symplesse.  
**Beneuolentia, charitate, pietate, complecti**,  
to loue and fauour earnestly.  
**Arcta familiaritate complexus sum**, **I** was  
bete familiar with hym.  
**Cogitatione complecti non possumus**, we  
can not conceiue or comprehend in our mindes.  
**Absentem cogitatione complecti**, to thynke  
earnestly on one that is absent.

**Me somnus complexus est**, **hepe tooke me**.  
**Complector**, sometyme passiuely.  
**Complementum**, ti, n. g. a furnishing or fyl-  
lyng.  
**Compleo**, cui, ere, to fulfill or fyll to the toppé,  
to finish or perfourne, to make vp or supplie  
that lacketh.  
**Quis tam dulcis sonus complet aures meas?**  
what pleasaunt and sweete sowne filleth myne  
eares?  
**Aurem complere sermonibus**, to make one  
weary with bablyng.  
**Atrium complere vlulatus**, to make the  
house rynge with howlyng and cryng.  
**Ad summum complere**, to fil vnto the bynke.  
**Compleuit annos centum**, he lyued full an  
hundred yeres.  
**Sol terras luce complet**, **The sunne geueth**  
**lyght to all the earth**, or casteth his lyght ouer  
all the worlde.  
**Compleo omnia odor vnguenti**, the sweete  
saueur smellith ouer all the place, or perfumeith  
all the place.  
**Compleo promissum**, to fulfil ones promise.  
**Compleo alicquem coronis & floribus**, to cos-  
uer one with garlandes and flowres.  
**Compleo hominem bona spe**, to put one in  
good hope.  
**Compleo gaudeo**, to make very glad.  
**Compleo terrore**, contrary.  
**Erroris et dementiae cōplere**, to make mad.  
**Completus**, a, um, complete, absolute, perfect,  
full.  
**Complex**, icis, om. gen. partener, companion  
in att.  
**Complexio**, onis, idem quod **complexus**. also  
a conclusion in an argument.  
**Complexus**, us, ma. g. embracyng or collynge.  
also agreement in wordes or sentence. **Somes**  
**tyme feruent loue**. Also a iuste perorde or full  
sentence. sometyme a compasse or a conteyn-  
nyng.  
**Complexus & osculatio**.  
**A complexu matris filium auellere**, to plucke  
the chyld awaye from the tender embracyng of  
the mother, or out of the mothers armes.  
**Continet omnia complexu suo mundus**,  
**The worlde conteyneth and comprehendeth**  
**all thynges**.  
**Ad complexum & osculum alicuius currere**,  
to make haste to embrace and kysse one.  
**Complexu luctari**, to wrastle by the myddle.  
**Alicuius complexu, colloque pendere**, to roll  
one and hange about his necke.  
**Complexu totius generis humani**, with all  
mankind vniuersally.  
**Complexus**, a, um, actiuelly, embracyng or clip-  
pyng; passiuely, clipped or colled, compychens-  
ed, contyned.  
**Res altera alteri complexa**, id est, **Implicita**.  
**Complico**, lui, ere, to folde or wape together.

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Com

**Complicare & Enoluere**, contrary.  
**Complicare epistolam**, to folde vp a letter.  
**Complodo**, ôti, ère, to clap together the handes  
 for ioy, forowe, or admittacion.  
**Comploratus**, us, masc. ge. and **Comploratio**,  
 ônis, f. g. a lamentacion, wepyng or waylyng  
 of many together.  
**Comploro**, aui, ère, to weep, wayle, and make  
 sorowe with other.  
**Complures**, m. & f. g. **Complura**, & **Complu-  
 ria**, n. g. plur. many.  
**Compluries**, verale often.  
**Complufculi**, **Complufcula**, **Complufcula**,  
 plu. many.  
**Compluiatus**, an adiectiue.  
**Compluiata vinca**, a vyne fastned and laied  
 a longe vpon a frame.  
**Compluius**, a, um, couered or wette with rayne.  
**Compluius**, a, um, wherunto rayn/water falleth.  
**Compluius lacus**, a dyche, wherinto watce  
 falleth out of dyuers gutters.  
**Compluium**, ui, n. g. a gutter, wherin falleth  
 rayne from many houles.  
**Compono**, fui, ère, to put or ioigne together, to  
 make, ordeyn, or dispose. Also to compare or  
 conferre, to adorne, to gather, to recreate, to  
 appeale, to conclude, to accorde or agree, to fy-  
 nysh, ende, or conclude a matter, to redeme,  
 to dissemble or feigne, to write or make a booke,  
 to byng to facion. Sometyme to burie.  
**Maxima limes composito Scirone pater**, id est,  
 sepulto, laied in his graue, vel mortuo, dead.  
**Componere lites**, to agree men together, whys  
 they are at variaunce.  
**Componere bellum**, to fynish the warre, to  
 make peace. Ikwyslike **Componere contentio-  
 nes**, controuerfias, discordias, tumultum.  
**Componere quæ simul tecum ferantur**, packe  
 and laie to gether fuche thynges as maie bee  
 caried with you.  
**Ad exemplum alterius se componere**, to fa-  
 cion hym selfe to doe as he seeth an other.  
**Componere capillos**, vel crines, to sette or  
 dyesse vp the heares.  
**Animos nostros ratio componat**, sette rea-  
 son moderate and rule our myndes.  
**Exercitum componere**, to sette an armye in  
 arraye.  
**Leges componere**, to make or ordeyn lawes.  
**Membra defessa componere**, to recreate or  
 refrefhe the weery lymmes.  
**Componere se ad reuerentiam alicuius**, to fa-  
 cion or sette hym selfe, as though he shewyd a  
 reuerence to one.  
**Signa componere**, to ioigne battayle.  
**Res suas componere**, to dispose and set his  
 matters in an order.  
**Componere vitem in brachia**, to set the vyne  
 alonge vpon the rayle.  
**Componere vultum**, to sette or facion the  
 countenance, to looke sadly, to make a graue

countenance.

**Componere aliquem**, to burie or laie one in  
 the earthe.  
**Curas componere**, to asswage care, to ende  
 sorowe.  
**Fluctus componere**, to quiete the rage of  
 the sea.  
**Amicos fauersos componere**, to reconcile  
 frendes that are fallen out.  
**Componere & transigere**, to falle at agree-  
 ment, and dispatche a matter throughe.  
**Componere animos ratio dicitur**, to sette  
 mens myndes in good quiete.  
**Componere dicta cum factis**, to conferre  
 mans woordes and dedes together.  
**Cur audes componere mihi te?** why darst  
 thou compare thy selfe to me?  
**Componere historiam**, to make or wyrtan  
 a hystorie.  
**Carmina componere**, to make berles.  
**Laudes alicuius componere**, to write ones  
 laude and prayse.  
**Componere itinera**, to appoynte, or dispos-  
 ones iourneys.  
**Componere fallacias**, to inuente and imagine  
 gyles and disceptes.  
**Componere medacia**, to feigne or imagine lyes.  
**Blanditias componere**, to speake fause and  
 flatterynge.  
**Componere & constituere rempublicam**,  
 to dispose the commune weale, and sette in  
 good order.  
**Componere pacem alicui cum altero**, to fa-  
 cion at concord and vnite.  
**Componere societatem**, to associate.  
**Litteras alieno nomine componere**, to coun-  
 terfait letters.  
**Componere vibem**, to bulde a citee.  
**In alio infans componitur**, The infant is  
 brought to facion in his mothers wombe.  
**Composito**, aui, ère, to beare, to cary together,  
 to conueigh.  
**Compos**, compos, com. gen. he that hath his  
 pourpose or desyre. also euer content.  
**Copos animi**, of sound remembrance, not mad.  
**Compos culpa**, he that hath doon offend-  
 gyltie, or culpable.  
**Compos laudis**, he that is praysted.  
**Compos patriæ**, he that is come home into  
 his countreie.  
**Compos prædæ**, he that hath gotten the praye  
 that he looked for.  
**Compos voti**, he that hath his owne desyre or  
 appetite.  
**Compos rerum sempiternarum**, he that hath  
 the knowlage of thynges euerlastyng.  
**Vix præ gaudio copotes**, For ioye they coulde  
 not tell what they shoulde dooe.  
**Compos mētis, rationis, sanitatis**, quod hæc  
 habeo: **Compos voti**, victoria, optauit, quod  
 hæc opera & labore optinui.

**Vix copos sui est**, he is almost besyde him self.  
**Compositem facere gratulationis**, to geue an  
 occasion to one, to gratifie or thanke his frend,  
 or rather to geue an occasion to receiue on his  
 frendes behaife for any pleasure that is hapned  
 or done.  
**Compos scientiæ**, he that hath the vnderstans-  
 dyng of a science.  
**Compos virtutum**, vertuose.  
**Compos miseriarum**, miserable or fulle of  
 aduersities.  
**Compositæ**, in order.  
**Compositæ & apte dicere**, cui contrarium  
 est, sine ordine & modo dicere.  
**Compositæ ambulare**, to walke or go with a  
 certayne measure, no more at one steppe than  
 at an other, as our gentle women doe.  
**Compositio**, ônis, f. g. facture, propozition, a  
 making, an ordainment, a composition, or agree-  
 ment, a confectiō of mynglyng of dyuers thyn-  
 ges together, a peace making.  
**Compositiones gladiatorum**, wer the byrns  
 gyng in of swoorde plaiers into the fightyng  
 place.  
**Compositio membrorum**, the composition  
 and facture of the partes of the body.  
**Compositio sermonis**, the couching of woordes  
 composited, aduertually byed and Ex composi-  
 to, of purpose, for the nonces, as it was agreed.  
**Compositio factum est**, it was don of a sette  
 purpose.  
**Compositior**, ôris, ma. g. he that setteth, compos-  
 seth, or ioigneth thynges together.  
**Compositura**, æ, f. g. a composition, ioignyng,  
 or settyng of thynges together, a confectiō.  
**Compositus**, a, um, settled, put, or ioigned to-  
 gether, sette in arraye, for other englisches loke  
 after in the phrases.  
**Compositus in ostentationem**, settled to make  
 a great shewe or bragge of hym selfe.  
**In securitatem compositus**, he that hath dispos-  
 sed and set his mynde to lyue without care and  
 trouble, hauing continaunce as though he were  
 carelesse, or passed for nothing.  
**Compositum agmen ad pugnam**, a bende of  
 men sette in arraye redy to fyght.  
**Comæ compositæ**, & crines compositi.  
**Compositum mare**, a caulme sea.  
**Composita verba**, woordes cunynge and  
 fytly sette together.  
**Composita hora**, the hower promised or ap-  
 poynted.  
**Vi compositum fuerat cum eo**, so soone as  
 they had fallen at agreement with hym.  
**Composito**, ônis, f. g. a bankette or drinkyng  
 together.  
**Composito**, aui, ère, to drinke with an other man.  
**Compositrix**, icis, f. g. she that drynketh with an  
 other: a drinkyng golffp.  
**Compositior**, ônis, ma. ge. he that depneth with  
 an other.

**Comprecatio**, ônis, f. g. a prayyng, a despyyng,  
 a supplication.  
**Compras**, prædis, m. g. a pledge or suertie to-  
 gether with an other.  
**Comprecor**, aui, ère, to desyre or praie.  
**Comprehendo**, di, ère, to take holde on a thyng,  
 to comprehend or contene, to compise also to  
 fauour and defende, to compasse or attayne, to  
 sette forth a thyng in woordes, to perceiue, to  
 vnderstande sensibly, to dephehnde or come to  
 the knowlage of a thyng.  
**Manu comprehendere**, to take hold with ones  
 hande.  
**Emittere & comprehendere**, contrary.  
**Comprehendere dicuntur plantæ**, to take  
 roote. **Comprehendere verbis**, to set forth a  
 thyng in woordes.  
**Comprehendere numero**, to number.  
**Comprehendere & percipere**, to vnderstand  
 and perceiue.  
**Comprehendere signis**, to know a thyng by  
 certayne signes and tokens.  
**Animo & mente comprehendere**, to con-  
 ceite in ones minde.  
**Comprehendere contemplationem rerum  
 naturæ**, to haue the knowlage of naturall  
 thynges.  
**Intelligere & comprehendere cogitatione**,  
**Memoria comprehendere**, to remembre, to  
 kepe in memory.  
**Visu comprehendere**, to see.  
**Adulterium alicuius comprehendere**, to de-  
 prehende or disclose a maus aduoutrie.  
**Officiis alicuius comprehendere**, to bynde  
 one to him by friendly pleasures.  
**Comprehendere humanitate alicuius**, to shew  
 great gentylnesse to one, to dooe many pleas-  
 sures for hym.  
**Comprehense**, briefely.  
**Comprehensibilis**, le, that maie bee compres-  
 hended.  
**Comprehensio**, ônis, f. g. a takyng, a compres-  
 hendyng, conteynyng, perceiuyng, or vnder-  
 standyng, a spyng out or reucluyng of a thyng,  
 sometyme a periode, or full sentence.  
**Comprehensus**, a, um, holden, taken, compres-  
 hended, concluded, inclosed.  
**Comprendo**, and **Comprensus**, idem quod  
**Comprehendo**, and **Comprehenfus**.  
**Compreffe**, briefly, compactly.  
**Compreffio**, ônis, f. g. a pressyng or a stricte  
 trustyng of thynges together.  
**Compreffiancula**, æ, f. g. a diminutiue.  
**Compreffus**, a, um, thusse or presse together,  
 also rauyshten.  
**Compreffis manibus sedere**, to syt ydell.  
**Annona compressa**, in Luce, when the pryce  
 of coyne is raised by meanes of regaters or foze  
 stallers of the market.  
**Compressa in pugnum manus**, the fyste.  
**Compressum argutium odium**, pryue and vnde-  
 knowen

known hated.  
 Compressa manu ferire, to stryke with the fyfte.  
 Compréssus, us, m. g. a desolation of rauished ment. also byuysing or pteffing.  
 Comprimo, préssi, ére, to presse thynt or strein together, to holde or refrayne, to appeale, to moderate, repressé or kepe vnder. Sometyme to suppressé, to clyng together.  
 Comprime, lette be, peace.  
 Epistolam comprime, to close a letter.  
 Comprime te, be styll, leaue of.  
 Comprimere se, to lease or refrayne to doo a thyng.  
 Vix comprimo, quin inuolem illi in oculos, I can vneith forbeare to take him by the face.  
 Comprimere alicum, to beate or tourment one. Comprimere animum, to hold in a mans breathe.  
 Comprimere manus, to holde his handes that he steale not.  
 Comprimere dentes, to grende or crafte the teeth together.  
 Comprimere alium, to stoppe the bealy.  
 Morfu comprime, to byte.  
 Comprimit rosa florem noctu, the rose closeth his flowre in the nyght.  
 Comprime tela manu, holde thy handes, cast not thy launcle or dart.  
 Lachrymas comprime, to stent weeping.  
 Plusquam vinum ad comprimendum stomachum valet, it is of more force to stoppe vomite than wyne is.  
 Comprimere audaciam alicuius, to repressé or kepe vnder the rash boldnesse of any man.  
 Doctrina comprime vitiolam naturam, to repressé and kepe vnder.  
 Seditioem comprime, to appease or suppressé a sedition.  
 Restringere & comprime, to appease or moderate.  
 Iram comprime, to assuage or stynte anger.  
 Comprime vocem, to kepe silence.  
 Virginem comprime, to rauish her.  
 Comprobatio, ónis, f. g. the approuing or allowyng of a thyng.  
 Comprobator, óris, m. g. he that alloweth or approueth a thyng.  
 Comprobo, aui, are, to allow, to make good or allowable, to declare a thyng to be true.  
 Laudare & vehementissime comprobare.  
 Studio se comprobare.  
 Realiquid comprobare, to shew a thyng to be true in dede.  
 Testimonio alicuius rem comprobare, to approue a thyng by the witness of any man.  
 Res somnium comprobauit, the thyng selfe proued the dreame true.  
 Compromissus, a, um, the aduertise of compromissum.  
 Compromissum, si, n. g. the authoritie granted to the arbitrator by the assent of the parties.

Compromissum facere de re aliqua, to submitte him selfe to the arbitrement of a man in any matter.  
 Compromitto, misi, ére, to committe him selfe to the arbitrement of any indifferent person.  
 Comptum, ti, n. g. a certayne offering of money, whiche was made with meale.  
 Compus, us, m. g. frethe apparayle.  
 Compus, a, um, decked, trymmed.  
 Compugno, aui, are, to fyght together, to contend in wordes, to bzaule.  
 Compulso, aui, are, the frequentatiue of compello, to beate or stryke agaynst a thyng.  
 Compulsus, a, um, compelled, forced. Also byuysing or knocked with any thyng.  
 Compunctus, a, um, marked, spotted, pricked, Acu compunctus, pricked with a nedell.  
 Compunctio, ónis, f. g. a pricking. Sometyme a stiche or griefe in a mans side or other place.  
 Compungo, púpugi, óis, ére, to punche, pricke, or stryke.  
 Cauendum, ne aculeis vrticæ compungatur, Ye muste beware that he bee not stung with a nettell.  
 Sensus compungere res dicuntur, quæ offendunt, vsplendor oculos, gustum amaritudo, &c.  
 Compungere se suis acuminibus, to bze and tourment ones selfe with his owne subtill inventions.  
 Computabilis, le, that may be compted, reckned, or numbred, accomptable.  
 Computatio, ónis, f. g. an accompt or recknyng.  
 Computationem expostulare, to call for an accompt, or recknyng.  
 Computo, aui, are, to deeme, to accompt, to reckon, to decrete, to impute.  
 Si computetur impendium operæ, if the paye site of bauntage of that labour be accompted, reckened, or valued.  
 Computare digitis, or Articulis, to reckon upon the fyngers.  
 Facies tua computat annos, thy face doth reken thy yeres. or thy face declareth of what age thou art.  
 Computresco, pátrui, tréscere, to putrishe or rotte together.  
 Comum, mi, ne, ge. a citee of France on the syde the mountaynes, the inhabitants wherof are called Comenses.  
 Comus, the god of banketryng, or cere suppers.  
 Con, idem quod Cum.  
 Conamen, inis, n. g. an indouour.  
 Magno conamine aliquid agere, to doo a thyng diligently, with great labour and indouour.  
 Conamentum, ti, n. g. that whiche aydeth or helpeth in doynge of a thyng, or that one vlyth to reaché or plucke at a thyng, that he can not easily come by.  
 Conatus, us, m. g. the indouour of labour the

one taketh in doynge a thyng. Sometyme diligence.  
 Magni conatu, studio aliquid agere, to doo a thyng with great endouour and diligence.  
 Infringere conatus aduersariorum, to bzeake the purpose and indouour of the aduersaries.  
 Obstare conatibus alicuius, to withstande or lette that, whiche a man indououreth or goeth about.  
 Prohibere conatus, idem.  
 Conaco, aui, are, to besmyte.  
 Concedes, cædium, plur. the loppinges of trees, or the fragmentes of shpedes that be cutte of any thyng.  
 Concalescacio, or Concalescacio, féci, ére, to inflame, to warme or make hot, to chaufte, bze, or prouoke.  
 Concalescatorius, a, um, that heateth or maketh warme.  
 Concalescatus, a, um, made hotte or warme, chaufed.  
 Concalescio, factus sum, fieri, to bee chaufed or made warme.  
 Concalesco, concales, calui, ére, to be hotte, to be warme, to be moued or chaufed.  
 Concalesco, lescere, to be hot, or to be made hot.  
 Concalleo, lui, ére, to be made hard, as a mans handes with much wooyhyng, or his feete with muche goyng: And by a metaphore, a mans mynde with muche vse and exercise.  
 Concameratio, ónis, f. g. a worke made lyke to a vault with arches, whiche were call feelyng of chambers. also a couered walke or herbour made in a garden.  
 Concamero, aui, are, to vault or siele.  
 Concana, a citee in Spayne, the people wherof be called Concani.  
 Concastigo, aui, are, to chastyse.  
 Concateno, aui, are, to cheyn or lyne together.  
 Concauo, aui, are, to make holowe.  
 Concauare brachia in duos arcus, to sette the armes on kynbowe.  
 Concauus, a, um, holowe.  
 Concedo, céssi, ére, to graunt, to permitte or suffer, to departe awaie, to go to a place, to consent, to geue place, to geue ouer, to remit, to sende downe or agree, to dye.  
 Concede hinc, Cohense a littell.  
 Concedere fato, vita, or Concedere, absoletely, to dye.  
 Concedamus huc, lette vs be here.  
 Concedere octauam partem, to abate or remitte the eight parte.  
 Concedere alicui, to geue place to one.  
 Concede ad dextram, go on the ryght hand.  
 Concede hinc domum, go thy waie home.  
 Concessit in iras, he is angry.  
 Tempus est cedere, it is tyme to geue place.  
 Num ab oculis concessi tuis? Dyd I departe out of your syght?  
 Concedere a, vel ab, huc, illuc, aliquo,

Concedas aliquo ab illorum ore aliquantisper, So some whither out of thepp syght for a whyle.  
 Tancisper ego ad ianuam concessero, in the meane space I will go to the gate.  
 Quandoquæ concessero, when so euer I shall depart out of this lyfe.  
 In voluntarium exilium concessit, he went wyllyngly into exile.  
 Date hoc & concedite pudori meo, permit and graunte this to my bashfulness.  
 Concedere in sententiam alicuius, to graunt or agree to ones sentence or iudgement.  
 Concessit Senatus petitioni tuæ, the senate consented or agreed to your petition.  
 Concedere impunitatem, to pardon, or not to punishe.  
 Inimicitias nostras reip. concedere, for the common weales sake to remitte and geue ouer that enmitte, whiche we haue conceiued agaynst one.  
 Ludum pueris concedere, to geue chyliden leaue to plaie, or to suffer them to plaie.  
 Partem octauam partem concedere, to abate the viii. part of the price.  
 Tempus ad aliquam rem concedere, to geue one tyme or leaure to doo a thyng.  
 Vitam concedere, to pardon one his life.  
 Concedere in ditionem alicuius, to yelde or submitte ones selfe to be an other mans subiect, or to lyue vnder his dominion.  
 Concedere de suo iure, to beare or suffre some what, or not to vse theppour or extremite, whiche he myght lawfully.  
 Concedere peccata liberorum misericordie parentum, to remitte and forgue the trespasses of the chylidre, for the loue of thepp parentes.  
 Nemini concedere de re aliqua, To geue place to no man in a matter, or to knowlage him selfe inferiour to no man.  
 Et si de cupiditate nemini concedam, Although there be no man more despyouse than I.  
 Nemini in illa causa, studio, & cupiditate concedebat, There was no man that more earnestly despyed or endououred to sette footth that cause.  
 Nemini concedo, qui maiorem expencie reipublicæ molestiam iraxerit, There was no man luyng that toke more sorow, or was more greued for the destruction of the common welth than I.  
 Omnes artes tuas tibi concedit, he geueth place to you, or wil not compare with you in any of your practises or feates.  
 Concedo, forsan aliquis. &c. I admitte the case, perchance some man. &c.  
 Concedo tibi, vt ea prætereas, I am content that you shoulde let those thynges passe.  
 Ne quis concessum pueri, let no man thanke that it is lesull, or permitted to be done.  
 Numme concedes mihi? wylt thou not geue ouer to me?  
 Concelebro, aui, are, to celebrate with other.  
 Concelebrare plateam Hymenæo, to make ioye abode with syngyng and dauncyng in the

known hated.  
**Compressa manu ferire**, to stryke with the hste.  
**Compressus, us, m. g.** a deflozacion of rauishes ment. also byuysing of pressyng.  
**Comprimio, pressi, ere**, to presse thrust of strein together, to holde of refrayne, to appeale, to moderate, represse of hepe vnder. Sometyme to suppress, to clyng together.  
**Comprime, lette be, peace.**  
**Epistolam comprimere**, to close a letter.  
**Comprime te, be still, leaue of.**  
**Comprimere se**, to seale of refrayne to dooe a thyng.  
**Vix comprimo, quin inuolem illi in oculos**, I can not with forebare to take him by the face.  
**Comprimere aliquem**, to beate of tourment one. **Comprimere animam**, to hold in a mans breathe.  
**Comprimere manus**, to holde his handes that he steale not.  
**Comprimere dentes**, to grende of crashe the teeth together.  
**Comprimere alium**, to stoppe the bealy.  
**Morsu comprimere**, to bite.  
**Comprimi rosa florem noctu**, the rose close thys flowre in the nyght.  
**Comprime tela manu**, holde thy handes, cast not thy taueline of dart.  
**Lachrymas comprimere**, to stent weeping.  
**Plurquam vinum ad comprimendum stomachum valet**, it is of more force to stoppe vomite than wyne is.  
**Comprimere audaciam alicuius**, to represse of hepe vnder the raskie boldnesse of any man.  
**Doctrina comprimere vitiosam naturam**, to represse and kepe vnder.  
**Seditionem comprimere**, to appeale of suppress a sedition.  
**Restringere & comprimere**, to appeale of moderate.  
**Iram comprimere**, to assuage of stynte anger.  
**Comprimere vocem**, to kepe silence.  
**Virginem comprimere**, to rauish.  
**Comprobatio, onis, f. g.** the approuyng of alowynge of a thyng.  
**Comprobator, oris, m. g.** he that alloweth of approueth a thyng.  
**Comprobo, aui, are**, to allow, to make good of allowable, to declare a thyng to be true.  
**Laudare & vehementissime comprobare.**  
**Studio se comprobare.**  
**Re aliquid comprobare**, to shew a thyng to be true in dede.  
**Testimonio alicuius rem comprobare**, to approue a thyng by the witnesse of any man.  
**Res somnium comprobauit**, the thyng selfe proued the dreame true.  
**Compromissarius, a, um**, the adiectiue of compromissum.  
**Compromissum, si, n. g.** the authorite granted to the arbitrator by the assent of the parties.

**Compromissum facere de re aliqua**, to submitt him selfe to the arbitrement of a man in any matter.  
**Compromitto, misi, ere**, to committe him selfe to the arbitrement of any indifferent person.  
**Comptum, ti, n. g.** a certayne offering of lycour, whiche was made with meale.  
**Comptus, us, m. g.** frellie apparayle.  
**Compugnus, a, um**, decked, trymmed.  
**Compugno, aui, are**, to fight together, to contend in wordes, to bjaule.  
**Compulso, aui, are**, the frequentatiue of compello, to beate of stryke agaynst a thyng.  
**Compulsus, a, um**, compelled, forced. Also bynne of knocked with any thyng.  
**Compunctus, a, um**, marked, spotted, pryked.  
**Acu compunctus**, pryked with a nedell.  
**Compunctio, onis, f. g.** a prykyng. Sometyme a stryke of griefe in a mans side of other place.  
**Compungo, pūpugi, of pūnxi, ere**, to punyke, pryke, of stryke.  
**Canendum, ne aculeis vtiæ compungatur**, Ye must beware that he bee not stounged with a nettle.  
**Sensus compungere res dicuntur**, quæ offendunt, vt splendor oculos, gustum amaritudo. &c.  
**Compungere se suis acuminibus**, to beate and tourment ones selfe with his owne subtill accusations.  
**Computabilis, le**, that may be compted, reckned, or numbyed, accomptable.  
**Computatio, onis, f. g.** an accompt of recknyng.  
**Computationem expostulare**, to call for an accompt, or recknyng.  
**Computo, aui, are**, to dreame, to accompt, to reckon, to decrene, to impute.  
**Si computetur impendium operæ**, if the paye site of vantage of that labour be accompted, reckened, or valued.  
**Computare digitis, of Articulis**, to reckon upon the fyngers.  
**Facies tua computat annos**, thy face doth reckon thy yeres. of thy face declareth of what age thou art.  
**Comptresco, pūtrui, trēscere**, to pūtrise of rotte together.  
**Comum, mi, ne, ge.** a cite of France on the syde the mountaynes, the inhabitants wherof are called Comenses.  
**Comus, the god of bankettyngs, of reue suppers.**  
**Con, idem quod Cum.**  
**Conamen, inis, n. g.** an indewour.  
**Magno conamine aliquid agere**, to dooe a thyng diligently, with great labours and indewour.  
**Conamentum, ti, n. g.** that whiche apdeth of helpeth in doyng of a thyng, of that one vseth to reache of plucke at a thyng, that he can not easily come by.  
**Conatus, us, m. g.** the indewour of labour that

one taketh in doyng a thyng. Sometyme diligence.  
**Magno conatu, studio aliquid agere**, to dooe a thyng with great endeuour and diligence.  
**Infingere conatus aduersariorum**, to breake the purpose and indewour of the aduersaries.  
**Obstare conatibus alicuius**, to withstande of lette that, whiche a man indewoureth of goeth about.  
**Prohibere conatus, idem.**  
**Conaco, aui, are**, to bespyte.  
**Concedes, caduū, plur.** the loppinges of trees, of the fragments of thynges that be cutte of any thyng.  
**Concalfacio, of Concalfacio, feci, ere**, to inflame, to warme of make hot, to chaufe, to pryke.  
**Concalfactorius, a, um**, that heateth of maketh warme.  
**Concalfactus, a, um**, made hotte of warme, chauffed.  
**Concalfio, factus sum, fieri**, to bee chauffed of made warme.  
**Concalico, concales, calui, ere**, to be hotte, to be warme, to be moued of chauffed.  
**Concalesco, lescere**, to be hot, of to be made hot.  
**Concalles, lui, ere**, to be made hard, as a mans handes with much wooshyng, of his feet with much goyng: And by a metaphore, a mans mynde with much use and exercise.  
**Concameratio, onis, f. g.** a worke made lyke to a vault with arches, whiche were call feelyng of chambers. Also a couered walke of herbour made in a gardeyn.  
**Concamero, aui, are**, to vault of siele.  
**Concana, a cite in Spayne**, the people wherof be called Concani.  
**Concastigo, aui, are**, to chastyse.  
**Concateno, aui, are**, to cheyn of lynke together.  
**Concauo, aui, are**, to make holowe.  
**Concauare brachia in duos arcus**, to sette the armes on kynbowe.  
**Concauus, a, um**, holowe.  
**Concedo, celsi, ere**, to graunt, to permitte of suffer, to departe awaie, to go to a place, to consent, to geue place, to geue ouer, to remit, to sende downe of agree, to dye.  
**Concede hinc**, So hence a littell.  
**Concedere fato, vita, of Concedere**, abso lutely, to dye.  
**Concedamus huc**, lette vs be here.  
**Concedere octauam partem**, to abate of remitte the eight parte.  
**Concedere alicui**, to geue place to one.  
**Concede ad dextram**, go on the ryght hand.  
**Concede hinc domum**, go thy waie home.  
**Concessit in iras**, he is angry.  
**Tempus est concedere**, it is tyme to geue place.  
**Num ab oculis concessi tuis?** Wpd I departe out of your syght?  
**Concedere a, vel ab, huc, illuc, aliquo.**

**Concedas aliquo ab illorum ore aliquantisper**, So some whither out of theyr syght for a whyle.  
**Tantisper ego ad ianuam concessero**, in the meane space I will go to the gate.  
**Quandocumq; concessero**, whan so euer I shall depart out of this lyfe.  
**In voluntarium exilium concessit**, he went wyllyngly into exile.  
**Dare hoc & concedite pudori meo**, permit and graunte this to my bashfulness.  
**Concedere in sententiam alicuius**, to graunt of agree to ones sentence of iudgement.  
**Concessit Senatus petitioni tuæ**, the senate consented of agreed to your petition.  
**Concedere impunitatem**, to pardon, of not to punyke.  
**Inimicitias nostras reip. concedere**, for the common weales sake to remitte and geue ouer that enmittee, whiche we haue conceiued agaynst one.  
**Ludum pueris concedere**, to geue chyldzen leaue to plaie, of to suffer them to plaie.  
**Partem octauam partem concedere**, to abate the viii. part of the paye.  
**Tempus ad aliquam rem concedere**, to geue ones tyme of leasure to dooe a thyng.  
**Vitam concedere**, to pardon one his life.  
**Concedere in ditionem alicuius**, to yelde of submitte ones selfe to be an other mans subiect, of to lyue vnder his dominion.  
**Copcedere de suo iure**, to beare of suffer some what, of not to vse the rygour of extremittee, whiche he myght lawfully.  
**Concedere peccata liberorum misericorditer parentum**, to remytte and forgoue the trespasses of the chyldrene, for the loue of theyr parentes.  
**Nemini concedere de re aliqua**, To geue place to no man in a matter, of to knowlage him selfe inferiour to no man.  
**Et si de cupiditate nemini concedam**, Although there be no man more despyouse than I.  
**Nemini in illa causa, studio, & cupiditate concedebat**, There was no man that more earnestly despyed of endeuoured to sette forth that cause.  
**Nemini concedo**, qui maiorem ex perniciie reipublice molestiam traxerit, There was no man luyng that toke more sorow, of was more grieved for the destruction of the common welth than I.  
**Omnes artes tuas tibi concedit**, he geueth place to you, of will not compare with you in any of your practises of feates.  
**Concedo, forsan aliquis. &c.** I admitte the case, perchauce some man. &c.  
**Concedo tibi, vt ea pretereas**, I am content that you shoulde let those thynges passe.  
**Ne quis concessum putet**, let no man thynke that it is lesull, of permitted to be done.  
**Nūme concedes mihi?** wylt thou not geue ouer to me?  
**Concelebro, aui, are**, to celebrate with othet.  
**Concelebrare plateam Hymenæo**, to make ioye abrode with syngynge and dauncyng in the



honour of marriage.

Concelebrare conuiuium, to kepe a solemne feaste, or to honest a feaste with his presence.

Funus concelebrare, to keepe a solemne funeralle or interment.

Mercatus concelebrare, to keepe a solemne marke or fayre.

Spectaculum concelebrare, to sette forth a goodly sight, or a maie game.

Victoriam concelebrare, to make a mannes victorie famous and renowned.

Concelo, aui, are, idem quod celare, to concele or keepe close.

Concentrio, onis, idem quod Conensus.

Concenturio, aui, are, to gather together.

Concentus, us, ma. g. a consent, many voyces in one tune, or accord in musike: And by a metaphor, agreement, concord.

Concentus in sermonibus & colloquiis, agreement in communication and talking.

Conceptaculum, or Conceptabulum, li, neu. g. any thng that is holowe or apt to receiue and hold, as a vessel: or the place where any thng is receiued and kepte.

Conceptiue feria, holy daies kept at a tyme cetera tyme perely.

Conceptus, a, um, conceived, purposed. some tyme gathered.

Ne cum a vertice torrens imbribus conceptus affluerit, fundamenta conuellat, lest when the streame gathered by the shoures of raigne, runge vnto it, it should pulle by the foundation of that, whiche is builded.

Concepta verba, wordes expressed and pronounced.

Conceptis verbis iurare, to sweate, an other man prescribing or reciting the wordes of the othe.

Furto conceptus, begotten in auoutry.

Concepta æstu pestis, pestilence ingendred through great heate.

Conceptus, us, mas. ge. and Conceptio, onis, for. ge. the thng that is conceiued, or the conception it selfe.

Concerno, creui, nẽre, to see or perceiue.

Concerpo, psi, ere, to pulle in pices, to rente or teare.

Concerpere epistolas, to teare or rent the letters in pices.

Concerpius, a, um, that is rent and tozue in pices.

Concertatio, onis, for. ge. debate, disputation, contention, variance.

Concertatiuus, a, um, contentious.

Concertatorius, a, um, that perteyneth to contention or variance.

Concertatorium genus orationis, a kynde of oracion apt for matters in controuerse or suite.

Concertatus, a, um, that is contended or stryued for.

Concertatum, debated in reasonyng.

Concerto, aui, are, to contend or fight, to strive or broule, to chide, to play or contende in any game or exercise for the victorie.

Concertare velocitate nandi, to contende, who shall swimme faster.

Concertare lingua, concertare verbis, to chide or choldie.

Concertare cum aliquo.

Concessio, onis, f. g. idem quod concessus.

Concessiuius, a, um, that granteth or permitteth.

Concesso, aui, are, to cease from labour, to be idell or vncoccupied.

Concessum, si, n. g. a thng granted or permitted.

Concessus, us, m. g. permission, sufferance, leave or licence, consent or agreement.

Concessus, a, um, granted, geuen, permitted.

Iure aut legibus concessum, permitted by the lawe.

Concha, æ, f. g. euerie fish that hath a shell. some tyme a shell of a muscul, oyster, cockle, or other lyke fythe. sometyne it is taken for a perle, because perles do grow in shell fishes. Also cury vessel, that is holowe and open aboue, as a dol, wherein linnen clothes be washed, or a tray, whiche is holow and longe. sometyne a wyne potte, wherein they byd vse to drinke. also a trypert, as it smeth made of reth, lyke to suche as poore men dooe vse, whiche haue the sayng fynesse, and come from the place in Duchys lande, called saint Eynelie.

Conchatus, a, um, facioned lyke the shelle of a fythe.

Conchis, is, for. ge. a kynde of bearies, or after some, beanes sod in theyr coddies, or a meat made of beanes, beane potage.

Conchion, chi, n. g. is called a vessel of the Gntkes, or the holownesse of the ries.

Conchula, æ, f. g. the diminutiue of Concha.

Conchus, chi, m. g. a perle.

Conchyle, les, f. g. or Conchylum, li, n. g. a kynde of shell fythe, out of which a lycour is taken, wherewith sylke is dyed purple. It is sometyne taken for the purple or violet colour.

Conchylatus, a, um, of a purple colour.

Conchylata vestis, a purple garment.

Conchyliæ, æ, ma. ge. he that seareth for the shelle fythes, out of the which the lycour is taken that dyeth purple: we maie take hym for a fyther of oysters and muscles.

Concido, cidi, ere, cism, to cutte in littell pices, to hache smal, to iagge or pounce, to beate, to kyll or slea.

Concidere minute, to cut in small pices.

Concidere vsque ad sanum corpus, to cutte to the quicke.

Totis voluminibus concidere aliquem, to write whole volumes beaie vehemently agaynst one.

Concidere exercitum, to beate downe and slea an armye.

Concidere virgis, to beate one tyll he blode,

to beate tyll the bludde folow.

Concidere nucleum denubus, to knache a nutte with ones teethe.

Concidere & delumbare sententias, to make streib or confounde mens argumentes.

Concido, concidi, ere, to fall downe, to dy, to faint.

Concidit crimen, the actio is abated or fallen.

Concidere sub onere, to fall downe vnder his burdeyn.

Gratiter concidere, to haue a soze fall.

Ad aliquem concidere, to make supplication to one.

Concidere in prælio, to be slayne in battaile.

Venti concidunt, the wyndes be alaid.

Concidunt ventæ, the vegnes beynge empty, fall together or diminishe.

Et muri ciuitatum concident, And the walles of all citres shall fall all together.

Concidere in optima causa, to bee vanquished in a good quarrell.

Animo vel mente concidere, to lacke courage or comfote, to faynt, or be abashed.

Concidit animus, my herte is dooen, or my herte fayleth me.

Concidit fides, he hath losse his credence.

Concio, concus, iui, to moue or stirre, to call together.

Conciere, to call together a multitude.

Conciere iram, to moue or stirre one to anger.

Conciere & Concire seditionem, to reyse a sedition.

Concilium, i, n. g. a counsell house.

Concilium, onis, for. g. a reconciling or attone makinge.

Concilium & consociatio.

Concilium gratie, a wyppnyng of fauour.

Conciliator, oris, m. g. he that by his wordes or manes reconcyleth folkes together.

Conciliatrix, a, diminutiue of Conciliatrix.

Conciliatrix, is, f. g. a woman that endeouoreth to make agreement betweene menne and theyr wyues.

Conciliatrix, æ, f. g. a reconciling.

Conciliatus, us, ma. g. an assemblyng or gathering of people together.

Conciliatus, a, um, assembled or sette together, reconciled sometyne bought.

Concilio, aui, are, to accord or make friendes together, to gette, to purchase.

Conciliare adiutorem vel pacem, to make alpaunce or peace.

Conciliare beneuolentiam, to gette fauour or loue.

Conciliare odium, vel inimicitias, to gette hatred or displeasure.

Conciliare pecunias, to gather moneys of the people.

Conciliare & coniungere.

Conciliare aliquem ad alterum, or alteri.

Conciliare iudicium animos ad beneuolen-

tiam erga se, to drawe the iudges myndes to fauour them.

Concilare & dirimere coniunctionem, contrary.

Concilare fidem, to make one to be belened.

Concilare auctoritatem, to make moze esteemed and regarded.

Somnum conciliare & fugare, contrary.

Concilia eum huc, get hym to come hither.

Concilium, li, n. ge. a counsaile or assembly of countayles. sometyne a compagne. also a cetera herbe is so called.

Concilium vocare, to call a counsaile.

Cæus & Concilium.

Concilia & conuenticula.

Habere concilium, to holde a counsaile.

Dimittere & discindere concilium, to breake by a counsaile.

Concilium Antiochenum, the generall counsaile holden at Antioche in Syria, in the pere of our lord. 346.

Concilium Ariminense, a generall counsaile holden at Ariminum in Italy, the pere of our lord. 361. In the which, the articles of the counsaile of Acre, were confirmed.

Concilium Arelatense, a generall counsaile holden at Arelance, the pere of our lord. 814.

Concilium Basiliense, a generall counsaile holden at Basill, the pere of our lord. 1345.

Concilium Calcedonense, a generall counsaile holden at Chalcedon, in Bithynia, the pere of our lord. 453. In the which counsaile the heresie of Nestorius & Eutiches, wer condemned.

And all the bookes of the Maniches heresies were burned.

Concilium Carthagenense, a generall counsaile holden at Carthage in Africke, the pere of our lord. 419.

Concilium Constantie, a generall counsaile holden at Constantine in Helustria, the pere of our lord. 1414. and dured iii. peres and moze.

Concilium Constantinopolitanum, a counsaile holden at Constantinople, the pere of our lord. 869.

Concilium Ferrariense, a generall counsaile holden at the cite of Ferrara in Italy, where the churches of the Latines and Grekes becam one churche, in the pere of our lord. 1418.

Concilium Lateranense, a generall counsaile holden at Rome in the palace of the byshop of Rome, called Lateranum, the pere of our lord. 1215.

Concilium Lugdunense, a generall counsaile holden at Lyons in France, in the pere of our lord. 1273. where the Grekes accorded with the Latines, in proceeding of the holy goste, from the father and the sonne in diuinitie.

Concilium Nicenum, the first general counsaile, whiche was holden at Nicæa, a cite in Bithynia, the pere of our lord. 327.

Concinnatio, onis, f. g. a makinge liste or apt.

Con-

Concinnatarius, a, um, compendiously, and aptly gathered together.  
 Concinnator, ōis, mas. gen. one that maketh a thyng fytt.  
 Concinnator causarum, a forger of causes.  
 Concinnator capillorum, a trimmer of ones bushe of heade.  
 Concinnatorius, a, um, the adiectiue.  
 Concinnatus, a, um, apparapled, trimmed.  
 Concinnē, properly, honestly, trimly, featly, galantly, minionly.  
 Concinnē vestitus, minionly apparapled.  
 Concinnē & blande rogare, to aske a thyng featly, and with fayre wordes.  
 Concinnitas, ātis, for. g. & Concinnitudo, di-nis, propriety, featnesse, aptnesse.  
 Verborum concinnitas, the featnesse of wordes.  
 Concinnō, aui, āre, to make apt, proppr, or feat: also to make, to forge a thyng with lies and feined wordes.  
 Ut illi mastigia cerebrum excutiam, qui me infanum verbis concinnatuis: I wyll surely chayne this knave, that with his wordes maketh me out of my wytte.  
 Concinnare lutum, to make mortar.  
 Concinnare se leuem suis, to put his freendes to no cost.  
 Nunquam erit alienis grauis, qui suis se concinnat leuem, he shall neuer be onerous to othe, whiche wyll not burdeyn his freendes.  
 Concinnare struces patinarias, to make sun-dry bankettyng dishes.  
 Concinnare vinū, to mingle spices with wine.  
 Concinnare vestem, to amende a garment, or make it fitte for one.  
 Concinnare viam, to make some that a man maie passe.  
 Concinnare vxorem lachrymantem, to make his wyfe to wepe.  
 Lachrymantem ex abitu concinnas tu vxorem tuam, By your departing hence, you make your wyfe to wepe.  
 Concinnare pelles, to dresse felles.  
 Concinnare munusculum alicui, to prouide a present or gyfte for one.  
 Concinnus, a, um, proppr, wel facioned, miny-on, feate, handsome, well compact.  
 Concinnā acutay sententiā, pety and wittly saynges.  
 Concinnā & venustā sententiā, feate and pleasant sentences.  
 Concinnus & elegans, mynion and perty.  
 Concino, ui, ēre, to syng, to agree in one songe, or one tune. Sometime to prayse.  
 Concinnunt tubæ, the trumpettes soune.  
 Concinnere lyra, to syng to the harpe, or to play on the harpe.  
 Concinnere modis quibusdam, to syng in certayne measures or propozitions.  
 Concinnere aliquem, to laude or prayse a man,

Re concinnant, verbis discrepant, in the thyng it selfe they accord, and disagree in wordes.  
 Concio, iui, īre, to call together, loke Concio.  
 Concire, to moue or stire.  
 Disperij, scelestus, quantas turbas conciniens scien: I am vndoyn wiche that I am, what a busynesse haue I made vnto you?  
 Concire lites, to moue debate.  
 Concio, ōnis, f. g. a pulpitte or stage, wherethe standeth that exhorteth the people. also an assemblye or congregacion of people, called together to heare the comandementes of the byng or other in authoritee in the weale publike. also is the oracion or propozicion made vnto them, called a concion, a sermon.  
 Concione habere, to make an oracion to the people, to make a sermon.  
 Concio & conuentus.  
 Aduocare concionem, to call the people together.  
 Ascendere in concionem, to goe vp into the pulpit: or to goe to make a sermon or oracion.  
 Submouere concionem, to dissolue a congregacion.  
 Concionabundus, i, ma. g. one that maketh an oracion to the people, or that propozeth a matter solemnly.  
 Concionalis, le, of or pertynyng to an assemblye of people or oracion.  
 Concionator, ōis, ma. ge. he that preacheth or propozeth an oracion.  
 Concionatorius, & Concionarius, a, um, pertynyng to a concion.  
 Concionor, aris, ari, to preache or propoz a matter to the people.  
 Concipilare, idē quod corripere, & immolare.  
 Concipio, concipis, cepi, ēre, to concieue a child, to concieue or apprehend, to deliberate of doo mine in minde. Sometime to gather together.  
 Torrens conceptus imbris, gathered.  
 Concipere fœdus, to make a league.  
 Concipere iusiurandum, to receyue or pferre the forme of an othe, to one that must swaie the same after hym.  
 Concipere metum, to be afraid.  
 Concipere oculis, to see and beholde.  
 Concipere scelus, to ymagine to doo an ppyrde.  
 Concipiam aues.  
 Concipere radices, to take roote.  
 Qua concipere, dicuntur pisces, to bynde spawne.  
 Concipere ingenio, mente, to conceyue ones mynde, to imagine, to determine in the mynde.  
 Auribus concipere, to here.  
 Amorem concipere, to kende or conceyue a loue towarde a thyng.  
 Concipere calorem, to ware hote.  
 Concipere flammam, to take fyre, to flame, to kende in a light fire.  
 Furores mente concipere, to rage, or to be madde,

madde.  
 Iracacbiorem concipere, to be very angry.  
 Inimicitias concipere, to take displeasure, to fall out with one.  
 Specem concipere, to take good hope.  
 Concipere vadimonium, to resce the forme of a surtege, to appere at a date appoynted.  
 Concipere verba, to resce wordes that one must reherse after hym.  
 Concire, in pieces. Sometime byrefely.  
 Concisura, ra, f. g. a cuttyng or diuidyng.  
 Concisus, a, um, byrefe, shorte, beaten, cut, hatched, ragged or pounced, killed or slayne.  
 Concise sententiæ, byrefe sentences.  
 Concisus ignominiiis, all to rated with scilanderous rebukes.  
 Exercitus concisus, killed and slaine.  
 Concisum & laceratum, cutte and tozue.  
 Concisa oratio, a shorte forme of speaking.  
 Conciscere, byrefely, violently.  
 Conciscio, ōnis, a sterpyng or prouokpyng.  
 Conciscor, mas. gen. one that moueth or stereth othe.  
 Conciscitrix, the feminine.  
 Conciscus, a, um, sterred, prouoked, meurd.  
 Conciscor casus, a more vehement or quicket course.  
 Concito, aui, āre, to moue or stire vp, to prouoke, to reple vp, to trouble or make rough.  
 Concito in aliquem, to be veray angry or beryed with one.  
 In iram concitare, to make angry.  
 Concitare se in hostem, to renne violently agaynst his enemye.  
 Fugare in aliquem locum concitare, to fle and renne as fast as he can towarde a place.  
 Clamorē concitare aliquem, to rapse vp one with tryng.  
 Aus concitare alas, the byrde rapseth vp her wynges to fle.  
 Concitare bellum, to raise vp warre.  
 Equum concitare calcariibus, to fetche by the horse with the spures, or to thurst the spures to the horse, and gallop forth.  
 Feras concitare, to hunte wylde beastes.  
 Concitare grauedines, & destillationes, to ingender rumes and catarrhes.  
 Concitare inuidiam, or odium in aliquem, to moue hatred or enuy agaynst one.  
 Misericordiam concitare, to moue pitee.  
 Risum concitare, to moue laughter.  
 Concitare equum in aliquem, to spurre his horse and renne agaynst one.  
 Concitare sui expectationem, to cause men to haue a trust or expectation in hym.  
 Concitare somnum, to cause one to sleape.  
 Concitare vrinam, to make one to pyffe.  
 Conciscus, a, um, of Conciscio, penulnam corripit. of Concio producit, mourd, styred, trou-bled, made rough. Sometime angryd.  
 Conciscus ad iram, prouoked to chydng or

braulpyng.  
 Aequora concita ventis, The seas troubled with the wyndes.  
 Concitum ferri, to be caried beaue swyfly and violently.  
 Conclamatio, ōnis, for. ge. a shoute or noyse of many to gether.  
 Conclamata vasa, proclamation made to trusse together bagge and baggage, as is vsed in the raising of a sieg, or remouyng of a campe in battayle.  
 Conclāmito, aui, āre, to make many cryes, to crye often.  
 Conclāmo, clāmas, aui, āre, to crye, to crye together, to make a shoute or noyse. Also to make a cry or proclamation.  
 Conclamatum est, It is at a poynt, or past remedie.  
 Corpora conclamata, bodics deade and past all hope of recourie to liue.  
 Conclamare ad arma, whan all the world cryeth warre.  
 Vbi abiit conclāmo, heus quid agis tu in tegulis? whan he was gone, I cryed vnto hym, Hough spy, what doost thou among the tyces? Vis conclamari auctionem quidem: wouldst thou that it shoulde be proclaymed, that there shall be porze sale.  
 Conclāue, uis, n. g. and Conclāuis, uis, for. ge. a priue or secreete chaumbre. Sometime a bankettyng house, or a parlour.  
 Conclāuia, orum, n. g. many chaumbres or places vnder one haie.  
 Conclāuium, uis, n. g. idem quod conclāue.  
 Conclūdo, si, ēre, to conclude, to finish, to determine, to shut vp or enclose.  
 Concludere se in cellam, to loke ones selfe in a chaumbre.  
 Concludere a quo, to shut vp in some place.  
 Cingitur atq; concluditur ipse portus viue, The haven it selfe is compassed and inclosed with the citie.  
 Concludere aliquem in angustiis simam formationis, in making a contract or bargayne, to wryppe one in very streit condicions.  
 Concludere & perorare.  
 Concludere & Definire.  
 Concludere epistolam, to adde the conclusion to a letter.  
 Verbis interdicti non concluditur, it is not comprehended or contained in the prohibition.  
 Concluse, an aduerbe.  
 Conclūso, ōnis, f. g. a conclusion or ende of a matter.  
 Conclūsiuncula, the diminutiue of Conclūso.  
 Conclūsus, a, um, shut vp, inclosed, concluded.  
 Circumscripio conclusa, a iuste periode, proredyng and fallpyng in a certayne numbry.  
 Conclūsum & comprehensum.  
 Perfectum & conclūsum, consummate, and fully ended.

Conclusa oratio, pro numerosa.  
 Concoctio, ónis, f. g. digestion in the stomake.  
 Concoctus, a, um, sodde, digested.  
 Concoctio, ónis, f. g. a bankette.  
 Concolor, óris, m. g. of the same colour.  
 Concolor eí est, it is of the same colour that the other is.  
 Concoquo, óxi, ére, to boyle of seeth, to concoct or digest, and by a metaphore, to beate of suffe, to abyde or away with a thyng.  
 Cibus facillimus ad concoquendum.  
 Concoquere odia, to suffre dyspleasures of malice, lettynghem passe, or forgettynghem.  
 Quem senatorem ciuitas vix concoquere posset. eum regem ferret. Shoulde the cite suffer him a kynge, whom they coude scant abyde or away with, whan he was but a senatour.  
 Concordia, a, f. g. concorde or agreement.  
 Coniunctio & concordia.  
 Concordia & conspiratio.  
 Reconciliatio concordie, attone makyngh.  
 Discors concordia, a vyron of thynges togedther, haupng contrary natures and operations.  
 Concordia, a citee of Italy, an other of Spayne.  
 Also a goddess of the Romaynes.  
 Concordias, aris, idem quod Concordia.  
 Concorditer, by one assent or agreement.  
 Concordo, aui, are, to bee at a concorde or agreement.  
 Concoyoro, aui, are, to make one thyng of dysuers, to myngle.  
 Concois, ódis, om. g. of one mynde or wyll, agreeable, of one assent. Sometyne equall.  
 Moderatus & concors ciuius status, a moderate and quiete state of the citee, whan all sortes of people agree well together.  
 Concratius, a, um, made of hurdels, or such like thynges, walled.  
 Concratus parietes, walles wounde with rodde like hyrdelles, as they be in the countrey.  
 Concredo, didi, ere, to deliuer or committe a thyng vpon trust, to trust one with a thyng.  
 Concredere vites teneriores solo calido, to plant tender vines in an hotte grounde.  
 Concredere mari nauigia, To take the sea with shippes: & to take shippyngh, and so to sayle forth on the sea.  
 Concredere aliquid taciturnitati alterius, to tell a thyng secretly to one, whiche he woulde haue kept close.  
 Concredere aliquem in custodiam alterius, to committe one to an other mans custody.  
 Concremo, aui, are, idem quod Cremo, to burne.  
 Concrepo, aui, are, to make a great noyse, or to create as a dooze doeth, in the openyngh.  
 Concrepant arma, The harness maketh a rustyngh or reryng.  
 Concrepare digitis, to knacke or fillyp with the fyngers.

Concreresco, creui, escere, to grow together, to congele, to waxe harde together.  
 Concresecere & liquecere, contrary.  
 Mare concresecit glacie, the sea fresech.  
 Nubes concresecunt, The cloudes congele or gather thicke together.  
 Sanguis concresecit, The bloude congeleth or waxeth thicke.  
 Concretio, ónis, f. g. a gatheryngh together, and waxyng harde of many thynges.  
 Concretum, ti, n. g. congeled, or conglutinate.  
 Concretus, a, um, toygned or congeled together, as a thyng that is liqvide, to be made harde, frozen, compact. Sometyne inabe.  
 Aer concretus in nubem cogitur, The ayre beyng congeled, is gathered into a cloude.  
 Caelum crassum atq; concretum, and Aer purus & tenuis, opposita.  
 Induratus & concretus glacie, hardened and congeled, frozen.  
 Corpus concretum ex elementis, a body compact of made of the elementes.  
 Dolor concretus, an excrescyngh penitencie, whiche moztifieth and stoppeth all wepyng and mournyngh.  
 Concretus, Coniunctus, Conglutinatus.  
 Concretus & Coalitus, made and noued.  
 Lac concretum, creame of thycke mylke.  
 Concreta labe, a spotte whiche wyll neuer be waie, or be rubbed out.  
 Concretus, us, m. g. and Concretio, ónis, f. g. a congluyng or conglutination.  
 Concrimino, aris, ari, to blame or accuse one.  
 Concrucior, aris, ari, to be tourmented.  
 Concubina, a, f. g. a woman vied in the dethe of ones wyfe.  
 Concubinatus, us, m. g. hooyedow, fornication.  
 Concubinus, ni, m. g. he that lyeth with one.  
 Concubitor, oris, he that meddlieth with a widdow.  
 Concubitus, us, ma. g. the companyng together in the acte of generation.  
 Concubium, bi, n. g. the fyrst slepe in the nyght, or the depest of the nyght.  
 Concubius, a, um, the adiectiue.  
 Concubia nox, the depest of the nyght, or the first parte of nyght before midnyght.  
 Conculcacio, ónis, f. g. a treadyngh vnder foot.  
 Conculco, aui, are, to treade vnder foot sometyne to suppress or put to extreme vilay.  
 Conculbo, ui, ére, & Conculbo, ui, are, to lye together, to accompany together in the acte of generation.  
 Concupio, concupis, iui, ére, & concupisco, iui, scere, to couete or desyre feruently.  
 In matrimonium illam deducere concupiscit, he feruently desyred to marry hir.  
 Concupiscencia, a, f. g. a feruent desyre or appetite, as well of good thynges as badde.  
 Concupitus, a, um, desyred feruently.  
 Concuro, aui, are, to care for a thyng, to take

hede to a thyng.  
 Concuro, curri, ére, to renne with other, to rett together as souldiours doo in battaile. sometyne to accord or agree, not to repugne one with an other: Also to chance or happen.  
 Ad arma concurrere, whan the souldiours renne to arme theim.  
 Concurrere inter se, to renne one agaynst an other.  
 Frontibus aduersis concurrere, to renne and bussy together as bulles and rammes doe.  
 Concurrere alicui obuiam, to ren to meete one.  
 Tor concurrunt veritumilia, there come together so many thynges lyke to be true.  
 Multa concurrunt simul, quamobrem coniecturam hanc nunc facio, there come many thynges together, why I doo this coniect.  
 Concurrere in sententiam aliquam, to agree or assente gladly to any sentence.  
 Somnia casu nonnunquam concurrunt, dyemnes oftentymes by chance happen and come to passe.  
 Concurrunt, they renne together.  
 Nomina concurrunt, the debtes whiche are owing me be sufficent to pay al that I do owe.  
 Ne aspere concurrant verba, that the wordes meie not together and found vnpleasantly.  
 Concurrere cum summa, to be equall with any summe.  
 Concuratio, and Concuratio, ónis, f. g. a rennyng together, a rennyng to and fro.  
 Concurator, óris, a courour, one that renneth hyther and thither.  
 Concurso, aui, are, to renne often together, to renne hyther and thither.  
 Huc illic concurrere, to renne hyther and thither.  
 Omnium domus concurrere, to renne about to eury mans house.  
 Concurus, us, ma. g. a rennyng of people together to one place.  
 Occupationum concursus, whan many and diuers busineses chance together at one tyme.  
 Asper concursus verborum, a rough or vnpleasant meetyngh of woordes in oracion.  
 Concursus facere, to assemble together hastily.  
 Concursus, a, f. g. and Concursio, ónis, idem quod Concursus.  
 Concursus, us, ma. gen. a shakyngh, mouyngh, or troublyngh.  
 Concursio, concursus, cussi, ére, to shake, to moue, to byandish, to make to treynble.  
 Concursere mare, to make the sea troublous or rough.  
 Concursus sisto, stantia concursio cantu freta, I trouble and make rough.  
 Caput concursere, to shake the head.  
 Hastam concursere, to shake a speare.  
 Mens ossa concutit, feare maketh the bones to tremble.  
 Rempublicam concursere, to trouble or dys-

quiete the common weale.  
 Condalium, li, n. ge. a maner or faction of rynges, a thimble, such as taylers, or show makers vse for hurtyngh their fyngers.  
 Condare, the citee of Rennes in Britayn.  
 Condeceter, agreeably, very comly, or semely.  
 Condecencia, a, f. g. a bescomyngh or comynesse.  
 Condecet, impersonal, it well becometh.  
 Condecere, comely, honourably.  
 Condecoro, aui, are, to make cleanly or honest, to pollyshe, also to honour a thyng in makyngh it moze commendable.  
 Condemnatio, ónis, f. g. a condemnation.  
 Condemnator, óris, one that condemneth sometyne an accuser that couineth one to bee giltye.  
 Condemnatus, a, um, condemned.  
 Pecunia publicæ condemnatus est, He is condemned for wastyngh the common treasure.  
 Condemno, aui, are, to condemne, or to cause to be condemned.  
 Iniuriarum condemnari, to bee condemned for iniuries that one hath dooen.  
 Me ipsum inertie condemnno, I condemne my selfe of sleuthfulness.  
 Sponsionis condemnari, to bee conuicted or condemned in the forsaite of the rouenantes.  
 Condemnabo ego eodem te crimine, I will condemne the, or shewe the to be giltye in the same faute.  
 Eius familiares de vi condemnati sunt, His families are condemned or proued to be giltye for bysnyng of vnlawfull violence.  
 Condemnare omnes de concilijs sententia, to condemne all by the aduysse or sentence of the countaile.  
 Condemnat accusator reum, whan he doth couineth hym, & causeth hym to bee condemned.  
 Condensio, aui, are, and Condensio, ere, to make thycke, or gather together.  
 Condensat se in vnum locum oues, The sheepe shothe thycke together in one place.  
 Se condensat aer, the ayre waxeth thycke.  
 Condensio, a, um, thycke, close together.  
 Condensatio, a, um, places where trees growe thycke together, as a forest, woodde, or groue.  
 Condensa acies, the fronte of the battaile, wherem many men are raunged thycke together.  
 Condesco, depssi, depfere, to myngle.  
 Condico, xi, cere, to appoynte, to ordayne, to promysse, to requyre or aske agayne, to denye, to assigne by mouth, to denounce or declare.  
 Condicere carnem, vel ad carnem, to appoynte a supper: or to promysse to go to supper.  
 Condicere operam, to declare or shewe that he wyll take vpon hym that enterpryse.  
 Nummos tibi dominus condicere posset, The master may require the monie agayn of you.  
 Condicere, amonge the lawyers is to sue an action personall, to require that the defendant

be condemned and constrained to helpe, or dooe, or perforce any thyng to hym.

Condictio, ónis, f. ge. an action personall in the lawe, or appoyntment of the action to the third daie folowynge.

Condictitius, a, um, the adiective. Actio condictitia, the action personall in the lawe, whan we require any thyng of our adversary.

Condictum, ti, neu. g. a promesse, agreement, or appoyntment made amonge many.

Condictus, a, um, appoynted, denounced, declared, promised, accorded.

Condicta cenula, an appoyntment made to go to supper in some place.

Condigne, woorthly, honestly.

Condignus, a, um, woorthly, and accordynge, as it is esteemed.

Condigramma, a towne of Larnania.

Condimentarius, a, um, that perteyneth to sauce or seasoning.

Condimentum, ti, n. g. that wherewith thynges be preferred from corruption, or elles made delectable in taste, sauce, seasoning.

Condimentum amicitie suauitas morum & sermonum, The sauce of frendshyppe, or the thyng that maketh frendshyppe acceptable and pleasant, is sweetnesse of maners, and gentill woordes.

Condimentis humanitatis mitigare seueritatem, to mitigate seueritee, and make it more pleasant with curreys and gentill behauiour.

Facite omnium sermonum condimenta, wyttie and pleasant sentences make all mens communication delectable.

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Conditionem accepit, he toke the bargayne or promise, or he agreed.

Conditio humana, the condicion of state of man.

Frugum conditiones, the proprietees and natures of frutes.

Conditio regionis, the nature of the country.

Conditio temporis, the state of the tyme.

Sequi aliquam vitam conditionem, to folowe any state condicion of maner of lyfe.

Aequa conditione causam agere, whan equas litte is betwene the parties that seue or pleade.

Meriti conditio, the qualitee, or faction of the merite of vertue.

Iniqua conditione agere, whan one hath more aduantage than the other.

Melior conditio est, he is in better state.

Commodiore conditione pradia, fermes that be not bette chargeable.

Immortalium conditionem postulare, to desyre to be equall with the goddes.

Mortali conditione generari, to bee bozne mortall.

Ea conditione nati sumus, we be bozne in such condicion.

Sub ea conditione, vnder that condicion.

Conditionem ferre, to geue off the condicion.

Accedere ad conditionem, to agree.

Offere conditionem pacis, to offer meane of peace.

Ferre conditiones, est victoris, Accipere victi.

Perducere aliquem ad suas conditiones, to bring a man to suche condicions and offeres he woulde haue him.

Controuersia conditio, the state of the controuersie.

Repudiare ad respuere exquisitam conditionem, to refuse or forsake a bette iust and reasonable offer.

Stare conditionibus, to abide by the bargayne or couenantes.

Fugere a conditionibus, contrary.

Providete, ne duriores vobis conditionem statuatis, see that ye make no suche agreement, that shall be littel for your aduantage.

In superiore conditione poni, to haue the more aduantage.

Conditio, ónis, f. g. causynge.

Conditio ciborum, a causynge of meate.

Conditio alis, le, that perteyneth to the condicion or offer.

Conditionaliter, conditionally.

Condititius, a, um, that is hydde or laied vp.

Condititia cibaria, poudred meate, or other wyse preferred.

Conditium, ui, n. g. idem quod conditorium.

Conditius, a, um, that whiche meate be poudred or kept.

Conditius cibus, poudred meate.

Conditius cibus, poudred meate.

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Conditius cibus, poudred meate.

Conditor, óris, m. g. a maker of buildet, a foundder of the fyrst inuenter of a thyng.

Historia conditor, the maker of wytter of an history.

Conditor Peripatetica secte Aristoteles, Tristotle the fyrst authour of the secte Peripatetica.

Conditor, óris, m. g. one that maketh sauce, or seasoneth meate.

Conditorium, rij, n. g. a sepulchre, a place wher in ordinaunce for warre is kept.

Conditorius, a, um, that, wherein any thyng is hydde or laied vp.

Conditura, ra, f. g. sauce or pickle made with spyes.

Conditus, a, um, hydd, laied vp, made, builded.

Tumulo conditus, buried in a tumber.

Ensis vagina conditus, a swoorde putte vp in the scaberd.

Melisis condita, laied vp in a grapyer, or barne.

Conditus, us, m. g. idem quod conditio, a causynge of seasonynge.

Conditus, a, um, sauced, seasoned, tempered, made sauory, or pleasaunt, enbaumed.

Conditio oratio, woordes of language tempered with honest and pleasaunt thynges.

Bene coctus & conditus sermo, very circumspet and pleasaunt talke.

Ius male conditum, vnsauory or naughtypottage, potage yll seasoned.

Nemo vnquam suauitate conditor, no man euer used more swete, pleasaunt, or courtysie maner of speakynge.

Conditum, Rautes in France.

Condo, condidi, ere, to laie vp saulfe, or hyde, to put in. Compme to make or buyde, to found.

Condere capiuos in custodiam, to putte the ppysoners in safegarde, to kepe them in warde.

Condo in crumenam, I put it vp in my purse.

Sepouere & condere.

Arca condere aliquid, to lay vp or hyde a thyng in ones chest.

Condere terra, or humo, to bury.

In carcerem, or carcere condere, to caste in ppyson.

Condere corpora sepulchro, or in sepulchro, to bury dead bodies, or laie them in graue.

Ensem condere in alicuius corpore, to thrust his swoorde into one.

Triticum condere in granaria, to laie vp wheate in graners.

Sol condit se in vndas, the son goeth downe.

Iram condere, to kepe close ones anger.

Condere vrbem, ciuitatem, arces, domos, to buyde, &c.

Iura & leges condere, to make lawes.

Nomen memorandum condere, to get great renowne, or an immortal name.

Condere rempublicam, and Occidere, contrary.

Condere carmen, to make a bette.

Condere carmen, to make a bette.

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Condere carmen, to make a bette.

Condere bella, to describe or wyte of warres.

Iussurandum condere, to make or institute an othe.

Condere historiam, to wyte an history.

Condoceo, condoces, cui, ere, to teache.

Condocefacio, cefacis, feci, ere, to make to knowe, to instructe or teache.

Condoleo, condoles, ui, ere, to be verate sick or pyned.

Condoluit caput de vento, the winde hath made my heade ake, or my head ake with the winde.

Condolefco, scere, to bee sozpy, to bee sicke or pyned.

Condonatio, ónis, f. g. a geuyng or forgeuyng.

Condonatus, a, um, geuen, forgeuen, pardoned.

Condonatum iudicium alicui dicitur, whan the person accused is either condoned or quitted, for the fauour of some man.

Condono, aui, are, to geue, to forgeue a debt or durtie, to pardon.

Condonare alicui munusculum, to geue one a present.

Condonare aliquem pecuniam, to forgeue one moneie that he oweth.

Condonare pecuniam debitoribus.

Condonare peccatum, to forgeue a trespass or an offence.

Condonare animaduersionem & suppliciu, to remitte or pardon a mannes punishment.

Condormio, lui, ire, to sleape with other.

Condormisco, scere, to sleape a trettell, to nap.

Condrille, les, fa. g. of Condrillum, li, neu. g. wyld cyborg.

Condis, dris, fa. m. gene. an herbe called false dittayn, because it is lyke dittayn, but it hath lesse leaues.

Conditres, bread made of Zea.

Conducibilis, le, profitable, commodious.

Conduco, xi, ere, to byng with, to hyre, to byr, to take an house or lande.

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Conducere nauem, hortum, domum, locum,  
 &c. to hyre. &c.  
 Conductio, ōnis, f. g. a hyrnyng.  
 Conducticius, a, um, that whiche maie be hyred  
 or taken, or is bled to be hyred.  
 Conducticia opera, hyred labours.  
 Conductor, ōris, ma. ge. he that hyreth a thyng.  
 Cometyne he that is hyred.  
 Conductum, ti, n. g. a thyng hyred.  
 Conducti in vnum locum, gathered together  
 into one place.  
 Habere aliquid conducti, to hyre a thyng.  
 Conductus, a, um, gathered, assembled togys  
 ther, hyred.  
 Condulus, li, m. g. idem quod Condaliū.  
 Conduciplicatio, ōnis, f. g. a doublyng.  
 Conduciplico, aui, are, to double a thyng.  
 Conducipicare beneficium, to double a bes  
 nefite.  
 Tenebrae conduciplicantur, it waxed twyse so  
 darke.  
 Conduodon, an herbe that beareth a red floure,  
 and flourisheth in August byng hanged about  
 the neck, it helpeth the disease called Struma.  
 Condus di, ma. g. a floure of householde, or he  
 that kepeth the stoz of householde.  
 Condyloma, ōis, neu. g. a swellng of the tuell  
 or foundement, procedyng of an inflamacion.  
 Condylus, i, m. g. of fistis Pompe is expoun  
 ded a ryng, or a thimble, suche as caples, or or  
 ther do vse. Some other do declare it to be the  
 roundnesse of the bones in the knce, the ancle,  
 the elbow, the knuckles of the fingers.  
 Confabulo, aui, are, to tell tales, to common of  
 talke together.  
 Confarcio, louke Confercio.  
 Confarreatio, ōnis, fa. ge. a mariage betwene  
 a man and a woman, whiche was doen with  
 certayne solemnities in the presence of the bys  
 shop.  
 Confarreatus, a, um, so married.  
 Confarreo, aui, are, to wedde solemnely after  
 that facion.  
 Confatalis, le, that hath the same destenie.  
 Confecta, thynges dispatched and concluded by  
 reason.  
 Confectio, ōnis, f. g. an atcheupng or bringyng  
 of a thyng to passe, a chewng, a digesting.  
 Confectio tributi, the impositiō of a tribute.  
 Annaliū confectio, the wytyng of making  
 of an hystorie.  
 Belli confectio, the dispatchyng of atchies  
 upng of warre.  
 Escarum confectio, the chewng of meate.  
 Confector, ōris, ma. g. he that dispatcheth, at  
 cheueth, consumeth, or wasteth.  
 Negoniorum confector, he that atcheueth  
 matters.  
 Confectura, a, f. ge. a makyng, doynge, or myns  
 glyng of a thyng.  
 Confectus, a, um, hylled, flayne, vndoone, gres

sed, soze broken, perfected, atcheued, brought  
 to an ende or conclusion, chewed, digested.  
 Confectus arate, xuo, senecta, senectute, se  
 nio, veratē aged, at the pyres brinke.  
 Bellum confectum, warre finished and  
 brought to an ende.  
 Confectus angore, cura, dolore, labore, cru  
 ciatu, morbo, flayne or soze broken with any  
 gypse, care, sorowe. &c.  
 Corpus senectute confectum, ac pene dili  
 psium, I bode soze broken, and almoste cleane  
 decayd or done for age, or beyng at the last cast.  
 Confectus vulneribus, he that hath many soze  
 woundes.  
 Confectus caede, flagn, murdered.  
 Confectus & trucidatus.  
 Cibo confectus, hylde with eatyng.  
 Cibus confectus, meate digested.  
 Ciuitas ab aliquo confecta, destroyed.  
 Forma confecta macie, when leanness doeth  
 disfigure ones face or fauour.  
 Confertio, feris, cire, to stuffe or porre.  
 Confero, tui, ferre, to beare, to carp, to put or  
 laie together, to prospte, to sette forth, to pre  
 pare, to deuise, to talke together, to geue, to  
 compare or conferre, to chaunge, to employe,  
 or bestowe, to byng, to go, to deferre, to put  
 in, to laie to or toigne.  
 Ne posterius in me culpam conferas, put  
 not at the last the faulte in me.  
 Confilia conferunt, They keepe their counsell  
 together: Or, they laie their wittes together  
 or deuple among them selues.  
 Nouissima conferam priuīs, I will laie to or  
 toigne the last to the first.  
 Sitq; vniq; proximum horreum, quo conser  
 ratur rusticum instrumentum, To both not  
 there must be a barn, wherein maie be laied  
 together instrumentes belonging to husbandy.  
 Multa contuli in Catonem, I haue geuen or  
 attributed muche to Cato, I haue muche sa  
 uoured Cato.  
 Contuli me domum, I went home.  
 Contuli me ad Catonem, I went to Cato.  
 Confero me ad campum, vel in campum, I  
 goe into the fildes.  
 Conferre amorem, to loue, to sette or cast  
 nes loue.  
 Conferre animum alio, to sette his myndes  
 where.  
 Conferre capita, to assemble for counsaile, to  
 laie thyr heades togither.  
 Confer gradum, come forth, come hether  
 to me.  
 Conferre in pauca, to conclude shortly, to tette  
 in few wordes.  
 Conferre manus, to assaile eche other, to fight  
 in contention, where the parties doe toigne.  
 also to appoche or come nere.  
 Conferre se in pedes, to renne awaie, to take

Conferre studium, to employ his study.  
 Conferre tempus in aleam, to spende the tyme  
 in playng at the dyce.  
 Conferre verba ad rem, to doo as he saith.  
 Si verba ad rem conferantur, if he dooe as he  
 saith.  
 Conferit, it is profitable.  
 Nos conferemus nostro sumptu, non tuo, we  
 will geue it or bestowe it of our owne coste, and  
 not of yours.  
 Quae di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium contu  
 lerunt, whiche the immortall goddis haue geuen  
 to Cn. Pompeius.  
 Quem iunior Pellicis ira contulit in saxum,  
 deit mutauit.  
 Falso conferre aliquid in aliquem, to laie a  
 thyng to a mans charge falsely.  
 Benignitatem in aliquem conferre, to shewe  
 great liberallite or gentylnesse to one, to dooe  
 many pleasures for hym.  
 Casta calbis conferre, to pytche or campe ouer  
 agt agaynst an other.  
 Conferre causam or culpam in aliquem, to lay  
 the faulte or blame in one.  
 Omnes meas curas cogitationesque in rem pu  
 blicam conferbam, I employed all my cares and  
 imaginac. ons vpon the common weale.  
 Mores duorum conferre, to compare the man  
 ners of two persons together.  
 In carmen conferre, to make a thyng in verses.  
 In commune conferre to laie together a porcion  
 of the common prospte.  
 Conferre & fabulari, to deuise and talke together  
 causam conferre in tempus, to excuse ones selfe  
 by the tyme.  
 Dona alicui conferre, to geue gyftes to one.  
 In tempus ambulationis cogitationes conferre,  
 to remitte or deferre his earnest cogitations tyll  
 he tyme he go a walkyng.  
 Verba in pauca conferam, quid te velim, I will  
 tell you bryefly or in fewe wordes, what I would  
 say to you.  
 Coram inter nos conferemus, we wylle deuple  
 and common of these matters, whan we meete  
 together.  
 Contulit, I toke my iournepe, or I wente.  
 Ingenium ad rem aliquam conferre, to geue ones  
 mynde to a thyng.  
 Maledicta in aliquem conferre, to raple or geue  
 one shewde wordes.  
 Conferre officia in aliquem, to doo frendely  
 pleasures for a man.  
 Omnem operam in aliquid conferre, to emploie  
 or bestowe all ones labour on a thyng.  
 Oranoneum ad seruitutem suam contulit, he tour  
 ned his communicacion from other thynges, and  
 spake of his bondage.  
 Pecuniam in opus conferre, to bestowe or laie  
 out monie vpon some worke.  
 Pestem hominibus haec conferunt, These thyn  
 ges engendze and byng pestilence amonge men.

Conferre rationes, to cast accompt, or make a  
 reckenyng.  
 Conferre sermonem cum aliquo, or inter  
 se, to talke.  
 Conferre signa, to toigne battaile, and by a  
 fictaphoze, to contende or stryue.  
 Conferre omnia sua studia in aliquem, to do  
 all the pleasures that one can for a man.  
 Conferre suspitionem in aliquem, to sus  
 pecte one.  
 Aliquod stipendium nostro studio contule  
 runt, They gaue certayne money to the furthes  
 raunce of our study.  
 Conferre tributum, to paie tribute.  
 Conferre vires in vnum, to assemble their  
 powers together.  
 Conferre se totum ad amicitiam alicuius, to  
 geue hym selfe holly to any mans frendship.  
 Conferre se in idem & clientelam alicuius,  
 to put or committe ones selfe into the handes  
 or tuition of any man.  
 Conferre se in societatem, to associate, to  
 make hym selfe a companion.  
 Conferre aliquem alteri, or cum altero, to  
 compare one with an other.  
 Conferrumino, aui, are, idem quod Ferru  
 mino.  
 Conferim, in a bushment together.  
 Conferius, a, um, full, also in a flocke or multis  
 tude, in a bushment.  
 Vt nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisq; in  
 terualis praeliantur, That they myght fight,  
 not a multitude together, but a fewe at ones,  
 and a great distance a sunder.  
 Turba conferta iter clausit, The people gath  
 red together in a bushment, stopped the waye.  
 Qua parte hostium acies confertissima visa  
 est, erupit, He brake out on that side, where  
 the hoste of the enemies seemed to bee moste  
 thicke of people.  
 Confertissima turba, In the thickest pzease.  
 Conferta vita voluptatum omnium varietate,  
 I lyfe replenished with all kyndes of pleasure.  
 Conferua, a, f. ge. an herbe, whiche groweth in  
 fresh waters, lyke to a sponge.  
 Conferueo, but, ere, to be hotte.  
 Conferuesco, scere, to ware hotte.  
 Confessio, ōnis, f. g. a confessyng or acknow  
 leyng of a thyng.  
 Si erranti medicina confessio, let the know  
 ledge of the faulte be a medicine for hym that  
 hath doone amysse.  
 Confessione illius xui, by the confession and  
 reposte of men of that tyme.  
 Oratur sua confessio, his owne confession  
 is layde harde to his charge.  
 Ad ignorationis confessionem aliquem ad  
 ducere, to byng one to acknowledge his igno  
 raunce.  
 Confessor, ōris, ma. ge. he that confesseth or ac  
 knowlageth.



**Confessus**, a, um, that confesseth or acknowledgeth also there manifest without doubt, certain.  
**Confessa res**, a manifest thing, out of all controuersie.  
**Reus confessus**, he that acknowledgeth hym selfe guilty.  
**Quæ ex confesso sunt turpia**, whiche be manifestly knowne, or whiche every man graunteth to be vnhonest.  
**In confesso est**, No man denyeth it, every man graunteth it.  
**Manus confellas alicui tendere**, to lste by ones handes, and confesse hym selfe vanquished.  
**In confessum venire res dicitur**, whan every man graunteth it to be so.  
**Confestim**, estoones, forthwith, incontinent, by and by.  
**Sine vlla mora & confestim**.  
**Confibula**, x, fam. gen. a claspe or tache also a woodden pyne, or thing made to clenche two peeces together.  
**Conficio, conficis, feci, etc.**, to perfoyme, fynishe or make an ende of, to dispatche, to perperhe or be consumed, to destruye or slea, to greue vnto or torment, to explicate or declare, to bringe to passe, to geither moner, to breake, to consume or wast, to make, to chaw meate also to digest.  
**Honestatis pars confecta est**, quam tibi cupio esse notissimam, the parte of honestie is declared, which I woulde shoulde bee vnto the perfectly knowne.  
**Si me amas, confice**, If thou louest me, bring it to passe.  
**Per magnam dices ex illa re pecuniam confici posse**, Thou wylt saye, that a great summe of moneie myghte bee made of that thyng.  
**Conficere**, to breake.  
**Nucem dentibus conficere**, to breake a nut with the teethe. also to consume or waste.  
**Qui cum hic non vident me, credant me conficere argentum suum**, who becauise they see me not here, beleue I waste their monie.  
**Sic Confici**, to be made.  
**Quomodo potest ex multorum deorum a ceruo vnus deus confici**, By what meanes maye there bee of an heape of goddes one god made?  
**Conficere pensum**, to spynne out hir threde, or dooe hir taske It is translated into this sentence: To haue dooen or brought to an ende that thyng, whiche he was appoynted or commaunded.  
**Conficere prandium**, to haue dined.  
**Pallium ad Phrigionem fert confecto prandio**, whan dyner was dooen, or whan he had dyed, he caried hir mantell to the byondrer.  
**Conficere sollicitudines alicui**, to bringe one into heauynesse, or to make hym sorowfull.  
**Confeci, quæ iussisti omnia**, I haue dooen or dispatched all that ye badde me.  
**Sica hominem confecit**, He murdered the

man with a dagger.  
**Confici curis, dolore, angore, merore, infirmitatibus**, To bee greued, vexed, or soze byoken with care, sorow, &c.  
**Conficere ambulationem**, to walke.  
**Abfolutionem conficere**, to dispatche or quite, Prope centum annos confecit, He hath lyued well nere an hundred yeres.  
**Conficere bellum**, to archieue or fynishe a warre, sometyne to fight.  
**Cibos conficere**, to concoct or digest meate. sometyne to chawe.  
**Cursum annum sol conficit**, The sunne goeth a certayne course persely.  
**Conficere cum aliquo de re aliqua**, to conclude or falle at agreement with one concerninge a matter.  
**Diem conficere**, to spende the daie.  
**Conficere diem extremum**, to ende ones lyfe, to dye.  
**Facinus conficere**, to committe some naughty dede.  
**Conficere exercitum**, to gather an army.  
**Iter conficere**, to dispatche or go a iourney.  
**Librum conficere**, to write or make a booke.  
**Mandata conficere**, to fulfill or accomplishe ones commaundementes.  
**Malum alicui conficere**, to wooke one mychely or displeasure.  
**Conficere munus susceptum**, to atchieue or to complishe that one hath taken in hande.  
**Negotium conficere**, to dispatche a busines.  
**Nuptias conficere**, to make a marriage.  
**Vetustas omnia conficit**, continuance of tym consumeth or weareth out all thynges.  
**Vanitionum conficere**, to waste or spende away ones heritage.  
**Facem conficere**, to pacifye or quyte a contempere.  
**Peculium grande confeci**, I gate or gathered together a great rychesse of substance of monie and cattell.  
**Mille passuum conficere**, to walke the space of a myle.  
**Vario sermone sex stadia confecimus**, we went talkyng of dyuers matters, the space of vi. fard longes.  
**Rationes conficere**, to caste accompte, to make a rekenyng.  
**Reditum conficere alicui**, to geat one lsterne to retourne.  
**Rem conficere**, to dispatche a matter, also to consume ones substance.  
**Sacra conficere**, to doo diuine seruice.  
**Sermone confecto**, whan he hadde tolde his tale.  
**Tabulas conficere**, to make rolles registred or rekenyng bookes.  
**Confictio, onis, a**, fainyng.  
**Confictus**, a, um, diuised, feigned, counterfaited, ymagined.

Con

**Confidens, entis, om. ge.** he that regardeth no lawes, nor searcheth any thyng, stubburn, stiffe necked, foole hardy, cashe, past all shame. sometyne taken in good parte, it signifieth confidence, assured.  
**Confidenter**, constantly, assuredly. sometyne hardily, boldly, aduenturously, stubburnly.  
**Confidenter restare in re aliqua**, to abyde stiffe or stubburnly in a matter.  
**Confidenter colloqui**, to talke boldly with out feare.  
**Confidentia, x, f. ge.** truste, hope, certayne assurance, constance, boldnesse also made hardynesse, vnhumefactnesse.  
**Improbilas & confidentia**.  
**Temeritas, & confidentia**.  
**Confidentiloquus**, he that speaketh boldly without feare.  
**Confido, di, vel hisus sum, etc.**, to trust, to be sure, to dare, to haue a sure confidence.  
**Confidere & metuere**, contrary.  
**Animo confidere**, to haue a good hert.  
**Timide confidere alicui**, to be halfe asrayde to truste one.  
**Cause confidit**, he trusteth on his matter, that it will not deceyue hym.  
**Corporis firmitate confidere, cum ablauio**, to trust in the strength of the bodie.  
**In nullo illorum sibi confidebat**, he put is trust in none of them.  
**De vrbis salute confidunt**, They haue good hope of the sauegarde of the citee.  
**Configo, fixi, etc.**, to speke or thyng in to a thyng.  
**Saginus configere**, to shoote throughe with arrows.  
**Comnicum oculos configere**, a prouerbe signifying to deface, condemne, or fordooe with a newe inuencion, that whiche the antiquite hath of longe tyme approued: or to go about to blynde them that are veray wyse and circumspecte.  
**Configere omnes curas in reipublice salute**, to put his whole care to maynteyne and preserue the common weale.  
**Configuro, aui, are**, to facion or fourme, to make lyke.  
**Confingo, finxi, ere**, to feigne a thyng to be true, to fourme or make, to comment, to inuent or ymagine.  
**Confingere dolum**, to fynde a meane to deceyue one, to deuise a craft to deceiue one.  
**Hirundines eadem materia nidus confingunt**, Swalows make their nestes of the same matter.  
**Apes fauos confingunt**, Bess make the honny combs.  
**Confingere & comminisci**.  
**Crimen in aliquem confingere**, to inuent or imagine a false accusation against one.  
**Confinis, ne, next to, or adioynyng, boundyng**

to. Sometyne almoste lyke, of the same foyle.  
**Confinis ager**, a field adioynyng, or boundyng to an other.  
**Confinis mens**, my neyghbour, whose ground lieth next to mine.  
**Confinis, is, neu. ge.** a thyng or place adioynyng to an other.  
**Ei confine est**, It is almoste lyke to that, or of the same foyle.  
**Confinium, iij, n. ge.** a bozder or marches of a countreie or lande.  
**Confinia, nium, plu. tertix declin. idem**.  
**Vicinitas & confinia**.  
**Confio, fis, fieri**, to bee made.  
**Stercus quod ex pecoribus confit, dounge** that is made of beastes, beastes dounge.  
**Confit, it is made together**.  
**Confirmatio, onis, fer. g.** a confirmation or assurance.  
**Confirmator, oris, ma. ge.** he that affirmeth or assurcth.  
**Confirmatus, a, um, confirmed, made stronger, fortified, strengthened**.  
**Confirmata valetudo a morbo**, helth wel recovered after sickness.  
**Confirmata ætas**, perfite age, when one is become a man.  
**Confirmas, atis, fer. g.** assurednesse.  
**Confirmo, aui, are**, to confirme or assure a thing to be as it is spoken: to strengthen, to fortifie, to make sure: to encourage: to make moze constant and hardy.  
**Confirmare animum**, to take courage.  
**Confirmare se**, to make hym selfe strong after sickness, to geat his strengthe agayne. also to take a good hert or courage, and not to feare. sometyne to pause and refecthe ones selfe after wepynesse.  
**Cum te confirmaris, ad nos venias**, whan ye haue recovered your strength, come to vs.  
**Confirmare se ad omnia**, to settle ones mynde to abyde all maner of chaunces.  
**Milites consolatur & confirmat**, he comforteth the souldiours, and maketh theim moze constant and bolde.  
**Confirmare amicitiam cum aliquo**, to confirme amitee and frendshipp with one, and make it moze sure.  
**Confirmare & Comprobare**.  
**Confirmare, & infirmare, refellere, refutare, contrary**.  
**Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare**, It is harde to assure this to be true of all with out exception.  
**Confirmare possum**, I can assure you.  
**Conscatus, a, um, conscitate**, taken as forspate.  
**Conscito, aui, are**, to sepe a thyng for a feyn capture to the common weale, or to the prince.  
**Consciare hæreditates**, to sepe mens heritages as forspate.  
**Consciare homines**, to take mens bodies

S iij and

and goodes to the princis pleasure.  
**Confissio**, **onis**, f. g. an hopping or trustyng.  
**Confissus**, a, um, trustyng, hopping, haupng a sure confidence.  
**Confiteor**, **fessus sum**, **eri**, to confesse, to ack knowlage.  
 Questione adhibita confiteri, By examinacti on and tourmentes to confesse.  
 Motum animi sui lachrymis confitetur, with teares he uttereth the troublouse motion of his mynde.  
 De re confitetur, the thing it selfe he confesseth.  
 Ut de me confitear, That I maie confesse of tell you for myne owne part.  
**Confixus**, a, um, pricked, thrust through, stee ked. Telo confixus, thrust in with a weapon.  
**Confixus**, **us**, m. g. a stichyng of thurstyng in.  
**Confuges**, **gium**, f. g. places, wherunto many wyndes doe blow.  
**Conflagito**, **aut**, **are**, to despye importunately.  
**Conflagratus**, a, um, bourned, consumed with fyre.  
**Conflagro**, **ui**, **are**, to bee on fyre, to bee infla med, to bourn.  
 Conflagrare amoris flamma, to bourn in loue.  
 Conflagrare inuidia, and Conflagrare in cendio inuidia, to be extremely hated.  
**Conflante**, **flantis**, n. g. that whiche is apt to be wrought or cast like metall.  
**Conflatio**, **onis**, f. g. and **Conflatura**, a, a melt yng of metall.  
**Conflatus**, a, um, blowen, compact, made, procured.  
 Conflatus ex duabus naturis, compact and made of two natures.  
 Conflati testes, forged wptnesses.  
**Confecto**, **xi**, **ere**, to bende or bowe.  
**Conflexus**, a, um, bowed or bended.  
**Conflitatio**, **onis**, f. g. a bearyng of dassyng of one thyng agaynst an other.  
**Conflitatus**, a, um, greued, vexed, soze troubled  
**Conflitatus** graui morbo, tourmented or vex ed with a greuous sykenesse.  
 Tempestatibus conflitatus, soze troubled and beaten with tempestes.  
**Conflito**, **ui**, **are**, to feght, to bere, or trouz ble. also **Conflitor**, **atus sum**, **ai**, com. to feght, to bere, to trouble or greue, or to bee bered, troubled, or greued.  
 Rempublicam conflitare, to here or trouble the common weale.  
 Multis incommodis conflitantur, thei be vex ed and troubled with many incommodities.  
 Iudicis turpibus conflitari, to contend in vns honest iudgements.  
 Conflitari cum aliquo malo, to fight or striue earnestly agaynst an euell chaunce or mysfoz tune, and to endeuour to beare it out.  
 Conflitari iniqua valetudine, doloribus, mor lestis, to be greued or vexed with sickness. &c.

**Novissima valetudine conflitari**, to lie syke in his deatly bedde.  
 Qui cum ingenis conflitatur huiusmodi, he that hepeth companie, or hath to doe with men of suche disposicion.  
**Conflitari** graui annona, to bee soze greued with scarcitee and dearth of vitaple.  
 Siti conflitari, to be soze a thurst.  
**Conflitio**, **onis**, f. g. idem quod **Conflitus** & **Conflitatio**.  
**Conflitio** caularum, the replicacion in cou trouerxies, where the one affirmeth, and the o ther denieth.  
**Conflitus**, **us**, idem quod **Collisio**.  
**Confligium**, **ii**, n. g. the dassyng together of the waues of water.  
**Confligo**, **ixi**, **ere**, to feght, as men doe in bat taye, and by a metaphoze, to contend of streue, to be contrary one to an other, to repagne.  
 Confligere manu cum hoste, to fight hande to hande with ones enemy.  
 Veni confligit, the wyndes blowe contray one agaynst an other.  
 Confligunt leges & Collidunt, loke Collido.  
 Causa inter se confligit, the controuerxies agree not one with an other.  
 Confligitur magna ira, They feght together with great wrath.  
**Conflo**, **ui**, **are**, to blow together, to blow lyke as one bloweth fyre, to melt mettall, to soze or make, to procure or get. also to gather.  
 Statuas argenteas confluit omnes, he melted all the ymagines of syluer: Likewise Valaunt conflare.  
**Bellum conflare**, to rayse warre.  
 Conflare exercitum, to gather an army.  
 Magna familiaritas conflata est, great familie artee was procured and gotten.  
 Quibus ex rebus conflatur & efficitur, id quod quærimus honestum, of which thynges that honestie, whiche we despye to know, is compact and made.  
 Confluit ex his omnibus populum, of all these he gathered a great multitude.  
 Et curue rigidum falces conflantur in ens sem, And the croked syth is made into a hard sword.  
 Conflare inuidiam, ininiciias, odiu, to stee or procure enuy, hostilitie, hatred.  
 Conflare mendacium, to ymagine a lie.  
 Conflata pecunia, money coyned.  
 Conflavit æs alienum, he is runne in debt.  
 Malum ab aliquo conflatum & perfectum, an euell or mischiefe brought to passe by one.  
 Manum improborum conflare, To gather to gether a route of naughty felowes.  
 Conflare negotium alicui, to bypne one into businesse and trouble.  
 Conflare pecuniam, to gather money.  
 Conflare accusationem, to soze.  
 Periculum conflare, to bypne one in daunger.  
 Seditione conflare, to reise or moue a sedition.  
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**Confluens**, **entis**, m. g. where two ryuers dooe meet together.  
**Confluges**, **gium**, f. g. places, into the whiche many ryuers doe flow.  
**Confluo**, **fluxi**, **ere**, to come or ren together, to flow, to assemble together out of dyuers places.  
 Confluebat ad eum magnus numerus, a great numbre came about him.  
 Confluctuari, the imperfonall.  
 Confluere ad aliqua studia, when many men with great despye geue them selfe to any studie.  
 Ad nos pleræq; causæ conflunt, most causes be brought to vs, or most men bypne theyr causes to vs to be pleided.  
 Sentina confluit aliquo, the synke renneth to any place.  
**Confluium**, & **confluxus**, a meetyng together of many streames.  
**Conflans**, a, um, that whiche floweth together  
 Confodio, confodis, fodi, **ere**, to dig the earth, to perce or thrust through.  
 Confodere aliquem vulneribus, to geue one many woundes, or wound one in many places.  
 Confodere & lacerare, to speake with behement and soze wordes agaynst one.  
 Confodere hortum, to dygge a gardeyne.  
 Confœdusti, olde wynters bled for them, whiche were toged in league, confederates.  
 Confœdus, a fowe, whiche was brought to sac rifice with all hir pygges.  
 Confore, to be brought to passe hereafter.  
 Et spero confore, and I hope it wil be brought to passe.  
**Conforio**, **iui**, **ire**, to despye with byt, to bes lquy one.  
**Conformatio**, **onis**, f. g. the facture, scampng, disposicion or facyonyng of a thyng.  
 Conformatio & figura totius corporis, the stature and facion of the body: or the propoz tion and fygure of the body.  
 Vocis conformatio, the facyonyng and tunyng of the voyce.  
 Sententiarum conformatio, the apt scampng of sentences.  
**Conformatus**, a, um, fourmed, facioned, made lyke.  
**Conformis**, **me**, of a conformitie, or lyke in facion, conuenient.  
**Conformo**, **ui**, **are**, to bypne to a facion or fygure, to make apt or lyke to a thyng, to frame.  
 Genus & conformauit nos natura ad maio ra, Nature hath brought forth and facioned vs to greater thynges.  
 Conformare ad alicuius voluntatem, To facion him selfe after an other mans will and pleasure.  
 Filios conformare, to beget or bypne by chyl dren in good maners.  
 Oratiouem conformare, to facion ones style or fourme of wytyng.  
 Mores conformare, to facion ones maners.

**Conformico**, **ui**, **are**, to make lyke a rooffe, and che, or vault.  
**Conforto**, **ui**, **are**, to comfort.  
**Confortus**, a, um, dygged, wounded.  
**Confoueo**, **confoues**, **foui**, **ere** to nouryshe to gether.  
**Confractus**, a, um, broken.  
 Confracta illis naus est, they had a shypwacke.  
**Confragofus**, a, um, rough as a grounde, which is not playne, yll to goe in, also harde to be vnderstande, rude in language.  
 Versus confragosi, verles rough and vnpleas tant.  
 Confragosa loca, rough places full of stones.  
**Confragus**, a, um, idem quod **confragofus**.  
**Confremo**, **muti**, **ere**, idem quod **fremo**.  
**Confrico**, **ui**, **are**, to rubbe harde.  
**Confringo**, **frégi**, **ere**, to bryake or bryuse.  
 Confringere rem, to spend of consume awate all his substance.  
 Confringere tesseram, to be out of fauour, or no moze welcome to one.  
 Ne dens sub forfice confringatur, That the toothe be not broken with the pyntons.  
 Conflia confringere, to bryake vp or dissolue countayles by power or vnlefull meanes.  
 Iura confringere, to bryake and violate lawes.  
**Confugio**, **confugis**, **fugi**, **ere**, to flee, to renne for succour.  
 Confugere ad aliquid, to resoyt to any thyng for succour or for excuse.  
 Quid te futurum? quo fugies? what shall bee doon of the? whither wilt thou flee?  
 Confugere in naues, to flee to the shippes.  
 Supplicem confugere ad aliquem, to come humbly to one for succour.  
 Ad vota precesq; confugere, when all hope is paste, to fall to entretye and praye.  
 In misericordiam alicuius confugere, to flee or appeale to ones mercie.  
 Ne tu eo nunc confugies, Acyther shall ye make your excuse by this: or you shall not laie this for your excuse.  
 Confugit ad opem medicam, he resoyteth to physike for ayde and helpe.  
**Confugium**, **gij**, **neu**. gen. a place of refuge or succour.  
**Confusio**, **fulsi**, **fulcire**, to stae, vnderfette, or propp vp.  
**Confulgeo**, **fulsi**, **gere**, to thpne bryght.  
 Toræ ades confulgebant tua, All your house dyd thpne.  
**Confusus**, a, um, staied, vnderfette or propped vp.  
**Confundo**, **fudi**, **ere**, to confounde, to meddle together, to trouble, to disturbe. also to myxt out of order, to disorder.  
 Confundere aliquem dolore, to trouble.  
 Confundere in vnum corpus, to bypne cons fufely into one company.  
 Fœdus confundere, to disturbe the making of a league

a league.  
 Sermones in vnum confundere, to speake  
 confusely all at ones.  
 Vera cum falsis confundere, to myngle true  
 thynges with falsse.  
 Iter confundere, to trouble and let a iourney.  
 Lachrymas confundere lachrymis, to wepe  
 one in an others bosome.  
 Confundi, to be abashed or a thamed, to be  
 dismayed.  
 Confuse, & Confusim, confusely, without order.  
 Confuse & permiste, cui contrarium Descrip-  
 tione & Eleste.  
 Confusio, onis, f. g. a confusion or disorder, also  
 a trouble of mynde, a dismayng.  
 Confusus, a, um, confounded, disorderd, trou-  
 bled, dismayde, abashed, astonishd.  
 Confusus animo, troubled, dismayed.  
 Pudore confusus, fore abashed.  
 Castra confusa tumultu, the campe troubled  
 with tumult and rustling.  
 Olympus confusus, cloudy wether.  
 Permixtum & confusum.  
 Confusa oratio, a confuse oration, without  
 good order or disposition.  
 Confusa rubore rosa, a speckled rose.  
 Confusum os, a face halfe redde, halfe pale.  
 Prolem confusam vtero capere, to conceive  
 of many men.  
 Confutatio, onis, f. g. a confutation, a dissol-  
 ving of contrary argumentes, a disputing of  
 that whiche is spoken.  
 Confuto, aui, are, to confute, to reproue or ban-  
 quish by wordes, also to surer.  
 His dictis confutabitur, here he shall be tolde  
 his owne.  
 Congedus, a river in Spayn, nere to the towne  
 called Bilbilis.  
 Congelatio, onis, f. g. freezng.  
 Congelatur, it is frozen or congeled.  
 Congelidus, a, um, like warme.  
 Congelo, congelas, aui, are, to congele or waxe  
 thyke.  
 Congelauit orio, He is as it were frozen for  
 ydolnesse.  
 In lapidem congelare, to harden in to the na-  
 ture of a stone.  
 Congeminatio, onis, f. g. a doublyng.  
 Congermino, aui, are, to double.  
 Crebros enibis ictus congeminant, They  
 laie on with theyr swordes thicke & thre folde.  
 Congeminare vocem, to crye often.  
 Congemo, congemis, gemui, etc, to waple, las-  
 ment, or wepe with other for a thing.  
 Congener, eris, om. g. of one stocke or kynred.  
 Congenero, aui, are, to begette, to associate or  
 adde to.  
 Congenitus, a, um, begotten, ingendred.  
 Congenulo, aut, are, to kneele, to bow the knees.  
 Conger, idem quod Congrus.  
 Congeries, geriei, f. g. an heape or laying to-  
 gether of diuers thynges.

gether of diuers thynges.  
 Congerminasco, scere, to budde together.  
 Congermino, aui, are, to growe iopnetly to-  
 gether, to be associate or coupled together.  
 Congero, esci, ere, to gather together, or heape  
 vp, to heape or cary together.  
 Congerere causam in aliquem, to laye the  
 faulte, or caste the blame on one. *Aphele*  
 Crimen in aliquem congerere.  
 Oscula congerere, to kisse one ofscntymen.  
 Maledicta in aliquem congerere, to raille of  
 scolds at one, to grue one shewde wordes.  
 In quem cum diu atq; homines omnia orna-  
 menta congererint, cum tu ipse plurima &  
 maxima, To whome as bothe god and man  
 haue plentifully geuen all maner of goodly  
 ornaments: so you also especially very many  
 and excellent.  
 Congerit, onis, ma. ge. a mery companion, he  
 that kepeth companye onely in pastyme and  
 mery deuyng.  
 Congestius, a, um, that is cast vp in an heape.  
 Congestius locus, a place whither the fish  
 of a crite is caryed, a layestall: also a place  
 where as to no firme land, but hollow ground.  
 Congestus, us, ma. ge. an heapyng of gatheryng  
 together.  
 Congestus, a, um, made in an heape, caryed of  
 heaped together.  
 Congialis, le, that containeth the measure con-  
 gius.  
 Congiarium, ri, n. g. an almesse, or other libell  
 gyfte geuen by the prince or great man, to his  
 people, be it in monie coine or vitayles. Some  
 tyme geuen to a peculiar persone.  
 Multitudinem imperitiam congiariis lenire,  
 with librell gesstes to mitigate and please the  
 ignorant and rude people.  
 Congius, ii, mas. ge. a measure, contaynyng xl.  
 Sextarios, and receiveth in weight of oyle ii.  
 li. of wyne. x. li. of honye. xv. li. And is of our  
 measure a pottle and one pinte.  
 Congius, after Judei, the eight parte of Am-  
 phora, and containeth sixe Sextarios, come  
 Sextarios being. 24. ounces, that is a wine pinte  
 and an half, so that Congius is of our mea-  
 sure a halon and a pinte. If you take Sextarios,  
 as physicians doe, to be but. 18. ounces, or 20.  
 ounces: then is it but a pottle, a quart, half a  
 pinte, and iii. ounces, or otherwise accordyng to  
 the rate. It is vsed for a gallon of our measure.  
 Congiarus, a, um, and Congialis, le, that hold-  
 eth. vi. Sextarios.  
 Conglaciatus, a, um, frozen.  
 Conglacio, aui, are, to freeze, or let to freeze.  
 Conglaciari Tribunatus Curioni, Curioles  
 teth the office of Tribune to freeze, as who  
 saith, he dooth nothing in the office woorth  
 the remembrance.  
 Conglobatio, onis, a rounde fourme, like to a bot-  
 tom of thynde.

Conglobatio, onis, a gatheryng together in a  
 rounde heape.  
 Conglobatus, a, um, gathered or made rounde  
 together.  
 Sanguis conglobatus, bloude clouttered to-  
 gether.  
 Conglobio, aui, are, to byng or come round to  
 gether, to gather together in plumpes.  
 Conglonior, aui, are, to wynde vp in a bot-  
 tom, also to laie in an heape.  
 Vi fortuna omnia in me conglomerauit ma-  
 la, Howe fortune heapeth all euils vpon me.  
 Conglutinatio, onis, f. g. a toggyng or  
 glewyng together.  
 Conglutino, aui, are, to toggye together as it  
 were glewed.  
 Conglutinare & dissoluere, contrary.  
 Si vultus amicitiam conglutinet, eadem  
 commutata dissoluet: If profite shoulde  
 knite and toigne frendshipp, the same byng  
 chaunged, woulde dissolue it agayne.  
 Conglutinantur consuetudine voluntates,  
 The appetites or myndes of men, by long fa-  
 miliaritee, are toigned or knite together.  
 Vitis conglutinant folia vitium, vyne lea-  
 ues close the wounde.  
 Congraco, the actiue, or Congracor, ari, to  
 cate and drinke excedyngly, after the common  
 wyde, to make good chere.  
 Congratulatio, onis, f. g. a congratyng with  
 an other man, for his good fortune, congratu-  
 lation.  
 Congratulor, atus sum, ari, to reioyce with an  
 other man of his good fortune, to declare in  
 wordes the ioye that wee haue for an other mans  
 prosperitee, to congratulate.  
 Congredior, essus sum, edi, to go with an other,  
 to fght or dispute, to go in hande to talke with  
 one.  
 Congredere astutum, go to hym quickly.  
 Si ipse coram congredi poteris, if you your  
 selfe can come to speake with hym.  
 Congredi aliquem, to enter communication  
 with one, to go to talke with hym.  
 Congredi cum hoste, to cope with ones ene-  
 mie, to fght, to toggye battayle.  
 Congredi alicui quotidiana consuetudine,  
 to haue access to one dailely, to bee with one  
 euery daie.  
 Congregabilis, le, that lightly assemblith to-  
 gether.  
 Congregatio, onis, f. g. a congregation or  
 assemblie.  
 Congregatus, a, um, gathered or assembled to-  
 gether.  
 Congrego, aui, are, to gather or assemble to-  
 gether.  
 Libenter se cum aequalibus congregant ho-  
 mines, men kepe company gladly with theire  
 equals.  
 Congregare se ad alterum, to associate hym

self to an other.  
 Quicum te aut voluntas congregasset, aut for-  
 tuna coniunxisset, with whom either your own  
 will had associate you, or fortune coupld you.  
 Congressus, us, masc. gen. a battayle also com-  
 pany with other, a meetyng or resoyng of  
 men together.  
 Congressio, idem.  
 In congressum & colloquium alicuius veni-  
 re, to come to one to haue communication with  
 hym.  
 Congressus quotidianus, daylie meetyng.  
 In congressum nostrum referuabo, I wylle  
 kepe it tyll we mete.  
 Multi in eo congressu perierunt, Many were  
 slayne at that reinctre of conflict.  
 Congrex, of the same stocke.  
 Congros, a, fuit in an oliue tree.  
 Congruens, entis, om. gen. accordyng, apte,  
 agreeable.  
 Congruenter, aptly, fitly.  
 Congruentia, e, f. g. agreeableness, metenesse,  
 likenesse.  
 Congruo, grui, ere, to agree, to accorde, to ser-  
 ue well to a purpose.  
 Congruere & differre, contrary.  
 Congruere & conuenire.  
 Congruit mulier mulieri magis, One woman  
 agreeth best with an other.  
 Tempus ad illud congruit, the tyme serueth  
 well for it.  
 Congruit eius sermo cum tuis literis, His  
 wordes agree well with your letters.  
 Ne nos inter nos congruere sentiant, That  
 they perceyue not that we be agreed betwene  
 our selues.  
 Congruunt extrema primis, the beginnyng  
 agreeth w th the latter ending.  
 Nostri sensus congruunt, we be of one will or  
 mynd.  
 Congruere cum moribus alterius, to agree  
 well w th the manners of an other man.  
 Congrus, & Conger, gri, ma. g. a fythe called  
 a congre.  
 Congruum, i, n. g. agreeable.  
 Congruus, a, um, apte, mete, conuenient.  
 Congylis, lis, f. g. looke Rapum.  
 Coniectarium, ri, n. g. for Confectarium No-  
 nius legit.  
 Coniectatio, onis, f. g. a coniecture or diuis-  
 nation.  
 Coniectio, onis, f. g. an huryng, gngngng,  
 or castyng.  
 Coniecto, aui, are, to suppose, to iudge, to con-  
 sulte or diuine, to gather by argumentes and  
 tokens.  
 Coniectare aliquid euentu, to coniecte or  
 deeme of a thyng by that that foloweth.  
 Vultu offensionem coniectare, to gather by  
 ones countenance, that he is not well pleased  
 with vs.

Hand dubio coniectatur argumento, a man  
maie gather by a good token of argument.  
Coniector, oris, m. g. an interpretour of dreames,  
a coniectour that dweth coniecte what shal  
happen, a southsaier.  
Coniectura, æ, f. g. a coniecture of diuination.  
Aberrare coniectura, to coniecte wponge, to  
gesse otherwise than the thyng is.  
Coniectura aliquid assequi, to hitte a thyng  
by gesse of coniecture.  
Coniectura augurari, to coniecte of gesse.  
Coniectura colligere, to gather by coniecture.  
Coniecturam facere, to coniecte.  
Ex vultu coniecturam facere, to gather by  
ones countenance.  
Coniecturam facio de meo stomacho, I gas  
ther of coniecte howe it is by myne owne stoz  
maie.  
Coniectura consequi, to hitte a thyng by con  
iecture.  
Profiteri coniecturam somniorum, to pro  
fesse the interpretation of dreames.  
Coniecturalis, le, that which is coniected of gas  
thered by coniecture.  
Coniecturo, as, to coniecte, Senec.  
Coniectus, us, idem quod coniectio.  
Coniectus oculorum, the casting of the eyes  
aside.  
Lapidum coniectus, the casting of stones.  
Coniectus, a, um, coniected, diuined, caste,  
hurled.  
Coniecti in te omnium oculi, All men behold  
you: and by translation, you be in great admis  
sion of all men: Dye they loke for some great  
thyng of you.  
Oratio coniecta in charissimos viros, woz  
des castly spoken agaynst verap noble and fas  
mous persons.  
Conifer, conifera, um, an adiectiue.  
Conifera arbor, a tree, whiche beareth fruite  
bryng smaller at the one end than at the other,  
lyke a pyne appyll.  
Coniferi, in Bacchus army, were they, whiche  
caried Thyrsos, that is, speares wrapped about  
the toppes with iule leaues.  
Conicio, coniciis, icci, ere, to caste together, to  
coniecte, to diuine.  
Coniecit se in fugam, he fledde.  
Coniecit se intro, he went his waie in.  
Coniecit se in pedes, he toke hym to flight.  
he toke his legges and ranne awaie.  
Conijcere pecuniam, to bestowe monie.  
Conijcere in lætitiâ, to make gladde.  
Conijcere in saginam, to put to fallyng, to  
go where he maie fyll his brayle.  
Conijcere in vincula, to caste in prizon, or to  
laie a man in the stocks or gyles.  
Conijcere tela, to caste darters, or to shoote.  
Acute argutèque conijcere, to coniecte finely  
and wittly.  
Conijcere aliquem in amorem, to caste of

bryng one in loue.  
Conijcere pallium in collum, to cast his cloke  
on his necke.  
Hic se coniecit intro, he conuepyghed him selfe  
in quickely.  
Hostem in fugam conijcere, to discomfite or  
put his enemy to flyght.  
In quod me conieci malum? Into what mys  
chiefe of trouble haue I cast my selfe?  
Conijcere in morbum, to cast into a sickness.  
In nuptias conijcere, to cause one to be married  
agaynst his wyl.  
In plagas conijcere, to dnyse of bryng one into  
the nettes, to intrappe or snare one.  
Maledicta conijcere in alicuius vitam, to re  
poyt or speake puell of a mans lyfe.  
Oculos conijcere in aliquem, to looke vpon  
one. Conijcere culpam aut causam in ali  
quem, to cast the faute or blame on one.  
Conijcere in librum, to wypte in a booke.  
In eandem epistolam plura præterea conied,  
I haue wyrtten many thynges besydes in the  
same epistle.  
In intimum domus se coniecit, he hydde him  
selfe in the innermost part of the house.  
Sub sealas se coniecit, he hyd him selfe vnder  
the stappes.  
In ordinem iudicium conici, when a naught  
felow is made one of the numbre of vpryght  
and iust iudges.  
Verba conijcere in interdictum, to speake  
much of raple agaynst a proclamation, or of  
maundement geuen.  
Tu conicito cetera, coniect thou the residue.  
Flammam temporum conijcere in aliquem,  
to saie that one is the cause of the trouble or  
daunger of any tyme.  
De se conijcere, to gather of coniect by ones  
selfe.  
Conile, idem quod Myrrhis. Diole.  
Coniosis, the fyrst foundation of Bees warke in  
making the honny.  
Conion, called of the latines Cicuta, of some is  
taken for hemlocke, although it be ascribed to  
grow amonge wheate.  
Conisco, aui, are, to busse one at an other with  
theyr heades, as rammes, bulles, and deere do.  
Coniugalis, le, and Coniugialis, le, that bel  
longeth to wedlocke.  
Dii coniugales, goddes that haue the pyrrone  
nence in wedlocke.  
Festa coniugalia, feasts at weddinges.  
Fœdus coniugiale, the bonde of wedlocke.  
Coniugalis thorus, the bedde, wherein the  
husbande and wife doe lie.  
Coniugata, be those woordes, whiche beeyng of  
one hynde, be derpyed one of an other, as of  
Iustitia, iustus, & iustum, whereof an argu  
ment maie be made in this wise: If iustitie be to  
be honoured and loued of men: chiefly and  
befoze other thynges, a iust man must needs be  
had

had in estimation and reuerence amonge men.  
Coniugatio, onis, f. g. a ioyngyn together, or  
a deriuation of wordes that be as it were of one  
hynde or lynage.  
Coniugator, oris, m. g. a iugner, one that ioy  
neth of coupleth.  
Coniugium, ii, n. g. marriage, sometime carnall  
reputation.  
Coniugia, sometime for them that be coupled  
as mates together, as,  
Bina coniugia, two couples of mates, two  
males and two females.  
Potui coniugio alterius, to haue an other  
mans wife.  
Coniugo, aui, are, to ioye together, to mary.  
Coniugus, and Coniugulus, a, um, that which  
is ioynd or coupled with a mate or felowe.  
Conium, um, n. g. loke Conion.  
Coniuncte, or Coniunctim, together.  
Coniunctio, onis, f. g. a ioyngyn together.  
Sometime affinitie, amitie, familiaritee or ac  
quaintance, mutuall loue or concord.  
Veritas est amor, consuetudo, studia paria,  
quod vinculum, que res deest nostræ con  
iunctioni? There is olde loue, acquyntance,  
studies lyke, what bonde, or what thyng lack  
eth, that we shoulde not be familiar?  
Speroxy & opto nobis hanc coniunctionem  
voluptati fore, I desyre and also trust that this  
acquyntance shall be ioyfull vnto vs.  
Coniunctare coniunctionem, to gette acquynt  
saunce or familiaritee.  
Coniunctio, amicitia, & beneuolentia.  
Coniunctio & familiaritas.  
Coniunctio & conspectio.  
Coniunctentia & coniunctio naturæ.  
Sanguinis coniunctio, hynde, affinitie.  
Coniunctio & disunctio, contrary.  
Coniunctissime, & amantissime.  
Coniunctissime verati sumus, we were herie  
familiar together.  
Coniunctus, a, um, g. a frende or verie familiar  
and well trusted.  
Coniunctus, a, um, ioynded, alied, coupled,  
familiar, knytte in frendeshyppe, sometime  
married.  
Coniunctissimi inter se, very great frendes  
and familiar one with an other.  
Par amicitia coniunctissimum, two entiere  
and very familiar frendes.  
Vt ad omnes casus coniunctiores reip. effe  
mus, that we myght bee the better affectioned  
together towa. de the common weale, what so  
euer shoulde chaunce.  
Coniuncta & sociata.  
Coniuncti inter se atq. impliciti.  
Propinquitate, et natura alicui coniunctum  
esse, to be of kynred or affinitie with one.  
In quo non sit coniunctum consilium meum  
cum tuo, wherein myne aduys or counsaile  
doeth not agree with yours.

Fidissima gratia coniunctus alicui, ioynded  
in most faythfull and trusty frendeshyp.  
Coniuncta mihi cura de re publica & priuata  
cum illo fuit, He and I were alwaies sollicit  
touse together, both for our common and pri  
uate weale.  
Digno coniuncta viro, married to a worthy  
housebanke.  
Coniunctis sententiis discernere, when a  
whole company with a full consent or depueth a  
thyng to be doon.  
Coniungo xi, ere, to ioyne together, to couple  
in marriage.  
In negotio se coniungere, to associate hym  
selfe with an other in a matter or busynesse.  
Conciliare & coniungere.  
Coniungit amicitias naturæ similitudo, the  
likenes of nature or disposition ioyngeth men  
together in frendeshyp.  
Coniungere sibi faminam in matrimonio, to  
wedde a wyfe.  
Coniungere connubia, idem.  
Castra oppido coniunxit, he pitched his campe  
harde by the towne.  
Bellam coniungere, to ioyne in warre.  
Coniungere dextas, to take by the hande.  
Fœdere coniungi, to be alied, or knytte to  
gether in league.  
Aetas hunc mihi coniunxit studiis commu  
nibus, hath made him my companion in study.  
Causa tua coniuncta est cum clauissimis viris,  
many ryght noble men are in lyke case or con  
dition as you be.  
Vsu cum aliquo coniungi, to bee of acquynt  
saunce.  
Coniuncta, hyd, secrette.  
Coniunctio, onis, f. g. a conspiracy.  
Facere coniurationem, to make a coniuration  
or conspiracy.  
Prodere coniurationem, to bitter a conspiracy.  
Coniunctus, a, um, that conspyeth or confeder  
eth together.  
Coniuncti men confederated together for some  
yll purpose.  
Coniuro, aui, are, to coniure or conspyre with or  
ther for an yll purpose. Sometime to sweare.  
Coniunx, iugis, or Coniunx, iugis, co. g. a mate,  
a husbande or wyfe.  
Coniza, æ, f. g. an herbe, wherof be two sortes,  
the greater and the lesse, some call it in Eng  
lish the fleabane.  
Collabor, loke Collabor.  
Collatro, aui, are, to barke or raple at a thyng.  
Colligo, loke Colligo.  
Colliquefco, loke Colliquefco.  
Collutulo, loke Collutulo.  
Connas, a drunken mynstrell, that after was a  
great doer in the places Olympis: he was  
oft victoure, and yet very poore.  
Connatio, onis, f. g. a swimming together, as  
fishes doe. Sometime in Plautus, accompa  
nyng

nyng of dyuers with one woman.  
 Connatio, aui, are, to swymme together.  
 Connectio, ónis, f. m. ge. a byndyng together.  
 also a conclusion.  
 Connecio, xui, ere, to bynde together.  
 Connecere alicui rei aliquid, to adde somes  
 what to a thyng.  
 Vestem connectere, to tucke of trusse a gar-  
 ment.  
 Connexum, i, n. g. a conclusion.  
 Connexus, us, masc. ge. a knyttyng of tynges  
 together.  
 Connexus, a, um, knitte of tyed together.  
 Connexius, a, um, that coupleth together.  
 Connitor, nixus, of nixus sum, niti, to endeoune  
 of labour together earnestly. Sometye to tras-  
 uaple with child, to leane vpon.  
 Conniti in aliquo locum, to labour to assende  
 into a place.  
 Vno animo conniti, to endeoune with one  
 accord of mynde.  
 Toto corpore connixus, endeouyng and  
 thurstyng forward with the whole bodie.  
 In hastam connixus, leanyng on his speare.  
 Connuentia, x, f. g. a sufferaunce of a thyng, of  
 a feynyng, not to see or knowe.  
 Connueto, connuies, penultima producta, of  
 Connuio, is, iui, vel xi, to wyne, and is used  
 to be spoken whan men wyll leat thynges passe  
 that ought to be looked on, to wyne at a mat-  
 tier, to make as though he knew it not, to dis-  
 seble, to take patiently, to waite or suffer a thyng.  
 Oculi somno connuientes, The eyes beyng  
 heauy for lacke of sleape, can scaut looke by.  
 In ceteris connuiebat, In other thynges he  
 winked & made as though he knew not of them.  
 Connuere claustra stomachi, dixit Gellius,  
 for that the mouth of the stomack openeth and  
 shutteth againe.  
 Connixus, a, um, that endeouneyth. Sometye  
 that byngeth footy ponge.  
 Conno, aui, are, to swymme together.  
 Connodo, aui, are, to knytte together.  
 Connubialis, le, pertynyng to wedlocke.  
 Connubium, bñ, n. g. matrimoine, wedlocke.  
 Celebrare connubium, to keepe a weddyng.  
 Iungere & sociare connubio, to mary of wed  
 together.  
 Inire connubium, to marie.  
 Vitare connubia, to leade a syngle lyfe, to es-  
 chue marriage.  
 Connubo, ere, to mary together.  
 Connudo, aui, are, to discover or make naked.  
 Connus, Socrates master in musike.  
 Conoides, the female of the Apples tree, and  
 what so euer is small bywarde lyke the fruite  
 of this tree.  
 Conon, onis, a famous capitayn of Athens.  
 Cononenses, people of Marbon in Fraunce.  
 Conopceum, pei, of Conopceum, and Cono-  
 pium, n. ge. a canapie, ppropelye suche one as

hangehouer beddes, and is wrought like a net,  
 to kepe out gnattes, that doo styng men in their  
 beddes. It is used for a tent or pavilion. Some  
 haue taken it for a testor to hange ouer a bedde.  
 Conor, aris, ari, to endeoune, to labour of go as  
 bout to byng a thyng to passe, to attempt.  
 Perditte aliquid conari, desperatly, of wylly all  
 ones power to endeoune.  
 Conari alicui obuiam, to make haste to mete  
 with one.  
 Conari manibus pedibusque, to endeoune  
 with hande and foote, with sooth and naps, of  
 as muche as one can.  
 Occulte aliquid conari, to endeoune a thyng  
 ppiuply.  
 Conari aliquid fallatix, to go about to diuise  
 some decepte.  
 Magnum opus & arduum conari, to go about  
 a great and harde enterprise.  
 Eogone istud conari queam? Could I as  
 tempt of go aboute suche a matter?  
 Conquadratus, a, um, made square.  
 Conquadro, aui, are, to make square.  
 Conquassatio, ónis, f. g. a shakynge, a beparion  
 of trauaplyng.  
 Conquassatus, a, um, shaken, broken, spoyled,  
 wasted, bereed.  
 Conquassata terremotibus, shaken with egh  
 quakes.  
 Conquasso, aui, are, to breake in piers. Somes  
 tyme to bere, to shake, to waste of spoyles.  
 Conquassare nationes, to spoyles, stroye, of  
 waste countreyes.  
 Conqueror, queri, to complayne, to make mone.  
 Deplorare & conqueri de re aliqua, to lanch  
 and complayne for any thyng.  
 Conqueri fortunam aduersam, to complayne  
 of aduersitee.  
 Nequiqua conqueri, to make mone in waim.  
 Conqueritur tibi, he maketh his mone to the.  
 Paris in se scuitiam conquerens, complay-  
 nyng of his fathes crueltie toward hym.  
 Conqueri cum aliquo de alicuius iniuria, to  
 complayne of make his mone to a man for the  
 iniurie that one hath dooen hym.  
 Conquestus, us, m. g. and Conquestio, onis, f. g.  
 a complaynyng of mone making.  
 Conquiesco, cui, escere, to cease, to leaue of, to  
 be alayed, of asswaged, to be at rest of quiet,  
 to helyte ones selfe in a thyng, to repose of  
 creat him selfe in a thyng.  
 Ab armis conquiescere, to rest of be at quiet  
 from warres.  
 Conquiescere ab execrationibus, to cease  
 no moie.  
 Nisi perfectare, deme non conquiescit, you  
 neuer ceased of leste of in myne assaye of bus-  
 synesse, tyll you had brought it to passe.  
 Conquiescere in loco, to rest of abyde in  
 a place.  
 In his studiis conquiesco, I repose of delite

my selfe in these studies.  
 In alicuius amicitia conquiescere, to helyte  
 ones selfe, of take pleasure in a mans frendship.  
 Calor conquiescit, the heate is alayed, of als  
 suaged.  
 Conquiescere a re aliqua, not to be troubled  
 of busied any moie with a thyng, to cease of, of  
 be at quiet from it.  
 Conquiescere in eadem mensura honorum,  
 to holde hym selfe content with. &c.  
 Conquiescent studia, nisi. &c. I will not med-  
 le with studie, of I will geue ouer studie for a  
 tyme, except. &c.  
 Conquisco, quexi, niscere, to douch with the  
 head, to boowe of incline.  
 Conquiro, siui, irere, to seke all about, to serche  
 for. Conquirere opes meretricio quaestu, to  
 gather rycheesse by whooredome.  
 Conquirere vndique, to serche for in euery  
 place. Terrarum conquirere, to serche for,  
 bothe by sea and lande.  
 Conquirere & comparare.  
 Conquisit, exquisitely, with great learyng and  
 diligence.  
 Conquisitio, ónis, f. g. a sercheyng, a choosyng.  
 Conquisitor, ónis, m. g. a sercher. also an offic. r,  
 whiche is sent to attache a man for a great of-  
 fence. Sometye a commissioner that hath the  
 charge to muster and take by men of warre.  
 Conregione, olde wryters used for E regione,  
 on the other syde, of agaynst a thyng.  
 Conreus, rei, masc. gene. he that is accused with  
 an other.  
 Consubrenses, people of Spayne.  
 Consulatio, ónis, f. ge. a salutynge together, a  
 greetynge.  
 Consulatio, aui, are, to salute of greete one an  
 other. Consulatur inter se, they salute eche  
 other.  
 Consulatur dictatorem, they salute hym by  
 the name of dictatour.  
 Consulesco, is, of Consulasco, nui, scere, &c  
 nascere, to become hole.  
 Consanguineus, a, um, consyn, kynne.  
 Consanguinei, be sometye called byethern,  
 that haue one fathet.  
 Consanguinitas, ónis, f. g. a kynrede.  
 Consano, aui, are, to heale. Sometye to wape  
 hole, or become hole.  
 Conscircino, aui, are, to patche to.  
 Conscario, iui, ire, to pouge of weede coine.  
 Conscutio, aui, are, to wounde.  
 Consceleratus, a, um, become myscheuous and  
 naught.  
 Conscelero, aui, are, to make mischeuous.  
 Conscelerare oculos dicitur, whiche behol-  
 deth any mischeuous acte, that he might haue  
 letted, of haue chosen whether he woulde haue  
 scene it or no.  
 Conscelerate aures paternas, violate pour fas-  
 thers eares, with tellynge thynges abhominable.

Conscendo, di, ere, to clymbe.  
 Nauim, of in nauim conscendere, to take  
 shyppyng.  
 Equum conscendere, to take ouer horse, to  
 leape to horsebacke.  
 Montem conscendere, to clymbe by an hyll.  
 Conscensio, ónis, f. g. a takynge of shyppe.  
 Conscientia, x, f. g. a conscience, the testimony  
 of wyntesse that ones owne mynde beareth,  
 knowlage, remoyse.  
 A recta conscientia discendere, to doe contras-  
 ty to ones conscience.  
 In conscientiam assumere aliquem, to disclose  
 a secreete matter to one.  
 Maleficioium conscientia stimulant, remoyse  
 of his naughtye actes pricketh hym.  
 Conscientia bene acta vita, The testimonie  
 that ones owne minde beareth of the honest life  
 that he hath ledde.  
 Exonerare conscientiam, to dyscharge oue  
 conscience.  
 Ascitus in conscientiam facinoris, made ppiup  
 to any mischeffe.  
 Officiu sui conscientia frui, to take pleasure in  
 the testimony that his owne mynde beareth of  
 any frendely seruice that he hath shewed to a  
 man.  
 Labes conscientie in animo habere, to haue  
 a corrupt conscience.  
 A recta conscientia transversum vnguem non  
 oportet discendere, we must doe nothyng that  
 our owne conscience dooth testifie to bee ill  
 doon.  
 Remota hominum conscientia, no man know-  
 yng what we doe.  
 Opprimi conscientia scelerum, to bee cond-  
 founded with the remoyse of ones owne wic-  
 ked actes.  
 Conscindo, scidi, ere, to cut in pices. also to  
 scoine of rebuke one openly.  
 Conscindere fibras, to hysse one out of the  
 place.  
 Conscio, sciui, scire, to knowe with other, to  
 knowe ones selfe fautelesse.  
 Conscisco, sciui, ere, to consente, determine, of  
 graunt to a matter wyllyngly, to doe of worke  
 a thyng Also to draw to, after Calypine.  
 Facinus scdum consciscere, to comynpte a  
 naughtie and dishonnest acte.  
 Fugam sibi consciscere, to flee.  
 Voluntarium exilium consciscuerat, he went in  
 banishment wilsully.  
 Censuit, censuit, consciscuit, vi bellum fieret,  
 he thought good, he agreed, he determined.  
 Diligens pastor stabulum condie conuerrit,  
 nec patitur stercois humorem consciscere: of  
 (after the better printes) stercois aut humo-  
 rem consciscere, a diligente shepheard eue-  
 dyt suretyth his stable, and letteth not the  
 dounge drawe moysture to it: of to gather  
 dounge and moysture.



Consciscere sibi mortem, to hylle hym selfe  
wylfully.  
Conscissura, æ, f. g. a gash or cutting.  
Conscissus, a, um, cut in pieces.  
Consciens, a, um, that is of ones countscyle, that  
knoweth with an other, that is priuy to a thing.  
also guiltie, or culpable.  
Consciens sceleris, partie or priue to the of-  
fence: necessary.  
Consciens mihi sum, my conscience beareth me  
wytnesse.  
Ego qui mihi sum conscius, I that knowe  
myne owne herte or mynde.  
Animus conscius, a mynde that knoweth it  
selfe guiltie or culpable.  
Nec mihi conscius est vllus, No man know-  
eth it but I.  
Meorum omnium consiliorū conscius, which  
knoweth all my secretes, or priue to all my se-  
cretes.  
Mens sibi conscia recti, a conscience bearynge  
wytnesse to a man of his honest behauiour.  
Comperi ex his, qui ci fuere consē, I knew  
it by them that were of his countscyle.  
Futuri conscius, that knoweth what shall  
chance hereafter.  
Vultus conscius, that sheweth it selfe to be  
guiltie.  
Consciens alicui in priuatis rebus, that know-  
eth a mans priuate affayres.  
Conscribello, aui, are, to write together, vsed of  
olde wytters.  
Conscribo, pñ, ēre, to write, to write thynges to  
gether. also to enrolle or register names.  
Quæstionem conscribere, to write ones exas-  
mination, and confession.  
Syngraphum conscribere, to make an obli-  
gation. Milites conscribere, to write the souls  
diours names at the musters, to take vp souls  
diours to go to warre. Aliwise Conscribere  
exercitum.  
Conscriptio, ōnis, f. g. an enrollement, a regis-  
ter, or wytyng.  
Conscriptus, a, um, wyttten, enrolled, registred.  
Officium conscripti, the office of a senatour.  
Milites conscripti, souldiers enrolled.  
Conscripti, they whose names be wyttten or re-  
gistred to supply a numbze, whiche do lack, or  
such as be new chosen or added vnto the other,  
proppely spoken of the senatours of Rome.  
Consecro, secui, are, to cutte or hache.  
Consecare minutatim, to cutte or hache in  
smalle pieces.  
Consecrānei, suche as be dedicated to one secte  
or opinion.  
Consecrāneum, idem quod consecratum.  
Consecrātiō, ōnis, f. g. a dedicacion or consec-  
racion.  
Consecrātus, a, um, geuen or bent.  
Consecrātus & addictus alicui sententiæ, ge-  
uen or addicte to any opinion.

Consecro, aui, are, to dedicate or consecrate, to  
make holy, to make a thing remaine, to put in  
remembrance by wytyng. also to attribute to.  
Consecrare memoriā nominis, to put his  
name in perpetuall remembrance.  
Delubra consecrare, to dedicate temples.  
Aphewpse Consecrare ædes, teriam, aram,  
domum, simulachra, &c.  
Ars curandi corporis deorum inuentionis  
securatur, the inuention of Physike is attrib-  
uted vnto the gods.  
Magnitudinem ingenij alicuius consecrare,  
to put in perpetuall remembrance, or to make  
immortal.  
Consecrare suas origines, by wytyng to put  
their beginnyng in perpetuall remembrance.  
Consecrānei, they that be of one secte.  
Consecrārium, ij, neu. ge. a bycke argument of  
consolatione.  
Consecrārius, a, um, the adiectiue.  
Consecrātiō, ōnis, f. g. a folowynge or pursuynge,  
also an imitation.  
Consecrātor, ōris, masc. ge. he that foloweth by  
pursueth.  
Consecrātrix, the feminine.  
Consecrātiō, idem quod Secrātiō.  
Consecrator, āris, ari, to folowe, to pursue dil-  
gently, to hunt after, to labour to attaine or  
get, to endeavour to haue. also to imitate or im-  
deuour to doe like.  
Omnia me mala consecrantur, All puelles fo-  
lowe me.  
Conuitiis consecrari aliquem, to raptle at, or  
reproche one spytely.  
Hostes consecrari & conficere, to pursue  
and slea enemies.  
Opes consecrari, to hunt after richesse, to bus-  
se to geat rychesse.  
Consecrari alicuius beneuolentiam largito-  
ne, to endeavour to geat ones fauour and good  
will, with gestes and bybes.  
Consecrari feras, to hunt beastes.  
Consecrari etiam minutissima, to endeavour  
to come to the knowledge of the smallest thynges.  
Quid singula consecrator? why dooe I ende-  
uour to recite or speake of cury thynges?  
Consemineus, a, um, and Conseminalis, le,  
sowen with diuers seedes, or planted with di-  
uers plantes.  
Sylua conseminea, in whiche diuers kindes of  
trees are planted.  
Consemino, ui, ere, to be or ware olde.  
In armis, or sub armis consensescere, to leade  
all ones lyfe in warre.  
Nemo potest vno die consensescere, a man  
can not be olde the first day.  
Consensio, ōnis, f. g. a consent or accord, one  
mynde or purpose.  
Consensus, us, m. g. accord, agreement, a consent.  
Omnium consensu, by the accord and agree-  
ment of all.

Con.

Consensus & dissensus, contrarij.  
Consensuens, a, um, agreeable, meet, conuenient.  
Consentaneum sibi, agreeable to it selfe.  
Apum & consentaneum.  
Consentaneum est, it is meete, or it is good  
reasone.  
Consentaneum & dissentaneum, contrarij.  
Consentia, ōrum, suche thynges as be agreed  
vpon by the consent of many.  
Consentia, a rule of the Christians.  
Consentini, people of that cite.  
Consentio, iui, ire, to consent, to agree, to accord  
to be of one opinion, also to be conuenient.  
Consentire & pugnare, contrarij.  
Vno ore omnes consentiunt, All allowed it, or  
agreed with one consent.  
Consentire sibi, to abide still in his opinion,  
to be alway lyke hym selfe, not to be contrarie  
to it selfe.  
Consentire vultus cum oratione, his counte-  
nance declareth hym to speake as he thynketh:  
his wordes and chere consent or agree.  
Consentire cum aliquo, de re aliqua, to agree  
with one concernyng a matter.  
Consentire magna conspiratione amoris, to  
agree and loue ech other greatly.  
Consequio, sepi, sepsi, ire, to intlose with an  
hedge, to enuyon or compass.  
Consequum, ti, neu. ge. an inclosure or place in-  
closed, a cloase.  
Consequus, a, um, enclosed, hedged in.  
Consequens, quentis, that foloweth, ensueth, or  
is conuenient or agreeable.  
Consequenter, consequently.  
Consequētia, thynges whiche doo folowe or  
ensue, or be agreeable or conuenient.  
Consequētia & consequētia.  
Consequētia, æ, f. g. a sequele, a consequence.  
Per consequētiā contingit, when a thyng  
happēth not immediately of that whiche is  
willed, or done of the parties, but necessarily of  
the sequele.  
Consequar, arum, sequeles.  
Consequor, eris, utus sum, sequi, to folowe,  
to folowe immediately, to ensue, to obteyne or  
geat, to expresse in wordes, or acte, to ouertake  
in iourneyng or goyng.  
Videū homini sarcinatos consequi, cum da-  
tū: doe you not se men with fardells folow-  
yng of hym?  
Verbis consequi non possum, I can not ex-  
presse it in wordes.  
Cursu feras consequi, to hunt.  
Consequuntur equites, the horsemen folowe  
immediately.  
Aliquem certamine consequi, to vanquish,  
to ouer come.  
Voluptati vī maror consequatur, that forow  
or heauynesse myght folowe immediately after  
pleasure.  
Mors illū ex egritudine consequuta est, he

died of that sickness.  
Si accellerare valent, ad vespēram me conse-  
quantur, if they wyl make haste, at nyght they  
maie ouertake me.  
Hoc videmur esse consecuti, This myche we  
seeme to haue attēched.  
Animo, aliquid consequi, to comprehend by  
conceiue in the mynde.  
Inuestigare & consequi.  
Per aliquem aliquid consequi, to obteyne a  
thyng by an other mans meanes.  
Consequi, coniectura, to hitte by coniecture,  
to gesse.  
Quid ex eo consequutus es? what hast thou  
wonne thereby?  
Si quid dicendo consequi possum, If I be ha-  
ble or can doe any thyng with eloquent plea-  
dyng, or if I can doe any thing with my tonge  
or eloquence.  
Memoria consequi, to remembre.  
Consequi aliquid diligentia, to attēche or  
geat a thyng by diligence.  
Consequi gratiam, gloriam, laudem, digni-  
tatem, commodum, famam, magistratum,  
fructum, primum, &c. to purchase, gear, ob-  
teyne or wyne fauour, glorie, &c.  
Anni consequentes, the nexte yeres folowynge.  
Nullam partem tuorum meritorum consequi  
possum, I can not requitte the hundredth part of  
the pleasure that ye haue shewed me.  
Consequutus, a, um, that foloweth or ensueth,  
also that is obteyned or gotten.  
Consero, scui, ere, to sow, sette, or plant.  
Conserere agros, to plant.  
Conserere leges, to constitute or ordeyn lawes.  
Bella conserere, to make or styte occasion of  
warres.  
Consero, consērai, ere, to entermyngle, to  
iogyne.  
Conserere prælum aut pugnam, to iogyne  
battaille, to fyght.  
Conserere manus, to fyght hande to hande.  
Conserere certamen, to contend or styte.  
Diem nocti conserere, to iogyne daye and  
nyght together in doyng a thyng.  
Conserāus, a, um, fardened or made lyke a  
sawe.  
Conserre, as it were intetlaced.  
Conserat, ōris, m. g. he that togeth or fygeth  
with an other.  
Conseratus, a, um, iogynd, entetlaced, enter-  
myngled. Conserus & intercus alicui rei.  
Conseruatio, ōnis, f. g. a keepynge, maintainynge  
preseruyng.  
Conseruator, ōris, m. g. one that mayntēdeth  
and preseruet, a protectōr, or defendour.  
Conseruator, & oppuguator, contrarij.  
Conseruator & cultos.  
Conseruatix, the feminine.  
Conseruātus, a, um, saued, maintēned, pre-  
serued.

T

Con.

Conseruuium, n. g. a fellowshipp in seruice.  
 Conseruo, aui, are, to kepe, to preserve, or maine  
 tayne, to defende.  
 Tueri & conseruare.  
 Conseruare fidem, to doe that one hath promised.  
 Conseruare incolumem, to kepe in safegarde  
 or out of dangier.  
 Iusurandum conseruare, to kepe or obserue  
 an othe, to doe that he hath sworn to doe.  
 Conseruare aliquem, to preserve one.  
 Patriam conseruare, to defend and mainteine  
 ones countrey.  
 Memoriam alicuius rei conseruare, to remem-  
 ber of kepe in mynde.  
 Rem suam conseruare, to saue or kepe his  
 goodes and substance.  
 Conseruus, ui, m. ge. a fellow or companion in  
 seruice. Conserua, the feminine  
 Confessor, oris, mal. ge. he that sitteth with or  
 neere other.  
 Confessus, us, m. g. men sittyn together. It  
 maie be taken for a session of sittyn of men,  
 whiche be commissioners.  
 Confideo, confidis, sedi, fidere, to sitte, abyde,  
 or tarye in a place, to sojourne, it maie be vsed  
 to sitte at a session, to be sette in compaignie  
 with other.  
 Tuto confidere in aliquo loco, or apud ali-  
 quem locum, to remayne or abyde safely in  
 a place.  
 Confidere in solitudine, to kepe him selfe or to  
 tarye and abyde in a solitary place.  
 Confidere in otio, to be at quiete and leysure:  
 or out of trouble and busynesse.  
 Confedit in mente iustitia, Justice is placed  
 in the mynde.  
 Confedit virius in quaestura nomen, the  
 fame and renoume of them both rested in their  
 questourshipp, or byd not encrease, or was not  
 augmented anythyng after they had ben ques-  
 tours.  
 Confidero, loke Confydero.  
 Consido, considis, sedi, fidere, to rest or abyde  
 after the remouynge from an other place: or to  
 rest at the botome, as dregges in dyntke, to  
 lye as a byde dooth after he hath flouen.  
 Ignis confedit, the fyre is awaged or stynted.  
 Considerare & regnare in aliqua regione, to  
 abyde (especially after trouble) and regne in  
 any countrey.  
 Cura confedit, care is awaged or ceased.  
 Vbi ira confedit, whan his anger was ap-  
 peased.  
 Dum considat, relinquatur, it is left vntill  
 it lye downe and be settled in the botome.  
 Confiditur, the impersonall.  
 Consignatio, oris, f. g. a sealynge, or writynge  
 signed.  
 Consignatus, a, um, signed, put in writynge.  
 Consignare in animis nouones, knowledges

printed in mens myndes.  
 Consignificatio, oris, f. g. a declaration by some  
 meane or token.  
 Consignifico, aui, are, to shewe by tokens, to  
 signifie.  
 Consigno, aui, are, to scale, to sygne, to make.  
 Consignamus literis, whan we put anythyng  
 in writynge.  
 Consignare literas, to scale letters.  
 Legem consignare, to adde a condition to that  
 whiche is put in writynge alreddie.  
 Consilio, confilis, lui, ere, to kepe silence.  
 Confileco, filui, scere, to be still, to kepe silence,  
 to holde ones peace.  
 Consiliarius, ri, m. g. one that geueth counsaile.  
 Amici & consiliani, frendes and counsaileys.  
 Consiliator, oris, m. g. a counsaileour.  
 Consiligo, ius, f. ge. an herbe called of some  
 Leonis para, of Vegetius and Ruellius Pul-  
 monaria. It is very medecynable for the lighte  
 and lunges of brastis. It is called of the french  
 men Bomelea, or Pare de Lyon. in englyshe  
 braste foot.  
 Consilium, a, uolunt of Italy neere to Carenti.  
 Consilio, confilis, lui, ere, to kepe together.  
 Consilio, aui, are, to aske or geue counsaile.  
 Consilium, n. g. counsaile, iudgement of ad-  
 uise, a purpose or intent, pollicie, apogmat.  
 It maie be taken for commissioners of iudg-  
 ment assigned.  
 Consilium est ita facere, I have purposed to  
 doe. Vestrum est consilium non solum meum,  
 quid sit faciendum, you must consult and by-  
 uise as well as I, what is to be done.  
 Ambiguus consilij, that can not tell what ad-  
 uise to take, that can not tell what to doe.  
 De consilij sententia aliquid facere, to doe a  
 thyng after the aduise that is geuen him, or  
 according to the aduise and opinion of the coun-  
 saile that doth determine it.  
 Consilium ad faciendum abicere, to leave of his  
 purpose or intent that he had to bynde.  
 Afferre in templum consilium furti, to come  
 into the temple of purpose or intent to scale.  
 Clausa habere sua consilia, to kepe his coun-  
 sailes secrete.  
 Labi consilio, to take yll aduise for him selfe,  
 to take aduise that is not good for him selfe.  
 Nihil mihi accidit, quod maioris consilij sit,  
 Nothyng hath chaunced to me that hath made  
 of greater aduise: or counsaile.  
 Velut consilio petium effecit, as though it had  
 be done of sette purpose or for the nonce.  
 Tuum consilium est, aduise you.  
 Casus & consilium, opposita.  
 Consilium capis, I take aduise or counsaile,  
 I purposed.  
 Habere consilium, to consult.  
 Magni consilij est, quid sit faciendum, it is a  
 matter that needeth great aduise: and round  
 consyle, what is to be done.

Yo consilio, for that intent or purpose.  
 Non est consilium, I intende not, I purpose  
 not.  
 Consimilis, le, in all thynges lyke.  
 Mos consimilis vestrum, a facion in all poin-  
 tes lyke yours.  
 Isti formæ, mores vt consimiles forent, that  
 hir conditions myght be lyke to this hir fauour  
 and beaute.  
 Consimilis moribus, lyke in maners.  
 Consisto, constiti, stare, to stande fast or sure, to  
 abyde boldely by a thyng, to consyst, to stande  
 still, to reste, to be at quiete.  
 Consistat alius, the bealy is costue.  
 Consistat morbus, the sickness standeth at a  
 staie, neether increaseth, nor diminisheth.  
 Consistere mente, to be of sounde memorie.  
 Consistere & commorari, to stande still and  
 abyde. Consistit niduum Romæ, the abode  
 the daies at Rome.  
 Consistere ad anchoram, vel in anchoris, to  
 lye at anchore.  
 Stomachus consistit, The stomache leaueth  
 bomyng.  
 In hoc tota causa consistit, herein consisteth  
 or standeth all the whole matter.  
 In iudicio cum aliquo consistere, to stande in  
 iudgement and pleyde or contende agaynst a  
 man.  
 Legatum consistit, the legacie that is geuen is  
 of good force or vnable.  
 Consistit auctoritas illius vini intra Gallas,  
 that wyne is only esteemed in France, or is not  
 praysed or set by out of France.  
 Non consistere mente, lingua, oratione, when  
 ones mynd and his tonge faileth hym.  
 Mente consistere, to be quiete, and not to be  
 troubled or dismayed.  
 Vniq; consistit fides, sayth and promette is  
 kepte firmly on bothe parties.  
 Republicam in vnius anima consistere,  
 whan the common weale dependeth wholy  
 vpon the lyfe of one man.  
 Omnis spes eorum consistit in ea re, all their  
 hope is onely in that.  
 In sententia consistere, to abyde in ones opi-  
 nion.  
 Tranquillo animo consistere, to bee in great  
 quietnesse of mynde, without feare or trouble.  
 Pectore consistere nihil consilij potest, I can  
 not tell what I shoulde dooe.  
 Consistit tibi omnis causa familiaris, the whole  
 charge of the familie resteth in you.  
 Consistere verbis cum aliquo, to agree with  
 one in wordes.  
 Consistit in digitos, he standeth on ypple.  
 Consistitium, ri, m. ge. a countaile house, clype  
 callid in a purgys house, to emerge the coun-  
 saile assembled in such a place.  
 Consilio, quis, f. g. a setting or plantynge.  
 Consilio, oris, m. g. one that planteth.

Constituta, a, f. g. idem quod constitio.  
 Constitus, a, um, sette, sowne, planted.  
 Conmittere, for committere.  
 Consubrina, a, f. ge. the feminite of Con-  
 sobrinus.  
 Consubrini, consyns germanys of two systers,  
 systers sonnes.  
 Consoceci, thep two, whose sonne and daughter  
 are married together.  
 Consoctatio, oris, f. g. a compaignynge of felows  
 shipp, associacion.  
 Consoctatus, a, um, associate, ioygned in felows  
 shipp.  
 Consocio, aui, are, to associate, to ioygne a fellow  
 or companion to one.  
 Consociare arma cum populo, to associate or  
 ioygne them selves in fellowship of warre with  
 other.  
 Consociare consilia cum aliquo, to deliberate  
 or consulte with one.  
 Consoلابi, is, le, that maie bee comforted.  
 Consoلابundus, he that comforteth a man.  
 Consoلابio, oris, f. g. comfort in aduersitee.  
 Consoلابior, oris, m. g. a comforter.  
 Consoلابorius, a, um, that comforteth.  
 Consoلابida, a, f. ge. the name of an herbe, called  
 confrey, or Lantrey.  
 Consolidatio, oris, f. ge. is where one that  
 had the use and profite of a thyng, called of the  
 lawyers, Vsa fructuarius, hath rendred the  
 title thereof, to the lord or other.  
 Consolido, aui, are, to make sounde that was  
 broken, to consolidate.  
 Consolor, is, s, a deponent, to geue comfort, or  
 take comfort.  
 Consolari miseriam & calamitatem, to com-  
 forte one in miserie and trouble.  
 Consolari aliquem de morte patris, to com-  
 forte one for the deathe of his father.  
 Consolor, aris, aris sum, the passiue.  
 Consonio, aui, are, to dreame.  
 Consonans, adiectiuum, consonant, mete, agree-  
 able. Per omnia consonans sibi, lyke or agree-  
 able to it selfe in all poyntes.  
 Consono, nui, are, to make sowne together. And  
 by a metaphore, to accorde or agree.  
 Consonat moribus oratio, his talke agreeth  
 well with his maners, or is beate lyke his man-  
 ners.  
 Consonare sibi, to be always lyke hym selfe,  
 not to change or varie.  
 Consonum, ni, n. g. a thing mete and consonant.  
 Consonus, a, um, of lyke tunc or sowne.  
 Consopio, sopis, piui, ire, to lay, byng, or lull  
 a slepe.  
 Consoctanni, people of Aequitayne in France.  
 Consoctus, oris, om. ge. a fellow or compaignon.  
 a part taker. sometime it significth like. They  
 are properly called Consoctes, whose landes  
 bounde together.  
 Temporum cum aliquo consoctis, partaker of

aduersite and dangerous tymes with other.  
 Generis confores, kyns folke, aliances.  
 Socius & confor.  
 Confor consilij publici, he that is one of the  
 common counsaile.  
 Confor laboris, partaker of labour or tras  
 uaple.  
 Confor thalami, a wyfe.  
 Confor casus, a lyke chaunce.  
 Confortes periculum, they that be together  
 in lyke perill and daungier.  
 Consortio, onis, f. g. fellowship. sometye com  
 munitie and participation.  
 Consortium, tij, neu. ge. fellowship or company,  
 societee.  
 Conspēctus, us, m. g. a beholding, or spghte.  
 In conspectu esse, to be in spght, or in a place  
 where one maie be scene.  
 E conspectu euolare, and fugere conspe  
 ctum, to go quickly out of spght.  
 Ne quis conspectus fieret, That men might  
 not gather about to beholde it.  
 In conspectu oppidi esse, to be so nere, that  
 they within the cite maie see them.  
 Frui conspectu alicuius rei, to haue the full  
 spght of a thyng.  
 Prodire in conspectum, To come abrode in  
 spghte.  
 In conspectum cadere, to be of suche sort that  
 it may be scene.  
 Cadi in conspectum, It is of that sort, that  
 it maie be scene.  
 In conspectum se dare, to come forth and  
 shew them selves, that they may be scene.  
 Conspectum alicuius vereri, to be asfayde to  
 come in ones sight.  
 Conspectus, a, um, beholden, solemnely looked  
 on, diligently regarded.  
 Supplicium conspectus, an execution or pun  
 ishment, whiche many men goe to beholde.  
 Nihil meo turba quam vilius conspectior  
 erit, my companie or trapne shall be no grea  
 ter to see to, or no more notable, than any of  
 thers.  
 Mors conspectior, more notable death.  
 Conspectio, ipesi, gere, to scatter or sparle  
 about abundantly, to strawe. by translation to  
 myngle.  
 Conspēgere ante ardes, to strawe herbes or  
 greene grass before the doores.  
 Conspēgere hilaritate, to myngle with myght  
 and pleasauntnesse.  
 Conspēgere aliquem lachrymis, to make  
 one to wepe.  
 Conspersus, a, um, spynkled, strawed, scatter  
 ed, myngled.  
 Conspicillum, and conspicillum, i. n. g. a loupe  
 to looke out of an house or wall, a payre of  
 spectacles.  
 Conspicio, conspicis, spexi, ere, to see or be  
 hold, to see out of an house, or to see out of a  
 window.

Conspicere ex alto, to beholde from an high  
 place. Corde conspicere, to perceiue in ones  
 mynde.  
 Conspicere aliquem mente, to ymagine that  
 he seeth one.  
 Conspicere sibi, quæ sint in rem suam, to see  
 and know, what is profitable to him selfe.  
 Locum insidijs conspicere, to view and see  
 place meete to sette an ambushment in.  
 Conspicere dicuntur res inanimata, to be  
 tourned, or to stande toward a thyng.  
 Conspice, quibus viris affectus sit, Regarde  
 or conspider what fautes he hath.  
 Conspicior, the passyue.  
 Bonis animi conspici, to be esteemed for vertue  
 and knowlage.  
 Conspecti infestis oculis, to be spitefully looked  
 on, of them that enuy and hate one.  
 Conspicor, aris, ari, a deponent, idem quod  
 Conspicio.  
 Conspicius, a, um, that one seeth or perceiue  
 verie plainely: as, redde and other thynges of  
 hygh colour, that is greatly in spght, clere, that  
 euery man hath in regarde and admiration.  
 Oculis & conspicius, contrary.  
 Conspicius forma, of goodly shap and fa  
 uoure.  
 Venustas conspiciua, notable or excellent  
 beaultie.  
 Conspicius homo, a man in great admyra  
 tion. Laude conspicius, greatly praised or  
 noumed.  
 Magnitudine conspicius, merueplous great  
 or notable, and muche praised for the great  
 nesse of it.  
 Fons conspicius in planicie, I well so cleer  
 that a man maie see the bottome.  
 Conspiratio, onis, f. g. a conspiracie, consente,  
 agreement, whan many accorde together, as well  
 for a good intent as an yll.  
 Conspiratus, us, m. g. a conspiracie, consent,  
 agreement.  
 Conspirati, They whiche haue conspired, and  
 be confederate agaynst one.  
 Conspiro, aui, are, to blowe together, and by a  
 metaphoyre, to conspire or consent, to be  
 agreed together, to doe any thing good or ill.  
 Conspirare, to wynde hym selfe rounde lyke  
 an adder.  
 Conspirare & consentire.  
 Senatus cum populo conspirauit, The  
 senate conspired and agreed with the people.  
 Conspisso, aui, are, to make thycke.  
 Conspōndē, spōndi, ere, to promise mutually,  
 one to another.  
 Conspōni, they whiche haue mutually promised  
 the one to the other.  
 Conspōnsor, onis, m. g. he that is bound with  
 another for any man.  
 Conspuo, spui, ere, to spitte on one.  
 Conspūco, aui, are, to violate or defile, to  
 make

make foule.  
 Conspūto, aui, are, to spytte often on one.  
 Constabito, iui, ire, to make sure, stable, or  
 stronge.  
 Constans, antis, om. g. constant, stable, or steadfast.  
 Constans amicus, a constant friende.  
 Leuis & constans, contrarie.  
 Mobilis & constans, contrary.  
 Rumor constans, a certayne rumour.  
 Voce constanti negare, to denie plainly.  
 Constantiter, constan. ly, steadfastly.  
 Constantia, e, t. g. constance or steadfastnesse.  
 Constantinopolis, a cite in Thrace, sometye  
 called Byzantium, and afore that Lygos. It  
 is togeth to the sea Pontus Euxinus, on the na  
 rowest parte betwene Europa and Asia. It  
 was sometye the chiefe palace of the moste  
 chresten emperour Constantine, and is now  
 the pious denne of the great turke ennemie  
 to Christis faith. It was takē of the turkes the  
 yere of our lord, 1452. Mahumeres being great  
 Turke, and Constantine emperour of Grece.  
 Constantinus, the name of dyuers emperours:  
 The most excellent was sonne of Constantius,  
 (a noble and valyaunt prince, fellow in the em  
 pire with Maximianus) and of Helene, a womā  
 borne in England: than called Britayne: Af  
 ter he had attayned the monarchie, he dauidly  
 moost skilfully laboured to augment the faith  
 of Christ: not withstanding in his tyme were  
 diuers heresies and horrible contentions amōg  
 the bishoppes, whiche he dyd euer dissolue, or  
 at the least wile reuerently moderate with a  
 wondrous temperance. He reigned xxx.  
 yeres, and was buried in Constantinople. He  
 dyed in the yere of our lord, 330.  
 Constat, it collyeth, it is folde for.  
 Constatari, men ouerthrowen. sometye abas  
 shed, or troubled in mynde.  
 Constatatio, onis, f. g. an abasement, a great  
 fere or trouble of the minde.  
 Constatium, nij, n. g. a place where men layed  
 their garments whan they were bynded.  
 Constatno, iui, are, to ouerthrow, and by trans  
 lation, to make soe afraid or abashed, to  
 astonish.  
 Constatnari animo, to bee soe troubled and  
 abashed.  
 Constatno, strati, sternere, to strawe, to paue,  
 to heue the floote with any thyng.  
 Campi consternantur milite, all the fieldes  
 be couered, &c.  
 Terram consternere tergo, to lye vpryghte  
 vpon the grounde.  
 Consternere cubilia gallinarum, to make  
 hennes nestes.  
 Lapide consternere, to paue with stones.  
 Luto consternere, to couer with earth, as  
 men vse in making of floores.  
 Constatas, a, um, gathered thycke or close to  
 gether.

Constipo, aui, are, to make thicke or fast toge  
 gether, to stuffe vp together, to thrust vp many  
 in one place together.  
 Const. aio, ui, ere, to appoint or ordeyne, to pur  
 pose or determine to doe a thyng, to promise, to  
 place or settle, to erect or buyde, to couenant.  
 Constituerē & designare.  
 Habeo constitutum, or constitutum est mihi,  
 I am so determined, I haue so purposed.  
 Constitueram vi rem rus, I had appointed  
 to goe into the countrey.  
 Constitimus inter nos, We haue ordeyned  
 amonge our selues.  
 Constituerē alicui, vel cum aliquo, se ventu  
 rum, to promise to one, that he will come.  
 Ad constitutum venire, to come at the date  
 appointed.  
 Constituerē tempus, to assigne or appoint the  
 tyme.  
 Hominem ante pedes Manilij constituunt,  
 They brought the man before Manilius.  
 Constituerē alicuius magna gratia apud re  
 gem, to byng one in great fauour with the  
 kynge.  
 Doinos constituere, to buyde houses. Iphes  
 wife Oppidum, turrim, mœnia constituere.  
 Finem rei constituere, to make an ende of a  
 thyng.  
 Diem colloquio constituere, to appoint a day  
 to common of the matiere.  
 In verbiis constituere, to take the wordes  
 of the lawe as they ye, without any interpre  
 tation.  
 Necessitudinem habere constitutam cum a  
 liquo, to haue very nere frendshipp or familiar  
 rice with one.  
 Intra sylva. n. aciem constituere, He had plas  
 sed or lodged his army within the woodde.  
 Constituerē spem in aliquo, to putte hope in  
 one. Constituerē amicitiam cum aliquo.  
 Constituerē in diem tertium, to determine to  
 doe a thyng the third daye folowyn.  
 Constituerē disceptationem, to make his plea  
 formall: or to foresee that whiche shall come in  
 contention, to determine what it is that is in  
 controuersie betwene them.  
 Constituerē iudicium, to admitte the process  
 and sue of any matier.  
 Iudicium constituere dicebant veteres, pro  
 constituerē actionem. Vide actionem consti  
 tui. Rarum est, vt iudicia propter id constan  
 tur, It chaunceth seldom, that the iudges  
 shuld sitte in iudgement of examination of that.  
 Constituerē maiestatem, to confirme or ad  
 uance the reuerence due to the supreme au  
 thoritee.  
 Constituerē questionem, to decree, that vpon  
 streite examination, execution be doon.  
 Constituerē questionem nouam, to appointe  
 extraordinary iudges vpon a matier, that hath  
 not ben wont to come in examination.

Pariam mihi sanctitatem in illo colendo cōstitui, I purpose to use as great reverence towarde hym, as if he were my father.

Constituere statum causæ, is whan the iudge dooeth determine, whether it bee a matter in lawe, or a matter in dede, whiche is in controverſie.

Crucem sibi constituere, to make a rodde for his owne taylor, to doe that, whiche is for his owne harte.

Constituere rem nummariam, to appointe a certayne order concernyng the value and course of money.

Constituere vadimonium, to put in pledges. Constituere testem aliquem in alium, to cause witness to be brought forth agaynst one.

Summam totius litis in aliquo constituere, when the parties contendyng do rest principally upon one pointe, and endeavour to cons firme that.

Constituere & regere iusciuriam iuvenum, to rule and governe.

Constituere pecuniam, to promise money to be paid, whiche was before due by an obligation.

Constitutio, ōnis, statutes, actes, or ordinances. Constitutio, ōnis, f. g. an ordinance, a decree, a complexion, the determination of a thing, whiche after it hath been well debated, is brought to an ende, inuencion.

Constitutio corporis, the complexion. Constitutio causæ, whiche our lawyers dooe call the matter in debate.

Religionum constitutio, inuencion and institution.

Constitutio, ōnis, ma. ge. he that ordeyneth or maketh any thyng.

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in this.

Constar ratio, there is a reasonable cause. Constar sibi, to abyde in his opinion. Ille sibi constar, he is alway of one soyle of faction.

Constar modus, Let there be a measure. Constitit nūquam, he abode in no place. Constat omnibus, it is evident to all men. Non constar ei color nec vultus, his countenance and colour do chaunge.

Nec auribus, nec oculis satis constare poterant, They could not tell certainly whereto to loke, nor whereto to harken.

Fides constitit pratoris, the prator kept promise, or dyd that he promised.

Me constare mihi scis, you knowe, that I am alwaie lyke my selfe, or alwaies one man, or abyde still in one opinion.

Constar in sententia, to kepe one mynd still, to perseuer in one opinion.

Si humanitati tuæ constare voles, if you wyl conspyre still in your gentynesse.

Constant officia tua in me, your frendly pleasures towards me are manifest.

Mea in te omnia officia constabunt, non secus ac si te vidissem, All the pleasures that I can doe you, shall be shewed as well as though I had seene you.

Quominus mea in te constarent officia, that I might be the lesse beneficiall towards you.

Chare constar mihi, I bought it deere.

Gratus constar, it costeth me nought, I have for ground mery.

Minoris constar dimidio, it costeth lesse by the halfe.

Vilissime constar, It is verie good cheape, it coste littell or nothyng.

E quibus omnia constant, Of whiche al thynges are compacte or made.

Constar experimentis medicina, physik standeth cheery in practise.

Vis constare magistratibus reuerentiam, would you that there shulde be due reverence geuen still to the magistrates?

Quis feret vxorem, cui constant omnia? who will suffer a wyfe, that hath all thynges at his will? Constar, it is manifest.

Non satis constabat animis, They were not verie certayne of sure, they were in doubt, they doubted.

Constar de hac re, of this matter it is agreed, there is no controversy in this thyng.

Constar de eius innocentia, his innocencie is well knowne or tried.

Constratus, a, um, couered ouer, pained.

Constrata naues, couered shippes.

Constrata naues tempestatibus, Shippes beaten together and brysed with tempestes.

Constrepo, strepui, ere, to make a noise together.

Constrictus, a, um, straigned, bounde harde, wryonge.

Con-

Constringo, strinxi, ere, to bynde faste, to wrynge harde.

Constringere supplicio, to cause hym to die. Quadrupedem constringere, to bynde hande and foote lyke a beaste.

Necessitate constringi, to bee constreigned with necessity.

Constringendum se tradere libidinibus, to yelde them selues as prisoners or captiues, to the filthy luste of the bodie.

Constructio, ōnis, f. g. edifying, composition.

Constructio hominis, the facture of forming of a man.

Constructio verborum, the order, construction, or placing of wordes.

Constructus, a, um, builded, made, cast vp in an heape: furnyshed, garnyshed, prepared.

Construo, uxi, ere, to byld, to ordeyn, to heape one thyng on an other.

Construere pecuniam, to gather monie.

Acervi nummorum construuntur apud eum, he hath gathered together great heapes of monie.

Construere vocabula, to make newe wordes.

Aggerem construere, to cast or make a bulwark. Nidos aues construunt, The byrdes make their nestes.

Nauium construere, to make a shyppe.

Aedificium construere, to buyde an house.

Construator, ōnis, m. g. an adulterer.

Construpro, aui, are, idem quod stupro.

Construprum iudicium, a iudgement composed with bydes.

Consuadeo, suades, suasi, suadere, to counsaile or exhort earnestly.

Consualia, ōrum, n. ge. places dedicated to the god of counsaile: Consus.

Consuator, ōnis, ma. ge. one that counsaileth or exhorteth.

Consuantes, people of the Alpes.

Consudo, aui, are, to sweate vehemently, and Consudasco, idem.

Consuefacio, efacio, feci, ere, to accustome, to enure, to teache by vse.

Consuefacere, and Dissuefacere, contrary.

Consueco, suui, scere, to be wont, to haunt or vse a thyng muche, to accustome. Sometime to be carnall.

Cum eius consueuit matre clanculum, he had company with his mother prauely.

Nec magis humo quam stagno consueuerant, they are accustomed to be as wel in water as on the lande.

Consuecere alicui, to haunte muche to one, or to be muche in ones company.

Consuecere iuuenem aratro, to accustome the bullocke to drawe the plough.

Consuetio, ōnis, fam. g. is vsed of Plautus for Consuetudo.

Consuetudo, ōnis, f. g. custom or vsage. also consuetudo, ōnis, f. g. custom or vsage. also consuetudo, ōnis, f. g. custom or vsage.

Tam parua consuetudinis causa, for respect of so small acquayntance.

Præter consuetudinem, against the faction or custome. Pro mea consuetudine, accordyng to myne vsage and custome.

Ad Græcorum consuetudinem, accordyng to the custome. &c.

Consuetudo morbi, the course of the sycke- nesse, whan it retourneth certayne tymes.

Si corpus supra consuetudinem incaluit, be more whot then it is accustomed to be, or then it is wonte.

Non est mea consuetudinis, it is not my fashion. Consuetudo & institutum.

Consuetudo & exercitatio.

Consuetudinem facere alicui cum aliquo, to make one verie familiar and well acquaynted with a man.

Victus alicuius consuetudo, the maner of ones luyng.

Consuetudo & familiaritas.

In consuetudinem vertere, to byng into a custome. Amicitia, consuetudines, vicinitates.

Consuetus, a, um, accustomed.

Consul, ōnis, ma. g. a chief officer among the Romans, wherof were two, which had the chiefe rule of the citie for one yere. Of poetes it is vsed for a yeres spare.

Consularis, re, of ordeynyng to the consul.

Consularis vir, he that had been Consul, or were mete to be consul.

Consulariter, lyke a Consul.

Consulatus, ōnis, the office of a consul.

Consulo, lui, ere, with a datiu case, to giue counsaile, with an accusatiue case to aske counsaile.

Also with a datiu case it signifyeth to prouide, to helpe to.

Gratiter de se consulere, to doo some hurt to hym selfe, to take suche counsaile that maye be hurtfull to hym selfe.

Consulere sine adiecto, idē quod consulare.

Consulere in longitudinem, to prouide or prepare for the tyme to come.

Oro te, in commune vt consulas, I praye you that you will do indifferently for both parties.

In humiliores crudeliter consulebatur, The byler sozte were cruelly handled, or sharply punished.

Consulere de aliquo bene, to intreate or handle one gently.

Male consulere, contrary.

Consulere & providere.

Consulere & prospicere.

Consulere dignitati, estimationi, famæ, to prouide for, or haue consideration and regard to ones honor, estimation, and good name.

Peissime in te atq. in illum consulis, you doo that which is verie hurtfull and unproffitable both for your selfe and hym.

Consulere alicui, to prouide for ones profite, or to haue consideration of a man.

T iij Con-

Concordia consulere, to haue respect to cons  
to be and vnitee.  
Per litteras consulere aliquem, to aske couns  
saile of a man by letters.  
Consulam hanc rem amicos, I will aske couns  
saile of my friends concerning this matter.  
Consulte, pudently, considerately.  
Consultatio, onis, f. g. a deliberation or consul  
tation, a demaunding of counsell in a matter.  
Responde consultationi meae, aunswere me  
to that I asked the counsaile of.  
Consultus, better standng with wisdom. or  
reason.  
Consulto, aui, are, to geue or aske counsaile, to  
consult of deliberate.  
Male corde consulare, to thynke naughtly  
or thynkly in ones mynde.  
Consulare aliquem, to aske counsell of one.  
Deliberare & consulare.  
Consulto, deliberately or aduisedly, with good  
counsaile, aduise, and deliberation, of sette  
purpose.  
Consulto & fortuito, contrary.  
Consulto, the ablatiue case for consulere.  
Opus est consulto, it behoueth to take good  
advice.  
Consultor, oris, ma. ge. he that geueth counsell.  
sometime he that asketh counsaile.  
Consultrix, the feminine.  
Consultum, ti, n. ge. the thyng that is consulted.  
sometime an acte of counsaile, dectee, or or  
dinaunce.  
Consultus, a, um, the participle, demaunded or  
asked counsaile of.  
Consultus, a, um, the adiectiue, wyse, cunnyng,  
full of knowlage, whom a man maye well aske  
counsaile of.  
Consultus eloquentia, very eloquent.  
Natura consultus non disciplina, wyse, and  
counnyng by nature, not by learnyng.  
Consultissimus iuris, a very good and perfect  
lawier.  
Consultus vniuersae disciplinae, cunnyng and  
perfectly seene in all partes of any knowlage.  
Consummatio, onis, f. g. a perfection, a full fi  
nishing, the totall summe.  
Consummatus, a, um, perfect at a poynt.  
Consummatus homo, a perfect felow, an au  
solute man.  
Consummo, aui, are, to summe by in a reche  
nyng, to finishe or perforce, to make by, or  
make perfect.  
Consumo, sumpsi, ere, to consume or destroe,  
to spende or bestow, to waste or weare out, to  
byng to nought.  
Consumere diem in apparando, to spende all  
the daie in preparyng.  
Consumere fidem, to lose credence.  
Consumere operam, to emploie labour.  
Consumere orationem, to tell a longe tale  
without a conclusion.

Effundere & consumere bona omnia, to wa  
ste and spende all a mans goodes riotously.  
Verus consumit ferrum, continuance of  
tyme weareth out yron.  
Cuius omnes curae in te consumuntur, all  
whose care and sollicitudines are set vpon the.  
Aetatem consumere in studio, to spende al  
ones tyme in study.  
Consumere diem, annum, tempus, horu  
ratem, to passe ouer, or spende the daie, yr  
Eum diem ibi consumpsi, I passed forth al  
that daie there.  
Preces consumere, to make longe intreaty and  
desirng in daye.  
Consumere omnem nostram diligentiam in  
re aliqua, to bestow all our diligence in a thyng.  
Consumere studium, operam, curam, ouum,  
to bestow or emploie . &c.  
Consumor, the passive, to wither or wast awaie.  
Consumi incendio, to be consumed with fyre.  
Consumi siti, to be deade with thyrst.  
Consumo, sui, ere, to sowe together one thyng by  
an other.  
Consumere dolos, to imagine deceipt.  
Consumptio, onis, f. g. a consuming  
spendyng.  
Consumptor, oris, m. g. one that consumeth or  
wasteth awaie.  
Consumptus, a, um, consumed, wasted, wyth  
red awaie.  
Consumo, exi, ere, to arise together with other.  
Consumunt venti, the wyndes arise or bryng  
to blowe.  
Consumere in venerationem, to rise by v  
uerence to one.  
Consumitur, the impersonall.  
Consumptio, onis, f. g. the rising by of many  
together, most commonly to doe recurrence.  
Consumus, i, m. g. the god of counsaile.  
Considerare, with consideration, aduisedly.  
Consideratio, onis, and Considerantia, z, f. g.  
consideration.  
Consideratus, he that doeth a thyng with con  
sideration.  
Consideratus, a, um, particip. considred, be  
web, regarded.  
Consideratum & medicatum.  
Considero, aui, are, to consider, to regarde or  
bete.  
Contrabesco, scere, to wyther or pynne awaie.  
Contrabulatio, onis, f. g. a flooze boord, or a  
boord of a flooze.  
Contrabulo, aui, are, to boorde or to lay boordes  
on a route of flooze.  
Contactus, a, um, touched, streyned, coloured,  
infected.  
Contacti religione dies, dates reputed of the  
papynges to be infortunate to beginne any en  
terpryse.  
Sale modico contactum, coyned with a litle  
saile.

Colore croci contactum, sayned or dyed with  
safron colour.  
Contacta haliu eius, nulla fera attingit, no  
beast toucheth those thynges that he hath bea  
thed on.  
Contactus, us, m. g. a touchyng, sometime car  
nall dealyng.  
Contagio, onis, f. g. idem quod Contagium.  
Contagio aspectus, the infection that com  
meth by lokyng on a thyng.  
Contagio belli, when by the occasion of one  
warre, an other ryleth.  
Sed etiam illos ad quos conscientia contagio  
pertinebit, But them also, whiche be consen  
tyng and agreyng to the same naughtynesse.  
Contages, is, f. g. idem quod contagio.  
Contagiosus, a, um, contagiouse, that soone in  
fecteth other.  
Contagium, ij, n. g. a contagiouse or infectiue  
sickenesse. also an infection.  
Contaminatus, a, um, defyled, corrupted, dis  
honested, disreined.  
Contaminatus & integer, contrary.  
Contamino, aui, are, to violate or defyle, with  
metyng thynges together, or with touchyng a  
thyng vncleanly, to dispeyne, to dishonest.  
Manus contaminare, to committe some heyn  
ouse act.  
Contaminare fabulas, to make one comedie  
of many.  
Contaminare & honestare, contrary.  
Contaminare se vitijs, to dishonest ones selfe  
with vice and leudenesse.  
Contemnor, aus sum, ari, to inuent some thyng  
to deuie, to imagine some subtil diuise.  
Contectus, a, um, couered, hidde.  
Contego, exi, ere, to couer or hyde a faute, that  
it be not espyed.  
Contegere tumulo, or sepulchro, to burie.  
Contemero, aui, are, to violate, polute, or defile.  
Contemno, tempfi, ere, to despise or contemne,  
whiche is lesse than despisyng, to despy, not to  
regarde.  
Contemnere & admirari, contrary.  
Contemnere & efferre, contrary.  
Contemnere, despiciere, & pro nihilo habere.  
Contemnere aliquem prae se, not to regarde  
one in comparison of him selfe.  
Deridere & contemnere.  
Contemplatio, onis, f. g. a beholdyng, specia  
lly in the mynde, with deuotion to god, cons  
templation.  
Consideratio & contemplatio.  
Contemplatiuus, a, um, contemplatiue, that cons  
isteth onely in contemplation.  
Contemplator, oris, mas. ge. he that beholdeth  
with great affection.  
Contemplatus, us, idem quod contemplatio.  
Contemplor, aris, ari, to beholde intently  
with great affection. Also Contemplo, aui,  
are, of olde wyrters dyed for Contemplor.

Contemplari & inueneri.  
Contemporaneus, a, um, that is in one tyme.  
Contemporanei, they that be at one tyme.  
Contempnibilis, le, that is to be despised or not  
regarded.  
Contempnim, disdeignfully.  
Contemptio, onis, contempr.  
Contemptio & despicientia.  
Contemptor, aris, ari, to sette lytell by, out of  
use.  
Contemptor, oris, m. g. one that despiseth or  
contemneth, that setteth nothyng by a thyng.  
Contemptrix, icis, f. g. the feminine.  
Contemptus, us, m. g. despise, contempt.  
Contemptus, a, um, contemned, not esteemed,  
nought set by.  
Contemptus & abiectus.  
Deprecatus & contemptus.  
Contendo, diere, for Intendere, to bend hardy,  
to stretch out, to strepne, to knytte or tye  
strept. Also to goe toward a place, to ende  
uour earnestly, to enforce, to requyre or despye  
effectually, to aspye and defende an opinion  
to contende or resiste, to stryue, to cast or throte  
a dart or arrow, to continue, to make haste,  
to goe.  
Contendere aliquid ab aliquo, to require some  
thyng of one earnestly.  
Contendere sacramento, to wage the law.  
Contendere agmen, to leade forwarde an ar  
mie with hast and speede.  
Eniti & contendere, to labour and indueuse  
earnestly.  
Contendere omnibus nervis, and Conten  
dere omnes nervos in re aliqua, to labour  
and endeuour to the vttermost of a mans power.  
Non erat causa, cur a te hoc tempore aliquid  
contenderem, there was no cause why I shuld  
earnestly requyre any thyng of you at this time.  
Omni studio a te contendo, I despye of you  
myth all my hert, or I requyre you as earnestly  
as I can.  
Ludo contendere cum aliquo, to plaie with  
one who shall haue the victory.  
Voce contendere, to crie or speake out aloud,  
to streigne the voyce.  
Vt Asclepiades contendit, As Asclepiades  
doeth affirme and defende.  
Pugnare & contendere.  
Contendere aliquid contra aequitatem, to con  
tende or strepne to attayne a thyng contrary to  
equitee.  
Vocem contendere, to strepne the voyce.  
Contendere iurgio cum aliquo, to chide with  
one.  
Contendere iure contendere, to be the r  
gour or vttermost of the law.  
Contendere ciuilitate, to contende or sue after  
the maner of citizens.  
Cursum aliquo contendere, to renne toward  
any place.  
Cursum contendere, to trie maistries in rennyng.



Contendere iter constitutum, to goe on the iourney that he appointed.  
 Romani contendit, he goeth to Rome.  
 Contendere tormenta, to bend ingins of war.  
 Contendere vincula, to tye or bynd the bandes harde.  
 Contendere poplite, to stretche out the knee.  
 Contendere cum aliquo, or ad aliquem, to renne towarde a place or persone.  
 Ad ades contendit, he wente towarde the house.  
 Contenebrare, to ware darke.  
 Quoad contenebravit, untill it wared night.  
 Contentus, continually, without intermission, earnestly.  
 Contentio, ónis, f. g. babilng, an endeavour to dooe a thyng, an earnest manner of speaking, a comparng or conferring with other thynges. also resistance, strepe or debate, baulng, vanciance, also a sharpe oration apte to confirme or reppre, a continuance, an inforcement of setting forth with vehemencie, strengnyng.  
 Contentio studiorum, peynfulnesse in study.  
 Contentio animi, and Relaxatio, contrary.  
 Labor & contentio.  
 Magna animi contentio adhibenda est in explicando Aristotelem, In expounding Aristotle, the mynde must bee verie attentue or wholly bent to consider the matter.  
 Contentio vocis, and Submissio vocis, contrary, loude speaking and softe speaking.  
 Sine intermissione vocis contentio, a continual speaking without fetchng of breath, or pausing.  
 In contentionem venire, to come in controverisie.  
 Honorum contentio, great labour or earnest suite for promotions and aduancements.  
 Contentiose, earnestly, stubbournly, with contention.  
 Contentiosus, a, um, contentious, and passively, that is dooen stubbournly, or with earnest endeavour.  
 Contentus, a, um, participium, a cōtendo, stretched out, streigned.  
 Contentus, and Remissus, contrary.  
 Arcus contentus, a bowe bended.  
 Contentus, a, um, adiectivum, a continuo, that whiche is conteyned. Also contentus of satisfied.  
 Contentissimus, a, um, boundng nere together.  
 Contro, trui, ere, to weare out with occupying. also to make warre, to breake small, as breake into combat, or cloddes into duste, to waste or consume, to spende in vayne.  
 Contendere atatem, to spende his tpe.  
 Contendere diem, to spende the daie vnpurposeably.  
 Contendere operam, to lose labour or payne.  
 Contendere quantum, to spende all that he hath gotten or wonne.  
 Contersis in sua me oratione mulier, Thou

mahest me wepy woman with thy talkng.  
 Contercere iniurias obliuione voluntaria, willyngly to forget iniuries dooen to vs.  
 Conterraneus, nei, m. g. a countrey man.  
 Contreuo, terrui, terrere, to make aserde.  
 Contestans, a, um, proued by wyneffe.  
 Contestor, aris, ari, to call to wyneffe, to desire, to complayne to one lamentably.  
 Contestari litem, to perpleade, where the one hath fully purposed, the other hath fully answered.  
 Contexo, texui, ere, to weate, ioyne, to twyke together, to linke together, to tye together.  
 Contextere interrupta, to ioyne together, thynges that be broken.  
 Contextere dolos, to spyde crafty meanes.  
 Quam festine crimen contextur? Howe plesantly or feately this accusation is imagined and dyspde.  
 Contextere carmen, to make a verse.  
 Contextus, and Contextum, ioyngedly, and as it were weauyn together.  
 Contextus, us, nia. g. a weauynge of ioyngynge together.  
 Contextu pennarum corpori tegumenta faciebant? He made hym garmentes with the feathers of foules wouen or wrought together.  
 Contextu longiore loqui, to speake long of one thyng, without ceasynge of mynyngynge of other.  
 Vno contextu, continually together, without interruption.  
 Contextus, a, um, wouen, or wrought together.  
 Coniceo, conices, coniciui, ere, to holde ones peace, to kepe silence.  
 Conicuerunt literæ, the exercise of learyng ceased, if there were no letters wryten.  
 Studium nostrum coniciuit, Our study ceased, and was lesse of.  
 Conicesset, cui, scere, to kepe silence with other.  
 Conicinium, nij, neu. g. bedde tyme, or the first part of the nyght, whan menne prepare to take their rest, and all thynges be in silence. Conicinium, after Crasimus, seemeth to bee the tyme betwene the first cockcrowing after midnigh, called Gallicinium, and the breake of the daie, called Diluculum, loke the prouerbe, Priusquam gallus iterum cecinerit.  
 Contrignatio, ónis, f. g. the rafterng of rearyng of an house, the route of an house. also a solace or booyde floure.  
 Contigno, ani, are, to rafter an house.  
 Contiguus, a, um, that whiche toucheth, or is nexte to a thyng.  
 Continens, entis, f. g. fpyne of mayne lande that is none yle.  
 Continens, entis, f. g. the adiectiue, ioyngng to, continual, without separation of space betwene.  
 Continent, chaste in abstynng from women, and all other pleasures. also no extorcioner nor poller, or a man nothyng courteous.  
 Con-

Continentia edificia, buildnges ioynged one to an other, without any separation of space betwene.  
 Labore continenti, with continuall labour.  
 Imber continens, continuall rayne, or a great shower, during a longe tyme.  
 Continentia fundo prædia habet, he hath manours ioyngng to his lande.  
 Incontinenti, incontinent, footthewith, by and by.  
 Scriptura continenti expositum, declared in one continuall worke, makng no diuision of booke, volumes, chapters, or partes.  
 Parcus & continens, sober, sparyng and abstynng from all pleasures.  
 Continens, amonge the Rhetoricians, the best point of the matter in controuersie.  
 Continentibiduo, two daies continuall.  
 Continenter, continually, continently, chaſtly, firmly.  
 Continentia, æ, f. g. continence, abstynng from pleasure, a vertue refusng thynges that are pleasaunt. Also resistance of yll.  
 Continuo, continens, ui, ere, to refrayne, to kepe backe, to kepe close, not to tel or shew, to hyde, to conteyne, to kepe together, to withholde, or lette, to holde, to ioyne together, to keepe and preserue.  
 Continebat me tempestas, The foule weather letted me.  
 Continere se domi, to abyde at home. Ape wofe Continere se ruri, tectis, mœnibus vrbis, in occulto.  
 Continere amicitiam, to mainteine frendship.  
 Nulla res vehementius remp. continet, no thyng doth more preserue, kepe, and holde together. &c.  
 Continere odorem, to keepe a good sauour longe.  
 Nervis & ossibus continentur, they are compact and made of sinewes and bones.  
 Continetur publica salus incolumitate illius, doth depende.  
 Continere caput quæso, Holde my heade, I praye the.  
 Audire continere, not to blabbe out that one hath heard.  
 Continere canes catenis, to kepe dogges tied by in chaynes.  
 Feras lepus continere, to haue parkes.  
 Continere exercitum in castris, to kepe the army within the campe.  
 Continere in officio, to kepe in obeisaunce.  
 Aluum continere, to stoppe the laske.  
 Animum continere, to holde ones breath.  
 Continere gradum, to abyde, to stande styll.  
 Continere iracundiam, to refrayne ones anger.  
 Continere lachrymas, to forbear weepynge.  
 Continuo me ab exemplis Græcis, I doe not alledge the examplis of the Grecians.  
 Con-

Continere linguam, to refrayne to speake.  
 Continere risum, to forbear laughng.  
 In ieiunio continere aliquem, to kepe one fastng, or without meate.  
 Nequeo me continere, I can not refrayne.  
 Continere alio dicitur mulier prægnans.  
 Honestas continetur ex quatuor virtutibus, honestie consisteth in foure vertues.  
 Continere gaudium, to hyde ones ioye or gladnesse.  
 Contingens, gentis, the adiectiue, that chaunceth or fortuneth.  
 Contingo, contigi, ere, to touche, to come vnto, to annoynt.  
 Contigit, in the thyde person, it happeneth, it fortuneth, it chaunceth.  
 Contingere se inter se, to touche one an other.  
 Contigeat nostras aures, it came to our hearyng.  
 Limen contingere alicuius, to come to ones house.  
 Contingere terram osculo, to kysse the ground.  
 Visu contingere, to see.  
 Fines arcerum contingunt, they boorde vpon.  
 Portum contingere, to enter into an haue.  
 Melle contingere, to annoynt with honny.  
 Contingere alicui rei, to be adioynng to a thyng.  
 Sale contingere, to powder meate.  
 Contingere aliquorum familias, or domum, to be hyune to one.  
 Propius contingere aliquem, to be nere kinne to one.  
 Crimine contingi, to be gyltic, or to haue consented.  
 Si mihi vita contigerit, if god sende me lyfe.  
 Continuatio, ónis, f. g. a continuation.  
 Continuitas, aris, f. g. idem.  
 Continuo, an aduerbe, by and by.  
 Continuo, used interrogatiuely, or negatiuely, is put for Non ideo, or Num ideo.  
 Continuone si ille stulte dixit, tu stultius facies? If he haue spoken foolishly, wilt thou therfore doe more foolishly?  
 Non continuo si in gregem sciariorum me contuli sum scarius, I am not therfore a murderer, because I haue associated my selfe and kept company with murderers.  
 Continuo, aui, are, to continue, not to cease, to ioyne to, or to buyde to.  
 Continuare agros, to ioyne fiesde to fiesde.  
 Continuare domos, to buyde houses together.  
 Continuus, a, um, continuall, without intermission, that continueth for euer.  
 Continuus spiritus, one breath without pausing.  
 Continui dentes, playne and vniform teeth, as a mans be, Serrati dentes, contrary.  
 Continuus & intermissus, contrary.  
 Continuus triduum, thre whole daies together.  
 Con-

Contollo, tollis, tollere, to beare together.  
 Contollam gradum, I will go forward faster.  
 Contor, atus sum, ari, to abyde, to inqurye dilis-  
 gently.  
 Contorqueo, oris, ere, to wind or wreath about,  
 to tourne round, to wryste to ones purpose, to  
 hurle violently.  
 Contorquere amnem in alium cursum, to  
 turne the course of a river.  
 Contorquere telum, to shoote an arrowe, or  
 hurle a dart, and therewith to hytte or pette a  
 thyng.  
 Currum contorquere, to turne rounde.  
 Contorquere aliquem ad tristitiam, to ens-  
 foze one to sadnesse, to make sadde.  
 Contorte, forwardely, obscurely, as it were wry-  
 sted or wrythed.  
 Contortio, atus, f. g. a withyng or wrystyng.  
 Contortuplicatus, a, um, combzous, harde to be  
 pronounced.  
 Contortuplicata nomina, names so diffuse,  
 that they maie vnnely be pronounced.  
 Contortuplico, atus, are, to wryppe or wrynde a  
 thyng so, that with great payne it maye bee  
 vnwounded.  
 Contortus, a, um, wrysted, wrynge, or made  
 crooked, curled, or crisped, wrynded.  
 Cornua contorta, crooked hornes.  
 Contortus crinis, curled beare.  
 Contortulus, a, um, the diminutive of Con-  
 tortus.  
 Contortus res, thynges wounden and twys-  
 ted, also wrysted matters, of suche as one part  
 agreeth not with an other.  
 Contra, agaynst a place, a persone, or a thyng, on  
 the other part, otherwise then. It is sometye  
 an aduerbe. Sometye a preposition.  
 Contra disciplinam meam te gessisti, ye haue  
 behaued your selfe otherwise then I byd ma-  
 struce you.  
 Aspice contra me, loke this way toward me.  
 Facere contra aliquem, to do agaynst one, or  
 that is displeasing to hym.  
 Contra expectationem, otherwise than was  
 looked for.  
 Contra aliquem stare, to stande ouer ryghte  
 agaynst one, on the other syde.  
 Contra ac, contra atque, contraquam, others  
 wyle than.  
 Contractio, atus, f. g. feare, a shynking or gath-  
 ryng together, a frowning, a contraction or shyn-  
 kyng, a drawing in, a fainyng of courage.  
 Contractio frontis, frowning or lowyng.  
 Contractio animi, a shynking of the mynde.  
 Contractio nervorum, shynkyng of the sye  
 newes, the crampe.  
 Contractio & productio, contrarie.  
 Proiectio & contractio brachij, the castyng  
 out and pluckyng in of the arme in gesture.  
 Effusio animi & contractio, contrary, sadnesse  
 of mynde, thought,

Contractiuncula, a, f. g. a diminutive of Con-  
 tractio.  
 Contractus, a, um, gotten, drawn together,  
 short, narrowe, wrynked.  
 Bona contracta, goodes gotten by conquest.  
 Res contracta, bargaynes, contractes.  
 Frons contracta, a frowning forehead.  
 Exiguus & contractus locus, a small and nar-  
 rowe tounne.  
 Spaciolum & contractum, contrary.  
 Contractiores noctes, shorte nyghtes.  
 Contractus & brevis ambitus verborum, a  
 bryefe and shorte periorde.  
 Contracta & alitrica eloquentia, a hynde of  
 eloquence in few wordes and bryefe sentences.  
 Contractus, us, m. g. a contract or bargayn.  
 Contradico, ix, ere, to contrary in wordes, to  
 saie contrary.  
 Contradictio, atus, a contradiction, a speakyng  
 contrary to one.  
 Contradictum, u, n. ge. a thyng spoken agaynst  
 a man.  
 Contradio, didi, ere, idem quod Trado.  
 Contraco, to go contrary or agaynst a thyng.  
 Contrahio, atus, ere, to gather together, to come  
 togethe, to make a contracte or bargayn, to drawe  
 together, to make shorte. Also to plucke of  
 shynke in, to purchase or get.  
 Nervi contrahuntur, the sinewes be shynken.  
 Contrahere res alienum, to be indebted.  
 Contrahere animum, to take thought.  
 Contrahere bona, to geat goodes.  
 Contrahere fruentem, to lowye.  
 Contrahere cum aliquo, to make contracte  
 or bargayne with one.  
 Contrahere tempus, to abyrdge the tyme.  
 Contrahere aduersam valetudinem, to get  
 sickeresse.  
 Contrahere milites, to gather souldyours  
 together.  
 Contrahere & dilatare, contrary.  
 Dissipare & contrahere, contrary.  
 Contrahere collum, to shynke in the necke.  
 Contrahere ad colloquium, to byng together  
 to communication.  
 Lac contrahere, to turne mylke into a curd.  
 Contrahere incommotis amici, to bee sory for  
 his frendes hurtes.  
 Id eius culpa contractum est, he offended in  
 that thyng, that was committed by his faule.  
 Contrahere aruginem, frum, mucorem, to  
 wake rusty, hoze, and full of spith and vmyr.  
 Contrahere amicitiam, to wryne frendshipp.  
 Animum demittere & contrahere, to breake  
 frapde, to wake sappy herted.  
 Cicatrices vulnerum contrahere, to heale the  
 scarres of woundes.  
 Periculum contrahere, to byng hym selfe in  
 danger.  
 Ne contrahas aut demittas animum, Let not  
 thy courage faple the, take a good herte.

Cono

Contrahere sibi causam mortis, to bee cause  
 of his owne death.  
 Lingium inter aliquos contrahere, to make  
 debate and contention betwene men.  
 Contrahere inimicicias inuidiam, iram, odi-  
 um, offensionem, morbum, to purchase or  
 geat. &c.  
 Iter contrahere, to shorten ones iourneie.  
 Noxam contrahere, to fall into som sickness,  
 to committe somme offense.  
 Pruitam contrahere, to engender fleume.  
 Tristitiam contrahere, to make sadde.  
 Vultum contrahere, to looke fowerly.  
 Res contrahere, to bargayne.  
 Contrahere, licetis, licetis, to cheape and pros-  
 fer monie for a thyng, that an other was as  
 bent to bye.  
 Contrapositus, a, um, idem quod oppositus.  
 Contrarie, one agaynst an other.  
 Contrarius, a, um, contrary, repugnant, against.  
 In contrarias partes disputare, to dispute pro  
 & contra.  
 Decerni contrarium, ac paulo ante decreue-  
 rat, he doth appointe it otherwise then he byd  
 determine a litle before.  
 Versantur retro, contrario motu atq; caelum,  
 they are moued contrarie to the firmament.  
 In contrarium cadere, to be turned cleane  
 contrarie.  
 Contrarietum, u, neu. gene. a thyng wrytten  
 agaynst one.  
 Contrario, sitis, are, to be agaynst one, to repugne  
 Contrario, trahens, eni, ire, to happen con-  
 trary, to come contrary, to speake agaynst one.  
 Contrarietum, contrary wyle.  
 Contrastabiliter, after the manner of touchyng or  
 handlyng.  
 Contrastatio, atus, f. g. a touchyng or handlyng.  
 Contrastio, atus, are, to touche often, to handle.  
 Contrastari oculis, to be viewed or consider-  
 ed, to be seene or looked on.  
 Contrastare mente, to reuolue and think of.  
 Contrémisco, tremis, scire, idem quod Contrémno  
 Non contrémiscamus iniurias, let vs not  
 feare. &c.  
 Contrémno, atus, ere, to tremble or shake for feare.  
 Contribuo, bui, ere, to attribute, to conferre, to  
 geue with other, to contribute.  
 Contribuere in regna, to diuide it into royal-  
 mes. Contribuere se aliquid, to become one of  
 his, or to be at his commendement.  
 Contributio, atus, f. g. contribution, whan  
 many geue theyr portions.  
 Contristo, atus, are, to make sory or heauy.  
 Anster contristat caelum, the south wynde  
 maketh a lowyng wether.  
 Contritor, atus, m. g. one that bycheeth in small  
 pices, or wryeth out a thyng.  
 Contritus, a, um, broken small, wryne out, much  
 vshed, common.  
 Contra precepta, preceptes, that euer man

knoweth and vseth.  
 Controuersia, a, f. ge. controuersy, debate or  
 variaunce.  
 Nulla controuersia mihi tecum est, There is  
 no controuersie betwene you and me.  
 Sine controuersia, without doubt.  
 Dirimere controuersiam, to finish the controuersy.  
 Controuersia verborum inter eos est, in there  
 reasonyng they vary onely in wordes, or they  
 reason onely of the wordes.  
 In controuersiam inuentionis deducta herba,  
 an herbe wherof men doubt who byd finde it.  
 Controuersia non erat, quin verum dicerent,  
 there was no difficultee, but that they myght  
 speake the trouth.  
 Controuersiosus, a, um, idem quod Controuersus  
 Controuersor, atus, are, to contende or vary.  
 Controuersus, linguose or full of controuersy.  
 Controuersus, a, um, that is in controuersy.  
 Res controuersa, a matter in controuersie.  
 Gens controuersa natura, people of nature full  
 of contention and variaunce.  
 Contrucido, atus, are, to murder or slea cruelly.  
 Contrudo, si, ere, to thrust in harde together.  
 Contrudere in naues, to byng into the shipp  
 pres. also to put or thrust in.  
 Contruco, atus, are, to minishe or cutte aways  
 part of a thyng.  
 Contrusus, a, um, thrust together.  
 Contrubernalis, lis, com. ge. a fellow or compas-  
 sion, or of one company, a chaumbe fellow,  
 one of the same house. Sometye a guest.  
 Contrubernium, atus, n. g. a companie of f. souls  
 diuers together vnder one tente or paulion,  
 and the tent or paulion of that companie. also  
 familiaritee, fellowshipp in one house.  
 Contruor, atus, ere, to defende, to see, to regard  
 verie stedfastly.  
 Contruitus, us, m. ge., an earnest lovyng or be-  
 holdyng of a thyng.  
 Contumacia, a, f. g. disobedience, a selfe will,  
 a frowardnesse, a stubburnnesse, a soleinnesse.  
 Sometye constancie in opinion.  
 Contumacia presumpta, amonge the lawyers  
 a kynde of stubburnnesse, whan the officer wars  
 neth a mans freendes or familie, that he must  
 appere at a certayne daie, and he wyl not, be-  
 cause the officer spake not to him presently.  
 Contumacia vera, whan he byng warned him  
 selfe, doth not appere.  
 Contumaciter, disobediently, stubburnly.  
 Contumaciter resistit scripturæ lapsi, the stone  
 is verie harde to be grauen in.  
 Contumax, atus, om. g. disobedient or froward  
 in opinion, he that will not be persuaded, he  
 that doeth not apere whan he is summoned,  
 a stubburne, selfe willed, solleyn. Sometye it  
 significeth constantly sufferyng in the good part.  
 Contumax principum, harde wheate, that wyl  
 not be easily broken or brused.

Emori

Emori contumax, loth to die.  
 Contrumaces boues, cist oxen that wil not be ruled.  
 Consumelia, a, f. g. a thynge doen of spoken in despite of a man, a reproche, a rebuke, a chetche, a taunte.  
 Contumeliam dicere, and Iacere contumeliam, to speake a thynge in despite of a man, to saunt or rebuke.  
 Contumelia magna verborum interrogare aliquem, to demaunde a question of one with verie spitefull and taunting wordes.  
 Grauiissimas contumelias intorquere, To speake verie spitefull tauntes one to an other.  
 Contumeliose, spitefully, reprochefully.  
 Contumeliosus, a, um, that vseth to speake rebukefully: or that is doen to a man rebuke, spitefull, reprochefull.  
 Contumulo, aui, are, to bury, to laie in earth.  
 Contundo, contudi, are, to bryake in pieces, or strike downe, to beate or knoeke: and by a metaphor, to conquire or subdue, to caine, to suppress or kepe vnder, to swage or mitigate.  
 Contundere facta alicuius, to putte an other mans actes out of estimation or remembrance.  
 Contundere pugnis, to beate or thumpe with the fistes.  
 Contundam tibi nares, I wpll knoeke the on the nose.  
 Contundere & frangere.  
 Obtere & contundere.  
 Animum contundere, to tame or abate ones courage.  
 Iram contundere, to mitigate and swage ones wrath.  
 Contundere virtutem, to suppress vertue.  
 Contuor, eris, tutus, or tutus sum, tui, to see or beholde diligently.  
 Continuus oculi, cles lookyng narrowly.  
 Conturbatio, onis, fami. gene. a troubling or disquietyng.  
 Conturbator, oris, ma. g. one that troubleth or disquieteth, or that consumeth his gooddes ypotusely.  
 Conturbatus, a, um, troubled, disquieted.  
 Conturbo, aui, are, to mingle or confounde, to trouble. also to spende in waste.  
 Conturbare fortunas, to spende all his gooddes in waste.  
 Conturbare basia, to kisse so often, that one ca not numbre it, or kepe the compte. Carul.  
 Conturbare rationes, to spende all that he should haue made rechenyng of.  
 Contusio, onis, f. g. a pounthng or beatyng.  
 Contusus, a, u, beaten, broken, puiued, knoeke.  
 Contutor, oris, ma. g. he that is tutour or guardian with an other.  
 Contus, ti, ma. g. a speare or longe pole. also a longe pole with pson at the ende, wherewith they men do gage the water, and shoue forth the vessel in shallowe places.

Conuador, ari, to compell one to fynde sureties to appeare at the daie appoynted.  
 Conualco, conuales, ualut, ere, and Conuale, sco, scis, scere, to wake stronge, to recoure helthe, to encrease or growe.  
 Conualescunt opes, richesse increase.  
 Conualuit opinio, That opinion is greatly encreased amonge men.  
 Conuallis, lis, fce. ge. a valley, hauyng hylles on bothe sydes.  
 Conualso, aui, are, to trusse bagge and baggage, to gather by stealth.  
 Conuecto, aui, are, frequentatium a conuelio, to cary ofte.  
 Conuector, oris, ma. gen. a martyr that cois ueighth ouer many, a passenger.  
 Conuelio, xi, ere, to cary or conueigh by cart, shyppe, or beast.  
 Conuello, uulsi, llere, to shake or put out of his place, to plucke vp all together, to plucke vp by the roots wholly, to dimynish or abate, to trouble, to abolyshe or fordoe, to confute. also to take from one by robbery.  
 Conuellere gratiam, to byng out of fauour or credence.  
 Conuellere repagula, atq; refringere valuas, to pull of the barres and boltes, and to bryake open the gates.  
 Conuellere fundamenta, to shake the foundacions.  
 Conuellere vires, to abate ones strength, to make weak.  
 Cui ea, quae mutare non possumus, conuellerem malum, quam tu. i. why desire wee moe to abolyshe or fordoe, or to speake agaynst such thynges, as we can not chaunge, than to besende them?  
 Quae conuelli non possunt, whiche thynges can not be confuted.  
 Conuellers aliquem de pristino statu, to trouble or disquiete.  
 Conuellers statum reipublice, to trouble the state of the common weale.  
 Conuellers aliquid alteri, to steale from one.  
 Conuelio, aui, are, to couer, to lay a cloth ouer.  
 Conuella, a, com. ge. one of them that cometh out of one countrey to dwell in an other.  
 Conueniens, entis, conuenient, mete, agreyng together. also comyng together.  
 Conuenienter, conueniently, agreably, to the pointe.  
 Conuenientia, a, fam. ge. a congruence. also a comyng together of people, proportion of agreeableness.  
 Conuenientia partium corporis, the apt proportion of the partes of the body.  
 Conuenio, conuenis, eni, ire, to come together, or to assemble, in one place, to resorte to a place, to conuynge or fallie with, to be mete, to ingender. sometyne onely to come also to agree, to seue at the lawe, to byng in iudgement, to accord.

Conuenire sibi, to speake or doe one thyng still as he begonne.  
 Conuenit inter me atque hunc, It is agreed betwene hym and me, he and I be agreed.  
 De precio conuenit, we are agreed of the price.  
 In manum conuenit, he is my wyfe.  
 Conuenire in manum, to be affianced or betrothed on the womans parte onely.  
 Conuenit, I am contented. also it is conuenient, mete or fytting.  
 In vrbem crebro conuenio, I come often in to the cite.  
 Conuenire de re aliqua, to assemble together about a matiere.  
 Conuenit mihi hoc tecum, In this that I speake, you and I agree.  
 Conuenit hoc tibi mecum, you and I agree in that that you doo speake, you be of myne opinion in this.  
 Nec locus nec sermo mihi conuenit cum eo, we agree neither of the place, nor yet the wordes that were spoken.  
 Ne inter consules quidem satis conueniebat, The consuls dyd not well agree betwene them selfes.  
 Conuenit inter eos ratio accepti atque expenti, They be agreed what was receyued, and what was layde out.  
 Pa. to conuenit, It is agreed by couenaunt.  
 Id conueniat signum, That was the signe or token that they agreed vpon.  
 Pax in conueniat, or Conueniat pax in his conditiones, The peace was concluded vpon these conditiones.  
 Factum conuenit, they agree that it was done.  
 Conuenit numerus quantum debui, There is the full summe of that I ought you.  
 Conuenit in eum hac suspitio, he was be well suspected for that matiere.  
 Non conuenit in eum hac contumelia, this reproche toucheth hym nothyng at all.  
 Conueniunt hic vites ad, vel in quemuis agrum, These vines wpll proue well in all manner of groundes.  
 Conuenit aliam xatam, aliud factum, i. decet  
 Conuenit opus ad pedem cothurnus, the shyppe is as mete for the foote as mae be.  
 Conuenit in me quiduis harum rerum, Any of these thynges may be well spoken of me.  
 Conuenire aliquem, or Conuenire aliquem in ius, to conuent one or seue hym in the lawe.  
 Conuenire aliquem, to talke or common with one.  
 Conueniebat in tuam vaginam, the sword was mete for your sheathe.  
 Conuenibo, vled of olde wyters in the future tense.  
 Conuentia, orum, couenautes, agreementes.  
 Conuentia frangere, to bryake couenantes.  
 Conuenticulum, li, n. g. a congregation, a littell

assemble, most commonly for an pll purpose.  
 Conuentio, onis, t. g. a couenaunt.  
 Conuentio, aui, are, to resorte or come often to a place.  
 Conuentus, us, ma. ge. an assemble of people, warned by the high officers commandement, a multitude of diuers people resorting to one place. also a couenaunt.  
 Conuentus maximus, maye bee taken for a parliament.  
 Conuentus luridici, maye bee vled for the foure termes.  
 Minores conuentus, sessions of the peace.  
 Conuentus & frequentia, Conuentus & iustitia.  
 Conuentus agere & celebrare, To holde or kepe assemblies, as the sessions of iustice.  
 Conuentus, a, um, accorded, communiid or talked with.  
 Conuentia pax, peace accorded.  
 Conuerbero, aui, are, to beate.  
 Conuerrior, oris, ma. g. one that bytther rubbesh or sweepeth.  
 Conuerro, uerri, and uerri, ere, to sweep together into one place. Also to rubbe, to fustle, sometyne to strike or beate.  
 Conuersatio, onis, f. ge. conuersation or familiaritee. sometyne conuersion or tournyng.  
 Conuersio, flantij.  
 Conuersio, onis, fce. ge. alteration or chaunge, a turnyng about.  
 Incitator conuersio, a minister turnyng about.  
 Conuersio rerum, change and alteration.  
 Antiorum conuersiones, resolutions of yeres.  
 Conuersio, aui, are, to tourne about.  
 Conuersor, aui, sam, ari, to be conuersant.  
 Conuersus, a, um, tourneyed, conuerted, translated. sometyne contrary.  
 Conuersa ad aquilonem spelunca.  
 Conuerso, uerri, ere, to conuerie, to tourne, to retourne, to chaunge or transforme, to reslate.  
 Conuerture se in fugam, to renne awaie.  
 Conuerture se aliquo mente & cogitatione, to set his mynd and cogitation on a thyng.  
 Conuerture in se iam, quod per idem dictum erat, to tourne that to earnest, that was spoken in iust.  
 Conuerture homines in admirationem, to make menio meruaple.  
 Conuertit mentes multum, it changede.  
 Conuertit aetas tua septenos oculos solis am fractus, pou br. i. i. peres old.  
 Conuerture hominem a consuetudine, To cause a man to leaue his accustomed facion.  
 Exercitum conuerture, to mustre and make a shewe of his army.  
 Conuerture ordinem, to chaunge.  
 Conuerture e Graeco, to translate.  
 Gressus conuerture, to tourne backe agayn.  
 Conuerture ora & oculos in aliquem, To loke earnestly vpon one.  
 Conuerture se ad ouum, to geue hym selfe to goels

phelness.  
**Conuersitur animus ad sensum & hunc al-**  
**terius,** this mynde is facioned to the wyl and  
 becke of an other man.  
**Conuerrere ergo,** to renne auaie.  
**Conuerrere in bellum,** to turne into a beatt.  
**Conuertor,** is used of a lausus for Conuerrto.  
**Conuictio,** uis, i. g. to apparate of decthe.  
**Conuictiuntur herbis prata,** the medowes  
 are couered and furnished with herbes & grasse.  
**Conuictas,** aris, f. g. the crookednes and bend-  
 ing of the inside of that whiche is holowe and  
 turned downe.  
**Conuexo,** aui, are, to bere of trouble.  
**Conuexum,** l. n. g. the crookednes and roundnesse  
 of a thyng that is holowe, and tourned down  
 warde.  
**Conuexus,** a, um, rounde and holowe within,  
 crooked & bending down round on euery side.  
**Calam conuexum,** the sturment crooked  
 and bending downe rounde.  
**Galli conuexa ueni,** to loke vp in to the firmas  
 ment, to loke vp to heauen.  
**Conuicinium,** uis, n. g. a neighbourly dede.  
**Conuictor,** aris, ma. g. a dailely compaignion at  
 table, or a dailely guest.  
**Conuictus,** a, um, banquished, ouercome.  
**Conuictus,** us, ma. g. a luyng together in hous,  
 or at one table, ordinary fede, meate & drinke.  
**Conuictus & consuetudo.**  
**Conuictus & societas.**  
**Conuictum habere cum aliquo,** to use or dis-  
 niarely to be at trespise and drinke with one.  
**Conuincio,** uis, f. g. idem quod Vinco, to ouer-  
 come, to proue manifestly.  
**Redargui & conuicti.**  
**Conuincere leuitatis,** to conuicte one of light-  
 nesse.  
**Conuinxio,** onis, form. ge. a binding or linking  
 together.  
**Conuiso,** uis, f. g. to go to see, to dissett.  
**Conuicator,** aris, m. g. he that speaketh to men-  
 nes rebuke, a reuer.  
**Conuictor,** aris, uis, f. g. to speake in reproche, to  
 checke or taunte.  
**Conuictum,** uis, n. g. or after some Conuictum,  
 ch, a reproche or rebuke, a checke or taunte, a  
 word spoken to a mans rebuke.  
**Conuictum dicere,** to speake to a mans rebuke.  
**Conuictum facere,** to doo a thyng to a mans  
 nes rebuke.  
**Dicere, fundere, ingerere conuicta,** and Pro-  
 cindere conuictis, conuictis conuictari, to  
 checke, to taunt, to taile.  
**Conuictum,** is sometime used for Clamor,  
 quasi conuictum.  
**Conuicta,** a, com. ge. a bidden guest, he that is  
 inuited or bidden to dyner or supper.  
**Conuictam sibi abducere,** to byng one to a  
 dyner or banquet.  
**Agere conuictam latum,** to be met at the table.

**Conuualis,** i. e. pertaining to feastes of banquets.  
**Conuicator,** aris, ma. ge. a feaster of banquets.  
**Conuiciones,** compaignions at bynginge of  
 banquetting.  
**Conuictum,** uis, n. g. a feaste of banquet.  
**Agere & celebrare conuictum,** to keepe a  
 great feast of banquette.  
**Mutua inter se conuicta curare,** to feaste one  
 an other.  
**Conuino,** uixi, ere, to lye, to lye together, to  
 be at meate and bynke together.  
**Conuino,** aris, ari, to make a feast of banquet,  
 to take meales with other men.  
**Conuictuari de publico,** to make feastes at the  
 charges of the common weale.  
**Conuocatio,** onis, f. g. a calling of assembly  
 of many together, a conuocation.  
**Conuoco,** aui, are, to call together, or to assem-  
 ble many together.  
**Conuolo,** aui, are, to flee together, and by trans-  
 lation, to speede, to make haste.  
**Conuoluo,** lui, ere, to wryppe of wynde about a  
 thyng, to tumble or rolle rounde.  
**Magno cursu uerba conuoluere,** to speake  
 thicke, to speake, i. e. wordes at thyspe.  
**Conuoluolus,** li, ma. gen. a littell wyne bot-  
 tle many feete and hearge, that eateth the leaues  
 of vynes.  
**Conuoluulus,** or **Conuoluulus,** or **Cissamp-**  
**los,** is an herbe, which hath a leafe like to yew,  
 but muche thynner, and a floure lyke a helly,  
 and wyndeth aboute lyke a vyne, some say  
 whiche flowers, some violet, I suppose it to be  
 withwynde, or byndwede.  
**Conuouo,** ui, ere, to bespue.  
**Conuouere lectum,** to bespue his bedde.  
**Conuotio,** twoyne byetherne, or men makinge an  
 auowe or promise.  
**Conus,** i, ma. ge. properly a pyne apple tree,  
 by translation, it is a figure, in facion lyke a  
 pyne apple. also the crest of an helmet of hel-  
 met.  
**Conuulnero,** aui, are, to geue one many woundes.  
**Conuulio,** onis, f. g. the cyclenesse in gale  
 cold Spasmus, which is an affect of the muscles  
 and muscles, wherin sometyme all, sometyme  
 part of the body is drawn and stretchyd, will  
 be or no that suffereth. If it be in part of the  
 body, it is called in englysh the crampe: If it be  
 in all the body, it hath yet no name in englysh,  
 because it hatheth seldom.  
**Conuuliones,** pyckpynge ache, or shooynge  
 ache, such as is in the sicke stomake, or in a  
 wounde.  
**Conuulsus,** a, um, plucked by wholly by the eare,  
 taken with the crampe, pulled or shaken.  
**Quaerit conuulsa robora terra,** And great trees  
 plucked by by the roote earth and all.  
**Conyza,** called of some Cimicaria, commonly  
 Pulicaris, an herbe, wherof be two byndes: the  
 bygger, called also Cunilago, hath a floure  
 lyke a cubitus. hggg: the lesse onely a floure hggg:  
 both

both have leaues lyke the olyue, heape and  
 fatty, loke Coniza.  
**Coons,** the eldest sonne of Antenor.  
**Cooperculum,** li, n. g. a couer.  
**Cooperio,** cooperis, perui, ire, to couer or ouer-  
 whelme.  
**Cooperire aliquem lapidibus,** to stone one  
 to deathe.  
**Cooperitus,** a, um, couered, ouerwhelmed.  
**Cooperus flagitius,** ouerwhelmed with lewes  
 denesse.  
**Cooperus miseris,** ouerpressed with mys-  
 feryes.  
**Cooptatio,** onis, f. ge. a choosynge in to a place,  
 or roume.  
**Coopto,** aui, are, to choose a geue place to one  
 in a college: to take choise of thynges equall,  
 or almost equall.  
**Coortio,** oris, or **Coortis,** coortus sum, iri, to  
 arysse by from many places and costes toges-  
 ther, to assaile or set upon.  
**Coortur tempestas,** the tempest arysseth.  
**Coortur pestilentia,** beginneth.  
**Coos,** vel **Coos,** vel **Co,** vel **Coom,** the name of  
 an pleyngh to the Rhodes.  
**Copar,** arum, a citee of the Beroians.  
**Copen,** olde wyters used for copiosum, plens-  
 tuous.  
**Copianus,** an hyle of Bactria, in India, which  
 euer burneth.  
**Cophes,** a ryuer in India.  
**Cophus,** i. m. g. a baskette, or panier.  
**Copi** for **Copioso.**  
**Copia,** a, f. g. plentie, abundance, eloquence,  
 power, leane, or licence, multitude. also aide,  
 ryche, substance. An armye of soundiours.  
 sometyme prouision of thynges necessarie, viz  
 taples.  
**Copiam dare,** to geue power or licence. also to  
 geue occasion.  
**Copia est.** Nam apud patrem tua amica te-  
 cum sine metu ut sit, copia est, For thou mayst  
 nowe byng to passe, that thy wenche maie be  
 with thy father without any dreade.  
**Copia est,** I maie or mought.  
**Copia est illi in ocio uiuere,** he may lye.  
**Ego in eum incidi infelix locum,** ut neque  
 eius sit amittendi, nec retinendi copia, I am  
 unhappily come to that poynt, that I maie  
 neyther leaue hir nor kepe hir.  
**Copia vix fuit eum aduendi,** with great diffi-  
 cultee or pyne mought I come to hym.  
**Copia curandi non est tibi,** Thou hast no  
 leysure to tary, or to stande lingering about the  
 matter.  
**Copiam aliam querere,** to seeke for other  
 aide.  
**Copia est tibi magis,** thou mayst more casily.  
**Copia nulla est tibi in illo,** he can nothyng  
 helpe the.  
**Copiam efficere alicui,** to fynde the meanes

that one maie come in.  
**Copiam facere argenti,** to lende one money.  
**Copiam facere,** to communicate any thynges  
 with an other.  
**Copiam pugnae facere,** to byng forth his ar-  
 mie, that his enemies may fight if they will.  
**Copiam facere consilij sui,** to admitte euery  
 man that will come to the hym counsaile.  
**Copiam scientie suae facere alicui,** to com-  
 municate his science or knowledge.  
**Opes copiose,** substance and riches.  
**Veritas in dicendo,** & copia, flowynge elo-  
 quence.  
**Copie pedestres,** an armye of footmen.  
**Naualis copia.**  
**Pro copia,** as muche as I am able, as much as  
 shall lye in my power.  
**Pro copia & sapientia,** according to our power  
 and wisdom.  
**In angustum oppido nunc mea coguntur**  
**copia,** All the helpe of myne that I haue is  
 nowe brought into a verie narrowe streete.  
**Exigua annorum copia,** very few frendes.  
**Copia cornu,** was the horne of a gote, with  
 whose mylke Jupiter was nourished in Crete,  
 of two maidens, Daister and Ida, daugh-  
 ters of Melisseus, which horne Jupiter gaue to  
 his laide nurses in rewarde, hauing therewith  
 this comoditee, That what so euer thynges they  
 wryshed for, it should abundantly come out of  
 that horne wherof came a prouerbe, when men  
 woulde declare plentie of any thynges, they sig-  
 gnifie it in these two wordes, Copia cornu.  
**Copula,** a, f. g. a diminutive of Copia.  
**Copior,** aris, ari, to be well stored of thynges.  
**Copiose,** abundantly, plentifully.  
**Copiose & abundanter** Large & copiose.  
**Copiose aliquo proficisci,** to goe to a place  
 with a great trayne or compaign.  
**Copiosus,** a, um, plentious, abundant, ryche had-  
 yng great knowledge or eloquence.  
**Vires celebris & copiosa,** a citee greatly fre-  
 quented and full of people.  
**Amplum & copiosum. Lautum & copiosum.**  
**Tenuis & copiosus victus,** contrary.  
**Doctus & copiosus homo,** a man of great  
 learning and eloquence.  
**Copis,** plentious.  
**Copo,** onis, idem quod caupo.  
**Copona,** a, a tauerne or vitaplynge house, or the  
 woman that kepeth the vitaplynge house.  
**Copra,** a, f. g. a kynde of cakes.  
**Copula,** a, f. g. a couplyng or ioyngynge toges-  
 ther, couples or fetters.  
**Copulate,** in couples, or as it were ioynged to-  
 gether.  
**Copulatio,** onis, f. ge. a couplyng or ioyngynge  
 together.  
**Copulatiuus,** a, um, that coupleth or may cou-  
 ple together.  
**Copulatus,** a, um, coupled, ioynged together.

Natura copulatum, conuenient, or agreeable to nature.  
**Cópulo**, aui, are, to couple together, to bynde or to ygne together.  
**Copulare concordiam**, to reconyle, to make at one.  
**Coquina**, a, f. g. a kitchyn.  
**Coquinaria**, a, f. g. cookery.  
**Coquinarius**, i, m. g. he that selleth meate ready boyled.  
**Coquinarius**, a, um, perteynyng to cookery.  
**Coquinor**, ari, ari, to doe the office of a cooke, to plaie the cooke.  
**Coquinos**, a, um, idem quod **Coquinarius**.  
**Coquito**, aui, are, to boyle often.  
**Coquo**, coxi, ere, to seeth or boyle, to make rype, to make readie, to dygest, to trouble or bere.  
**Coquantur fructus**, quando perfecte maturescunt.  
**Coquere ex oleo**, to seeth in oyle.  
**Coquere lateres**, to make bricke.  
**Aestas coquit glebas**, maketh dize.  
**Coquere bellum**, to prepare or proude for warre privity.  
**Coquit me illud**, that troubleth me greatly.  
**Coquit me cura**, care and heauynesse confuseth me, or maketh me pyne awate, or doeth fore bere and greue.  
**Coquus**, qui, m. g. a cooke.  
**Cor**, ordis, ne. ge. the hert, somtyme it is taken for the mynde.  
**Cor ne edito**, Doe not tourment thy mynde with care and heauynesse. it was one of Pythas gozas counsailes.  
**Stupor cordis**, dulnesse or heauynesse of spryte and courage.  
**Alto de corde**, from the bottoome of the hert.  
**Cordi est mihi**, It pleaseth me well, it delyseth me.  
**Vterq; vtriq; cordi est**, eche of them loue othe hertly.  
**Patrio corde**, with a fatherly affection.  
**Aquo ferre corde**, to take patiently.  
**Micar cor timore**, the herte panteth.  
**Cor**, a cite that **Dardanus** buyded, of the whiche the inhabitants are called **Corani**.  
**Coraceus**, a part of the hill **Taurus**.  
**Coracini**, people of Asia.  
**Coracinus**, a, um, of a crow or rauen.  
**Coracinus color**, a blake colour.  
**Coracinus**, a certayne sea fische, or rather of the rper **Aylus**. **Pl. li. 9.**  
**Corallum**, li, n. g. a stone called corall, whiche beyng in the sea, is a tree or bush: And put of the water becometh a stone. **Solinus** wyrteth, that it chaungeth his colour out of the water. It is founde (as **Hermolaus** wyrteth) in the redde sea, in the Persian sea, about Sicile, in the north sea, about the ples **Orchades**. While it is in the water, it is greene of colour. **Quen affirmeth**, that there be thre kyndes thereof,

whype, redde, and blake, also that it is colde in the sphe degree, and dye in the seconde. But **Constantine** saith, it is colde in the se conde degree.  
**Coraloachates**, a stone with golden raies.  
**Coram**, before, openly, in presence.  
**Coram me praesente dixisset**, He should haue saied so before me, when I was present.  
**Coram in os laudare**, to praise one to his face.  
**Coram ante oculos adducere**, to byng before ones face.  
**Coram ex ipso audiebamus**, we herd him self speake it, when we were with him.  
**Coram**, somtyme here in this place.  
**Corambla**, a, or **Corambl**, es, f. g. an herbe that maketh the eyes duske and weak of sight.  
**Corax**, a learned man of Sicilie, who wrote first of thetopike. also an hyll in **Sarmatia**, and a rper rennyng out of the hill **Laucaus**.  
**Corax**, ácis, m. g. a rauen.  
**Coraxi**, people of **Colchis**.  
**Coraxius**, a part of the hyll **Taurus**.  
**Corbis**, is, f. g. or after **Pyrician** the mas. ge. a baskette or panice.  
**Corbis messoria**.  
**Corbita**, re, f. ge. a great shyppe, very slow in sayling.  
**Corbitam dare**, a prouerbe, signifying to byde one slowly.  
**Corbito**, aui, are, to lade a great shyppe: And by translation to gourmandise and spil ones bealie.  
**Corbona**, the treasure of the temple among the **Iewes**.  
**Corbula**, a, f. g. or **Corbulum**, li, n. g. a small baskette, a panier or waunde.  
**Corcális**, lis, a certayne precious stone.  
**Corcholis**, a kynde of apes, whiche hath a hantaple.  
**Corchorus**, ri, m. g. or **Corchoron**, n. g. a white herbe called chickewede.  
**Corchorus inter olera**, **Jacke** will be a gentleman. A prouerbe, notyng one that is of an estimation, and yet will be compted among the wyldest.  
**Corculum**, sweete hert. Also wyse men were called among the **Romayns**.  
**Corcyra**, re, f. g. an yle in **Greece**.  
**Corcyreus**, a, um, one of that yle.  
**Cordaplus**, a sicknesse that is now called **Illacus**, whiche is a pyne in the guttes.  
**Cordate**, wpsely, discretely.  
**Cordatus**, a, um, wyse, discrete, of an honest mynde and good iudgement.  
**Cordatus homo**, a wittie man, and of great memoize.  
**Cordilio**, a stoike philosopher, so seure, that he contemned the acquintaunce and frendshipp of kynges and great princis.  
**Cordilla**, or **Cordyla**, the yonge frie of the fische called **Tunie**.

Cor

**Cordister**, a certaine nation, that abhorreth gold, neyther will they bynge it into they region, nor suffer othens to be spoyled of it.  
**Cordolium**, li, n. g. sorrow, grieve at the hert, an hert fore.  
**Corduba**, a citee in **Spainne**.  
**Cordus**, one of the maisters of **Alexander Seuerus**: also an historiographer.  
**Cordus**, a, um, that thyng, the whiche spryngeth and cometh late in the yere.  
**Cordi agni**, latewarde lambes.  
**Cordum forum**, latewarde haie.  
**Cordis**, an planie in **Greece**.  
**Corgo**, olde wyters vled for **Profecto**.  
**Coria**, orum, neu. ge. are in buyldyng certayne setting and layng of thynges in one order, rather in heghy or in thickenesse, rewes, laynes, or courses.  
**Coriaceus**, a certayne herbe.  
**Coriaceus**, a, um, of leather.  
**Coriágo**, ginis, f. gen. the sicknesse of cattall when they are cloung, that their thynnes do cleue faste to their bodies, hyde bounde.  
**Coriandrum**, di, n. ge. the herbe and seede called **Coriander**, or **Colander**.  
**Corianum**, idem.  
**Corianus**, ri, m. g. a tanner, or cozier. also a certayne herbe vled to tanne leather.  
**Corias**, a, a certayne spise.  
**Corianum**, nan, neut. gene. a thyng made of leather.  
**Corice**, two ples by **Deloponesus**.  
**Corinium**, a towne of **Dalmatia**, called nowe **Lorninum**. Also a towne in **England**, called **Clauiocestria**, **Gloester**.  
**Corianus**, a poete, whiche wrote of **Troie** before **Homer**.  
**Corindas**, adis, an herbe called also **Menais**.  
**Corinthius**, and **Corinthiacus**, a, um, that whiche is of the citee of **Corinthus**.  
**Corinthia vasa**, plate of the mettall of **Corinth**, the, whiche was a myrte mettall.  
**Corinthus**, a citee in **Aetia**, whiche was in that part of **Greece**, whiche is nowe called **Bozea**, whereof came a prouerbe.  
**Non est cuiuslibet Corinthium appellere**, It is not in euery mans power to arrive at **Corinthus**, whiche dooeth signifie, it perteyneth not to euery man to attempte thynges dangerous, or harde to attchieue.  
**Coriolanus**, a noble man of **Rome**.  
**Corioli**, a towne of **Latium**.  
**Corion**, ri, neu. g. an herbe called also **Cypericon**, **Andromon**, and of some **Herba perforata**, commonly **Herba diui Ioannis**, saint **Johns** woorte. It is also diuers other herbes, as apertly in **Diosc. li. 3. ca. 171. 172. &c.**  
**Coriscus**, a lycht darte lyke an arrowe.  
**Corius**, ti, m. g. a bowe case.  
**Corius**, an hyll of **Thessaly**, and a kyng, on whose wyse **Jupiter** begat **Dardanus**,

**Corium**, ri, n. ge. the skynne of a beast, leathre, and in buyldyng, it is a course of bricke, stone, or other matter.  
**Canis affluens corio**, A prouerbe, signifying that one ones rooted in naughtynesse, can neuer be withdrawen.  
**Corna**, nae, the name of two cittez.  
**Cornelia**, the proper name of diuers noble wemen, of whiche one was sister to **Scipio**, mother to **Epherius** **Gracchus**, and **Laius** **Gracchus**, who beyng men of excellent eloquence in the latine tounge, were taughte onely of their saied mother. This woman was of a meruelous temperaunce. For on a tyme byng in company with other ladies of **Rome**, beholding hir meane appaile, was demanded, if she had no better raiment: She pointing to hir two soannes, which than wente before hir, answered: Lo here is my freshe appaile, wherin I dwelle.  
**Cornelius**, a propre name of diuers noble **Romayns**, of whom mention shall bee made in their surnames.  
**Cornesco**, nefcis, efcere, to waxe hard as hoze.  
**Cornecolus**, a diminutiue of **Cornus**.  
**Cornetum**, ri, neu. gen. a groue where the trees **Cornus** growe.  
**Cornicus**, a, um, of oyle lyke hoze. Also of the woodde **Cornus**.  
**Cornicen**, nicinis, m. g. a blower in an hoze.  
**Cornicor**, aui, ari, to make a chattering lyke a thowgh, or to gape for a praye, as **Crasmus** dooeth expounde it.  
**Cornicula**, le, f. gen. a diminutiue of **Cornix**, a thowgh.  
**Cornicularius**, a certayne office in armes concernyng capitall sentences.  
**Corniculum**, a luttell hoze. also after some, a certayne gette gotten to souldiours. it was sometyme a towne in **Italy**.  
**Cornificius**, a learned man in the tyme of **Salust**.  
**Cornigenus**, a, um, of the kynde whiche hath hoze.  
**Corniger**, ra, rum, hozed, all thyng that beareth hoze.  
**Cornipes**, fedis, om. gene. that hath an harde house or hoze on their feete.  
**Cornix**, nicis, f. g. a bynde called a crowe.  
**Cornicum oculos configere**, to picke out the crows eyes. A prouerbe vled wha we wold signifie, that one with a newe deuise, had obscured the doctrine or estimation of them, whiche had been afore hym, and had made them to seme, they knewe or sawe nothing. It maye be also saied, where one man wold make all othe men blinde, that hant been before hym, and dooeth expone or dissolue that, whiche hath been allowed by wise men.  
**Cornicibus superstes**, spoken prouerbiaily of one that is longe lyued.  
**Cornu**, vnderclined, **Cornum**, ni, n. g. and **Cornus**,

V ij



nus, nus, ma. gen. a hozne: by translation the corners and wyndynges of ryuers. Also the two wynges of a battayle bee called Dextrum cornu, and Sinistrum cornu.

Cornua antennarum, the endes of the sayle yardes.

Cornucopia, an hozne that Hercules plucked from Achelous, whiche hozne the nymphe of immortal labies filled with sweete floures and frutes: There is befoze an other opinion thereof.

Cornipeta, a beast that striketh with his hoznes.

Cornus, nus, or Cornus, ni, f. g. a tree called in frenche Ing Corneillier, of this be. ii. sortes, the male and the female: the male is not in England, and therfore hath no English name, but lesse ye will call it longe cherye tree. The female is a tree, that some bouchers make pyckes of, and is in Englande, of some called dogge tree, or gatten tree.

Cornum, ni, n. g. the fruite of Cornus, called Corneillies in frenche, which be like to oliues, but they be redde, and somewhat longer.

Cornutus, a, um, that whiche hath hoznes.

✱ Cornutam bestiam peris, Thou seestest on an hozned beast: A proverbe, spoken of one, which prouoketh him, of whom he is lyke to haue the woofse.

Cornutus, the name of a learned man in the time of Nero.

Corabus, loke Chorabus.

Corolla, la, f. g. a littell crowne or garlande of flowers.

Corollarium, rij, n. g. an addicion or aduancement. also Corollaria be certayne giffes geuen at feastes, or to people when they behelde common plaies.

Coron, wilde rue.

Corona, na, f. g. a crowne, a garlande, a chaplet, a company of people standyng rounde like a circle also the circle about the moone.

Corona militaris, garlandes of dyuerse sortes: One (named triumphalis) was fyrst of laurel or baye leaues, afterwarde of golde, which the chiefe capitayne ware on his heade, when he had the whole victorie agaynst his enemies, and his seruantes byd ware garlandes of olpue. An other (called Obsidiana) was geuen to the chiefe capitayne, when he had repysed a siege, laied about any of the towne of fortresses, and that garlande was of the grasse growng in the place, where the siege was laied. An other (called Civica) was of holly, beinge euer greene, wouen with oken leaues: this garlande was geuen to him, which had saued a Romayne from takyng, fighting valiantly for him. Muralis, was geuen to him that fyrst scaled the walles maugre the enemies: and therfore it was made lyke vnto battymentes. Castrensis, was geuen to him, whiche fyrst by force entred the campe of the enemies. Naualis, was put on

his head, whiche in battayle on the sea, fyrst booyed the shyppe that was assailed. Oualis, was wozne of the chiefe capitayne, when the victorie was without shedyng of bloud, or that the battaile lacked his circumstance in the appointment. Muralis, Castrensis, and Naualis, were of golde: Oualis, was of the littell sweete bushe called Myrtus.

Corona, was also a certayne sygne, whiche seruantes (sette to be solde) used to weare. also the sygne of Priadne in the firmament, whiche hath ix. sterres in forme of a crowne. it is also the water table of copping of a wall.

Coronamentum, ti, n. g. roses, violettes, and other floures, wherof garlandes be made.

Coronarius, ria, he or she that maketh crowne or garlandes.

Coronarius, a, um, that belongeth to garlandes or crownes.

Coronatus, a, um, crowned, or wearyng a garlande.

Corone, a towne in Grece in the partes now named Morea.

Coroneola, a kynde of roses.

Coronea, a citee in Bactria, where no molles byde, if any bee brought thither, he dyeth.

Coronis, nidis, f. ge. the nose of a shyppe. also an ende, the extreme part, the toppe of a thyng, the hozne or other lyke. sometyme the conclusion, or that, whiche dooeth finishe.

Vique ad coronidem, euen to the end.

Coronis, the daughter of Leucippus, on whom Apollo begatte Esculapius.

Corono, aui, are, to crowne, or sette a crowne or garlande on ones head.

Coronopus, an herbe, whiche by the description of Dioscorides and Theophrastus, som say pose to bee Dent de Leon, other, herbe Jure, or crowfote, wep byad Juschius saith, it is sometyme called Cornucernium, Pes cornicis, and Sanguinaria, because it stynteth bleeding. Ruellius, after the mynde of Leonius saith, it is named Capreola, Dens canis, & sometyme Sanguinaria, because it prouoketh bleeding.

Corophium, a kynde of crabbe fyfse.

Corporalis, le, corporall.

Corporatio, onis, and Corporatura, ra, the quantitie, state, or faction of the body, corporature, copulencie.

Corporatus, a, um, corporate.

Corporeus, a, um, that is of a bodily substance.

Corporo, aui, are, to kyll.

Corporor, aris, ari, to bee factioned or made a bodye.

Corpulentia, a, f. g. copulencie, fleshyne.

Corpulentus, a, um, copulent or grosse in bodye, fleshy.

Corpus, corporis, neu. ge. a bodie. sometyme it signifieth but fleshe onely: sometyme all maner of substance. also a whole felowshyp or company, or a multitude of people: sometyme a

lume or tome of a booke.

Vires & corpus amisi, I haue lost my strength, and haue nothing on me but skyn and bones. Habitus corporis, the fourme and plighte of the body, or the complexion.

Corporo vitiaui, they that lacke som membre at the natiuite.

Corpus arboris, the body of a tree.

Corpus reipublice, the whole common weale.

Genitalia corpora, the lower elementes.

Prima corpora, idem.

Corpusculum, li, n. g. a littell or small bodie.

Corado, rasi, dere, to shawe or scrape, to take away spoile, sell, or alienate, to scrape together.

Correctio, onis, f. g. a correction, amendement, a redresse. also a figure of rhetoricke.

Corrector, oris, ma. g. a correctour or amender of faultes.

Correpto, repsi, repere, idem quod Repo.

Correptor, oris, m. g. he that taketh or plucketh a thyng to hym.

Conceptus, a, um, taken, attached.

Corideo, nsi, ridere, to laugh with other.

Coringia, a, fem. g. a thonge of leathier, a lachet of a shoe.

Coringiola, la, f. g. an herbe, whiche renneth on the grounde lyke grasse, but it hath leaues lyke rewe, somewhat longer and softer, vnder the whiche the seede spyngeth, and hath floures partly white partly redde. Pharnardus saith, it hath leaues lyke to an ashe, and therfore is called Fraxinella.

Corrigo, rexi, rigere, to correcte or amende, to streighten, to make right, to redresse.

Corrigere aliquem ad frugem, to amende one, and make hym honest and thyrsty.

Corrigere & Depaure, contrary.

Corrigere & emendare.

Coringia, a, fem. ge. a tree, hauing a leafe like Aspicine. Id. lib. 13. cap. 22. the fruite of it is called Pappus.

Corripio, corripis, pui, pere, to rebuke, propelye it is to take a thyng quickly and with hast, to shorten.

Corripere sese ad aliquem, to go to one hastily.

Corripere sese intro, to enter in hastily.

Corripere se repente, to go his way sodenly.

Corripitur febre, he is taken with a feuer.

Corripitur somno, he is faste a sleape.

Cursum corripere, to sette a rennyng hastily.

Corripere morsu, to bite.

Gradum corripere, to go a pace.

Viam corripere, to take the waye and goe forwarde.

Tanto celerius viam corripimus, we wyll take our waye, and go so muche the faster.

Corruales, they whiche doo loue together one woman.

Corruare, is propelye of beastes, to go together to warpyng.

Corruatio, onis, fem. g. a rennyng together in

forme of a ryuer.

Corruor, aris, ari, is of waters, when they of small brookes doo become ryuers.

Corruatus, a, um, the adiectiue.

Corroboro, aui, are, to make stronge or bygge, to harden.

Corroboratus, a, um, made stronge or bygge, hardened.

Corrodo, rasi, rodere, to gnawe about.

Corrosus, a, um, gnawen about.

Corrogo, aui, are, to gather together, to despyse earnestly.

Corrotundo, aui, are, to make rounde.

Corruda, da, f. g. an herbe called wilde sperage.

Corrugi, forowes made in hilles, to conuynge water to washe the wyke of metall.

Corugo, aui, are, to wynkile.

Corrugare frontem, to frowne.

Corrugatus, a, um, wrinkled.

Corrumpe, rupi, rumpere, to corrupte, to marre to bicate, to destroue, to suborne, to tempt or procure by gesses.

Corrumper aliquem ex optimo, of a veray honest man to make a veray naughtie pack.

Corrumper igni, to bourn vpon.

Corrumper opportunitates, to lose oppoztunitie or occasion.

Corrumper rem familiarem, to waste his substance.

Fontes corrumpere, to infecte.

Corrumper & Depaure.

Corruptela, la, f. ge. any thyng that corrupteth or despleth, corruption or desplyng.

Corrupte, corruptly.

Corruptio, onis, a corruption.

Corruptor, oris, ma. ge. a destrouer, a waster, a corrupter of thynges.

Corruptrix, tris, the feminine.

Corruptus, pra, tum, corrupted, destroyed, bicate, rotten.

Video corruptum hic ex adolescente optimo, I see hym here of a veray honest yonge man to be cleane changed, and become naught.

Corrumpi situ, to moulde and waxe hoze.

Corruo, rui, rure, to falle downe together, to fall greuouely, to faile or erre.

Corruerunt opes, the gooddes were wasted.

Risu corruui, I could not stand for laughyng.

Cors, cortis, idem quod Chors, a court.

Corsoides, a certayne stone.

Corfica, an yle in the mydle sea, betwene Crean and the yle of Sardinia called Cors, it is now vnder the citee of Crean.

Corficum mare, the sea about the yle of Cors.

Cortex, corticis, m. & f. g. a rynde of barke.

Corticula, la, a littell rynde of barke.

Corticatus, ra, tum, haupnge a rynde of barke.

Corticidius, a, um, that hath a thycke barke or rynde.

Cortina, na, f. ge. a dyers batte. also it is a table of Apollo, from the whiche he gaue answer.

Lato taketh it for a vessel, out of the which ople is lette renne. Also that which is called a courtyn of linnen cloth of sylke. also a pan of kettell, wherein water was hette.

Cortina, a citee of Crete.

Cortina, lis, neu. g. the place where vessels bee sette, wherein wyne and hony be sodden.

Cortinon, radythe feede.

Cortona, a citee in Tuscanie.

Cortyna, or Cortyna, a citee in the yle of Laby.

Corus, ri, ma. ge. the westerne wynde north west and by west.

Corus, vox hebraica, a certayne measure, comprehending (as Iosephus and Iudei wryte) one and forty Medimnos Anticos, euerie Medimnum containing sixe Romane Modios, of our measure. 738. galons: which differeth farre from the opinion of Hierome vpo Clap, esteeming Corum, at thirtie Romane Modios.

Coruncanus, a Romayne, whiche fyrste of any of the common people was made high bishop.

Corusco, au, are, to beandish or glitter, to shine. Coruscare mucronem, to beandish a sword.

Coruscus, a, um, that glistereth or shineth, that is beandished, or that shaketh.

Sylux coruscus, trees shakynge and tremblynge with the wynde.

Coruius, a, um, of a crowe.

Coruius, the name of a noble ozatour. reade in Messala.

Coruis, a place in Thessaly, into the which trass greylours were hurled downe headlong.

Coruus, ui, m. g. a rauen or crow. also a certayne fische.

Coruus crocitar, the rauen crieth.

Coruus in cruce pascere, to be meate for crows, to be hanged on a gibbet.

Corybantes, the priestes of the ydole Cybeles, whiche as madde men, wagynge theyr heades and dauncynge, playng on cimballes, ranne about the stretes, prouokynge other to dooe the semblable.

Corybantius, a, um, pertainynge to the sacrifices of those priestes.

Corybas, anis, the sonne of Iason and Cybeles.

Corycia, a promontory in Crete, and an haven in Bethiope.

Corycides, the surname of the Muses of an hyll or denne in Iernafus by Delphis, called Corycius.

Corycium, cij, neut. gene. a gardeniaundes, wallerte, or scrippe, or other lyke thyng to putte in brecles.

Corycon, a promontory or elbow of Iamphilia, vnder the which, the citee Alalea is situate.

Corycos, or Corycus, the name of a mountayne and citee in Sicile, by the which is a caue called Corycius.

Corycus, a mountayne and haven of Iamphilia, of the which certayne roughts on the sea were named Corycæi, whose fallchode in beglyng

the marchauntes refortynge thither, is growen to a pouverbe: and of them all crafty and wyle spies and serchers out of mattices are called Coricæi.

Corycaus auscultauit, a pouverbe, spoken, when a thyng greatly dissembled and kept secrete, is by some spie disclosed.

Corydalus, li, f. g. a certayne byrde, after some larkie. also the herbe Capnon.

Corydon, a shepardes name in Theocrite and Virgill.

Corydus, a byrde of small estimation, whiche singeth not, but chattereth. also the name of a parasite.

Corylæum, ri, n. g. a groue of hasils.

Corylus, li, f. g. an hasill and an hasill nutt, or silberde.

Corymbe, bes, idem quod Coramblé.

Corymbethra, June. Diof.

Corymbion, bij, the herbe called Lychnis coronaria. Diof.

Corymbios, i. hadera alba. Barbar. in Corol.

Corymbus, bi, m. g. a beary of pup, or other, whiche doe grow in the same fourme. Corymbus, or Corymbum, is also the stemme of a myppe, and the fruite of beary of the herbe called Chrysocoma.

Corymbifer, bifer, a, um, that beareth bearies.

Corymbites, tx, a bynde of spurge.

Corynephoros, he that beareth a clubbe.

Coryphaeus, phi, m. g. the chiefe in currey der, or in knowledge.

Corythus, a towne in Tuscan, nere to Arcium.

Corytus, ti, m. g. a bowe case, or a quince for arrowes.

Coryza, the pose of distillation out of the head into the eis and nose.

Cos, loke Coos.

Cos, cotis, f. g. a whette stone.

Cosineta, tx, com. g. a chamberer, a man or woman that apparaileth their maiestie.

Cosmiana vnguenta, berie sweete oyles named of Cosinus.

Cosmicus, a, um, worldly, or of the world.

Cosmitto, for committo.

Cosmographia, x, the description of the world.

Cosmographus, phi, m. g. he that describeth the world.

Cosmus, mi, the world.

Cosmus, mi, a propre name.

Cosia, a towne of Umbria.

Cosim, idem quod Coxim.

Cosius, fi, m. g. a worme bredde in trees, which the people of Ilyria vpo care for a delicate meate. also a man or woman, that haue theyr bodies riueted or full of wrynkles. Ilyrici habent Cosies in the plural numbere.

Cosius, a Romayne.

Costa, x, f. ge. a rybbe.

Costa nauium, the sides of shippes.

Costæ alieni, the sides of a caudon.

Costarius, a, um, that hath rybbes.

Costum, or Costus, an herbe, called commonly Cocus, and Herba Maria: it hath but one stalk, half a cubite hygh, and leaues lyke Betrayn, saupnge that they be thynner, and more sauourie, reade Plu. lib. 12. cap. 11. It is also a strange herbe, wherof be. iii. kyndes, Arabicum, Indicum, Syriacum.

Cotura, or Cosura, an yle in Sicile.

Cotarla, x, f. ge. a quarrie, where whette stones bee founden.

Cothurnus, ni, ma. g. a kynd of busshyns to hunt in, whiche myght indifferently be put on either legge, also a shyppe, specially high soled. some tyme it is taken for a plaier in tragedies: some tyme for a tragicke: and for an hygh and arrogant fourme of speakynge or wrytynge.

Cothurnatus, a, um, that weareth such a busshyn or shyppe, or useth a tragicall maner in wrytynge or speakynge.

Oticula, lx, f. gen. not a litle whet stone, but a touchstone, to trie gould or siluer.

Otidie, daely, daie by daie.

Orix, the Alpes.

Oriso, a kyng of the Danes.

Oron, an haven made with stone. also a towne in Syria, of the which a certayne kynde of small eggys are called plurally Corona, Corona, of Corona.

Oronea, x, f. g. a quince tree.

Oroneum, nei, neu. g. a quince: also an herbe, whiche the frenche men call Halam.

Oria, an ozatour of Rome, greatly commended of Cicero.

Orabus, bi, the founde, whiche a stroke maketh with any thyng, a clappe.

Oroana, looke Coron.

Oroale, the roddes of males of the pulle Cicer.

Oroala, an herbe, which hath leaues lyke Camomill, and a yelow floure like to an oreole. Of this be diuers kyndes, one is called Euphthalmos, an other Corula frutida, whiche hath a white flower.

Corula, a measure, looke Coryla.

Orunrix, nicis, f. ge. a byrde, called a quaple, whiche (as Plinius and Solinus wryte) appeareth not until the ende of summer, and then they flee ouer the sea easily without makynge hast: and when they perceiue lande, they assemble in flockes, & flee muche faster. They wryte also, that these byrdes doo feede on seedes of venemous herbes, and therfore in the old tyme they were not eaten of wyle men: for that byrde hath the falling puel. Auicen, Galene, and Auerretius affirme, that this byrde fedeth on the herbe Elleborus, or Veratrum, whiche of it selfe is venemous: all be it phisicians geue it somtyme for the purgacion of melancolie. Auicen wryteth, that eatynge of quales is to be feared, lest thereby maie be ingendred the crampe, and sickenesse called Tetanus.

Cotyla, or Coryle, a measure, whiche after the sayng of Galene, was in some place. xii. ounce measures, in some place. xvi. Julius Pollus saith, it is the thyrde parte of Chænix: that whiche is called Georgica, or pertainynge to husbandry, receiveth in weight of wyne. i. lib. and halfe an ounce: of ople. xi. ounces, of honny. i. li. di. and. vi. drammes: of our measure a pynte and one ounce. That which is called Veterinaria, or belonynge to horse leches, is in measure. xii. pyntes, and conteyneth of wyne. xi. ounces, and. ii. scripples, one obolum, and one siliquia: of ople. x. ounces: of honny. i. lib. iii. ounces. di. one dramme, and one scripple: It is of our measure iuste halfe a pynte.

Coryla, called also Hemina, a measure after Budei, beynge halfe sextarius, conteynynge in weight xii. ounces. It sextarius be but. xviii. ounces, or. xx. as phisicians doe take it, then is Coryla, but halfe thereof. The length and bredth of this measure (as Marlian describeth it) is. iii. inches, the depth only. ii. inches, whiche conteineth the weight of a pound Romaine in wyne or water.

Cotyla, is also a vessel of cuppe to drinke of, such as Diogenes vsed, before he learned of a thyrde to drynke out of his hande.

Cotyle, cotyles, f. g. sometyme signifieth all the holowende of a cup. also the ioint of a mans thigh. Eras. saith, that Cotyle in greke, among many other thynges, signifieth the holow parte of the hande.

Coryledon, ledonis, f. ge. the herbe called Vmbelicus Veneris.

Corylum, a place in the mountayne of Ida, out of the which renneth the great riuer, Scamander, Granicus, and Aesopus.

Corys, a kynde of Chace, whiche in the stulle warre fauoured the part of Pompeie.

Couinus, ni, m. g. a maner of charpot.

Couinarius eques, an horse man that taught leappynge out of a chariot vnto an horse backe.

Couinum, a towne in Dorset shyre, called Dogges threst.

Counos, the yle of Sheprey in Kent.

Cous, a, um, of the yle of Cos.

Cous, in greke is a lise.

Coxa, x, f. g. idem quod coxendix.

Coxendix, dicis, f. ge. the hippe or buckle bone, the iointe of the hippe, the haunch.

Coxendicis morbus, the ache of the hip, commonly called Sciatica, which cometh of a grosse fleumaricke humour, that lieth about the sinus called Ichiac, in the holowe bone of the hippe.

Crabro, onis, ma. ge. a great waspe called an hoznette, whiche syngeth popsonly. And who that is stronge with an hoznet, shall hardly escape an age. Plu. lib. 11. ca. 22.

and there is not one without a tynge. *Brutto.*  
li. 9. de par. an.  
✱ Irritate crabronem, a prouerbe, whan a man  
prouoketh one to his owne harme.  
Spicula Crabronum, the stinge of a waspe.  
Cracca, a hynde of pulse, wherin culuers greatly  
delite.  
Cracentes, men that are leane. Sometyme it is tak-  
en for gracies.  
Cracuta, dogges engedged of woulfes & dogges.  
Cragus, a mountayn of Lycia dedicate to Apollo.  
Crambe, es, f. g. a kynde of cole wyrt.  
Crambe repetita, is called of Iuuenalis, a de-  
clamation to often hearde with muche tedious-  
nesse to the hearers.  
Cranaus, a kynge of Athenes, who succeeded  
Xerops.  
Crambion, bij. n. g. idem quod Pityusa.  
Craneum, a place of exercise at Lozmithe.  
Craneus, the first kynge of Macedon, betwene  
hym and Alexander Magnus reigned. xxviii.  
kynge, about the space of. 500. yeres.  
Cranocolapa, x. f. ge. a kinde of the spiders  
called Phalangij.  
Cranos, or Cranium, nij. n. g. the skull.  
Cranor, oris, the name of a philosophier.  
Crápula, lx. f. ge. an inflammation and heade-  
ache, whiche cometh of excesse of drynkyng. It  
is also taken for drunkennesse, or any disease  
caused by surfeitynge.  
Crapulam edormiscere, to sleepe out drunken-  
nesse vntill one be freshe agayne.  
Crapulam exhalare, to voynyte whan one is  
drunke.  
Crápula, is also a thyng, wherewith wyne is  
tempered, after some the dregges of rosyn.  
Crápulor, aris, ari, to surfetice.  
Cra, to mooues, in tyme comyng.  
Craſis, sis, f. form. gen. a greke woorde, signific-  
ing complexion, temperature or mixture of natu-  
rall humours.  
Crassamen, minis, & Crassaménium, ii. neu. g.  
the thycknesse of any thyng.  
Crasseſco, fescis, fescere, to make fatte or full  
of fleshe, or thycke, to waxe fatte.  
Crassiúdo, diuis, f. form. ge. fatnesse, thycknesse,  
grossenesse.  
Crassities, idem.  
Crassiuenium, nij. neu. gene. a kind of the tree  
called A cer.  
Crassa, a, um, fatte, fleshy, thycke, grosse, poisse.  
sometyme dull, blockyſhe, blunt, coſly.  
Crassa Minerua, a grosse wite, whiche doeth  
nothing exactly.  
Crassa compedes, wepghty gguers,  
Crassiore musa, with a moze playne or intelli-  
gible sence.  
Crasse, thyckely, grossely.  
Crassum, si, n. g. a grosse or thycke thyng.  
Crassus, the surname of noble Romayns. One  
named Lucius Crassus (next to Cully) was th

moste excellent oratour among the Romaynes,  
of whome, and Quintus Scouola, Tull wy-  
teth in this wyse: Chynke not (I saie) Brutus,  
that in this cite were euer two moxe excellent  
persons. For where it is well knowne, that of  
all confailers, the one (Scouola) was most elo-  
quent: the other (Crassus) was in counsailling  
most excellent. A likewise in all other thynges  
they were vnlike one to an other: but for as he  
coude not telle, vnto whiche of them he woulde  
withe to be like. For Crassus of all delicate and  
holly, was the most sober: Scouola of all that was  
sober, was most fleshe and pleasant. Crassus  
with geneplesse had sufficient seueritee: in the  
great seueritee of Scouola lacked no gentlenesse.  
**Crassus**, called Marcus, was the richest priuie  
person of the Romaynes: he had in his treasure,  
7000. talentes, whiche amounteth of our money  
to .1100350. li. or moze truly after the compa-  
sacion and valuation of Tostall, to .825000.  
li. sterlyng, besides that he had giuen the .2.  
part of his mouables to Hercules in offsprys,  
and had made a feast to all the people of Rome,  
appointing to euery man the rate of this Minas.  
He woulde saie, he ought not to be called a rich  
man, except he could with his perely rent main-  
teyne a legion, whiche commonly congregeth  
6000. footemen, and .500. men of armys, by  
whiche wooddes it maie be well supplied, the  
where Plinie estemeth the riches of Crassus in  
be. 20000. Seltertia, whiche in the rate of our  
money is .131065. li. the same summe was the  
perely reuenues of Marcus Crassus, euery Se-  
sterrium, beynge .vi. li. x.s. ix. d. ob. whiche re-  
uenues were not only of his possessions, graine,  
fruite, and castell, but also of the labours of  
bondemen, whiche he dyd sette to hyge, the  
being instructed in al manner sciences and arts  
of whom were .500. carpenters, of all thynges  
ther a muche greater numbre. All that they  
gained, came to his coffers. Wherouer he paid  
debt, lendynge lightly to all men that woulde  
boiow. but if they brake promise with him, he  
was in exactynge therof extream and rigorouse.  
He gatte infinite substance by men attended  
in the tyme of Sylla. He was exceeding cruell  
couste and vnstable, but vsynge muche liberaltie  
towardes the people: he was in great estimation  
amonge the people: he was eloquent, and woulde  
pleade in euery comon cause. Finally, beynge stered with  
couste and enuy, at the great honours that  
Cesar and Pompeie had obtayned, he prepared  
warre agaynst the Parthians, by whom  
both he and his sonne with .30000. Romans  
were slayne, many also were taken, whiche as  
Plutarche wyteth, happed by his negligence,  
being more industeriouse about the warthynge  
of money, than in gouernynge his army. He dyd  
aforse the incarnation of Christ .51. yeres.  
**Crastino**, au. are, to deferre from daie to daie,

to bryne of pill on the moſow.  
craftino, idem quod Cras.  
craftinus, a, um, pertaining to to moſowe, oꝝ  
epue to come.  
Craftina hora, the nere houre folowynge.  
Actus craftina, the tyme to come.  
Crastinus fructus, new fruite.  
Cratogonon, oꝝ Cratogonon, goni, n. g. an  
herbe, whiche is white ſaſhy is lyke an eare of  
wheate, with many ſtemmes riſynge out of one  
roote, and full of knottes: the ſeede lyke mil.  
Crocophagus affirmeth it to be, the tree called in  
Italy Aquifolium. Quicquid ſaith, it is the  
ſecond kynde of the herbe Perſicaria, called of  
the frenchemen Curage, in engliſhe this herbe  
is called Beſelmer.  
Crater, teris, m. g. a baſon of a water cundite,  
whereinto the water renneth out of pyppes oꝝ  
cockis.  
Cratera, ra, oꝝ Crater, teris, a great cup. alſo a  
great hole on the top of the meynayloute hill of  
Etna in Sicily, out of the whiche ſuch flames  
of fire. it is alſo the beſſell of a well: alſo a veſſel,  
wherin meate is ſod oꝝ brought to the table  
vateries, te, m. g. a precious ſtone.  
Cratera, ra, f. g. a bucket to take up water.  
Craterus, one of great Alexanders companions.  
Crates, a philoſopher, whiche to the intent he  
might more quicly ſtudy philoſophy, threw all  
his gooddes into the ſea, ſaying, Hence with a  
miſchefe, ye bngariouſe appetites, I had liſt  
ye downe now, than ye ſhoulde drowne me:  
ſuppoſynge he mought not haue vertue and yet  
theſſe together.  
Crates, tis, f. g. an hurdill, a grate of yron oꝝ  
woodde: alſo the watlyng of an houſe claid oꝝ  
hatched. Sometime an harrow oꝝ dragee, where  
with they bryake cloddes.  
Crathis, the name of two riuers, the one in Grece,  
the other in Calaber.  
Craticula, la, f. g. a gredeygon, wheron meate is  
droyled.  
Cratulus, the name of a philoſopher, to whom  
Plato wyate a boke.  
Cratinus, a poet in Sicike.  
Cratinus, a poete, whiche wyote comedies.  
Cratius, ius, ire, to couer with grates, to wattill.  
alſo to harrow oꝝ bryake cloddes.  
Cratippus, the name of a philoſopher.  
Cratius, a, um, that is made of oꝝ lyke hurdels  
wattled.  
Cratiparietes, wattled walles made lyke  
hurdles, as they be in the countrey.  
Cratos, power oꝝ dominion.  
Crea, x, f. g. the Cranne, behinde the whiche is  
the caſſe of the legge.  
Creatio, onis, f. g. a making oꝝ creatyng.  
Creator, oris, m. g. the firſt maker of a thyng.  
Creator urbis, the founder oꝝ fyrſt builder, the  
firſt maker oꝝ cauſer of the citee.  
Creatus, a, um, loke Crea.

**Creatura**, *re. f. g.* a creature of thyng made of nothyng.  
**Creber**, bra, brum, frequent or accustomed. also standing or beynge thicke together as trees.  
**Crebrū**, many.  
**Creberimus rumor**, a rumour muche spoken, a vrie great rumour.  
**Creber in eo fuisti**, Thou dyddest speake of that many tymes.  
**In scripto multo essem crebrior quam tu**, I woulde wyte to you moze often tymes than ye doe to me.  
**Aphricus creber procellis**, which often tymes causeth tempestes.  
**Scitis creberrimum fuisse sermonem, me. &c.** you know that there was great talke.  
**Sylua crebra**, a thicke woodde.  
**In eo creber fuisti**, thou haddest that muche in thy mouth, or, thou spakest often, or muche of that.  
**Crebresco**, brui, brescere, to bee wante, to bee commune.  
**Crebritas**, atis, and **Crebritudo**, ofteneſſe, or thicheneſſe in beynge or growynge together.  
**Crebrisſurus**, a trencher fortified with many stakes.  
**Crebro**, often.  
**Credibilis**, le, that whiche maie bee beleued, credible.  
**Credibiliter**, credibly.  
**Creditor**, oris, m. ge. he hnto whom a man or woth anythyng, he that lendeth or trusteth, a creditor.  
**Creditorix**, the feminine.  
**Creditum**, ti, ne .gen. that thyng that is owed, debte.  
**Creditus**, a, um, trusted, beleued, owed.  
**Credo**, didi, dere, to beleue, to trust, to commit or deliuer a thyng to be safely kept, to put in to ones handes, to publishe, to haue a sure confidence, to thinke, to know surely, after **Dodonatus**. to lende one money or any other thyng.  
**Credere verba alicui**, to tell to one his counsaile. **Creditor tibi**, I truste the.  
**Creditur male**, it is ill lente.  
**Credo**, ironice dictum.  
**Debeam credo isti quicquam furcifero**, si id fecerim, I wene I shoulde bee somewhat in this knaves daunger if I did so, wulde I: spoke mockyngly.  
**Credone tibi hoc nunc**, peperisse hanc pamphilo? thynkest thou that I beleue this, that thou tellest me. &c.  
**Recte non credis de numero**. &c. you doos well, that ye doe not beleue. &c.  
**Credere se alicui**, to put hym selfe in to ones handes.  
**Pecuaria praesidio canum credere**, to truste dogges to kepe beastes wel, and in saulsegard.  
**Summam belli puero credere**, to putte the whole charge of the warre into a chyldes handes.

Non me mis testis crederem, I wolde not be  
so bolde to lodge in thy house.  
Credere libris, to put in writing.  
Veritus se credere nocti, he durst not goe as  
bzoob in the night.  
Credo, interpositum. Exarsi non solum præ-  
fenti (credo) iracundia, as I wene, as I beleue.  
Quid his rebus credis fieri? what thyngest  
thou maie be dooen by this meanes?  
Credis huic, quod dicat? Dooest thou beleue  
that he saith?  
Credere alicui de aliqua, to beleue one in  
a matter.  
Nobis de Casare creditis.  
Committere & credere.  
Male credere, to mistrust.  
Crede hoc meæ fidei, beleue me in this, trust  
me truly.  
Credere se Neptuno, to take the sea.  
Credere alicui argentum, to trust with mo-  
ney, to lende one monie.  
Credere pecuniam, to lende monie.  
Credo, I beleue well.  
Nunquam hoc mihi voluit credere, he wolde  
neuer disclose to muche to me.  
Credidi tibi consilia mea omnia, I haue dis-  
closed or committed all my secreete counsailes to  
you. Creditur, the impersonal, men beleue it  
or, monie was lent.  
Creduis, vel creduas, for credas.  
Credulitas, tātis, f. g. lpght beleue.  
Credulus, a, um, that beleueth lpghtly, or lpghtly  
of beleefe.  
Cremastres, the sinewes, wherby thy stones  
of a man or beast doo hange.  
Cremastira, a certayne hangynge vessel, wherein  
men used to putte their fragmentes of meate,  
suche as our hearon euphoie is.  
Crematio, ōnis, f. g. a bournynge.  
Crematus, a, um, bourned.  
Crementum, increase.  
Cremera, a, puer.  
Cremium, mī, n. ge. fried meate bourned to the  
panne, after Calapine, but Colemella semeth  
to take it for brushe or dyse stickes to handle  
fye with.  
Cremo, aui, are, to bourn.  
Cremōna, a towne of Italy.  
Cremor, ōris, m. g. the wyre of barley stiped in  
water, beaten, and pressed.  
Crena, nā, f. g. the dente about the leafe of an  
herbe or tree lyke to a saw. It is also the scoze  
the notche or taile, whiche menne vnlearned  
make on stickes for their remembraunce. also  
the nocke of a bowe or arrowe.  
Creocaccabis, a kinde of meate made of fleshe  
chopped, with blub, sewer, and swete licour.  
Creon, tis, the name of a kinge, whose daughter  
Jafon married, whan he forsoke Medea. also a  
kyng of the Thebanes, father to Jocrasta, wyfe  
of Oedipus.

Creophilus, the name of a poete, whome some  
affirme to be maister to Homere.  
Creo, aui, are, to geue the first beprige vnto any  
thyng. also to geat a chylde, to cause, to create,  
to make, to ordeine.  
Creare magistratum, to ordeine an officer.  
Errorem creare, to make one to erre.  
Fastidium creare, to make lothsom of weye.  
Erumnas alicui creare, to poutgate one mas  
che trouble.  
De stirpe humili creatus, descended of lyffe.  
Creare periculum alicui, to poutgate one man  
great daunger of trouble.  
Aduersam valetudinem creare, to make sick,  
to bzyede a dysease.  
Carmina creare, verses made.  
Credulitas, the name of Hercules by Hys-  
tra, the daughter of Ercon of Thebes.  
Crepā, of olde writers used for Capra, a goat.  
Crepax, pācis, that maketh a noise.  
Crepus, a, um, doubtful, ambiguous.  
Crepī, idem quod Lupercl.  
Crepidā, x, f. g. a shoe voided shor with latches  
tes, whiche couereth the sole of the foot.  
per parte of the foot. Some take it for a couer  
shor, or slipper, because of the noise, whiche it  
maketh whan a man goeth.  
Crepidarius, rij, mīa. ge. he that maketh shor or  
slippers.  
Crepidatus, a, um, that weareth a voided shor  
or slipper.  
Crepido, inis, f. g. a creeke, shor, or banke, wher  
on the water deteth. also the mouth of a well,  
the toppe of a steepe rocke, and the exterie  
parte of any place.  
Crepidula, lā, f. g. a diminutiue of Cre-  
pida.  
Crepidulum, li, n. g. a tymbel or othe instu-  
ment made of bialle, which beynge touchyd wth  
the hande, maketh a sounde, a rattle.  
Crepitaculum, a diminutiue of Crepitaculum.  
Crepis, pidis, idem quod crepida.  
Crepis, a fine cake of honie and flower.  
Crepito, aui, are, to make a noise of creakyn-  
g.  
Crepitare dentibus, to creak with the teeth.  
Crepitat mihi venter, my bealy crouleth.  
Crepitulum, li, n. ge. an ornament of the heade,  
whiche with mouppge of the heade, maketh a  
sounde.  
Crepitus, us, mīa. g. a bounse, a great bynde of  
noise, a farte.  
Dentium crepitus, the creakynge of the teeth.  
Crepitus pedum, the noise, the which the feet  
make in goynge.  
Crepitum reddere, to bryake wind.  
Crepo, crepui, seldome crepauī, pare, to make a  
great noise or sound, to geue a creak or creak.  
also to bryake or burst, to speake of talke, to  
preache, to prayse.  
Si quid veri crepat, if he speake any thing that  
is true.

Crepuit fores, the dooze creaked.  
Intellecta tibi crepant, thy bealy crouleth.  
repia, a cite of Liburnia.  
repundia, ōum, n. g. trifles or small gestic ges-  
tun to littell children, as littell belles, tymbzels,  
les, popettes, and such lyke toies. also the first  
apparate of children, as swathels, wast robes,  
and such like. And by translation they saie,  
A repundia erat virtuti dedius, from his  
childehode he was euer geuen to vertue.  
repiculum, li, n. ge. the twye lpght, eyther in  
the euenyng or in the mornynge.  
resco, creul, crescere, cretum, tu, to growe,  
to waxe bigger, to increase in honour or ri-  
chesse.  
In domo alicuius creuisse, to haue been  
brought vp of a childe in ones house.  
Crescere in multis opes, to become verie riche.  
Fastis alicuius crescere, to become moze ho-  
nourable by an other mans dedes.  
Animi creuerunt, they waxed haute and high  
myned, by reason of rychesse: or they toke a  
better herte or courage.  
Crescere in altitudinem.  
Crescere ex accusatione alterius, to geat ri-  
chesse by accusynge of an other.  
res, cretis, one of Creta.  
Creteis, a nymph of the sea.  
Creusa, a woman of Creta. Also an haue of  
Caria, ouer agaynst Rhodes.  
Creta, x, f. g. and Crete, res, an yle lyng be-  
twene Peloponnesus and the Rhodes: It lyath  
on the north parte the sea Aegeum and Cre-  
tense: on the southe the sea of Egypt and Afris-  
ta. It is now called Candy. In this yle was  
Jupiter noursed: whom the painyms named  
their chief god. There Minos reigned, and Ra-  
damithus gouerned vnder hym with moste ex-  
quisite iustice, of whose lawes other countreies  
tooke their first paterne: yet not withstandyng  
the people of that countreie wer noted to be vi-  
cious and shamefull lyers: as Epimenides  
wrote in a verse, recited by saint Paule, in his  
epistle to Titus, sayng: Cretes alwaye been  
lyers, vngacious bestes, and southfull pans-  
thers, this is now vnder the Turke.  
Creta, x, f. g. chalke.  
cretaceus, a, um, of chalke.  
cretus, a, um, laied with chalke.  
Cretas pedibus homines, men marked to be  
solde: whiche from great richesse were fallen  
into great pouertee.  
cretus, Cretisus, & Creticus, a, um, of Creta.  
cretus, the son of Aeolus, whiche begat Eson,  
on the daughter of his brother Salmoeneus.  
cretus, vel Cretamus, an herbe growynge  
on the sea rocks, whiche we call Sampere: it  
is of some called Creta marina, The leaues are  
kepte in byne of salte, to bee eaten with fleshe,  
as a sauce.  
Cretion, the sonne of Dioclis,

Creticus, a foote in meeter.  
Cretizare cum cretenisibus, A prouerbe used,  
wher a crafty man wil deceiue him that is crafty:  
a thefe steale from a thefe, or a tier lye bes-  
foxe them, that vse to make leafignes.  
Cretio, ōnis, f. g. a certayne folcminitee, whan  
one is admitted to his heritage.  
Cretosus, a, um, full of chalke or chalyk.  
Cretula, a diminutiue of creta.  
Cretus, a, um, bozne.  
A sanguine Troiano cretus, descended of the  
Troianes bloud.  
Cretura, idem quod Cyribia.  
Creusa, the daughter of Ercon of Lozinthe,  
whom Jafon married.  
Creusis, a towne of Scotia.  
Crex, crecis, f. g. a certayne birde, whiche semeth  
by Aristotle, to be that, whiche in some places  
of England is called a Waker hen.  
Cubro, aui, are, to sifte or sarce.  
Cribrum, bri, n. g. a sicie or a sarce.  
Farrinarium cribrum, a rangeyng sicie.  
Arcum, or angustum cribrum, a fine sicie.  
Cubro incernere, to sift, or try out by sifyng.  
Cribrum excussorium, loke Excussorium.  
Cubro aquam haurire, a prouerbe used,  
whan a man spendeth his labour in vayne.  
Cribarius, a, um, of a sicie.  
Cribaria, x, f. g. the finest floure after  
the sifynges.  
Crimen, minis, n. ge. a fault, an offence, blame,  
matter laied agaynst one by actio or suite: some-  
tyme a false suspicion. also the crimination, ac-  
cusation, or the layng of a thyng to a mannes  
charge, for the whiche he is worthy punishment.  
Crimen fortunæ, a faute comitted by chance,  
and not of purpose.  
Relegamus ad crimen fortunæ, we put the  
faute in fortune.  
Crimen facere, to committe an offence.  
Crimen alicui inferre, or dicere, and Inten-  
dere crimen in aliquem, criminis reum agere,  
to accuse or charge one with an offence: or to  
laie to ones charge.  
Esse probro & crimini, to be to a mannes res-  
bute and blame, to bee woorthie reproche.  
In crimen vocare aliquem.  
In crimen dare, and Crimini dare, to blame  
or rebuke a man for a thyng.  
Trahere in crimen, to laie to a mans charge,  
that he is one of the trespassours.  
Auertere crimen in aliquem, to cast the faute  
vpon an other.  
Venire in partem criminis, to be partaker of  
any faute.  
In crimen vocare aliquem, for Dare crimini.  
Fama nostra vacat crimine, our good name  
is not disceined: or there is no mistrepost that  
goeth on vs.  
Criminale, criminal, wher in is an offence or faut.  
Criminat, for Criminatur.

**Criminatio**, *onis*, *fec. ge.* blame, false report, reproch, false accusation.  
**Criminor**, *aris*, *ari*, to blame, to rebuke, to laye to ones charge, to accuse.  
*Hunc metuebam, ne me criminaretur tibi, I feared this man, lest he would accuse me to you, or complayne on me to you.*  
*Apud populum Romanum criminatus est, bellum illum ducere, he complained or made repozie. &c.*  
*Non libet omnia criminari, I will not laye all to his charge that I can.*  
**Criminose**, criminally, rebukefully.  
**Criminosus**, *a, um*, redie to accuse men, rebukes full, blame woorthie, reprochable.  
*Criminosum hoc ei est, he is woorthie to bee blamed or punished for this: or, this is a thing for whiche he is woorthie to be condemned.*  
**Crimissa**, a citee.  
**Crimissus**, a ruuer of Crete.  
**Criminodævi**, *ina*, growe waters, that haue refizence like meale or flower.  
**Crimanthemon**, *mi*, the wilde lillie.  
**Crimails**, *lis*, that belongeth to the heare.  
**Crimale**, *lis*, *n. ge.* a thyng to bynd vp the heare as a coppe a fillet, a heare lace, or such lyke.  
**Crimiger**, that hath muche heare.  
**Crimis**, *nis*, *ma. g.* heare of the head, sometye a peruke, also a certayne bonde to tye a thyng with.  
*Erecti crines horrent, my heare standeth an end for feare.*  
*Pasti crines, the heare cast abrode, and hanging loose about the head.*  
*Deducere crines pectine, to kembre the head, properly as women doe.*  
*Extundere crines, to sprede the heare abrode.*  
*Impexi crines, a head unkempt.*  
*Ligare & eunice crines, to bind vp the heare.*  
*Promittere crinem, to lette ones head growe longe.*  
**Crines Polypi**, the finnes.  
**Crinire**, to beginne to haue heare growing.  
**Crinita stella**, a comete or blasfing sterre.  
**Crinitus**, *a, um*, that hath muche or long heare.  
**Crinomenon**, that wherin the chiefe controuersie is.  
**Crinon**, a redde lylie. *Crat. saith, that Crinon is the floure of a gourd.*  
**Crinor**, *niris*, *niri*, to haue a bushe of heare, or to be made to haue a bushe of heare.  
**Crinitur arbor**, the tree hath many leaues or boughes.  
**Crison. i.** Buglossum magnum. *Diosco.*  
**Crisis**, iudgement.  
**Crisia**, a towne builded by Cressus the sonne of Phocus.  
**Crispans**, *antis*, curled, wrinkled, bzaided.  
**Crepitus crispans**, a cracke, fowne or nysle, that continueth not, but goeth by stoppes, as cracke, cracke, crocke, ticke, tacke: also a trem

bling or quauering nysle.  
**Crispans**, *a, um*, that is curled or wrinkled.  
**Crispina**, by the description of Jo. Agricola, *saith* to be the byer called Hesperis.  
**Crispina**, of some is taken to be *Dryasanth*, that is *Verberis* tree.  
**Crispulus**, *a, um*, that hath curled heare.  
**Crispus**, *a, um*, curled, wrinkled. It was also the name of *Salustius*.  
**Crispum lignum**, rough wood, full of beines.  
**Crispo**, *ant*, *are*, to curl or bzaide, to make to thynke or glyster.  
*Aurora crispas pelagus nouo Phacbo, Et moxyng, when the sonne ryseth, malicly the sea to glister and thynke.*  
**Crista**, *a, f. ge.* a crest, or any thyng growyng on the head of a foule or beast, as a cockes combe, or the feathers on the head of a byrde, called a coppe.  
**Crista galli**, a cockes combe.  
**Crista gallina**, after *Ruellius*. *li. 3. cap. 103. fess* meth to be *Clerum*, called of the *Grækes* *Peristerion*, in latine *Veruenna*, or *Verbenam*. In his second booke, *cap. 118.* he describeth to be that, whiche *Plinie* calleth *Alectorophos*, and *Dioscorides* *Horminum*, or *Orminum* *horensis*, an herbe muche lyke these hounde, named of the frenchmen, *Oruiz*, Tour bone, of the *Italians*, *Scalaria*: of *seu* *Cetrum gallina*, or *Gallicentrum*: of *oher* *Saluia transmarina*.  
**Cristatus**, *a, um*, that hath a crest or coppe.  
**Cristata auis**, a cocke.  
**Cristula**, *la*, a littell crest.  
**Citra**, *arum*, *neu. gen.* they that be iudges in any matters.  
**Crithe**, *es*, *f. g.* a weart on the upper lidd of the eye lyke a barleie coyne.  
**Critimus**, or *Critamus*, called also *Saus*, in *English* *Sampere*, loke *Cherimos*.  
**Critheis**, the daughter of *Atellus*, and mother of *Homere*.  
**Critialis**, a disease in hozfes.  
**Critias**, one of the thirtie tyrannes of *Athenis*.  
**Criticus**, *ci*, *ma. f. ge.* he that iudgeth the artes or woorthes that men doo write.  
**Critici dies**, the dayes wherein physicians graue iudgement of the continuance of the siknes.  
**Crito**, a philosophier of *Athenis*, familiar with *Socrates*.  
**Critobulus**, a phisicion, of whom *Plinie* speaketh *lib. 7.*  
**Critolais**, a philosophier of *Athenis*, and a calpitayne of *Acia*, whiche destroyed the citie of *Lozinthe*.  
**Crobialon**, a towne in *Daphlagonia*, wherbyteneth the ciuer *Partheminus*.  
**Crobrylon**, *li. n. g.* a saule to weare on ones head.  
**Crobrylus**, a ruffian bauder, so naughtie, that of hym grew a proverbe, *Crobryli iugum*.  
**Crocallis**, *lis*, *ma. gen.* a precious stone, lyke to a chert,

cherle, or after some printes, lyke to wate.  
**Crocatus**, *Crocinus*, and *Croceus*, *a, um*, of or lyke saffron.  
**Croceus color**, yelow colour lyke saffron.  
**Crocium**, *ni*, *n. g.* a swete oile made of saffron.  
**Crocio**, *ciui*, *cire*, to tye lyke a raign.  
**Crocio**, *ant*, *are*, idem.  
**Crocis**, *cis*, *f. g.* an herbe that magicians vse.  
**Crocus**, *us*, *ma. gen.* the nysle that a raign or crowe maketh called *crokyng*.  
**Crocio**, or *Crocitatio*, idem.  
**Crocilaca**, *a, f. g.* the dunge of cocatrice, wherewith women dyd pynthe their faces.  
**Crocilon**, a towne of *Phenicia*.  
**Crocilus**, an hyll of *Elitica*.  
**Crocilus**, *li*, *ma. gen.* an yll beaste bredde in *Egypt*, and lyueth partely in water, partely on land, and is in facion lyke a byrde, but he hath small eyes, verie longe teethe like to a sawe, and lacketh a tongue, and moueth only the vpper lawe, and hath great and strong nayles on his feete. there hath been seen of the *xx.* foote long, or after some. *22.* cubites longe, and the thyn of his backe is vnpenetrable. he deuoureth not only men, but also beastes, whiche come nigh to the ruuer of *Nilus*. And yet not withstanding, the *Ægyptians* did honour that beast, in so muche, that yf any were killede, they caused hym to be salted and buried. They byng forth eggges, no bygger than geese eggges, and that. *le.* at a tyme, the male and female sitting on them by turne, *crade* *Plin. li. 8. cap. 25. 26.*  
**Crocili lacryma**, crocodiles teares. A prouerbe, applied vnto them, whiche hatyng an other man, whom they would destroye, or haue destroyed, they will seme to bee sozre for hym. It is taken of the ppropetie of *Crocodili*, the monster, who beholdynge a man comyng, whom he would deuoure, wepeth: and after he hath eaten the body, he walsmeth the head with his teares, and than eateth it also.  
**Crocilinus**, *a, um*, of a crocodile.  
**Crocilia**, a beast lyke to a crocodile.  
**Crocilum**, an herbe (after *Plinie*) lyke the thistill called *Camelion niger*. *Ruellius* supposeth it to be that, whiche is commonly called *Carlina*, or *Cardina*.  
**Crocimagma**, *matris*, *neu. gene.* dyegges of the oyle of saffron.  
**Crocina**, *ta*, *fec. g.* a garment of saffron colour that women used to weare.  
**Crocillum**, betraie slender or thynne.  
**Crocitum**, *in*, *n. g.* take byrade.  
**Crociton**, idem quod *Trama*. But *Crat. saith*, in the prouerbe *Feli crocoton*, that it is a round purled garment, that riche matrones used. *Nomus* accepteth it among delicate garnettes.  
**Crocitula**, the diminutive of *Crocina*.  
**Crocitulus**, *ri*, *ma. gen.* a dyer of saffron coloured garments.  
**Crocum**, *ci*, *n. g.* of *Crocus*, *ci*, *ma. g.* saffron. it

is hot and dry in the first degree. *Crocum*, is also the yelow chieues in the middes of a lylie.  
**Crocus**, the soonne of *Eumenes*, the nauie of the *Philes*, who was turned by *Jupiter* into the signe called *Sagittarius*, som write his name *Croius*, or *Croton*.  
**Crocota**, a beaste, which *Solinus* calleth a monster, begotten betwene the beast *Hiena*, and a *hyonelle*: he neuer closeth his eyes or wyndeth on bothe sides of his mouthe, he hath as it were one toothe: he breaketh all thynges with his teethe quickly, and swalloweth, and forthwith digesteth it. The nature of hym is betwene a dogge and a wolfe, but he is muche worse than any of them. he counterfaieth the voyce as wel of men as of other beastes.  
**Croesus**, kyng of *Lydia*, sonne of *Halyattes*, subdued many great countreis in *Asia* and *Greece*, and gathered innumerable riches, he on a tyme demaunded of *Solon*, who was the happiest man that euer he le. He said *Cellus*, a man of *Athenes*, who had honest and godd sonnes: and they also had likewise good chyldren: all which he saw in his life. And whan he had liued a godd time honestly, at the last, fygghyng agaynst and vnsquithyng the enemies of his cuntry, he dyed a faire death, and was in the same place honorably buried of the *Atheniensis*. Whan *Croesus* asked, who was most happie next *Cellus*, he said, *Leodis* and *Vito*, whiche were *Argis* ues, and had a competent luyng, and in all games, in prouyng of strength, they obtained the price. *Croesus*, being abashed, said vnto *Solon*: My frende of *Athenes*, settest thou so littell by our felicity, that thou pferrest before vs these priuate persons? *Solon* answered: Truly *Croesus*, in pposse of tyme, many thynges are seen, which men wold not see: and many thinges be suffered, that men wold not suffer. And spekyng much of mans calamitee, at the last he concluded, sayng: The ende of euery thyng is to be loked on, wherto it shall come. For god plucketh by by the rootes many men, vnto whom he gaue all fortune at pleasure. *Croesus* made hereto no contenance, but estemyng *Solon* for a foole, consideringe he passed so light vpon thynges, whiche appered good, let hym depart. A good space after, *Croesus* by the comfourt of *Apollon* answered at *Delphos*, attempting warre against *Eryx*, kyng of *Persia* was at the laste taken of hym, who caused a great pile of wodde to be made redy, and *Croesus* gyrd to be set on the top thereof: Whan forthwith *Croesus* remembryng the woordes of *Solon*, that no man luyng was blessed, or on all partes happy, lamentynge, cryed: O *Solon*, *Solon*, *Solon*. whiche *Eryx* heyrng, caused to be demaunded of hym, who it was that he named. *Croesus* with muche difficultee told what he was, & declared all that before is cherted. whiche whan *Eryx* had herd, recognisynge hym



hym selfe to be also a man, soze repented, that he went about to burne hym, which was equall to hym selfe in honour and riches: and commaunded hym to be taken from the fire, whiche than began to flame: and so with great difficultie he was deliuered. A fier ward Pyrus entered hym honozably, and vsed his counsaile, which in many thynges he found very profitable.

**Croia**, idem quod **Corolla**.  
**Cromyon**, an opion.  
**Cromis**, he to whom Hercules gaue the hofes of **Diomedes**, whiche would eate men.  
**Cromia**, a cite of **Daphlagonia**.  
**Cronides**, one of Hercules sonnes, by **Hesperia**, the daughter of **Licon**.  
**Croma**, orum, n. g. plu. nu the feastes dedicate to **Saturnus**, whiche were also called **Saturnalia**, in the whiche hitell presences and gesses were sent from one to an other.  
**Cronium**, is the nozthe sea called **Mare Concretum**, or **Giactale**, the frozen sea.  
**Cronus**, one of the **Centiaures**.  
**Cronon**, the thirde kinde coniza.  
**Cronos**, **Saturnus**.  
**Crotalia**, orum, n. g. certayn perles, haung that name of the sowne, that they make.  
**Crotalum**, li, neu. ge. an instrument, whiche the **Aegyptians** vsed in sacrifice, made of ii. plates, whiche beate together made an harmonie. it is also a rattil for a child to playe with, a cymbale. some haue taken it to be a great ringe of brasse, striken with a Iron rodde, to make an harmonie, suche one I sawe an **Irishman** vse in **London**.  
**Crotatus**, li, masc. gene. he that hath a souning voice and a spall.  
**Cromaphite**, the muscles, whiche are in the temples.  
**Croton**, looke after in **Ricium**. **Erasmus** saith, it is a kinde of flies, not greuous, neither with suckyng nor o her wise. **Hesychius** saith, **Croton** is a kinde of gumme in **Aegypt**, of whiche **Plin.** li. 24. ca. ii. sheweth diuers medicines.  
**Croton**, or **Croton**, fem. ge. an auncient cite in **Italye**, in the goule called **Tarentinum**, the countie of **Apulo** the famous wraflar.  
**Crotus**, looke **Crocus**.  
**Cruciabilitas**, atis f. g. tourment, affliction.  
**Cruciata**, re, f. ge. of some is taken for the herbe called **Cuscome**.  
**Cruciatu**, tis, m. g. idem quod **cruciamentum**.  
**Cruciatu**, idem.  
**Cruciamentum**, ti, neu. g. tourment, pynne, affliction, greffe.  
**Cruciabilis**, le, that tourmenteth or putteth one to pynne.  
**Cruciabiliter**, with great tourmentes and pynes.  
**Cruciatu**, a, um, worthy tourmentes and pynes, worthy to be hangd.  
**Crucifigo**, fixi, figere, to crucifie, to nagle to a crosse.  
**Crucifixus**, a, um, crucified, nagle to a crosse.

**Crucinum vinum**, or **Crucium**, sower wine.  
**Crucio**, aui, are, to tourment, to afflict, to put to pynne.  
**Crudaria**, a, fem. gene. a beyn of syluer in the top of an hyll.  
**Crudelis**, le, cruell, fierce, vngentyl, vntactable, that will not be moued with pzaire.  
**Ferus**, crudelis, inhumanus.  
**Pecnae crudeles**, terrible and cruell pynnes.  
**Crudelitas**, atis, f. ge. crueltee, fiercenesse, ouer gioufenesse.  
**Adhibere crudelitatem** in aliquem, to shewe crueltee to one.  
**Omni crudelitate** lacerare aliquem, to tourment o beyn one with all manner of crueltee.  
**Anhelare ex intimo pectore crudelitatem**, to shewe crueltee euen from the bottome of the herte.  
**Crudeliter**, cruelly.  
**Acerbe & crudeliter**.  
**Crudescit**, dui, desceie, to wate rawe.  
**Crudescit morbus**, the sicknesse increaseth moze and moze.  
**Pugna crudescit**, the fyghte waxeth moze fierce and cruell.  
**Crudus**, atis, f. ge. rawnesse of the stomache, yll digestion.  
**Crudus**, a, um, rawe, freshe, or newe made, yett rype, vndigested: sometyme harde, greene, fierce, cruell, terrible.  
**Crudus homo**, whose stomake can not digest well: also he that hath a cruell & terrible countenance.  
**Crudus ensis**, a cruell swoorde.  
**Cruda poma**, frutes that are not rype.  
**Vulnus crudum**, a freshe and newe wounde, a greene wounde.  
**Alus cruda**, the stomache that casteth vnto meate vndigested.  
**Cibi crudi**, meates vndigested.  
**Cortex crudus**, a greene barkie.  
**Crudum solum & immotum**, a ground that is not laboured and well husbanded.  
**Castus crudus**, pro duro & crudeli.  
**Cruentari oculi**, eyes redde as blouddie, blouddie shotte.  
**Cruentari**, blouddily, with muche effusion of blouddie.  
**Cruento**, aui, are, to make blouddie.  
**Morsu cruentare**, to bite vntyll it blede.  
**Cruentare reipublicam** vulneribus, by wraflation to sea and put to deathe many of the citicens.  
**Cruentari scelere**, to be disneyed oz dishonored by some naughty acte.  
**Cruentus**, a, um, blouddy, cruell, fleshed.  
**Cruenta victoria**, a cruell victorie, wherein many men be slayne on both sides.  
**Vox cruenta**, and **Cruenta oratio**, a cruell and blouddie sentence.  
**Bello cruentior ipso**, moze cruell and blouddie.

**Crumena**, a, f. g. a pouise.  
**Cruma**, loke **Crusma**.  
**Crur**, oris, ma. ge. blouddie whiche cometh out of a wounde.  
**Crurus**, an haue of **Thrace**.  
**Cruppellari**, certayne **Scutidours** oz swoordes, plaiers, so armed with whole haunces of yron, that they coulde neyther doo nor take hurte.  
**Tacius**, li. 3.  
**Curicrepidari**, they that bee fettered oz gubd.  
**Curistragium**, ij, n. g. breaking of the legges.  
**Curules**, lum, hofes oz ornamentes for the legges, cruris, that part of the legge that is from the knee to the ankle, called the thanke.  
**Distorta crura**, crooked legges.  
**Crus arboris aut vitis**, the stocke oz bodye of the tree oz vine benethe the boowes.  
**Crusculum**, li, n. g. a littell oz small legge.  
**Crusma**, atis, n. ge. a tymber, whereon women and maydes doo plaie with their fyngers.  
**Crusta**, a, f. ge. the upper parte of euery thyng that is not eaten, also the scurfie oz scabbe of a wound, also playster of a walle, the harde scale oz crust that any thyng is couered with, bullies oz ornamentes of plate, whiche may be taken of **Marmoris cruste**, sharden of marble, wherewith they vsed to playster their walles.  
**Crusta parietum**, the pargettyng of walles.  
**Crustarius**, ij, ma. g. a pargettour, o he that couereth walles with sharden, oz such like thyng.  
**Crustatus**, a, um, that hath a scale, a cruste, oz harde couerpyng, oz wheron playster oz thyngne sharden of stone be laied.  
**Crustata animalia**, beastes that haue scales oz harde couerpynges.  
**Crusta**, aui, are, to laye playster oz parget, oz litzell thyngne sharden of stones on walles: And to sette bullions of syluer oz golde about cuppes, to garnyshe them.  
**Crustosus**, a, um, that hath an harde cruste oz scale.  
**Crustula**, le, f. g. a diminutiue of **Crusta**.  
**Crustularius**, ij, m. g. a pastler.  
**Crustula**, a, meate made of crustes of bread.  
**Crustulum**, li, n. ge. a diminutiue of **crustum**, a wafer oz lyke thyng, that men geue to childzen.  
**Crustum**, ti, n. ge. a crust, of bread, of a pallie, oz of meate rosted, broyled oz fried.  
**Distringe huius panis crustum**, chyp this bread.  
**Crustumina pira**, pearces redde on the one side.  
**Crustuminum**, a towne in **Italy**.  
**Crustuminum vinum**, wyne of that towne.  
**Crux**, crucis, f. g. a crosse, galowes, o other like, also any thyng that troubleth, greueth, oz tourmenteth a man.  
**Agri in cruce**, to be hangd.  
**Cruci dare aliquem**, to hange one.  
**In cruce tollere**, and **Cruci affigere**, to hange vpon, o to crucifie.  
**In malam cruce**, with sorowe, with a mischief.

**Crymodes febris**, a feure conynge when the lightes are infected of the disease called **ignis sacer**.  
**Crypsorchis**, is whete a mans stones are remoued out of their place.  
**Crypta**, a, f. g. a vaulte lowe in the grounde.  
**Crypticus**, a, um, secreete oz hydde vnder the grounde.  
**Cryptopodiscus**, ci, f. g. a place vnder the ground, with wyndowes lyke to a parloure, where men doo dyne in the sommer tyme for heate: a crows des, and a close place, compassed about with a wall, lyke the other vnder the ground.  
**Crystallina**, orum, neu. gen. vessel oz cuppes of cristall stone.  
**Crystallinus**, a, um, of cristall.  
**Crystallus**, li, f. g. and **Crystallum**, li, neu. ge. a stone called **Lhyssall**.

**C** Teatus, the father of **Amphimachus**, one of the capitaynes of the greekes at the siege of **Troie**.  
**Ctenes**, num, m. g. plu. the fozetecche.  
**Creniatus**, ri, ma. gen. an hoyleleache. He that healeth diseases of hofes and cattell.  
**Ctenos**, in latine iumentum.  
**Cresias**, an oratour of **Sicile**.  
**Cresiphon**, the name of a warkema, which made the great temple of **Diana** at **Ephesus**, a worke wonderfull and renoumed throughe the world, whiche was after bouered by one **Herosstratus**, onely because he would for some dede be spozhen of. It is also the name of hym that perswaded the **Atheniens** to crowne **Demosthenes** in the theater.  
**Cresiphon**, is also a towne in **Parthia**.  
**Cresippus**, the sonne of **Thabrias**.

**C** Vba, a, f. g. an hofe litter oz bedde.  
**Cubatio**, onis, f. g. a lying.  
**Cubatus**, us, and **Cubitus**, us, masc. gen. a lpyngge on broode, as an henne dooth: a lying downe.  
**Cubicularis**, re, and **Cubicularius**, a, um, that pertyneth to the chaumber.  
**Cubicularis vestis**, a nyght gowne.  
**Cubicularius**, rij, ma. g. a seruante that waiteth in the chaumber, a chaumberlayne, o groome of the chaumber.  
**Cubiculum**, li, n. g. a bedde chaumber.  
**Cubicus**, a, um, square as a die.  
**Cubile**, lis, n. g. a bedde. sometyme it is taken for a clofette, also an hennes o other byrdes nest, a dogges couche oz cannell, a beastes denne.  
**Cubile saluatorium**, a chappell oz oratorye, where ymagis were sette.  
**Cubilia ferri euere**, to dygge yron mynes.  
**Terra**

Terra cubile erat Anacharsi, Anacharsis bled to lye on the grounde.

Inire cubile alterius, to lye with an other mans wyfe.

Cubilia auaritia alicuius, the neste.

Cubitale, lis, neut. gene. a foreshewe of a gard mente, whiche heuereth the arme from the el bowe downwarde.

Cubitalis, le, om. g. a cubite hygh.

Cubito, aui, are, to lye often with one.

Cubitor, oris, ma. g. an ore of horse, whiche will laie hym downe, whan he shoulde woothe.

Cubitus, ri, m. g. & cubitum, ti, n. g. an elbowe. Sometime a measure called a cubite, that is to saie, one foote and an half. but a cubite in geometrie conteyneth vi. of our common cubites.

Cubitus, us, m. g. a lying downe.

Cubitus pronus, a lying flatte on the face.

Cubitus supinus, a lying vppright.

Cubitus in larus, a lying on the one syde.

Primus cubitu surgat, postremus cubitu eat, Lette hym ryse ffirst, and go to bed laste.

Cubo, hui, are, to lye downe, to keepe ones bed in sickness, to lye in childe bedde. Sometime to lye at the table.

Cubare in faciem, to lie noursing on the face.

Cubus, bi, ma. g. a figure four square like a dice. It is sometime bled for a dyce.

Cucubo, aui, are, to make a noyse lyke an oule.

Cuculo, onis, ma. gene. a heueryng of the head, whiche men dyd vse whan they walked in the nyght, a kind of whoddes.

Cucullatus, a, um, that hath a cappe or hooode.

Cuculus, or Cuculus, li, ma. g. a byrde called a cuckowe. It is also taken for hym that hath to doo with an other mans wyfe.

Cucullus, li, masc. gene. a hooode, that menne or women dooe weare for the rayne, or whan they mourne. Also a coynt of paper that grossiers put spice in.

Cucuma, x, f. g. a vessell of brasse or tynne fashioned lyke a cucumer, wherewith bathes were fylled and emptied.

Cucumella, x, a diminutiue of Cucuma.

Cucumer, or Cucumis, x, is, ma. ge. a fruite called a cucumber. Also a certayne sphe.

Cucumis sylvestris, called also Cucumis anguinus: of herbaries. Asininus, wilde cucumer, or leping cucumer.

Cucumis, is also a bullion of copper, set on byrds or portrels of houses, for an ornamente. Sometime it is taken for a certaine vessell.

Cucumerarium, ri, n. ge. a gardeyne where cucumbers doo growe or be kepte.

Cucurbita, re, f. ge. a fruite called a gourde. Also Cucurbita, and Cucurbitula, is a cuppe, wherewith surgians doo draw out bloudde, with scarping of the skyn, called cuppyng.

Cucurbita sylvestris, cologuintida.

Cucurbitarium, a place wher gourdes be sowne.

Cucurbitarius, a louse of gourdes.

Cucurbitinus, a, um, lyke a gourde.

Cucurbitula, la, f. g. a litle gourde. Also a scarping cuppe.

Cucurio, cucuris, iui, ire, to make a noyse lyke a rocke.

Cudo, udi, ere, to streke as smythes doo. Also to cogne.

Argentam cudere, to cogne monie, and by translation, to spende meanes to great monie. In me hanc cudetur faba, The perill of the wyll lyght on my necke, or I shall beare the blame for this.

Cudon, onis, ma. ge. a cappe of fente, made of a rawe saynne.

Cuius, ius, om. gen. of what secte or countrey, olde wyters bled Cuiatis & hoc cuiate. Cuias es tu? what countrey man arte thou? Cuiates philosophi estis? of what secte of philosophers are you?

Cuius, a, um, whose.

Cuium pecus? whose cattell.

Cuia interest, to whom it pertaineth.

Cuiam vocem audior? whose voyce doe I heare?

Cuiuscunq; modi genus hominum, of all maner of sortes of men, of what sorte so euer.

Cuiusmodi, undeclinat, what, what facion, what maner, of what sorte.

Cuiusmodi homines erunt? what maner of men shall they bee?

Cuiusmodicunq; mater sit, what maner of mother so euer the bee.

Cuiusmodi est, suche as it is, of that sort it is.

Cuiusdammodi, idem quod Cuiusmodi.

Cuiusquemodi, suche as it is.

Cuiusquemodi sunt, suche as they be. Vereor enim cuiusquemodi es Rosci, ne tu hunc videar voluisse seruare: ut tibi omnino non pepercerim. For I feare Roscius (what maner of man so euer thou arte) lest it be thought, that I was mynded to to defende hym, that I haue not spared to speke agaynst the lower freely.

Culcitra, x, f. ge. a matresse, a pallet, a doche bedde, a fether bedde, or suche lyke.

Culcitra plumea, a feather bedde.

Culcitula, x, f. g. a diminutiue, a litle matresse.

Culcitula, a, a litlell baffe, or bundell of wood bled in sacrifice.

Culeolus, a diminutiue of Culeus.

Culest, bled of Plautus, for Qualis est.

Culeus, lei, ma. g. among the Romans was the greatest measure, and receiued. x. mactres called Amphora, whiche amounteth to. 84. pounde of measure, euer pounde beyng. vii. ounces, of our measure, true scoze galons. But the true measure of Culeus (after Silius compte) conteineth. 90. galons of Parise measure, after. 32. ounces to the pint. for Culeus conteineth. 20. Amphoras, euerq; Amphora. 48. Sextarios, and Sextarius lastly of the Parise

Parise pint, the lowerth parte, that is. 8. ounce, is a pint and an halfe of our measure, so that Culeus is of our wine measure. 180. galons. Culeus was also a sacke of leather, wherinto they that had slayne their fathers or mothers wer sowne, and with them also wer put a cock, a serpente, and an ape, on lyue, and throwen all together into the riuer of Tiber: And this was the punishment of parricides or murderers of their parentes. Some write it Culeus, or Culleum.

Culeus, m. g. a gnatte.

Calicem colant, camelum deglutientes, they streigne a gnatte through their cether, and swallowe downe a camelle, an apte pproverbe applyed by our sauour Christ vnto the phariseis, which did aggravate small offences, and mainteyne great enormities. It may be nowe bled agaynst such persones as seeke out and punish small offences, and leat the great trespasses agaynst the lawe go quite unpunished. Also them that are scrupulous in thynges of littill importance, and in ambition, auarice, extortion, auouerie, thefte, murder, treason, or hereafter they fynd no daunger of conscience.

Calaris, re, om. gene. that conteineth the measure Culeus.

Calicij panes, great loues of broune bycad.

Calicilega, the byrd called a waggetaile.

Caligna, x, a bolle, or dyffe to dymke of.

Calina, x, f. ge. a kytygn. Sometime the meate that is dyffed.

Calinor, aris, ari, to doo the office of a cooke.

Calicolum, li, neu. g. the ryne or vtter thale of a culmen, whiche is greene.

Culmen, is, n. g. the rouse of an house, the top of any thyng, beane strawe, or thatche of an house, the highest or principall point.

Regale culmen, royal manestie.

Peruenire ad culmen, to come to the highest.

Culmus, mi, n. g. Colmus, the reder or strawe of come from the roote to the eare.

Culpa, x, f. ge. an offence dooen not wittingly, or not intending to do harm, a fault, blame, wite.

Culpam committere, to commit an offence.

Culpam in alterum conferre, to laie the blame to an other.

Dare veniam culpæ, to pardon, to forgive.

Culpa teneri, to be in faulte.

Absesse a culpa, carere culpa, consortem culpæ non esse, no residere in aliquo culpam, in culpa non esse: extra culpam esse, vacare culpa, not to be in the faulte, to be blameless.

In culpam convertere fortunam, To blame fortune, to laie the faulte vpon fortune.

Liberare aliquem culpa, to declare that one is not in the faulte.

Inere culpam, to satisfie or be punished for an offence done.

Vitio & culpæ dare alicui summam laudem, to laie that to a mannes reproche and blame,

that is worthy great praise.

Culpa in te residet, The faulte resteth on lyeth in you.

Simili sunt in culpa, they be in lyke faulte, or they be no lesse to be blamed.

Culpa hæc a me procul est, this chaunced not through my default: or I am nothyng gylty in this matter.

Is in culpa sit, let him be blamed.

Maxima in eo culpa est, there is a veray great fault in hym, or he is much to be blamed.

Morte piare culpam, for satisfaction of an offence, to put to death.

Hoc prætextit nomine culpam, He coloureth or couereth his offence or faulte by this name of marriage.

Sustinere culpam rei, to be blamed.

Culpæ, is bled in the plurall numbze.

Culpatio, onis, f. g. a blamyng.

Culpito, aui, are, to blame often, a woozde out of vse.

Culpo, aui, are, to blame, to laie the wyte or faulte on one.

Cultellatus, a, um, that is sharpe or edged lyke a knyfe.

Cultellus, li, ma. g. a littell knyfe, or a whittle.

Culter, tri, masc. g. & Cultrum, tri, n. g. a knyfe, a culter of a plough, and the parte of a sickle nexte to the handell.

Culter venatorius, a woodknyfe.

Culter popinarius, a dyssing knyfe.

Culter conforis, a rasour.

Cultio, onis, f. g. gene. tilling or husbandyng of the ground.

Cultor, oris, ma. g. an husband man that tylleth the ground, or one that inhabiteth any place.

Cultor veritatis, an honest playne man without guile or fraude.

Cultrarius, ri, masc. gen. was he that kylled the beast, and diuided hym in sacrifice to ydols. It may bee nowe taken for a slaughter man.

Cultratus, a, um, that cutteth like a knife.

Cultrix, icis, the feminine of Cultor.

Cultum, ti, neu. gene. a thyng that is tyled or husbanded.

Cultura, re, f. g. husbandyng of the ground, tilling.

Cultus, us, ma. gen. appareyle, deckyng, trymmyng. Sometime reuerence. Sometime honoure dooen to god.

Cultus vita, furnyng of a mannes estate and lyfe, with all honeste commodities and pleasures.

Cultus agrorum, labouryng, tilling, husbandyng of the grounde.

Cultus hominis, the ornamente and instruction of a man in vertue and knowlage.

Cultus, a, um, decked, trymmed, appareyled, tyled, arayed, well husbanded.

Culullus, li, an earthen cuppe, suche as the gallic cuppes bee, or a littell chalice or cuppe of earth, which

whiche the byshop vsed in sacrifice.  
**Cum**, with, a preposicion serupnge to the ablas-  
 tue case.  
**Cum** dicto, forthwith.  
**Cum** imperio est, he beareth a rule.  
**Cum** maxime, exceedingly.  
**Cum** maxime, to muche.  
**Cum** potestate est, he is in authoritee, and in  
 an high office.  
**Cum** primis, beate. **Cum** primis nobilis, be-  
 rate noble.  
**Cum** stomacho, disdainfully.  
**Cum** tempore, in a certayne space.  
**Recordari cum** animo, to remember, or to re-  
 uolue in his minde.  
**Statutum cum** animo habere, to be determin-  
 ed in his minde.  
**Cum** populo agere, to demaunde or aske of  
 the people, what they wolde haue done in the  
 matter.  
**Cum** tua pace, sayng your displeasure.  
**Cum** venia tua, with your licence.  
**Cum** causa facere, to dooe a thyng for some  
 skyll or consideration.  
**Cum** cura legere, to reade attentively with dis-  
 ligence.  
**Cum** catenis esse, to be in cheynes.  
**Cum** diluculo, or cum prima luce abiit, he  
 departed as soone as the daie appered.  
**Cum** decimo ager esset, the fildes yeldeth  
 ten for one.  
**Cum** fide persolvere, to paie truly and faith-  
 fully euery penie.  
**Cum** magna fide vir, a verite sure and trus-  
 tye man.  
**Cum** bona gratia dimittere aliquem, to dis-  
 misse one, so that he is well content with vs.  
**Cum** latria vivere, to lyue in ioye & myghte.  
**Cum** bona spe adolescentes, verite towards  
 ly ponge men.  
**Cum** bona venia audire, to heare paciently, or  
 without displeasure.  
**Cum** eo, so that, on that condicion.  
**Obsequar** voluntati tuae, cum eo ne dubites  
 &c. I will obeie your mynde, so that, or on that  
 condicion ye will not doubt. &c.  
**Cum**, is sometyme an aduerbe. Sometyme a con-  
 iunction, and signifieth whan, whyles, where,  
 where as, sayng that, for as muche, as well.  
**Cum** mihi tum illi, as well to me as to hym.  
**In Cum**, is som thyng lesse vnderstanded, in  
**Tum**, some thyng moze.  
**Quod cum** omnibus confitendum est, tum  
 nobis precipue, whiche thyng ought to be  
 confessed of all men, and of vs most specially.  
**Cum**, signifieth all be it.  
**Nam cum** sedulo munditer nos habemus, vix  
 egre amatorculos inuenimus, Although we  
 apoynt vs neuer so cleanly: yet weth fynd we  
 any louers. Whan it signified whan, where,  
 and forasmuche, the auncient writers wrote it

**Quom, & Quum.**  
**Cum**, whan I amen soloweth, most comonly  
 signifieth where as, all though, all be it.  
**Cum**, sayng that: as, Cum hac ita sint, tanto  
 magis te aduigilare equum est, Seyng that  
 these thynges be so, it is good reason that you  
 take so muche the more hede.  
**Cum** hoc non possum, illud minus possem,  
 Seyng I can not doo this, muche lesse can I  
 doo that other thyng.  
**Cum**, for quod, as, Tibi maximas gratias  
 ago, cum tantum mea littera poterunt, I  
 thanke you hertily, that my letters coulde doo  
 so muche with you.  
**Cum**, for praterquam quod, as,  
**Cum** id mihi placeret, tum vno ore omnes  
 omnia bona dicere. &c. Besyde that this was  
 to me verite pleasaunt, all my negghbours do  
 so, with one accorde. &c.  
**Cum**, for Quia, or Quandoquidem, after  
 Donate.  
**Cum** propter summum ingenium, tum pro-  
 pter singularem modestiam, &c. Besyde that this was  
 excellent witte, as especiall for his singular  
 modestie.  
**Luxuria vero cum** omni aetati turpis, tum so-  
 necuti foedissima, &c. vncleanly luche is a  
 foule thyng in euery age: so especially in olde  
 men it is moste filthy: &c. lecherie in yowthe is  
 a foule vice at all tymes: yet in age it is most  
 vnhonest, or though it be vnhonest in all ages,  
 yet in olde age it is moste dishonest.  
**Cum**, sens that: as, Iam biennium est cum  
 ille mecum esse cepit, It is nowe two yeres  
 sens that he came hys to me.  
**Diu est cum** dentes exciderunt, it is longen  
 a great while sens. &c.  
**Dies** haud multi intercesserant, cum legi  
 venerunt, There passed not many daies, be-  
 fore that the ambassadours came.  
**Cum**, for In quo, as, Vinam illum diem vi-  
 deam, cum tibi gratias agam, I praye god I  
 maie ones see that daie, wherein I maye praye  
 you thanks.  
**Likewise** Tempus erit cum. &c.  
**Cum** dare potuerit, sometyme in the civi-  
 lawe for cum dederit.  
**Præsertim cum** se feruum fateatur tuum, &c.  
 pecially seynge he graunteth hym selfe to be  
 your seruaut.  
**Cum** minimum, at the leaste.  
**Cum** primum statim, by and by, as soone as.  
**Cum** plurimum, for the moste parte.  
**Vel cum** tardissime septimo, &c. whan it was  
 meth most slowly, on the seuenth daie.  
**Cuma**, or Coine, es, a towne of Ionia, in the  
 lesse Asia, wherof Sibylla Cuma was named.  
**Cumæ**, arum, a citee in Campania.  
**Cumani**, are also a people in Æolis, about Æ-  
 los, of whom the proverbe goeth, Sero sapie-  
 unt Cumani.

**amanus**, or Cumæus, a man of that citee.  
**umilis**, le, a blew or thye colour.  
**umba**, looke Cuba.  
**umbo**, u, ère, was vsed of olde wyllers to lye  
 downe, out of vse.  
**imera**, &c, a great vessel, eyther of wickers, or  
 of earthe, wherin coyne was kepte.  
**imerum**, ri, n. g. a vessel vsed at weddinges.  
**imum**, ni, neu. g. an herbe and seede called  
 Cummyne, which was wont to be sowed with  
 euryng.  
**imueni**, Bisgoe in Fraunce.  
**umulat**, abundantly, with large measure.  
**Cumulatè** planum aliquid facere, to make a  
 thyng as playne and manifeste as nedeto be.  
**umulatim**, by heapes, or heaped vp.  
**umulatus**, a, um, augmented, heaped, abundat.  
**Cumulatum** gaudium, ample ioye.  
**Locus cumulat**, a place, whereto lyeth a  
 great heape of thynges.  
**Cumulatissimus** scelerum, a verite naughtie  
 felowe, full of mischiese and lewdnesse.  
**Cumulator** gloria, greater honoꝝ & renome.  
**Cumulatissime** gratiam referre, to requite  
 ones gentleness verite abundantly.  
**imulo**, aui, are, to make an heape, to tpyll, to  
 adde moze to.  
**Cumulare** & augere.  
**Non possum**, ne confiteri, cumulari me ma-  
 ximo gaudio quod. &c. I can not chose, but  
 confesse, that I am exceeding gladde for that. &c.  
**Cumulare** gaudium, to encrease ones ioye or  
 gladnesse.  
**Cumulari** gaudio, to be exceeding ioyous and  
 gladde.  
**Africanus** eloquentia cumulauit bellicam  
 gloriam, Africanus with his eloquence dyd  
 greatly augment the gloze of his knyghtly  
 prowesse, or Africanus besyde his prowesse and  
 gloze in warrefare, was of notable eloquence.  
**Cumulare** sceli inuidiam, to make ones selfe  
 greatly spited or hated.  
**Nunc meum** cor ira cumulat, Now am I  
 exceeding angry.  
**Laudibus** aliquem cumulare apud alios, to  
 prayse a man greatly.  
**Cumulare** scelus scelere, to heape mischiese  
 vpon mischiese.  
**Cumulare** benefacta, to doo pleasure vpon  
 pleasure.  
**Publica** necessitudinis pignora priuatis cu-  
 mulat officiis, Quer and besyde the tokens of  
 that loue and frendshipp, whiche we haue toge-  
 ther for the common weales sake: he sheweth  
 to me many frendly pleasures in our priuate  
 affayres.  
**umulus**, li, ma. gen. an heape: And by transla-  
 tion, the increase, augmentation, or plentie of  
 any thyng. Sometyme a waue of water.  
**Tux** litera cumulum gaudij mihi attulerunt,  
 your letters haue made me exceeding glad.

**Ve tantus cumulus** accedat mea commenda-  
 tione, That so muche maie be added thorough  
 my commendation.  
**Ad summam** latinam meam, quam ex tuo  
 redditu capio, magnus huius aduentu cumu-  
 lus accedit, The gladnesse that I haue for  
 your retourne, whiche is so great, that almost  
 it can not be moze, is muche encreased by the  
 coming of this man.  
**Cunabula**, orum, n. ge. plu. tantum, idem quod  
 Cuna, arum.  
**Cunabula** aulium, birdes nestes.  
**A primis** cunabulis, euen from his infantie.  
**Vbi** gentis nostre cunabula, in whiche place  
 our nation had the first beginnyng.  
**Cunæ**, arum, plura. tantum, cradles, wherewith  
 chyldren be rocked. Sometyme it is taken for  
 the age of infantie. also for the beginnyng of  
 thynges.  
**Cunctabundus**, slowe, lynceryng.  
**Cunctans**, pprolongyng, deferring, lynceryng,  
 doubtyng.  
**Cunctanter**, slowly, soft and fayne.  
**Haud cunctanter**, forth with, by and by, with  
 out delay.  
**Cunctatio**, onis, fce. ge. a taryng or abyng, a  
 prolonging of tyme, a doubtyng, lyncryng.  
**Eximere** cunctationem, to put out of dout.  
**Abiectione** omni cunctatione, without any moze  
 taryng or lyncryng.  
**Incerere** cunctationem, to make one be in a  
 studie, whether he shall doe a thyng or noe.  
**Cunctatio** & mora. Cunctatio & dubitatio.  
**Cunctator**, oris, m. g. a taryer, a deferrer, a lync-  
 gerer, a prolonger of tyme. It is also he that  
 speaketh littell, & taryeth longe in his speaking.  
**Cunctator** & tardus. Cunctator & segnis.  
**Cuncti**, all together, full and whole.  
**Cuncto**, aui, are, is vsed attuely of Plautus.  
**Hesitare**, cunctare, & dubitare.  
**Cunctor**, aris, ari, to tary, to prolonge tyme, to  
 abyde, to doubte.  
**Cunctus**, a, um, all together, full and whole.  
**Cuneatum**, wedgewyse, by lyttell bandes or es-  
 panes, imbatayled wedgewyse.  
**Cuneatus**, a, um, that whiche appereth to be in  
 the saide fourme of a wedge.  
**Cunco**, aui, are, to make in fourme of a wedge.  
**Alto** to ioyne or fasten in buydyng, as one  
 ioyste of stone is cocketed within an other.  
**Hispania** cuneatur angustis, Spayne hath  
 many streites or corners lyng out wedgewyse.  
**Cuneolus**, li, ma. g. a diminutive of Cuneus.  
**Cuneus**, nei, m. g. a wedge to cleaue wood with  
 small and thynne befoze, and byode and thicke  
 after. By translation it is a company of footes-  
 men in bataille, that goth in a lyke order, small  
 befoze and byode behynde. There was a lyke  
 fourme in the Theater of place, where men bes-  
 helde places. It is sometyme taken for a com-  
 pany of people.

Cuneus ager, a promontorie of Portugall.  
 Cunicularia, luteall ples in the middle sea.  
 Cunicularius, rij, ma. ge. a mynour, he that myneth vnder the earth.  
 Cunicularium, by holes or mines vnder the erth, or after the facion of a pipe.  
 Cuniculosus, a, um, full of mynes or holes vnder the ground, or full of conies.  
 Cuniculus, a diminutiue of Cuneus.  
 Cuniculus, li, m. g. a beast called a conie. also an hole in the ground, a myne vnder the earth: sometime a pype of leade.  
 Agere cuniculos, to myne vnder the ground.  
 Cuniculis oppugnare, by translation to goe about a matter couertly, by gyle or deceipt.  
 Cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere, to countre mine, to mine against other to mete the.  
 Cunila, cunila, f. g. an herbe, wherof be. iii. kynes: One is called Capitata, whiche is oure sauerie: An other Gallinacea, whiche some dooe call Origanum, Heracleoticum, in englyshe the maioram, whiche hath the small leafe. The thirde is that, whiche is also called Origanum, whiche I suppose to be peny royall with the brode leafe.  
 Cunilago, inis, f. g. a kynde of sauerie.  
 Cunina, the goddess of infantes.  
 Cunire, to shyte.  
 Cunnus, a womans wickette.  
 Cupa, x, f. g. a cuppe. also a great wyne vessell, a tonne or pipe.  
 Cupedia, x, f. g. the desyre of deintie fare.  
 Cupedia, orum, n. g. plur. delicate meates.  
 Cupedinarius, ij, ma. g. an houghster that selleth meate and dyynke, a vittayler.  
 Cupedo, pedinis, idem quod Cupido, and Cupiditas.  
 Cupedula, la, f. m. ge. delicate meate, or deynstie fare.  
 Cupes, delicate meate. also a deintie mouthed fetoewe, one that delicteth in deynstie fare.  
 Cupherion, flux of bludde at the nose, whiche (as Aegietus saith) chaunsceth often to hoyses, whiche he galoped to farre.  
 Cupide, desponsely, greedily, with great affection, gladly.  
 Cupiditas, is, f. g. desyre, couetousnesse. sometime dishonest loue.  
 Reuertit cupiditas cibi, I am a hūgred again.  
 Ardere cupiditate, to desyre exceedingly.  
 Coercere cupiditates, to moderate the affections.  
 Injicere cupiditatem hominibus, to make men desypous.  
 Cupiditas & auaritia.  
 Studia cupiditatisque honorum.  
 Cupido, inis, m. g. the son of Venus, god of loue.  
 Cupido, inis, f. g. sometime m. g. desyre, couetousnesse of any thyng.  
 Auricæus cupido, blynde desyre of money.  
 Cupido cepit me, I was desypous.

Illum incesit cupido, he had a mynd of faste. Cupidines, in the plurall numbere.  
 Cupidus, a, um, desypous, couetous. sometime that loueth or fauourer earnestly, desypous to be in ones companie, glad and fayne.  
 Cupidus & moderatus, contrarie.  
 Cupidissimus mei, my verate frende.  
 Cupiens, in the Sabine tunge is a priest.  
 Cupiens, enis, he that despyeth a thyng.  
 Cupiens tui est, he loueth the heritly.  
 Cupienter, with great desyre.  
 Cupio, iui, ere, pitum, to desyre vehemently, to wythe, to couete, to be fayne, to haue a great affection, to will wel to one, to be much desypous, to be right fayne.  
 Cupere & optare.  
 Nimis quam cupio, I desyre vehemently, I haue great affection, I woulde verate fayne.  
 Cupio omnia que tu vis, I am ready to doo you pleasure or seruite, in what matter so can you will haue me.  
 Cupit te conueniunt, he despyeth to speake wyth you.  
 Cupio matrem reuifere, I woulde fayne see my mother agayne.  
 Ego Fundanio non cupio? Am not I ready, or doo I not desyre to dooe any pleasure for Fundanius?  
 Omnia alicuius causa cupere, to be glad and ready to dooe all the pleasure in the worlde for a man.  
 Cuius causa omnia cum cupio, tum me hercule etiam debeo, for whose sake I am onely ready to dooe all the pleasures in the worlde, but also that more is, I ought, and am bound so to doe.  
 Cupire in quarta, apud antiquos.  
 Cupitor, oris, ma. g. one that despyeth or wylde fayne haue a thyng.  
 Cupitus, a, um, despyed, coueted.  
 Cupra, a towne in Italy.  
 Cupressetum, i, neu. gen. a place where Cypress doo growe.  
 Cupressifer, a, um, that beareth Cypress trees.  
 Cupressinus, a, um, and Cupressus, of Cypress tree.  
 Cupressus, si, or us, f. g. a cypres tree.  
 Cupreus, a, um, of copper.  
 Cuprum, i, n. g. metall called copper.  
 Cur, wherfore, or why. sometime with interrogation. sometime without.  
 Cura, x, f. g. care, thought, study, diligence, warthe or labour, also loue.  
 Dare aliquid cura corporis, to employ some parte of tyme to cherissh his helth.  
 Infomnes cura, that kepe from slepe.  
 Confedit cura, the care of heuines is awageth.  
 Cura est, negotij quid sit, I am solicitous, what the matter is.  
 Curæ habere, Curæ esse, to care for.  
 Curas adimere, to put out of care.

Cur

Curam figere, infigere, configere, defigere, to sette care or studie on a thyng.  
 Curis laxari, to be out of care.  
 Cura & diligentia.  
 Antiquissima cura, the chiefe & principall care.  
 Adhibere curam in re aliqua, to take good heede, to be carefull and diligent in a matter.  
 Cura aliquem officere, and Curam injicere alicui, to make one solicitous, carefull, or heup.  
 Delegare curam alicuius rei alicui, to commit the charge of a thyng to one.  
 Leuare aliquem cura, to diminish the ones care or heaupnesse.  
 Hæc mihi cura nunc maxima est, This is the thyng that I am nowe most carefull for.  
 Fecerunt curam, they toke heede.  
 Fluctuat æstu curarum, or vndis curarum, he is soe disquieted with diuers mattices: or he is verate solicitous and carefull.  
 Cura aliquem liberare, to put one out of care.  
 Abigere curas, to driue awaie care.  
 Cura consumi, & confici, to consume and pine awaie with thought and care.  
 Curantia, idem quod Curatio.  
 Curare, carefully, diligently.  
 Curatio, oris, f. g. an healyng or curyng, specially of physicians, a diligent tendyng or ouerspyng: an office, a cure or charge, a commission appointed to a man.  
 Curatio & administratio rerum, The charge and administration of thynges.  
 Curationem deferre ad aliquem, to appoint and assigne the cure and charge of a thyng to a man.  
 Curatio mea est, it is myne office or charge.  
 Curator, oris, m. g. a gardian in socage, or he to whom the custodie of a madde or foolishe man is committed, he that hath the custodie of a ward.  
 Also he to whom any thyng is committed to suruey, or to prouide thynges necessary for the weale publike, or to order suche thynges as he hath in charge, concerning as well priuate thynges, as belonging to the commonaltee: he maie be properly called a surueytor.  
 Curatoria, x, f. gen. the office or charge of a gardian of suruey.  
 Curatorius, a, um, belonging to the said office.  
 Curatus, in good poynte or state.  
 Curatus, a, um, dooen with care and diligence, streymed, decked, dressed.  
 Curax, acis, m. g. curious, diligent.  
 Curcilio, oris, n. g. a littell woyme in grayne called a myte or wpuell. It is also the wylp of the throte of a man, whereby he draweth wind.  
 Curcra, an plande in the sea Adriatique.  
 Curres, curium, plu. a citee of the Sabynes.  
 Curres, the priestes of Lybeles, whiche fyrst inhabited Italy. They were also called Corybantès: there were other people so called, whiche were next to Aetolia: Also other in Dalmatia, nowe called Sclauonia. Curres called

Also Idæi dactyli, were. bi. betherie in Creta, vnto whom Ihea caused hie sonne Jupiter to be brought, fearing the pye of Saturne his husbände, they names were these, Hercules, Iolæus, Pæonius, Epimedes, Iasius, and Idas.  
 Curcus, was the olde name of the yle called Creta.  
 Curia, x, f. g. the place appointed where to fynde and consulte of matters concernyng the common weale, the lordes house of the parliament. Romulus the fyrst kynge of Rome diuided the people into. xxx. parties: And because the cure or charge of the weale publike was dispatched by the consent and sentence of theim, he called the Curias. And afterward he added vnto them other fyue, & that euery man in his owne Curia should obserue holy daies, and doo sacrifice.  
 Curia, was also the court of the Senate, and sometime used for the court of session of any iudges, which haue speciall iurisdiction, whom we name iudges of recorde.  
 Curia dominicales, maye bee taken amonge those courttes, whiche we call court barons. Of the occasion and begynnyng of Curia dominicales, reade the commente of Zasius, vpon the title of the lawe ciuile, de origine iuris.  
 Curia veteres, where priestes ministered about theyr cereithonies.  
 Curia hostilia, was a place buylded by Tullius Hostilius, kynge of Romayne, where the Senate dyd fynde about the assayes of the citee of Rome.  
 Curialis, le, of that court or counsaile house.  
 Curiales flamines, priestes belongyng to the houses of counsellers.  
 Curiales mensæ, tables, whereon sacrifices were dooen to Iuno.  
 Curiales, they whiche be of that court.  
 Curiaus, a, um, the adiectiue.  
 Curia comitia, were great assemblies, called of the people, out of euery of the. xxxv. wardes called Curia: which byng set in. xxxv. sundry partitions, affirmed or denyed suche lawes or constitutions as were purposed vnto them. And the lawes so made, were called Leges curiæ.  
 Curio, oris, of Warro, is taken for the place, where priestes consulted concernyng diuine ceremonies. also a curate, or he that hath the spiritual charge of a parische. Also it was the surname of a familie in Rome, wherof were many excellent oratours.  
 Curio magnus, (as Sypontinus wyrteth) is take of Plautus, for one made meigre or leane, with care and busynesse.  
 Curionem agnum, Plautus calleth a leane lambe.  
 Curionatus, us, m. g. the office of a curate.  
 Curionum, nij, neu. g. the monie that is geuen to a curate for doyng his office.  
 Curionia sacra, whiche were done of the curates called Curiones.

Curiose, curiously, warily, verate diligently.  
 Curiositas, aitis, f. g. curiositee, to muche diligence.  
 Curiosus, is of Robertus Stephanus, in his dictionarie in latin and frenche, declared to bee the master of the postes hozes and mulcttes, to sende in haste about the emperours affayres.  
 Curiosus, is also a spie, that cometh to harken or note what is said or dooen.  
 Curiosus, a, um, curious, taken sometyne on the pill part, where moze diligence is used than is expediente. sometyne on the better parte, where we be verate carefull and busp about thynges concernyng either our selues or other men.  
 Curiosus oculis perspicere, to loke diligently on a thyng.  
 Curiosus rerum alienarum, buspe or muche medlyng in other mens matters.  
 Curiosus agnus, idem quod Curio agnus.  
 Curis, in the Sabine tynge is a speare. also the surname of Iuno, whiche is alwaye pictured with a speare in hir hande.  
 Curius, the surname of noble Romaynes, one was called Marcus Curius, a man of meruallous honestie, constancie and grauitee. he after many great victories (becyng captayne) against the Samnites, Sabines, and the noble kyng Pyrrhus, diuided amonge the people the felldes, appointyng to euery man .xl. acres, and receyued by their consentes, as muche to hym selfe. And when they would haue geuen to hym moze, he refused it, sayng: he was an pill citee spyn, that thought it not enough for hym, that was enough for other. Whā the ambassadours of the Samnites brought hym a great summe of golde, he sayyng by the spye, boylunge of rapes, said vnto them: I had rather eate in mine earthen dysh, & to haue dominion ouer them that haue so muche golde, than to be ryche my selfe. Whā he was accused of withholding of monete, he brought forth a treen barrell, whiche he occupied whā he dyd sacrifice: and toke a solempne othe, that of all the praye that was gotten of them, whom he vanquished, he kepte no moze but that barrell to his owne vse.  
 Curmāndula, a peare, or rather an herbe, haugyng to thynne a rynde, that men used to cate it without pyllyng.  
 Curo, aui, are, to care for a thyng, to take hede to, or be diligent about a thyng, to see vnto, to be doynge of a thyng, to prouide, to passe for. sometyne to prepare, to heale one that is sicke, to take refection or comfort, to puruey.  
 Medicaminibus curari, to be healed by medecines.  
 Cura ut valeas, looke to thy health.  
 Curasti probe, Thou haste doen euery thyng well, thou hast sene well to the matter.  
 Curabo, I will doo my diligence.  
 Curabo illi pecuniam, I will prouide, that he shall haue monete.  
 Curabitur, it shall be prouided, it shall be done

with diligence.  
 Curare aedes, to take hede to the house, that nothyng be lost.  
 Huic mandes, si quid recte curatum velis, If he will haue a thyng well husbanded, committe it to this mans ordering.  
 Curare equos, to kepe and dresse hozes.  
 Curare ocreas, to dresse bootes.  
 Curare aliena, to meddle with other mens matters.  
 Ciceronem cedere domo & patria curasti, thou hast so wrought or prouided, that Cicero is constrained to forsake his. &c.  
 Adhuc curauit hoc vnum quidem, vt mihi sceler fides, I haue alwaies hetherunto been carefull for this one thyng. &c.  
 Curare amicos, to entertayne frendes or acquaintance.  
 Mea mandata de domo curabis, you shall see to those thynges, whiche I willed you to do concerning my house.  
 Curare mandata alicuius, to see to those thynges, that one gaue hym in charge to doe.  
 Curare faciendum, to cause or make it to be dooen.  
 Curare fidem, to kepe promise.  
 Curare manus suam, to doo his office.  
 Legatis imperat, vbi quisque curaret, he biddeyth his leutenantes, where euerie one of the charges did lye.  
 Non curat redire, he passeth not whether he come agayne or no.  
 Te curasti molliter, thou hast cherished thy selfe well.  
 Cura seruandum vincum, see that he be kepte fast in prons.  
 Quid me curas, quid rerum geram? What haste thou to doo? or what carest thou what I go about?  
 Qui se, suamque xatatem bene curant, whiche make muche of them selfe, and leade the lyf pleasantly.  
 Curare rebus alienis suo vestimento & cibo, to serue an other man for nothyng, and fnde hym selfe: to spende his meate and drynke and apparell in an other mans seruice.  
 Curare prandium, to make readie dyner.  
 Curentur recte hac, Lett these thynges be well dooen, or well handled.  
 Mederi & curare.  
 Tristius curari, to be healed with moze griefe and payne.  
 Curare cutem, to make good chere, to cherysh hym selfe.  
 Curare corpora sua somno & cibo, to cherysh thei bodies with meate, drynke, and slepe.  
 Currens, he that renneth.  
 Curantem incitare, to exhorte or sette hym forward, that of his owne courage is well disposed to a thyng.  
 Curriculo, quickly.  
 Curriculo percurrere, renne quickly.

Curriculum, li, n. ge. a diminutue of Currus, a littell cartte or charriot, a shoyte space of tyme, also a rennyng place. sometyne a rennyng or a course. And by a metaphoze, a matter, wherein one is conuersant, and well exercised. sometyne same of prayse.  
 Curriculum is used of Cicero, for the auncient manner of indyngng or gyngng sentence in the Senate.  
 Curriculum vnum facere, to renne one race.  
 Curriculum solis & lunæ, the course of the soonne and moone.  
 Curriculo celeri ire, to renne apace.  
 Curriculum vitæ, the space of ones lyf.  
 Curriculum mentis, matter, wherein the mynde is exercised.  
 Curriculum industrie, a cause or matter, wherein a mannes study or industry is shewed or proued.  
 Quartum curriculum obtinere a diuo Iulio Mamarcina vina, that wine had the fourth prayse geuen to it: or was payed to be the best sayng thre.  
 Quam de curriculo petitionis deflexisses, after that plecte to sue with other for offices and dignities in the common weale.  
 Curro, cucurri, yere, to renne. also to flowe as ryuers doo. It is also to passe awaie faster as shippes dooe.  
 Currere subsidio, to renne to succour.  
 Placido currere fluctu, to sayle prosperously.  
 Aetas currit, the age passeth.  
 Nox inter pocula currit, The nyght passeth awaye whyles they drynke merrily.  
 Currunt, the impersonall.  
 Ad me currunt, they renne or resort to me.  
 Curuca, æ, f. g. a litle byrd, which hatcheth and byngeth by cuckow byrdes. It is supposed to be an hedge sparowe, or rather a titlyng.  
 Curus, us, m. g. a cartte, a waggon or chariot. In Vergile it is sometyne used for the cartte hozes.  
 Also by a metaphoze it is used for a triumphe.  
 Agere currum, to dzyue a cartte, or chariot, or waggon.  
 Currim, rennyng with all speede, verie speedily, rennyngely, hastily.  
 Currim legere, to reade a pale, to reade roundly.  
 Currim and Senim, contratyte.  
 Currim & breuiter aliquid attingere, to touch a thyng briefly and in fewe wordes.  
 Curro, aui, are, to renne often.  
 Curro, aui, are, to renne alwaies or often, to renne about hither and thither.  
 Curro, aui, are, he that renneth in poste, a carrouer, a lachage.  
 Armillati curiores, postes.  
 Infirius, a, um, pertaynyng to rennyng.  
 Infirius, æ, f. g. a course.  
 Infirius, us, m. g. a course, a rennyng, a manner of luyng, a trade or processe in a mans affayres.  
 Infirius vitæ, the course & shoyt space of the lyf.

Cursum eunt in hanc sententia, they agree gladly lye to this sentence or opinion.  
 E cursu ipso reuocauit voluntas tua, your wil or pleasure called me backe whā I was well entred.  
 Quamquam vos iam pridem estis in cursu, although that you be all redy well entred in the matter.  
 Omnis omnium cursus est ad vos, the resorte or refuge of all men is to you: Or, all men resort and flee to you.  
 Cursus honorum, the tyme that one beareth rule or authoritee in the common weale.  
 Ad honorem eo cursu venit, qui semper pauperit omnibus, he came to honour or aduancement by that waie or meane, that hath cure bene open to all men.  
 Cursum atque exitum rei perspicere, to foresee & perceiue what waie thynges will go forwarde, and to what ende they will come.  
 Cursum tenere, to hold on the course that one hath begun.  
 Mihi cursus in Græciam est per tuam provinciam, I must take a iourney into Grece by your prouince.  
 Curtius, a famous Romayne, whiche for the weale of his countrey, caste hym self into a gappe quare of the earth.  
 Curto, aui, are, to make shoyte or diminish.  
 Curtus, a, um, shoyte, littell or small.  
 Curta supellex, littell or small substance.  
 Curta sententia, an vnperfite sentence that lacketh somewhat.  
 Curuāmen, inis, n. ge. a crookednesse or bending.  
 Curuatio, ōnis, f. g. a boowynge or crookynge.  
 Curuatura, æ, f. g. idem.  
 Curuātus, a, um, bended, boowed, croked.  
 Curuca, æ, f. g. a bird, in whose nest the cuckow (as Aristotle saith) doth lay his egges, a titlyng.  
 Curuesco, scire, to be croked.  
 Cūruipes, uipedis, com. ge. he that hath a croked foote.  
 Curulis, and Curule, wer littel carttes or dzyges, haugyng in them charyers of pwoy, wherein theye sat, which were heade officers of Rome, especially the ediles: sometyne it is used of poctes for the same officers.  
 Curulis, le, the adiectiue: as,  
 Curulis sella, a charye of estate.  
 Curuo, aui, are, to boowe or make croked.  
 Curuus, a, um, croked, boowed.  
 Cuscutha, æ, f. g. a weede, which twyneth about herbes, haugyng a redde stalke.  
 Cuso, the frequentatiue of Cudo.  
 Cuspīdātū, poyntynge, or poyntwyse.  
 Cuspīdātus, a, um, poynted.  
 Cuspīdes, is used for earthen pyres.  
 Cuspīdo, aui, are, to poynte or make sharpe at the ende.  
 Cuspis, idis, f. g. sometyne significth the pointe of a weapon: sometyne the Steele: sometyne the



the speare heade.

Custodia, a, f. g. the custodie, hepyng of wards: sometyne he that kepeth: sometyne he that is kepte: sometyne the prison, or place, where any thyng is kepte, a watche, also the place where the watche men be.

Publica custodia, a common prison.

Privata custodia, a private ward, whan one man is committed to the keeping of an other.

Custodio, stōdis, iui, iie, to kepe, to obserue, to retain.

Custodire modum, to kepe measure.

Morem custodire, to kepe the custome, facion or maner.

Memoria custodire, to kepe in memorie.

Custodiendum est, we must obserue and beware.

Custodire & obseruare aliquem, to marke and watche one that h. dooe no harme.

Custodit nomen loci hac herba, this herbe retaineth of kepeth stil the name of the place.

Custodire litteras, to kepe in writing.

Custodire passionem, to kepe and obserue a certaine sobrietye in drynkyng and eatyng.

Custodire, sagely, talpnyng good heryde.

Custodio, ōnis, f. g. a hepyng.

Custoditus, a, um, kepte.

Custos, ōdis, com. ge. a keeper, a watche, a ward, a gardian. Also he that is assistent to any accuser, not onely to helpe hym, but to see that he be not corrupted. In bynes it is the younge branche that is cut of, haupnyng. ii. or. iii. budde.

Ad limina custos, a porter.

Custos gregis, a shepard.

Custos ianitrix, a woman porter.

Custos exactor, the ouer seer of any wythe or busines that is to be doone with diligence.

Cuticula, a, f. g. a thynne skynne.

Cutiones, thep, which in sellpnyng, make many pyzces or they come to a poynte.

Cutis, ris, f. ge. the skynne, also a thynne rinde.

Curata cute homo, grosse and wel fedde.

Curare cutem, to make good there.

Cutis vuae, the skynne or huske of a grape.

Cutis arboris, the bark of a tree.

Cutis terrae, the vpper parte of the earth.

Cuturnum, a vessell, out of whiche wyne was powzed in sacrifices.

## C ANTE Y.

Cyanea, a, f. com. ge. a stone, which beyng broken, is lyke a beane.

Cyamus, mi, ma. gen. a beane. also a certayne cuppe.

Cyane, es, a mayden of Syracusa, who beyng taught of hir owne father, dycew hym afterwarde by the heare to be sacrificed: and was hir selte kylled vpon his bodye, to seate the pestilence that Bacchus had sent for that abhor-

minable acte.

Cyanea, plandes or rather rocks vnder Paphozus Thracius.

Cyanea, or Cyanea, a nymphe, the daughter of the ruere Meandrus.

Cyaneus, & Cianus, a, um, of a brighte blew colour, lyke a saphyre loupe.

Cyanippus, a man of Syracusa, that taugeth his owne daughter Cyane.

Cyanus, ni, m. g. a blew flour growyng among cozne, called a blew bottell. It is also a precious stone called a turquoise. also a bird called Caruleo, loke there.

Cyaraxes, the sonne of Pharoos, kyng of Persia and Media, father of Ariagis.

Cyathissos, aui, a, e, to spype, or to quaffe all out, or halues: Or rather to spill our drynke to one, to seue one of drynke in his cup.

Cyathus, thi, ma. ge. a cuppe. it is also a mesure, conteynyng of oyle one vnce and an halfe: of wyne, one vnce. v. drammes, and one scruple. Of honny, two vnces and an halfe. also a certayne poynt of weight, of. 16. drammes.

Cyathus, after Budet and Glarian, the ii. parte of Sextarius, that is. ii. ounces measure, or after Fuchsius and Physicions, accompyng but. xiiii. ounces to Sextarius, Cyathus is an ounce and an halfe.

Ad cyathos stare, to attende on ones cuppe.

Cybea, a, f. g. a kynde of great wyppes.

Cybele, les, or Cybeles, lis, or after some lybelle, the wyfe of Saturne, named of paraps the mother of the goddis, whiche hath bynes other names, as shall appere in their places.

Cybindus aui, a, e, a bird, whiche is enemye to the egge. Erasmus saith, it is Accipiter nocturnus, the night hauke.

Cybiliter, eris, n. a. g. a certayn tumbler of dice, whiche tumblyth rounde.

Cybiltema, aui, n. g. the maner of their tumblyng.

Cybium, bi, a, f. ge. wh. ch is foure square. It is also a measure called quadrantal. loke there.

Cybozum, i, n. g. looke Cibonium.

Cyclades, the fyfthe yles in the sea called Argel.

Cyclaminus, ni, f. g. or Cyclaminum, ni, m. g. an herbe called of the latines Rapum, whiche is one of some Vmbelliferous, of the Argel herbaries Panis porcinus: an other is of the same name, whiche they call Sigillum Mariae, it is named in english rape root.

Cyclas, cycladis, f. g. a womans gowne with a longe trayne, beate thynne and scinde: in maner of a veyle.

Cycloborus, a ruier of Attica, swift and violent.

Cyclope dia, the learnyng and knowledge of all sciences.

Cyclops, opis, m. g. an auncient people inhabityng the yle of Sicily, whiche were lyke gge. and tes, haupnyng but one eye in theyr foreheades.

Cyclus, ci, m. g. a round place in Athens, where thynges were solde, also a coyne of people.

ycnus, a capitayne of the Ligurians, who beyng waplyng the death of Phacton, was turned into a swanne.

ydium, i, i, neu. g. a bote.

ydias, a, peniter, whiche p. nected the Argos nauces.

ydias, a ruier in Cilicia, whiche renneth from the great mountain Taurus, & passeth through the cite Tharfos, whiche ruier is so colde, that whan the great Alexander in his iourneie against Darius, went into it to refreche hym, he was so mortified with colde in all his body, that he shulde haue dyed, had not that excellent and faithfull physician Philipp recovered hym.

ydion, one of the notable townes of Landy.

also a man of Corinth, whiche kepeth so great hospitalite, that therof grew a p. uerbe.

ydona, an yle by Lesbos.

ydonium, ni, n. g. a quince pear.

ygneus, a, um, of a swanne.

Yguia canio, a songe of a swanne. A p. uerbe applyed vnto them, that in their later daies, dispute, reason, or wyte most eloquently and pleasantly.

Ygnologus, is used of some for one that singeth pleasantly and sweetly, lyke a swanne.

ygus, or Ygus, ni, m. g. a swanne.

Yeno, the daughter of Atlas, and mother of Pyteus.

Ynciani, a people of Spayne.

Yndraceus, a, um, that is in foure lyke a langat or a roller.

Yndrus, di, ma. ge. an instrument, whiche is longe and rounde lyke a yllar, and turneth, wherewith the cloddes of earthe are broken, called commonly a roller. It is also any thyng that is easy to be rolled or tumbled.

Cylindri, be also littell small stones, long and round lyke a roller.

Ylisma, a, s. n. g. a rolling or tumblyng.

Ylix, idem quod Calix.

Yliarus, the hoise of Castor.

Yleborus, the sonne of Sythlenus.

Yllastis, ni, m. g. barley breadde.

Yllene, an hyl of Archadie, where they saye Mercurius was nourished.

Yllenius, one of the names of Mercurie.

Yllo, ōnis, m. g. one that is lame and maymed.

Ylydros, a serpente that rollith hym selfe as he goeth.

Yma, a, f. com. ge. or Cyma, aui, neu. ge. ponge colowres. Also the tender parte of the stalke of euery herbe.

Ymaulis, le, of blew colour lyke the sea.

Cymaulis vestis, a blew garment, and not shamblite, as some take it.

Ymba, a, f. g. a bote.

Ymbalanis herba, an herbe that groweth in mudde walles, haupnyng a leafe like to Yup, but becase muche lesse, and a littell purple flower.

Ymbaulista, a, m. g. he that plaiceth vpon cimbalcs

Cymbalum, li, n. g. an instrument of musike.

Cymbalisto, aui, are, to plaie on the cymbales.

Cymbium, i, neu. ge. a peece of cuppe to drynke wyne in.

Cymbrica Cheronesus, the countrey of Dens marke.

Cyme, a cite of Trois.

Cymes, Sibille, called Cumaea.

Cyminum, ni, n. g. cummen.

Cyminus, a lake in Italy.

Cymodoce, the daughter of Oceanus, and Cethis.

Cymosus, a, um, that hath a tender stalke.

Cymothoe, the daughter of Stereus, and wife of Neptune.

Cyna, a, a certayne tree in Archadie, wherof they make theyr garments: also a cappe that the Laz cedemonians used to wear.

Cynaglossus, described of Plinie to haue little bucces, is that, whiche in english is called dogge tonge, or houndes tonge.

Cynanulgis, a certayne bird in Arabie.

Cynanthiopia, idem quod Lycanthiopia.

Cynethium, a cite of Archadie.

Cynamya, a, a doggie.

Cynanche, es, f. ge. a syknes called the squintre, whiche is in the throte and iawes.

Cynara, an herbe nowe called Artochokes.

Cynasonas, a pynte, wherewith women crym by theyr heare.

Cynens, an excellent wyse man, who beyng sent from kynge Pyrrhus ambassadour to Rome, the nexte daie after he came thither, he saluted the whole Senate & gentylmen by theyr names.

Seneca in prologo libri. i. Decla. saith, that he saluted the Senat, and all the people standyng about to beholde hym, by theyr names.

Cynegeneia, volumes written of huntynge.

Cynegirus, a capitayne of Athens.

Cynia, idem quod Cynocrambe.

Cynice, es, fa. m. gene. the secte of philosophers called Cynici.

Cynici, were a secte of philosophers, whiche signifieth doggish, for the similitude of their conditions. For they barked at all men, and occu-

pped women openly, and lyued without any prouision. The fyfth authour thereof was Antisthenes, and nexte hym folowed Diogenes.

Cynips, cynipis, a fire with long legges, called also Musca canina, a gnate, or misse.

Cyniphis, or Cyniphos, a ruier of Aethiopia, by the whiche are bredde great goates.

Cyniphus, a, um, of that ruier, or of goates.

Cyniphia pellis, the skynne of a goate.

Cynabaris, is that, whiche the apothecaries doo call Sanguis draconis.

Cynacoma, an inflammation or bournyng, comyng of the bynyng of a madde dogge.

Cynochala, idem quod Polygonum.

Cynoccephalus, a beaste lyke an ape, greater and more puissant, and hath the heade more like a dogge.

dogge. Diodorus Siculus saith, that in bodye  
and fourme, he is like to a man, and hath a like  
voyce. I suppose it to bee those, whiche we call  
Babbons. Horus Apollo wryteth, that they  
ysse. xii. tymes in a daie, and as often in the  
nyghte, declarynge euery houre of the daie and  
nyghte by makinge their voyce. also that the  
dogge of that kynde so laurenteth the wane of  
the moone, that duringe the tyme that she is  
darke, before the change, he neuer looketh vpa  
ward, nor catch any thyng, but sheweth a con  
tenance of sorowe. Also people vnder the great  
Lane, hauing heades like dogges, are so called.  
Cynocephalia, x. f. g. an herbe, the floure wher  
of is lyke a dogges head, called of the Latines,  
Herba Pulicaris, because the seedes bee lyke  
to fleas.  
Cynocephalum, idem quod Psyllium. Dios.  
Cynocambe, the herbe Cynia. Diosc.  
Cynodonas, are dogges teethe, whiche doo  
growe in their latter age.  
Cynoglossa, or Cynoglossos, an herbe called  
Houndes tongue.  
Cynomazon, is interpreted to be chlamazon,  
whiche put in porrage, doth kill dogges.  
Cynomorion, called also Orobanche, a yerde  
growyng amonge beanes and peason, and des  
troictly them.  
Cynomysia, x. f. g. a fye that dooeth sucke the  
bloude of bestes, some call it an hoxe fye, all  
be it by the etymologie of the woorde: it might  
be better called a dogge fly. It is also the herbe  
called Cynocephala.  
Cynopolis, a citie, wher Anubis was honoured.  
Cynorrhodon, the flower of the red lily.  
Cynorrhodus, f. g. named in latin Rosa canina,  
that which they call Ruete byyar or Eglandine.  
Cynos, in latine Canis, a dogge. Also a citie in  
Locris.  
Cynofarges, a place in Athens, where children,  
whiche were bastards, were exercised.  
Cynósbartos, ii. f. g. the wyld eglandine, called  
also dogge byper.  
Cynoforchis, an herbe called also Orcius, of the  
apothecaries Testiculum canis, and Sacyrion.  
It hath leaues lyke an olyue, softe and lying  
on the grounde, the roote is round lyke the sto  
nes of a man, loke Orchis.  
Cynorhodos, eglandine.  
Cynofira, a figure of sterres in heauen, called  
Vifa minor. It was also the name of one of  
Jupiters nourices.  
Cynofarra oua, egges that proue not vnder a  
coule that syteth.  
Cynozolon, a synhyng herbe of the kynde of  
thystles, the stronge sauour whercof, caueth  
the tykes to flee from a dogges carcs.  
Cynozon, idem.  
Cynthia, one of the names of Diana.  
Cynthus, an hyll of the plande Delus, where  
Apollo and Diana were borne.

**Cyparissa**, a citce of Achaia.  
**Cyparissia**, a, f. g. the fyrst kynde of Spurge, the greatest of them all.  
**Cyparissus**, the sonne of Telephus, whiche bes waplunge the deathe of a tame hynde, slayne by his louver Syluanus, was tournd into a **Lyppes** tree.  
**Cyparissus**, si, f. g. a cypres tree.  
**Cyperus**, ri, m. g. is that, whiche of the apothecaries, is called **Iuncus odoratus**, or rather an other lyke vnto it, a kynd of Salingale.  
**Cyperus** Babylonicus, galengale.  
**Cyperus**, & **Cyperis**, an herbe, haunge leaues lyke sedges. also a roote lyke grasser.  
**Cypria**, was one of the names of **Venus**.  
**Cyprinus**, a, um, of the tree called **Lyppes**.  
**Cyprinum oleum**, an oyle made of the tree called **Lyppes**.  
**Cyphi**, a confection bled in sacrifice of the pyres of **Egyptus**, made of thes thinges following, mel, vinum, vuapassa, **Cyperus**, resina, scelis, aspalathus, myrrha, bitumen, iuncus, bryon. &c.  
**Cyprinus**, a certayne fythe of the kind of conger, some saie it is a carpe.  
**Cyprum**, ij, neu. ge. or **Cyprum** as, a metall called copper.  
**Cyrium**, in the Sabine tunge signifyeth good.  
**Cyrius**, a, um, of the yle of **Lyppes**.  
**Cyprus**, an yle in the sea called **Carpathum**, & agaynst the countrey called **Syria**, on the north it hath  **Cilicia**: on the south & the east **Egyptus**. It is in length, after the description of **Strabo**. 175. myles, after. 8. furlonges to the myle. Some suppose it was at the first a portion of **Syria**, diuided by erth quakes. This countrey aboundeth in wyne, oyle, metall, bitriole, and canes, wherof sugar is made. Also **Venus** was there had in great reuerence, in so muche the men befoze they did set foothe there, doughteers in marriage, offered them to such strangers as came into the cuntrey, to be by them defouled, & afterwarde married them to husbandes.  
**Cyprus**, pri, f. g. a tree, called also **Lygustrum**, looke there.  
**Cypfella**, a towne of **Thrace**.  
**Cypselos**, the ware of the care.  
**Cypselus**, cypseli, m. g. a byrde called a marlet.  
**Cypselus**, a kynde of **Corinthus**, father of **Petriander**, one of the seuen sages of **Greece**.  
**Cypsalis**, a citie in **Galatia**, called **Carofa**.  
**Cyrcilus**, a man of **Athens**, who was bond to death, for perswadyng them to geide the citie to **Perres**.  
**Cyreina**, id est, conceptus.  
**Cyrenaica**, a countrey in **Affrike** called also **Pentapolis**. It hath on the west the great **Syrtis**, and the lesse **Affrike**: on the north the parte of the middle sea called **Libyenum**: on the east **Armenia**: on the south the desertes of **Arabia**. In this were the notable citices, **Barce**, **Ammon**, **Siene**, &c.

Cerealia, a secte of philosophers, who affirmed the chiefe felicitie to bee in carnall delectation, of whom Aristippus was chief.  
 Cyrenaici canes, dogges engendred of wulfs and dogges.  
 Cyribia, orum, chafe of wheate and barley.  
 Cyrites panis, fine bread of flower of meale.  
 Cyrene, es, or Cyrenæ, arum, a famous citie in Libya: also a citie in the ple of Cypres.  
 Cyreneus, a man of that citie.  
 Cyrius, the name of deuces learned byshops, of the whiche one wrote agaynst Nestorius.  
 Cyrena, æ, f. g. a goblette to drinke wyne in.  
 Cyrenus, the ple, which is called Corfica, or Lopske, the people wherof are called Cyreni.  
 Cyrestis, a goddesse, worshipped in the countrey called Cyrestica.  
 Cyrrha, a towne of Phocis, by the whiche be the fields called Cyrrhaei campi.  
 Cyrrhea, a citie in the mountayn of Helycon.  
 Cyserum, ri, n. g. a great shippe or carraike.  
 Cyrus, the name of two princes, the one in Armenia, the other in Media.  
 Cyrus, a noble kyng of Persia, the son of Cambyses and Mandanes, the daughter of Astiages, kyng of Media. This man excelled all emperors of his tyme in goodly personage, gentleness, prowesse, liberalitie, wysdomme and clemencie. Solinus wyrteth, that of the exceeding multitude of men, whiche were in his hoiste, he so retyened the names, that he called euery man by his propre name, whan he spake vnto them. The residue of his wonderfull vertues be written by Xenophon most eloquently in Greke. At the last being insatiabie in counteyng countreies, he was slayne by Compgis, quene of Scythia, with 200000 Persians, of him reade Justine. li. i. Herodo. li. i. and Solinus. Valer. Max. li. 8. cap. 7.  
 Cythophilon, idem quod Cyclāminus.  
 Cytholiti, orum, m. g. certayne stones, whiche growe in sponges, holisome against diseases of the bladder.  
 Cythus, vel Cythus, a kynd of pup, that groweth alone. also the name of a ryuer.  
 Cyte, es, a towne of Colchis.  
 Cyteus, or Cyteius, a, um, of Colchis, or of Media.  
 Cyteorum, a towne of Cappadocia.  
 Cythera, orum, n. g. an yle agaynst Landie, and a citie in the same, dedicate to Venus.  
 Cythere, es, and Cýthērēā, æ, one of the names of Venus.  
 Cytheris, an harlotte, loued of Lornelius Calpurnus, the poete.  
 Cytharon, a forest of woodde in Bœotia, consecrated to the Muses.  
 Cythnos, one of the yles called Cyclades.  
 Cythos, ni, maf. ge. the spert budde of the floure of a pomegranade.

**Cytisus**, si, m. g. an herbe, which is good to cure to cattell agaynst the rotte, some call it trectifollic.  
**Cytosus**, an yle of Paphlagonia, where is much bore.  
**Cytrago**, inis, f. g. the herbe, which is commonly called bauline, of the apothecaries Melissa.  
**Cytarus**, the hygh parte of the firmament, also the holes of an hong combe bee called **Cytari**;  
 And so is the huske of an acorne, that groweth to the stalk.  
**Cyzicenus**, a philosopher of Athens, excellent in geometrie.  
**Cyzicum**, a famous citie of Bithynia, so named of the hyng **Cyzicus**.  
**Cyzicus**, the name of an yle by Grece. also a citie of Propontis.



**D** Aa, arum, people of *Scythia*.  
*Dacia*, a countreie beyonde *Hongarie*. it hath on the north the *Sarmatia* of *Euzrope*: on the west the *Tazygians* of *Metanct*: on the south, *Myſiam ſuperiorem*, and *Dunaw*: on the eft, the lower *Myſiam*, and *Dunaw*. they call it now *Tranſyluaniam*, they doe not well, whiche call *Denmarke* by this name, whiche is *Dania*.  
*Dachyma*, for *Lachryma*.  
*Dacicus*, a, um, perteynyng to the countreie called *Dacia*.  
*Dacnades*, loke *Dagnades*.  
*Dacus*, ci, one of the countreie of *Dacia*.  
*Dacus*, and *Dacius*, a, um, idem quod *Dacicus*.  
*Dactylicus*, a, um, of the foote in meeter called *Dactylus*.  
*Dactylides*, grapes beynge longe lyke a ſpynger, oſ lyke a date.  
*Dactylion*, li, neu. gen. is taken for a ringe. alſo the herbe *Scammonia*.  
*Dactylitis*, *Aristolochia longa*.  
*Dactylothea*, ca, ſem. ge. a glooue, alſo a precious ſtone.  
*Dactylus*, li, ma. g. a ſpynger, a foote in meter, haſ ynge the fyrſt ſyllable longe, and the other two ſhorte. It is alſo a date. alſo a ſhell fyſhe, a precious ſtone, and an herbe good to heale ſynagers, and to pꝛouoke bledynge at the noſe.  
*Dactylus Idæus*, a pꝛomie.  
*Dædala*, n. ge. were ſeaſles celebrated ſecretly in the honour of the reconſpyng of *Iuno* to *Iuſpyter*: *Reade* before in *Citheron*. Alſo *Dædala*, was the generall denomination of ymagines wroughte, of whome it ſeemeth to ſome, that *Dædalus* tooke his name. *Dædala*, of *Luctetius* is uſed for *Terra*, for the diuerſitee of thynges & ſouermes that bee in it: Alſo it is a towne of *Aſcia*, where *Dædalus* was buried.

**Dadala**, a bowe, wherewith they plate on a kittle or vpsail.  
**Dadalus**, the name of an excellent carpenter of Athens, whiche first founde the sawe, the wyppyle, and the augoure, and made the place in Crete, called Labyrinthus.  
**Dadalus**, la, lum, and Dadaleus, a, um, of Dadalus.  
**Dadice**, a certayne people of Scythia, on the part of Asia.  
**Damogorgon**, onis, whom pagynnes called the god of the earthe, first creatour of the earthe.  
**Damon**, monis, (as Ptoleus writeth) is taken in dyuerse significacions: One is that, whiche euery where hath souerayntie, and prouideth nexte vnto God: And so Jupiter called Saturne Damon also that, whiche for euery man particularly prouideth. Also the reasonable soule, is of Plato, in his booke Timaeus, called Damon animalis. And in his booke, Symposium, the loue of the mynde about the contemplaciō of the diuine pulchritude or vnspearable beaute is called Damon. Porphyrius supposeth, that Damon in euery man was nothyng els, but vnderstandyng. Plato affirmeth (in his booke Phaedo) that vnto the soules, whiche dooe come vnto this lyfe, is geuen Damon, which is the becholder and sercher of his thoughtes and dedes, whiche after that the soule is departed from the body, remaineth styll with hym, and foorthwith byngeth hym togedyn before the Judge, where by his testimony he either deliuereth or condemneth hym. Sometyme Damon is taken for God. And therfore Apuleius intituled his booke De deo Socratis, and not De damone Socratis: All thowge Socrates hym selfe alwaye so named that thing, that restreyned hym from dooeyng or commyttyng any thyng that was yll or vncōuenient. Moze ouer, Damon, beeyng a Grecke woorde, is dyuersely wyrtten: One waye with theyr lyttell, o, called omicron, And than dooeth it signifie that, whiche the Latines call Genius. Cicero nameth it Lar, whiche signifyeth priuate Goddis or spirites, appoynted vnto euery particular persone or howse: the whiche in effecte is our good aungell or badde. Sometyme it is wyrtten with the great O, called Omega, and than it signifyeth God, wisdom, or fortune. Lytwylle Daemonium, in the neutre gender, signifyeth God, godhead, the power of god, whiche doeth order and gouerne the whole worlde.  
**Damonus**, in the male, gender had dyuers significacions, and the one contrary to the other. For it signifyeth happy, lyke to God, diuine, and merciful. Contrary wyse, miserable, unhappy and vnforsunate. Therfore, wher this worde Daemonium, is wyrtten amonge the ancient Grekes, that onely sentence, wherin it is, wyl not be well vnderstande, without consider-

ing what goeth before, & what foloweth after.  
**Damophilus**, a name amonge christen authors.  
**Damon**, and **Damonium**, be indifferently taken for a dyuell or a dampned spirite.  
**Damoniacus**, & **Damoniolus**, possessed with an euell spirite.  
**Damonicus**, a, um, dyueltyshe.  
**Demonifuga**, the herbe called Perforata.  
**Darior**, a Troiane mentioned in Homers.  
**Dagnades**, a kynde of byrdes, whiche the Egyptians used to ry with theyr garlandes when they were dnyng, whiche with continuall syngyng, bytyng, and pluckyng at them that dranke, woulde not suffer them to sleepe.  
**Dai**, people of Persia, whiche were all sheperdes and grauers.  
**Dalia**, people of Scythia, valiant and cruell in battayle.  
**Dalida**, vel **Dalila**, an harlot dwellyng in Gaza, the countrey of the Philistines, which desired the stronge Samson.  
**Dalmatia**, a part of the great countrey called Thracia or Slaunonia, it hath on the west Croatia, on the east Bosnia, on the north, the great mountayne Albanus mons, and the countrey called Seruia, on the south the sea Adriaticum, or the goulfe of Venice.  
**Dalmara**, a, a man of that countrey.  
**Dalmaticus**, apparayled lyke a Slaunon, or haung a coate with longe sleues ouer his hande.  
**Dalmaticus**, a, um, of Dalmatia.  
**Dalmarica vestis**, loke Chirodora.  
**Dama**, a, m. & f, g. a falow deer.  
**Figere damas**, to hylt deere with the bow.  
**Agitare damas**, to hunt.  
**Damasene**, a part of Syria, called also Mesopotamia.  
**Damascenus**, a, um, of Damascus.  
**Damascena pruna**, damasyns, whiche grow about Damascus, greater and longer than other damasyns: whan they be dried, we call them prunes Damascene, whiche of Galene are much commended than other of that kinde: they haue the bealy, and restreigne distillacions.  
**Damascius**, an historiographer, whiche in the time of Herodotus wrote of thynges doon before the warre of Peloponnesus.  
**Damascus**, a famous citee in Syria, supposed to be the first that euer was inhabited.  
**Damasichinus**, one of Herres capitaynes.  
**Damasonium**, amonge the grekes is that most excellent and precious fruct called, Myrror-lanum Indum.  
**Damatris**, the priest of the temple of the goddess Damia.  
**Damia**, one of the names of the goddess Lybele.  
**Damianus**, a sophister of Ephesus.  
**Damnus**, for **Damnatius**, is sometyme used as monge olde Ciuilians.  
**Quisquis mihi haeres erit, dare damnas esto**, fideig

**fideig eius committo vti de equant summas distauro**, who so euer shall bee myne heyre, shall bee bounde to paie it, and I putte him in trust to paie all suche money as I shall appoint.  
**annatio**, onis, f. g. a condemnation.  
**annator**, moze worthy death.  
**annatorius**, a, um, that condemneth or geueth iudgement agaynst one.  
**annatoria tabella**, a byll wherin ones condemnation is wyrtten.  
**annatus**, us, m. g. idem quod damnatio.  
**annatus**, a, um, condemned, repproued, compelled, bounden by necessitee.  
**Tuus est damnatus gnatus non tu**, Thy son is bounden to doe it, and not thou.  
**annificus**, a, um, that is hurtfull or nopsome to one.  
**amigerulus**, a, um, idem.  
**amio**, aui, are, to condemne, to disherite, to compell, to deliuer, to blame, to repproue.  
**Damnare tempora infelicitatis**, to say that the tyme is vnforsunate.  
**Damnari rei capitalis**, to bee condemned of a deadly offence.  
**Sulitiae damnare aliquem**, to condemne one of folie.  
**De maiestate**, or **maiestatis damnari**, to bee condemned of treason.  
**Damnari causa indicta**, to be condemned being absent, or not suffered to speake.  
**Damnari votis**, to obteyne that, for whiche a vow was made, and to be bounde to performe the vow.  
**Inter ipsam dimicationem a dem lunoni Moneta** vouit, cuius damnatus voti, cum victor Romam reuertisset, dictatura se abdicauit, In the middell of the fygth, he vowed to make a temple to Juno Moneta, whiche vow he haugng his desyre, and being as conquerour, returned to Rome he became bounde to performe, & surrendered the office of Dictatour.  
**Damnari votis**, is taken of Virgile, to auowe or bynde by auowe.  
**amudus**, hurtfull, with great perill.  
**amudus**, a, um, harmefull or hurtfull, or haugng muche harme, damageable.  
**annum**, ni, n. g. harme or hurte, damage, losse.  
**Damni dati formula**, an action of trespassse for takyng awaie any thyng from vs.  
**Damno auctus**, he that is moze indamaged.  
**Damnum contrahere**, to great losse or harme by any thyng.  
**Magnum damnum factum est in Seruio**, I haue a great losse by the deathe of Seruius.  
**Damnum dare**, to hurte or to doo harme.  
**Quid facias illi, qui damnum dederit aur malum**? What wilt thou doo to hym that doeth hurte or displeasure?  
**Damnum rescire**, to recompence for harmes that are doon, to make satisfaction or amends.  
**Damnum maximum est, nisi eo ad mercatum**

**veniam**, It wyl be my great losse, excepte I come thither to the mart or fayre.  
**Damno esse**, to be to a mans hurt or damage.  
**Damnum facere**, to lesse.  
**Nihil damni facis**, Thou lesteft nothyng, or thou haste no losse.  
**Damocles**, one of the flatterers of Dionysius.  
**Damocras**, a shepherdes name in Virgile.  
**Damocrates**, a phisicion.  
**Damon**, a philosophers name of Pythagoras secte.  
**Damophila**, a woman of Grece excellently well learned.  
**Damostratus**, a philosopher that wrote of fishes.  
**Damaxenus**, a poete of Athens.  
**Dan**, a towne, which is in the boundes of Iudea, on the north parte.  
**Danae**, the daughter of Acrisius, kyng of Argis, vnto whom (beinge closed in a stronge towre) Jupiter came in the forme of a shoure of golde rayne in at the howse toppe, and gatte on hir pdercus, who was afterward a valiant knyght. He gaue that name first to the countreie and people of Persia. By this fable is signified, that Jupiter sent treasure priuily vnto Danae, and also to them that had the keepyng of hir, wherewith they beinge corrupted, suffered Jupiter to enter into the towre, and accord pplysh his pleasure. The fable declareth the force of money gettes in assaunting of chastitee.  
**Danaides**, the daughters of Danaus.  
**Danaus**, a kyng of Argiues, that hadde fifty daughters, whiche (all sauyng one) slewe their husbandes in one nyght.  
**Dandaria**, the countreie of the people called Dandaride.  
**Dani**, people of Germany called now Daci.  
**Daniel**, elis, an holpe prophete of the tribe of Iuda, a noble man borne, beinge a yonge chyld was brought to Babylon, and became a man of suche temperaunce, that among the Jewes, he was taken to be Eunuchus, or a man gelded. He continually bewapled Hierusalem, and in fastynges refrained all maner concupiscence. In fourme of bodye, he was dry and leane, but in the fauour of god he was beautifull. By his praiser he reioyced Nabuchodonosor to his first figure, where he was transfourmed of god into a monstrous bea, not withstandinge, that a lyttell before, he by the same Nabuchodonosor kyng of Babylon, was thowen into a doungeon among hungry lyons, which neuer woulde touche hym to hurte hym. He beinge afterward deliuered, prophced bothe of the conyng of Christ, and of the Emppres of Babylon, Persia, Grece, and Romans: And finally dyed at Babylon: and there was buried: he liued before the incarnation of Christ 619. yeres.  
**Danisma**, atis, n. g. vsurie.  
**Danista**, a, m. g. an vsurer.  
**Danisticus**, a, um, perteynyng to vsurie.  
**Dan**

## D ANTE A.

Dantes, a porte of Florence.  
 Dantiscum, a towne of Polonia.  
 Danubius, a famous ryuer called Dunowe (after the description of Plinie) hath his begynnyng in Germanie, out of an hylle called Arnoba, and passyng by countreys innumerable, receyvneth his name: but as soone as he entreceth into Illiria, he is called Ister, and receyvneth into hym. In other ryuers, wel nyghe the halfe of them beynge nauigable. Finally, beynge in fyre wonderfull great armes, he falleth into the sea called Pontus. The same is affirmed by Tacitus, sayng that he calleth the hylle, where Dunow springeth, Arbona, and not Arnoba.  
 Danunt, Plautus dooeth vs for Dant.  
 Dapalis cena, a supper, whereat be many and dyuers meates.  
 Dapatic, feastfully, plentifully.  
 Dapaticum, ample, magnificent.  
 Dapes, um, ibus, f. g. plur. delectate and precious dyshes or bankettes. also meates hurtefull and to be eschued.  
 Inempra dapes, such dyshes as one hath of his owne prouision broughit.  
 Mensa extructa dapibus, furnished with deintie dyshes.  
 Daphne, the propre name of a littell mayden, and also of a woodde.  
 Daphnia, x, f. g. a precious stone holtsome against the falling synchesse.  
 Daphnitis, tis, f. g. perwinkle.  
 Daphnis, idis, in latin is a laurell, also the sonne of Mercurie, also a delectable place without the citie of Antioche: And the name of a poizon of Aperia by the sea syde.  
 Daphnites, one of the names of Apollo.  
 Daphnoides, an herbe lyke to laurell, now called Rozell or Laurie, whiche causeth a vehement purgacion. In the plurall numbze they be the berries of laurell.  
 Daphnon, onis, ma. gene. a place where laurel groweth.  
 Dapifer, pifera, rum, he that beareth a dyshe at a banquet.  
 Dapino, aui, are, to prepare and make readye costly and delicate meates.  
 Dapsa, or rather Daps, apis, a sacrifice, whiche was made in wynter and in springe tyme.  
 Dapsile, abundantly.  
 Dapsilis, le, abundant, liberall, or large, sumptuous, costly.  
 Dapsilis lectus, an excellent good bedde.  
 Dapsilia dicta, woordes frankly spoken.  
 Daradus, a ryuer of Libya, now called Darat.  
 Dardanarius, ij, ma. ge. a forestaller of markettes, which doeth by before hande, to selle deere afterwarde: or he that keepeth in his coyne to make a greater dearethe.  
 Dardania, the countreie where Troie stode, or the towne of Troie.  
 Dardaniæ artes, witchcraftes.

## D ANTE A.

Dardanides, dx, one of the stocke of Dardanus.  
 Dardanis, idis, a woman of Troie.  
 Dardanius, a, um, of Troie.  
 Dardanum, a certaine ornament, of the shouldeers or armes.  
 Dardanus, the name of a pynce, receyving in that parte of Thyggya, where Troie stode, whiche was of hym called Dardania.  
 Dardanus, is also the herbe Cicuta.  
 Dares, an historiographer of Thyggya, whiche wrote of the battayle of Troie.  
 Daricus, a coyne of the Persians hauing Darius ymage.  
 Darideus, the name of a kynge of Persia, in the tyme of Tyberius, Caius, and Claudius, the emperours.  
 Dariogum, Mannes in Britayne.  
 Darius, the name of dyuers kynges of Persia.  
 Darisfan, of Euricius Cordus is named to be Asphalaton, howe be it physicians agree not what it is.  
 Daruernum, Douer.  
 Darius, a ryuer of Hungarie called Mora.  
 Dascylos, a towne of Bithynia.  
 Dascia, x, f. g. thickenesse of breath.  
 Daspis, the herbe Chrysospermon.  
 Dastariæ, people of Thace.  
 Dastylus, the father of kyng Gyges.  
 Dasytus, sypodis, m, g. an hare of coonin.  
 Datarus, a, um, geuen, or that muste be geuen, also an officer in Rome, whiche subscribed the date of letters.  
 Daratim, one geuyng to an other, as in the tolyng of a ball.  
 Ludere pila daratim, to tosse.  
 Dares, one of Darius capitayns.  
 Dasthiatum, a kinde of Frankensens of the worst sort.  
 Dathus, a place in Cheshalle, nere to Streptum, where plenty of golde is founde.  
 Datio, onis, f. g. a geuyng.  
 Dato, aui, are, to geue often.  
 Dator, oris, m. g. he that geueth: a geuer.  
 Datum, ti, n. g. a thyng geuen.  
 Datus, us, m. g. a geuyng.  
 Datus, a, um, geuen.  
 Data opera, for the nones, of purpose.  
 Datus, a right honourable man of Athenes.  
 Daucus, the yelowe carotte, the rootes whereof sodden in brothe are pleasaunt and holtsome. Constantine sayeth, that it is hotte and dry in the seconde degree. Other kyndes there be of this herbe, whiche I will not speake of, because they are not so necessary.  
 Daulia, or Daulis, a towne of Phocia, vnder the dominion of kyng Cereus.  
 Daunia, a parte of Italy, now called Apulia.  
 Dauni, a people of Italy.  
 Daunifer, a capitayne of Darius.  
 Dautia, idem quod Lautitia,

## D ANTE E.

E, of, but ioyned with a verbe or nounde it significth withdrawing, or takynge awaye, as Decortico, I barke or take awaye the rinde. Depilo, I plucke awaye the haire. Sometime it significth downwarde, as, Decorsum descendo, I go downeward. Sometime contrarie: as, Dehortor, I geue contrarye aduise. Dedoceo, I teach contrarie. Sometime it significth for, as, Quantum me mas de fidicina hac? Howe well dooest thou ouer me for this singynge wencher.  
 De die, to daie, sodenly, the same daie with out warnynge.  
 Ego ne vna orationis pars de die dabitur mihi? Than shall I not be suffred to speake the littell woorde to daie.  
 De die viuere, eury daie, from daie to daie to lyue.  
 De compasto, by agreement.  
 De filia te adij, I came to speake with you for concerning your daughter.  
 De illis verbis caue tibi, Beware howe thou speakest suche woordes.  
 De imperio decretatur, they fyght for the emperoure of chiefe rule.  
 De improbus, at aduerture, vnsought for, or vlookid for, sodenly.  
 De industria, of purpose, for the nones.  
 De integro, effeones, from the begynnyng.  
 De manu in manum, from hande to hande.  
 De istac te amo, I loue the for his sake.  
 De mensentia, by my counsaile.  
 De meo, of my good, of my owne inuencion, of myne owne coste and charge.  
 De tuo, of thy god, or of thyn own inuencion.  
 De suo, of his owne coste and charge.  
 De meo exemplo edificet, Let hym buylde to myng to my plotte.  
 De more, as it hath been accustomed, or as the facion is.  
 De calcaria in carbonariam, out of the lime yll into the cole pitte, I prouerbe, whereby is signified, from one mischiefe to an other.  
 De lana caprina, I prouerbe, where men entende for a trifle, as who sayeth, whether a hore beare woulde or heare.  
 De media nocte, at mydnyght.  
 De nihilo nihil est irasci, It is foly to be angry for nothyng.  
 De nocte abiit, he went awaye in the nyght.  
 De nocte vigilare, to wake in the nyght.  
 De pace legatos mittebat, He sent ambassadours to treat for peace.  
 De prafacili exores, Thou shalt lightly obteyne.  
 De proximo senex, The olde man that dwelth here by.  
 De repente, sodenly.  
 De subito, idem.  
 De scripto dicere, to speake that was before written vnto hym, to reade on a paper.

## D ANTE E.

De sua sententia, of his owne heade or fantasie, without other counsaile.  
 De sententia alicuius, by ones counsaile, as one aduised hym.  
 De via linguebat, he was speche by reason of his iourneie.  
 De meo consilio, with my counsaile or aduise.  
 De principio, from the begynnyng.  
 De te quidem, as concernynge you.  
 De prandio, after dyner.  
 De summo loco adolescens, a yong man of a noble house, or comen of a noble lynage.  
 De cetero, hereafter, henceforth, also as concerning the residue.  
 Non hoc de nihilo est, this is not for nought.  
 De procul, afarre of.  
 De super, from aboue.  
 De tempore, in verie good season.  
 Dea, x, f. g. a goddesse.  
 Deacinatus, a, um, that, from the whiche the herzelles are taken cleane awaye.  
 Dealbo, aui, are, to make whyte, to blanchye, to whitylme.  
 Deambulatio, onis, form. ge. a walynge forth or abrode out of the house.  
 Deambulatorium, rij, n. g. an aleie to walke in: it maie sometime be vfed for a gallerie.  
 Deambulo, aui, are, to walke abrode.  
 Deamo, aui, are, to loue or fauour greatly.  
 Deargentassere, to steale of byre away money, a woorde out of vse.  
 Dearmatus, a, um, that hath his harneys and weapons taken awaye.  
 Deartuo, aui, are, to ioincte, or to cut of by the ioinctes, to dismembze, to cut of hew one in pieces one part from an other, to quarter, as traitors be.  
 Deartuare opes, to consume and wast. &c.  
 Deauro, aui, are, to gylte or laie ouer all with golde.  
 Debacchor, aris, ari, to rage as it wer in a dyspokennesse, to be woode angry.  
 Debacchatur ignis, the fier rageth.  
 Deba, people of Arabia felix.  
 Debellato, aduerb. as though the warre wer at an end.  
 Debellator, oris, ma. g. he that dainquetheth or ouercometh.  
 Debellatum est cum Grecis, the warre against the Grecians is at a point.  
 Debellatus, a, um, dainquished.  
 Debello, aui, are, to vanquish by warre.  
 Debeo, ui, ere, to owe, to be bounde to one.  
 Animam debet, looke Anima.  
 Nos tibi debemus, we be bounde to you.  
 Magnopere debere alicui, to be greatly bounde to one.  
 Inuentio eius debetur Chio insula, that thyng was fyrst inuented in the yle Chius.  
 Debuit nosse, he shoulde haue knownen.  
 Debere alicui, to be bound to thanke one that he is

he is on lyue.

Debere alicui eruditionem, salutem, nostra omnia, to be bound to thanke one for our learning, our helthe, and all that we haue.  
Pecunia capta est deberi, the monie begau to be due.

Debibio, bibi, bibere, to drynke vp.

Debilis, le, weakie, feeble.

Debilitas, alicui, f. ge. a weakenesse, feebleesse, debilitie.

Animi debilitas, basenesse of courage.  
Debilitatio, alicui, f. ge. a weakenng, or makng faynte.

Debilitatus, a, um, weakened, made feeble, discouraged.

Infirmus & debilis. Mancus & debilis.

Debilis, alicui, are, to make feeble or weakie.

Debilitat spem meam tua profectio, your going forth maketh me haue the lesse hope.

Vocein fletu debilitare, to make that one can scant speake for weeping.

Frangi & debilitari.

Debitio, alicui, f. g. the acte of owng.

Debitor, alicui, ma. g. he that oweth, a dettour.

Debitum, alicui, n. g. a debite or due.

Debiti indicatus, condemned in an action of debite.

Debitus, a, um, that is due, owen.

Deblatero, alicui, are, to speake foolysly, to babble reprochefully.

Debrior, alicui, ari, to be drunken.

Debris, a town in Ethiopia, where as be the people called Garamantes, in the whiche towne is a well, wherof the water is in the day tyme as colde as ice, and in the nyght boylng hote, the countrey beynge the hottest parte of all Ethiopia.

Debuccino, alicui, are, idem quod Buccino.

Deca, tenne.

Decachinnor, alicui, ari, to scooe.

Decachordum, di, neu. g. an instrument with x. stringes.

Decacumfatio, alicui, f. ge. the cutting of the toppe of a thyng.

Decacumino, alicui, are, to stryke of the toppe.

Decadorus, a, um, ten hautil longe.

Decaneron, that is of ten diuers thinges.

Decarchon, a capitaine ouer ten horsemen.

Decalcium, washed ouer with lyme.

Decalogus, i, ma. ge. the booke of holy scripture conteyning the ten commandmentes.

Decaluo, alicui, are, to make verie balde.

Detanto, alicui, are, to reposit or speake often tymes, semetyme to babble or prate.

Decaphorus, i, m. g. a hater boyn by ten men.

Decapolis, a countrey in Iudea, beyonde the ryuer of flume Iordane, conteyning ten cities.

Decaproti, generall receyvers of tributes and finances, whiche stand atwaies charged with any thyng that is mynished or lacketh.

Decapulo, alicui, are, to empty vessels, properly

of ople.

Decarchus, a capitaine ouer. x. men of armes.

Decas, adis, that conteyneth the numbze of ten.

Decaleuco, to growe to a stalke.

Decedo, cessi, ere, to departe from a place, to mynyshe or appayse, to geue place to an other, to dye.

Decedamus hinc, leat vs go hence.

Decedere de suo iure, to remysse somewhat of his ryght.

Decedere de suo more, to change his custom.

Decedere instituto suo, to doo otherwys than he was wont.

Decedere itinere, to tourne out of the waye for some purpose.

Decedere officio, or de officio, to do against his ductie, to doo no more his ductie, or to doo contrarye to that honestie and reason requyeth.

Decedere via, to go out of the waie, to geue the waie to an other of courtysie.

Decedet nihil de summa, there shall be no thyng dimynished.

Decedi, to haue place or waie geuen.

Hac enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, que videtur leuia atq; communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, reduci, for those thinges are honourable, whiche seeme to be of small effecte, and commune, to be waited on, to be sued vnto, to haue the waie geuen, to be run vnto, to be brought vnto the court, & brought agayne home.

Decedere alicui, to disdeigne to merite one.

Decedere a superioribus decretis, to bypasse or doo against suche ordinaunces as haue bin in tyme past decreed.

Decedere fide, to breake faythe or promysse, to go from his promysse.

Nihil decedet periculi de causa eius, his cause shall haue neuer the lesse danger or perill.

Furori Tribunitio decedam, I will departe or geue place to the furie of the Tribunes.

Decedere de sententia, to change his opinion.

De vita decedere, to die.

Decedet hac ira, this anger will awaie.

Decelia, one of the xii. cities ordeigned and disposed by Cecrops.

Decem, the numbze of x.

December, i, ma. ge. the name of one of the xii. monethes.

Decemigis, a teime of x. hostes.

Decemmodia, vessels conteyning ten bolls helles.

Decempeda, a, f. ge. a perche, a polleten longe, to measure lande with.

Decempedator, alicui, ma. ge. he that meauureth lande with that polle.

Decemprimi, idem quod Decaproti.

Decemscalmus, a boate that hath. x. oars.

Decemtabula, were the olde lawes of the God mayns, fetched out of Grece, wherunto afterwarde

warde were. ii. tables added, by theim that were called Decemviri.

Decemviris, le, petyngng to the office of Decemviri.

Decemviratus, us, masc. gene. the office of Decemviri.

Decemviri, after that the lawes of the Grekes were brought vnto Rome, by Spurius Posthumus, P. Sulpitius, and A. Manlius, ambassadours sent for that purpose to Athens, than

wer there. x. men chosen and appointed, which shoulde, of those same lawes and the auncient

customes of the cite, make lawes, write and publish them: And theyz authoritee was aboute

all other, so that they moughte make lawes, and if neede were: write them. And where

before were but. x. tables of lawes, they added vnto them two mo: And so all those lawes together, were called Leges duodecim tabularum, and the dignitee of those men was called

Decemviratus, and euery of them was called Decemviri, and theyz authoritee Decemvirale ius.

Decennis, ne, of ten yeres age or continuance.

Decennium, le, of ten daies.

Decennalis, le, of ten yeres.

Decennium, n, n. g. the space of. x. yeres.

Decens, entis, com. g. conuenient, mete

center, comely, seemly, or as it is conuenient.

Decentia, a, f. g. comelnesse, seemelnesse.

Decipio, alicui, m. g. a deceyuer or beggler.

Decipus, a, um, deceyued, beggled.

Decima, orum, n. g. thynges pulled awaie, in purgng or makng cleane of thynges.

Decerno, creni, ere, to decerne, to iudge, to ordeyne, to decree, to determyne, to purpose or

discusse: Also to contende, to trie by batall.

Decernere questionem, to ordeyne that an examination be made.

Nequeo satis decernere, I can not well iudge or decerne.

Decretum est mihi, I haue determyned or purposed.

Decernere & iudicare.

Statuere & decernere.

Secundum aliquem decernere, to geue sentence, to conclude or determine a matter on

ones parte, or for his prospe or furdurance.

Decernere de re aliqua, to decerne or decree, and make some ordinance for a thyng.

Decernere honores alicui, when one by his opinion and iudgement, geueth honour and dignitee to a man.

Decernere regnum alicui, to geue a sentence or opinion, that one shoulde be made a kynge.

Auditionem alicui decernere, to appoint and ordeyne that certeyn ambassadours be sent to geue honourable payte and commendations to one for his vertue and noblenesse.

Legationem contra aliquem decernere, to ordeyne certayne persons to go to a pryncie or

people to complaine on one.

Noxiam decernere, To determyne that one shall paye and make amends for the hurtes that he hath dooen.

Nouam quaestionem decernere, To ordeyne that an extraordinary examination be made after a newe soyte.

Vitam meo solum capite decernerem; I would god the danger of this perill that I am now in, belonged vnto me onely.

Decernere cornibus, To fgyht with the horns, as bulles and other lyke beastes dooe.

Fesso vel armis decernere, to trie the matiere by playne force or dent of sword.

Decerpo, pti, ere, to pull or plucke of, to pull somewhat away, to dimynishe.

Decerpere fructum ex aliqua re, to take frute or plosyte of a thyng.

Decerpere de dignitate alterius, to plucke awaie or dimynishe the parte of an other mans dignitee.

Decerpius, a, um, plucked of.

Humanus animus decerpius de mente diuina, The mynde of man taken and fourmed of the spirite of god.

Decertatio, alicui, f. g. a stryngng or contending.

Decertatorius, a, um, contentiouse.

Decertatus, a, um, contended or stryuen for.

Decerto, alicui, are, to contende or fgyht together, to trie or wage to the uttermost.

Contentione decertare, to contende with great alteration.

Decertare cum aliquo de imperio, to contende with one, who shall haue the fourrainted or mayntie.

Decertare vi, pralio, armis, ferro.

Decertatur, the imperforall.

Decessio, alicui, f. g. a departinge from any thyng, a going away, when one leaureth his place to an other. Also a diminution or decrease.

Manio, & Decessio, contrarie.

Decessio & Accessio, contrarie.

Decessor, alicui, ma. ge. one that goeth awaie and leaureth his place to an other.

Decessus, us, m. g. idem quod Decessio.

Decet, sometyne impersonall, sometyne personall, it becometh, it is conuenient, to become, to be apte or mete.

Decet me hac vestis, this garmente becometh me well.

Ornatum capiam, qui me porius decet, I will take that apparaple, that becometh me better.

Hic sic decet, it is mete or conuenient that it be so dooen.

Ita nobis decet, so it becometh vs.

Apium est & decet

Decido, cidi, ere, to cut of. Also to decyde or discuss a matter in variaunce, to determine or make a composition or agreement betwene men that bee at controuersie. Sometyne to expresse.

Decide mihi collum, si falsum ad te loquar.



cut of my necke, if I tell you a false tale, or if I lye to you.  
 Transigere & decidere cum aliquo, to come to a point, to conclude or fall to agreement with one, concerning any matter.  
 Decidere de negotio aliquo, to discusse or determine a matter, to conclude or bypunge it to a popnite.  
 Precio cum aliquo decidere, to geue money to the entent to come to some ende or conclusion in a matter, or to bypunge a thing to passe.  
 Decidere pro libertate, To fall at some composition for ones libertee or fredome.  
 Cetera propriis decisa sunt verbis, other things wer expressed in their propre and seate wordes.  
 Decido, decidi, ere, to fall of or awaye.  
 Decidere ab archetypo, to varge from the copie or paterne.  
 Decidere a spe, to be disapoynted of that he looked for.  
 Decidit fructus, he losse all the pprofte that shoulde come of it.  
 Quanta de spe decidi? out of how great hope am I fallen?  
 Decidere equo, velex equo, to fall from ones horse.  
 Decidit in præceps, he fell down headelonge.  
 Potestas vrbis decidit, the power of authoritie of the citee is decayed.  
 Decidium, di, n. g. a fall.  
 Decidua, are those thynges that fall awate, as leaues of trees.  
 Deciduus, a, um, subject to falling. somtyme cut downe. somtyme it signifieth hanging downe.  
 Testes pecori armentoque ad crura decidui, The stones of shepe and rudder beastes, been hanging downe to thepp shankes. In the fyft signification,  
 Omnibus caua cornua & in mucronem demum concreta sunt, ceruis autem solida & omnibus annis decidua, all haue their hornes holowe, but beyng sharpe at the endes, there be they concrete & without holowenesse: Wherby decere haue hornes full and massy, whiche euery yere do fall of, or (to speake it moze ppropely) whiche heades theyr do cast euery yere.  
 Decies, ten tymes. Leonardus Portius (in his boke De Sestertio) writeth, that he had obserued, that where Decies, and other aduerbes of nombre, haung that termination, were added to an other nombre for multiplying thereof: they signifie no moze than they represent: as Decies Centena, ten hundred: Decies millena, ten thousande. But when they were founden by them selues, to signifie the quantitie of the thyng that folowed, they were multiplied by an hundred thousande: as, Decies Sestertium, ten hundred thousande Sestertij. Duodecies talentum, for. xii. hundred thousande talentes. For the first he bypungeth spam-

ples of Martianus Capella, Macrobius, Plinius, Varro, and Columella: For the seconde he bypungeth out of Tacitus, Tranquillus, Plinius, and Cicero, in secunda philippica: Afterward he supposeth, that in the olde tyme, when the said nombres were multiplied with an hundred thousande: they byd than put an N. betwene the E. and the S. As Deciens, duodeciens, milliis: And to the pofe thereof he bypungeth in Varro de analogia, & Pedianus in secundam actionem Ciceronis in Verrem. concernyng the computation of Decies Sestertium, the same is affirmed by Soderus, and the reuerend father Cuthbertus Tunstallus (at the writyng hereof mozte worthy bps shop of Durham) in his boke de supputatione.  
 Decima, arum, f. g. plu. the tenthes.  
 Decimanus siue Decumanus, a, um, great.  
 Décimo, aut, are, to take the tenth parte from the residue.  
 Decimar ilegiones, was when the tenth parte of euery legion was put to deathe.  
 Decimodix, vesselles that holde. x. busshelles.  
 Decimum, the tenth tyme.  
 Décimus, a, um, the tenth, the chief of pynis pall: as,  
 Decimum quodq; ouum, euery tenth egge.  
 Decimus quisque fluctus, euery tenth riuar.  
 Decipio, decipis, cēpi, ere, to discreue or begyle.  
 Expectationem alicuius decipere, to deume ones expectation.  
 Decipula, a, f. m. g. a ginne, trappe, or snare to take byrdes with.  
 Decipulum, li, n. g. idem.  
 Decircino, aut, are, to vnbowte, or to bypunge out of compasse or roundenesse.  
 Decirēmis, is, f. g. a galie that hath ten oars in one seate or benche.  
 Deciso, ónis, a, discussyng, determination, or composition of matters in debate.  
 Facere decisionem, to make a composition or determination.  
 Decisus, a, um, discussed, determined, cut of.  
 Decus, the name of a noble house of the Decimarpes.  
 Declamatio, ónis, f. m. g. an exercise in feigned orations, or amonge our lawiers a moote.  
 Declamator, óris, m. f. g. one that declameth, or exercyseth hym selfe in feigned theamas.  
 Declamatorius, a, um, pertainyng to such exercise.  
 Declamito, aut, are, to declame often tymes.  
 Declamo, aut, are, to declame or exercyse in playdyng feigned argumentes, which amonge the lawiers of this tealme is called mootyng. somtyme to speake out contentiously.  
 Declaratio, ónis, a declaration or denouncing.  
 Declaratus, a, um, declared, denounced.  
 Declaratus est consul, he was denounced or declared Consul.  
 Decláro, aut, are, to declare, to open a thyng whiche is darke.

De

Declinatio, ónis, f. g. a bendyng or inclinyng of the bodie. Also a digression from a matter of purpose. In elchyng or auoydyng.  
 Declinatus, a, um, bended, inclyned.  
 Declinata ætas, olde age.  
 Nec declinam quicq; ab aliarum ingenio, villam reperias, Neether shall ye fynde one, that in the lesse popnet in the worlde is of vnyke nature of disposition from the other. Or you shall fynde them all of lyke nature of disposition, or not one to swarue from the nature of other.  
 Declino, aut, are, to eschewe, to leaue, to turne awate, to leade awate, to alienate.  
 Videm illam declinaui, I lesse that citce, and vydded footp by.  
 Declinare se extra viam, To tourne out of the way.  
 Declinare de via, to go out of the waie, and by a metaphoze, to erre, not to obserue the ryght rule of reason.  
 Declinat in vesperum dies, it wareth night, or it draweth towarde night.  
 Inflammatio corporis declinat, the vehement burnyng of the bodie astwageth.  
 Appetere & Declinare, contrarie.  
 Persequi & declinare, contrarie.  
 A malis natura declinamus, euen by nature we auoyde and eschewe euill thynges.  
 Declinare ab religione officij, not to obserue the lawes of honestee and vertue.  
 Declinare a statu, to remitte somewhat of ones constancie in his behauiour.  
 Declinare vitia, to auoyde or eschewe vyce.  
 Huc declinabam nec inuitus, I byd vende somewhat to this matter in my communicacion, and that wyllyngly of purpose.  
 Declinare ea que sunt nocitura, to auoyde those thynges that be hurtfull.  
 Declinare ictum, to auoyde a blowe by geuyng backe or stepping a syde.  
 Declinare certamen, to eschewe battayle, or refuse to fyght.  
 Decluis, ae, bēdyng or inclinyng as it wold fall.  
 Decluis ætate, fallen in age, veray olde.  
 Decluias, aut, the bendyng or inclinyng of a thyng as it woulde fall.  
 Decōctor, óris, m. gen. he that hath wasted all his substance, and is brought to extreme povertie, specially by dyce playyng and lecherie, a banke rupt.  
 Decoctum, i, neu. g. a decoction of a thyng that is sodde.  
 Decoctus, us, m. g. a decoction or scethyng.  
 Decoctura, a, f. g. idem.  
 Decoctus, a, um, well sodden, and by a metaphoze, tried or purged.  
 Decocta, sodden water.  
 Decollo, aut, are, to strepe of the head by the necke, to becheade. Also to faple, to deceyue or disapoynt.

Vna est quæ decollauit, one woman there is that hath deceyued hym.  
 Decolor, óris, om. gen. yll coloured. somtyme soule of fylthy.  
 Decolor ætas, a tyme of age that hath no vertue or honestee.  
 Decoloratio, ónis, f. g. a lesyng or destroyng of the colour of a thyng.  
 Decoloro, aut, are, to stayne, to spyll the colour, to take awate the colour of a thyng.  
 Decolorus, a, um, idem quod decolor, after Calpeyne. Decoloratus, a, um, yll coloured, or that hath losse his colour.  
 Decoontes, the sonne of Hercules by Megara, the daughter of Creon.  
 Decoquo, coxi, ere, to boyle or seethe veray muche: somtyme to chaunge or digest perfectly. Also to consume or waste a mans substance, or to bypunge detriment or losse. somtyme to change, or conuerte: as, Omnem succum alienum in venenum decoquit. i. conuertit.  
 Decoquit domino res, when a man bestoweth labour on a thing, and it doeth not quite cost.  
 Decoquant anni materiam, yeres of age maie dymynshe or take awate muche of the matter.  
 Decoquenda est tibi animi agridudo, Thou must byte on the bydle.  
 Decoquere creditoribus, to consume & waste ones substance, so that his creditours can haue nothyng.  
 Decoquere bonæ spei, to frustrate and deceyue the good hope and expectation of men.  
 Decor, óris, m. f. gen. the grace that one hath, when that he doeth or speaketh, becometh hym well, beautie, comelynesse.  
 Honestatis decor, the beautie and comelynesse of honestee.  
 Decoratus, a, um, set forth, commended, made beautifull and gozgioufe.  
 Decoré, honestely, comely.  
 Decoro, aut, are, to beautifie or make sayre, or pleasant to the eyes or eares.  
 Decoro, decoras, aut, are, penultima correpta, to doe honour to a man, to make moze honourable, to set forth, to commend.  
 Magnum principem decorat sapientia, wyse dome doeth muche honoure vnto a great pynce.  
 Hæc omnia decorat vitæ grauitas & integritas, grauttee & integrittee of lyfe byd greatly commende and set forth all these thynges.  
 Mores decorant virum, maners dooe commende and sette forth a man.  
 Decorare aliquem honoribus, to auance one and make hym of great authoritie.  
 Omni laude decoranda virtus, vertue worthy to be commended and set forth with all prayse.  
 Decorticatio, ónis, the barkyng of trees.  
 Decortico, aut, are, to barke a tree.  
 Decorum, ri, n. ge. a comelynesse, or that whiche becometh the; pfection, haung regarde to his nature

Y ij

nature, degree, studie, office, or profession, bee it in dooing or speaking: a grace. Sometime it signifyeth honestie.  
 Decorum & elegans.  
 Decorum ab aspectu, beautifull to the eye: that maketh a fayre shewe.  
 Vix satis decorum est, It is scant comely or honeste.  
 Decorus, a, um, honest, cleanly, fayre, comely, beautifull.  
 Decorus ab aspectu, beautifull to see to.  
 Decotes, they debare garmentes, or garmentes woyn to the uttermoste.  
 Decrepitus, a, um, veray olde, at the pyttes bypntie.  
 Decrepita senectus, extreme age.  
 Decresco, eui, scere, to waxe lesse, to decrease.  
 Decrescere & Accrescere, contrarie.  
 Morbus decrescit, the sicknesse weareth away.  
 Decrescente die, whyle the daye waxeth shorter.  
 Decretorius, a, um, iudiciall. also decreed, stablished.  
 Decretorij dies, dates, in whiche physicians maie perceiue the importance of a sicknesse, by certayne tokens in the patient: whiche be also called Dies Critici.  
 Decretorium tempus, Decretorium sydus, whereby iudgemēt is geuen of the encrease that shall succede of any thyng.  
 Arma decretoria, weapons, wherewith a man muste fyghe earnestly for lyfe and death.  
 Decretorius dies, is vsed of Seneca for the daie of ones deathe.  
 Decretoria pugna, a controuersy whan two aduocates reason on the principall poyntes of the matter, whereby it muste be discusset and determined.  
 Decretum, ti, n. g. a decree, a thing determyned, a fyrm consent in an opinion or ordynance.  
 Edictum & decretum.  
 Decretum auferre, to fordoone an ordynance.  
 Decretum facere, to make a decree or ordynance.  
 Decretus, a, um, decreed, appoynted determined.  
 Omnibus decreta mors est, deathe is appoynted to all men: or all men bee made mortall.  
 Decubo, aui, are, to lye downe.  
 Deculco, aui, are, to treade vnder foote.  
 Deculto, aui, are, to hyde vnder or pryngly.  
 Decumæ, arum, f. g. plu. the tenthes.  
 Decumanus, ni, msc. g. a generall receiuer or gatherer of taxes, subsidies, or other lyke exactions: Also a fermer of the tenthes.  
 Decumanus, a, um, the adiectiue.  
 Decumana porta, the great gate or entrie into a campe or armie.  
 Decumanus limes, a lyne goyng from the east to the weste.  
 Decumana oua, great egges. Likewise Decumana pira, and Decumani fluctus,

Decumanus ager, a fyelde, whereof tenthes be taken.  
 Decumbō, bui, ēre, to lye downe, to lye downe at the table. It is properly spoken of two players, whan they beynge wounded fall downe to the grounde.  
 Honestē decumbere, to lye honestly.  
 Decumus, a, um, idem quod Decimus.  
 Decupa, æ, form. gen. he or she that sellet wyne by the poite.  
 Decuplatus, a, um, ten tymes double or. x. folde.  
 Decuplo, aui, are, to double ten tymes.  
 Decuplo, an aduerbe, signifyeth ten tymes or ten folde.  
 Decuplum, idem.  
 Decuplus, a, um, ten tymes so muche.  
 Decures, olde wyters vsed for Decuriones.  
 Decuriatio, ōnis, a making of knyghtes or capitaynes.  
 Decuriatus, us, m. g. idem.  
 Decuria, æ, f. g. was the oydre, office, or company, whiche was vnder the office of Decurio. Also the company of iudges, as we haue of the knynges bench, common place, and exchequer. And Decurio, he that is chiefe of them. The nobilitie of Rome was diuided into companies, called Decuriæ, lyke as the commons in to Centurias, and the chiefe of euery Decuria, was named Decurio. Also a company of men eatyng and dypnyng together. Also a bande of men.  
 Decurio, ōnis, m. g. an officer, haupng authoritee ouer ten men of armes, or the tenth part of a company. Also it was taken for the lorde chambelayne to the emperour. Also they were in other cities the same that the Senatores were at Rome.  
 Decurio, aui, are, to deupde into bandes or companies.  
 Decurro, curri, or cucurri, ere, to renne downe, by translation it signifyeth to renne from the one ende to the other, to iuste, to make hast, to hie apase, to renne or resorte to a thyng for succour.  
 Decurrere sursum deorsum, to renne byppe and downe.  
 Decurrere cum aliquo, to iuste with one.  
 Decurrere in armis, to renne at the tyle in harneys.  
 Effuso passu decurrere, to make spede, to tyn apase.  
 Ad remedium aliquod decurrere, to renne or haue refuge to some remedie.  
 Vitam decurrere, to leade or passe for the ones lyfe.  
 Decurritur, men renne or resorte.  
 Breuiter decurrere, to passe ouer a thyng in fewe wordes.  
 Decursio, ōnis, form. gen. a rennyng, a course, a flowyng, a iustying at the tyle or randon, an inuasion of men of warre, made on the enemyes

myes landes, a rode.  
 Decursio nem indicere, to proclaime iustes.  
 Decursorium, ri, neu. ge. the place where the iustes be kepte, the iustes.  
 Decursus, a, um, passed ouer.  
 Septuaginta milia passuum vis esse decursu bidio: woulde you, that he shoulde trauallye, 700. myles in the space of. ii. daies?  
 Decursus abs te hæc sunt breuiter, you haue passed ouer these thynges bypsely or in fewe wordes.  
 Quid mihi opus est, decursu ætatis spacio, cum eis gerere bellum? What needeth me nowe in myne olde age, or nowe in my later daies, to make warre with them?  
 Decursus, us, msc. g. a flowyng or rennyng of water, a iustying, a passyng ouer of tyme.  
 Decursus honorum, the tyme or space that one hath bozne office or dignitee in the common weale, or passed thorough all offices in the common weale.  
 Decursus temporis mei, the passyng ouer of the tyme that I must be there.  
 Decuratus, a, um, shortened, abscutated.  
 Decus, decoris, n. ge. honour, and reputation, that one hath for doynge of a thyng.  
 Decoris securus, he that hath no regarde of honestie.  
 Decus verum in virtute positum, True honour consisteth in vertue.  
 Decora & ornamenta.  
 Decus & lumen.  
 Decus & laus ciuitatis, the honour and commendation of any citee.  
 Decussatim, cuted in ten partes or euen porcions, or in foyme of an. X. or burgonion crosse.  
 Decussatio, ōnis, and Decussis, a deuision, cut, sawen, or carued vpon any thyng after the foyme of foure lynes drawne a crosse, by one center or poynte, whiche maketh. viii. equall porcions.  
 Decussis, is, m. g. ten whole partes, or ten shelles, ten pounde wryght. Also pices equally cut. Shew ouer the diuisions of tymber sawen in equal pices. It is vsed of Vitruuius for the number of ten. It is also a fouerne in any thing representing the letter. X. whiche parted in the myddle maketh an other figure called Quincunx, V.  
 Decussio, aui, are, to cut or drawe out in length, or to cut or diuide in ten partes: or rather to cut and diuide after the fouerne of the letter. X. to cut equally in the myddle.  
 Decussus, us, m. g. a strepyng or shapnyng of.  
 Decuo, decutis, cusi, ere, To strepe of, to shake of.  
 Dedecet, it is not honest or conuenient, it misbecometh.  
 Dedecet illud in eum, That dooth not becom hym.  
 Hic pilus te dedecet, this rappe doth not becom the.

come the.  
 Dedecoratus, a, um, despyled, defamed, dishonoured.  
 Dedecoro, aui, are, to dishonour, dishonest, resproue, or despyle, to defame, to dyscure ones honestie.  
 Dedecorus, a, um, vnhonest, that is to others dishonour.  
 Dedecus, dedecoris, dishonour, dishonestie, resproue, dishonour.  
 Dedecus vitæ, ac turpitudine.  
 Dedecus, flagitium, probum, infamia.  
 Dedecori esse studium ac literis, to do great dishonour to learnyng and good letters.  
 Macula & dedecori esse alicui, To do great dishonour to a man, & dyspayne his honestie.  
 Incurrere dedecora, to renne into great dishonour, or infamia.  
 Dedecore nullo abstinere, to withholde hym selfe or absteyne from no shamefull or vnhonest acte.  
 Dedicatio, ōnis, form. gen. a dedication or consecration.  
 Dedicatus, a, um, dedicated, consecrated.  
 Dedicō, aui, are, to dedicate, or consecrate.  
 Dedicatio, ōnis, f. g. dyspaigne.  
 Deditior, ari, ari, to dyspaigne, to contemne, not to bouchefase.  
 Dedisco, didici, scere, to vnlearn or forgette. Sometime to leaue ones facion, to learne contrarie to that that one hath learned before.  
 Deditio, ōnis, f. g. rendyng vp of a place besides, or whan one yeldeth hym selfe to an other.  
 Properare deditiōem, to make hast to yelde.  
 Facere deditiōem ad hostem, to yelde.  
 Ad deditiōem percellere, to dyne one to yelde.  
 Deditus, a, um, recceant, or that yeldeth hym selfe to an other.  
 Deditus, a, um, geuen, rendred, yelbed vp.  
 Dedita opera, by his owne consente, of his owne free wyll, purposely for the nones.  
 Deditus literis, studious, geuen to learnyng.  
 Dedo, dedidi, ere, to geue utterly or for euer, or to become subiecte, to render vp, to yelde hym selfe to an other in battayle.  
 Deditiōem facere, signifyeth the same.  
 Dedere aliquem morti, to slea.  
 Dedo me tibi, I submitte or yelde my selfe to you.  
 Dedere se totum alicui, to yelde hym selfe wholly to one.  
 Dedere aures suas alicui, to hearken to one diligently.  
 Dedere se lamentis, to wepe and waille immoderately.  
 Manus dedere, to yelde.  
 Dedere neci seipsum, to slea ones selfe.  
 Dedo tibi istud negotiū, I committe the charge of this busynesse to you.  
 Dedere aliquem in pistrinum, To caste one into

into prison.  
 Dedito panas temeritatis meae, I am punished  
 for my rashness.  
 Ad scribendum se dedere, to geue ones selfe  
 to writing.  
 Dedere aliquem alteri ad supplicium, to de-  
 liver one to an other man to be punished.  
 Dedere se aliis, to apply and geue hym selfe  
 to the factions and customes of other men: and  
 to be ready to do what they wil haue him.  
 Dedito tibi hunc diem, I will dooe as thou  
 wilt haue me this day.  
 Dedoceo, dedoces, cui, ere, to teache a mā other  
 wyle than he hath afore larned: Or to shewe  
 hym that it is false that he larned befoze.  
 Dedoleo, dedoles, lui, ere, to cease from sorowe  
 and pynne, to sorowe no moze.  
 Dedolo, aui, are, to hewe or cut with an axe, lyke  
 a carpenter.  
 Deduco, xi, ere, to bynne downe, to leade or  
 drawe, to bynne from one place or one thyng  
 to an other: Sometime to moue from his pur-  
 pose: Sometime to bynne home honozably  
 from any place Also to abate of a summe.  
 Deducere vocem, to speake small.  
 Deducere cibum, to diminish the ones meate.  
 A dolore deduci, with pynes to be compelled  
 to chaunge his opinion, or to saie contrarie to  
 that he had said.  
 Deducere aquam, to conueyge water to any  
 place from a good wate of.  
 Deducere fastidium, to prouoke vomite.  
 Deducere silum, to spyne.  
 Deduci in fraudem, to be brought into dang-  
 er, to be intrapped.  
 Genus deducere ab aliquo, to descende or  
 come of ones lynage.  
 Lineamenta deducere, to poustrate or drawe  
 out the proportion of a body.  
 Deduci periculo de animi lenitate, to brede  
 strengned with perill and daunger, to alter the  
 gentleness of the mynde, and become moze ri-  
 gououse or cruell.  
 Deducere naues, to bynne the thyppes to  
 lande.  
 De domo deducere, to conducte one from his  
 house to any place, or house.  
 Rationem deducere, to make accompt, to  
 reckon.  
 Deducere aliquem ex regno, to depyue one  
 of his kyngdome, to take ones realme fro hym.  
 Ab eo deduci non potest, he can not be tur-  
 ned, or caused to chaunge his fantasie or opi-  
 nion therein.  
 Rem huc deduxi, I haue brought the mattier  
 to this poynte, or I haue dooen this muche.  
 Deducere aliquem de sententia, to cause one  
 to chaunge his mynde.  
 Deducere aliquem in sententiam, to cause one  
 to agree to any opinion or sentence.  
 Deducere de statu vite, to make one dooe a

thyng contrarie to his accustomed facion.  
 Vela deducere, to styke the sayles.  
 Deducere aliquem in viam, to bynne one into  
 the wate.  
 Ad otium rem aliquam deducere, to bynne  
 a thyng to quiete.  
 Deducere & reducere, contrarie.  
 Addere & reducere, contrarie.  
 Ut centum aurei deducerentur, That, i.e.  
 crownes of the sonne shoulde be rebated.  
 Deducere plerisque dies, to continue and  
 prolonge the reasonyng of a mattier many  
 daies together.  
 Deducere sibi pilium, to put of his cap.  
 Vxorem deducit maritus domum, when he  
 taketh his frendes and byngeth him to his owne  
 house.  
 Deductio, onis, form. gene. a bynng to, a di-  
 minishyng.  
 Deductio aquae, a conueyng of water.  
 Deductionem facere moribus, after the ac-  
 customed maner and facion, to dispossesse one of  
 a house or landes, which he hath iust title vnto.  
 Deductor, oris, m. g. one that conducteth a man,  
 or that goeth with hym.  
 Deducus, a, um, brought, ledde, diminished,  
 sometime slender.  
 Deducus ad casum extremum, brought to the  
 laste caste.  
 Deducus ad res est, the thyng is come to that  
 poynte.  
 Deducus carmen. i. tenue & subtile.  
 Frons deducta, a frownyng forheade.  
 Deerro, aui, are, to goe out of the ryght wate of  
 reason, to erre. Sometime to make digression.  
 Deerrare dicuntur iaculantium ictus, to mis-  
 se, to sayle, not to hit.  
 Deerrare itinere, to goe out of the wate.  
 Defacatus, a, um, fynyed or cleane from the lies of  
 dyggess, as wyne, which is not troubled.  
 Defacatus animus, a cleane and incorrupted  
 mynde.  
 Defa- co, aui, are, to drawe from the dyggess, or  
 to let wyne lye tyll it be fynyed.  
 Defalco, aui, are, to cut of, take awate of myng,  
 whiche nowte mate be said defalcate.  
 Defamo, aui, are, to defame.  
 Defatigatio, onis, form. gene. weariensse, or mas-  
 kyng weyre.  
 Defatigo, aui, are, to make one weyre, or to  
 fatygate.  
 Defatigari cursu, to be weyre of rennyng.  
 Defauctor, loke Defauctor.  
 Defectio, onis, f. g. where a countrey, foyleste,  
 or armie, doeth forsake theyr lozde or capitain,  
 and taketh the contrarie parte. Also lacke of be-  
 faute: sometime lownyng, feebleness, weak-  
 ness, sayntness.  
 Defectio animi, saylyng of courage.  
 Defectio virium, decaye and lacke of strength.  
 Defectio solis & lunae, idem quod defectus.  
 De-

Defectio a recta ratione, wher the mynde for-  
 saken all honest iudgement and reason.  
 Defectus, a, um, that whiche is mayned, or  
 lacketh any parte, vnperfecte.  
 Defector, oris, m. g. he that departeth from or  
 rebelleth against his lozde or capitain, or goeth  
 from one to an other.  
 Defectus, a, um, that whiche lacketh anye thinge:  
 And passyngly, forsaken.  
 Defectus aetate, veraie olde, or aged.  
 Defectus senectute, idem.  
 Dentibus defecti, they that lacke teethe,  
 toothlesse.  
 Cibo defecti, they that lacke meate.  
 Defectus senio arbor, an olde tree that wyll  
 beare no fruite.  
 Defectus animo, faint hetted.  
 Fautore defectus, one that is out of fauoure.  
 Defectus, us, m. g. e. lacke, rebellyon, or depars-  
 yng agaynst couenant or promyse.  
 Defectus solis & lunae, the eclipse of the son  
 and the moone.  
 Defectus animi, lownyng, or lyng in a trance.  
 Defectus corpora, bodies consumed with spe-  
 kennesse.  
 Defendo, di, dere, to defende, to put of, to pro-  
 hyde, to defende and mapatayne any quartel:  
 to assure and auowe a thyng, to vpholde.  
 Caput domini defendere, to defende his mat-  
 ter from enemies, when he is in daunger to  
 be slayne.  
 Defendere hostes, to defende, repell, and kepe  
 backe enemies.  
 Defendere & obistere iniuriæ, and Defen-  
 dere & propulsare iniuriam, to resiste and  
 withstande iniurie or wronge.  
 Toga frigis defendit, my gowne kepith as  
 wate the colde.  
 Solis ardore defendit, it keepeth of the heate  
 of the sonne.  
 Vestes a tineis defendit hæc herba, this herbe  
 kepeth clothes from moths.  
 Dignitatem defendere ab inimicis, to pro-  
 uide that a mans honour be not diminished by  
 his aduersaries.  
 Defendere vim, to repell and kepe backe ad-  
 uersaries, to withstande vnlaful force and  
 iniurie.  
 Rectum defendere, to susteyne and vpholde  
 right and trueth.  
 Valitudinem bonam defendere, to preserve  
 and mainteine a mans good health.  
 Defendere iniuriam alicui, to kepe one, that  
 he haue not iniurie doone vnto him.  
 Defendere atque siltere iniuriæ, to repelle and  
 withstande iniurie.  
 Defensio, onis, f. g. a defendyng.  
 Propugnatio & Defensio.  
 Defensio, to defende often.  
 Defensio, aui, are, the frequentatue of defendo.  
 Defensor, oris, m. g. a defender.

Defensor necis, he that saueyth ones lyfe, when  
 he is in perill to be slayne.  
 Defensus, a, um, defended.  
 Deferbo, loke Deferuo.  
 Sperabam iam deferuisse adolescentiam, I  
 hoped that the great heate of rage of youth,  
 had ben paste.  
 Defero, tuli, deferre, to beate or carie, to bynne  
 to, to repoyte, to declare or shewe, to bestowe,  
 to offre, to commytte, to dysclose, to complayne,  
 to accuse or appeale one, to geue office or dis-  
 gnitee, to attribute.  
 Deferri navi, to be caried or coueighed by ship.  
 Deferre ad aliquem, to make repoyte or des-  
 clare vnto one.  
 Deferre aliquem furti, maiestatis, erroris,  
 veneficii, impietatis, to apeache one of felo-  
 nie, treason, &c.  
 Deferre mandata, vel postulata, to dooe a  
 message.  
 Deferre nomen, to complayne.  
 Deferre primas, to geue place, or preeminens  
 to one.  
 Deferunt de me apud vos, they repoyte of me  
 falsely vnto you.  
 Deferri in errorem, to be brought into erreour.  
 Deferri in præcepis, to fall or tumble downe  
 headlong.  
 Defertur Moganus in Rhenum, the ryuer  
 Moganus renneth into the ryuer of Rhyne.  
 Vxor marito dotem deferit, the wyfe byngeth  
 dowrie to the husbande.  
 Studium & beneuolentiam ad aliquem de-  
 ferre, to offre his seruice & good wyll to a man  
 to prouoke him to amitte and frendshipp.  
 Deferre aliquid in beneficii loco, To dooe a  
 thyng to one, accomptyng it in stede of a bene-  
 fyte and pleasure.  
 Deferre causam ad patronum dicitur litiga-  
 tor, when he sheweth to hym the mattier, des-  
 crypyng apde and counsaile therein.  
 Deferre querelas ad aliquem, to complayne  
 to one.  
 Querelas ad aliquem per alium deferre, to  
 sende complayntes to one by an other.  
 Deferre consilia ad aduersarios, to disclose  
 mens counsailes to theyr enemies.  
 Acerbum nuncium ad aliquem deferre, to  
 bynne heauy tydynge to one.  
 Denegare & deferre, contrarie.  
 Beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, when  
 pleasures and benefytes be dooen to men, as it  
 were slepyng, and not lokyng nor sekynge for  
 theym.  
 Deferre pacem hostibus, to offre peace to the  
 enemies.  
 Optionem eligendi deferre, to geue one the  
 choysse.  
 Palmam alicuius rei alicui deferre, to geue or  
 attribute to one the chiefe pryse and commen-  
 dacion in a mattier.

Præconium alicui deferre, *To commytte the charge to one, that a thyng be openly cried and solde.*

Deferre negotium ad aliquem, *to truste one to dyspatche a mattier or bysnesse.*

Deferre nomen alicuius de ambitu, de reptundis, *to accuse or to complaine vpon one for unlawfull suite that he maketh for anye offyce: or for money that he withholdeth.*

Deferre crimina de aliquo, *to lay diuers thynges to ones charge.*

Deferre sermones de aliquo ad alterum, *To tell tales, or to repoyte thynges of one man to an other.*

Omnia ad vnum delata sunt, *All thynges were put in to one mans handes.*

Deferuero, ferui, or ferui, ere, *to be colde, or to waxe colde and patient, to appeale hym selfe, or withdawe his furie, not to be so hot and vehement in a mattier.*

Deferuiscit ira, *the anger swageth or waxeth colde.*

Studia hominum deferbuere, *the affections of men were somewhat cooled, or men were not so earnest or hotte in the mattier.*

Actus deferbuit, *the great heate was als swaged.*

Deferbuit adolescentia, *the heate of youth was cooled.*

Deferuesco, scere, idem quod Deferuo.

Deferuofacio, feruofacis, feci, ere, *to make verye hotte.*

Defessus, a, um, werte.

Defetiscor, defetiscus sum, defetisci, *to be werpe.*

Defessus sum ridendo de te, *I am werp with laughyng at the.*

Deficio, deficiis, feci, ere, *not to suffice, to lache, to leaue, to disagree, to rebell, to departe from hym, with whom he has receyved, to go from one capitayne to an other, to reuolte. Also to forsake or faple. Sometime to be werpe.*

Prudentia nunquam deficit oratorem, *prouidence neuer faileth an oratour.*

Quem sanguis viresque deficiunt, *whome bloud and strength faileth, or whiche lacketh bloude and strength.*

Ab eo defecerat, *he went from hym to his ennemie.*

Vires deficiunt, *they be not able.*

Luna deficit, *the moone lesseth hir light.*

Memoria nos deficit, *our memoire faileth vs, or we lache memoire.*

Res frumentaria ipsos deficere capit, *grain beganne to faple them.*

Res quam scribam deficit, *I lache mattier to wyte of, I haue nothing to wyte.*

Deficere rebus dubiis, *to forsake one in aduersitee.*

Spes deficit, *hope faileth.*

Tempus deficit, *you shall want or lache tyme, you shall not haue leasure enough.*

Si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit, *if profyt for sake frendshipp. Or if there chance to be no profyte or commoditee in frendshipp.*

Si a virtute defeceris, *if you forsake or falle from vertue.*

A se ipso deficere, *to chaunge his maners, to be no more lyke hym selfe.*

Dolor me non deficit, *my sorow neuer ceaseth.*

Tam cito deficiis? *arte thou so quickly werpe?*

Allo, *doest thou forsake me so soone?*

Cohortatus est suos, *ne animo deficerent, he exhorted his men to be of good courage.*

Visu deficit, *he is fallen blind, he can not see.*

Alimento deficeret, *to lache foode or nouryshe mente.*

Deficior, the passue.

Mulier consilio, & ratione deficitur, *a woman lacketh bothe good sence and reason.*

Defigo, xi, gere, *to sticke in, or fasten in, properly as men dooe a graffe in a stocke, or a plante in the ground. Also to tache or fasten with naysles or other thynges.*

Defigere aliquem colaphis in terrâ, *to strike one to the ground with buffettes.*

Defigere curas, *to set all care on any thyng.*

Defigere in animis, *to make it cleaue in mens myndes.*

Defigere in oculis populi, *to make all the world loke on it.*

Defigere oculos, *to looke despyously on a thyng.*

Defigi diris precationibus, *to be accursed.*

Defixerat paucos cum admiratione, *fear and wonder strake them to the hertes.*

Defigere sciam in corpore alicuius, *to stabbe one in with a dagger.*

Defigere mentem, *to fixe ones mynde on a thyng.*

Stupor omnes defixerat, *they were all astounded, amazed, or abashed.*

Defixus, a, um, fastened in, styked in, fixed on.

Defixus vno intuitu, *staring, not mouyng his eyes from a thyng.*

Animus defixus malis, *a mynde alway thyngyng on mischicfe.*

Defixa humi mens, *a mynde thyngyng alwayes on earthly thynges.*

Defixa radicibus, *spychyng harde by the rootes, deeplye rooted.*

Definio, definis, iui, ire, *to define, to determine or discusse, to bounde, to lymitte, to prescribe the ende of a thyng, to declare or shew.*

Definiant arbitri, *leat the arbiters of iudges define or appoynt.*

Definire diem, *to determine or appoynte a daie.*

Quam vitam ingrediar defineas, *Declare or shewe me, what kynde of lyfe is beste for me to take.*

Definire alicui quid faciat, *to declare or shew, to tell or prescribe.*

Eius

Eius fundi extremam partem, olea directo ordine definiunt, *In the uttermost parte of the grounde, they vlated a rewe of olyues, whiche shoulde be the boundes or limites of it.*

Circumscribere & definire.

Definitum est, *it is concluded.*

Definite, expressly, shortly, or at fewe wordes.

Definite & distincte, particularlye, and specially.

Definitio, ðnis, scem. ge. a definitio, *whiche expresseth in fewe wordes, what it is that is spoken of.*

Definitus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Constitutio definitiua, *The state of a controuersie, whan the nature of the wordes must be defined.*

Definitus, a, um, defined, determined, appointed.

Defoculus, li, ma. gen. *he the whiche lacketh the sight of one eye.*

Deit, there lacketh.

Neque defiat, neque superfit, *Neither lette there be any thing lacking, nor superfluous.*

Nihil apud me tibi defieri patiar, *I will not suffer that you shall want or lache any thyng with me.*

Nihil quum est, nihil deficit tamen, *Although I haue nothing, yet I lache nothing.*

Ut deficiat dies, *that the daie may passe away.*

Deflacco, aul, are, *to weare out.*

Deflagratio, ðnis, scem. g. a bouynyng or confusyng with fyer.

Deflagro, deflagras, aui, are, *To bouene exceedingly, or to be burned. Also to assuage, to diminish, to waxe colde.*

Itu fulminis deflagrauit, *he was bouened with lightnyng.*

Spes animi subibat deflagrare iram posse vestram, *I hoped that your anger myght haue asswaged it selfe, or waxed somewhat colder.*

Seditione paulatim deflagrante, *The sedition by litle and litle flakyng & waxyng quiete.*

Deflecto, xi, ere, *to boowe doowne, to tourne from a place, or out of the way. Also to make digression from the purpose.*

Deflectere ex itinere, *to tourne out of the way.*

Derecto deflectere, *to goe out of the right way.*

Deflexit de via consuetudo, *The custome is chaunged or tourned.*

Oratio rediit illuc vnde deflexit, *Leat vs come agayne to the mattier, from whiche we made digression.*

Deflectamus in Thuscos, *Leat vs tuene our way to the Thuscans.*

Defleo, cui, ere, *to wepe or lament, to be sope.*

Infatigabiliter deflere, *to wepe beyond measure.*

Deflere in sinu amici, *to make complainte with teeres to his freind familiarly.*

Defletus, a, um, bewepied, lamented for.

Deflexus, us, m. g. a boowyng or bendyng.

Deflexus, a, um, boowed, bended, turned out of the waie.

Deflo, aui, are, idem quod flare.

Defloccatus, a, um, woxne for age. Sometime passed the floure of yourthe.

Defloresco, floru, scere, *to fade or falle awaye, as flowers doo: or to lesse beautee. Sometime it signifieth to bourgen or floure.*

Defloro, aui, are, *to defloure or dimynish the glory of a thyng.*

Gloria eius victoria defloram est, *The glory of that victorie was greatly dimynished.*

Defluo, defluis, xi, ere, *to flowe doownewarde, to fall of or awaie, to come to nothing.*

Ex nouem Tribunis vnus me absente defluxit, *Of nyne Tribunes, the whiche were on my parte, one in myne absence forsoke me.*

Oratio ab alia re defluxit ad aliam, *The communication or talke felle from one thyng to an other.*

Capillus defluit, *the heare falleth awaie.*

Per socordiam ætas, tempus, ingenium defluxit, *By slouthfulness, age, tyme, and wytt, consumed and passed awaie.*

Color defluit, *the colour fadeth.*

Defluere luxu & inertia, *to marre or vndooc ones selfe with riot and idelnesse.*

Defluere res ad aliquem dicitur, *whanne it tourneth to his profite and aduantage.*

Vbi saluatio defluxit, *literis me inuoluo, After I haue saluted my frendes in the morning, I geue my self wholly to studie and learning.*

Toga defluxit ad imos pedes, *my gowne fell downe to my fette.*

Defluunt hæc a superis in terram, *these thynges come from heauen as the giftes of god.*

Defluere beneficia dicuntur, *quorum memoria intercidit.*

Ex animo defluxit, *it is fallen or gone out of my memoire.*

Defluus, a, um, that whiche floweth or falleth from any thyng.

Defluuium, uij, n. g. the fallyng of the heare.

Defluxus, us, m. g. idem.

Defluxus, a, um, that floweth or falleth downe.

Defodio, defodis, fodi, ere, *to burye or hyde a thyng in the grounde, to bygge downe or into the erth, or to set or plant a thyng in the ground with bygging.*

Defortus, a, um, destituted.

Defomicatum, that which is chipped or barked.

Defore, not to be hereafter.

Verum arbitrabantur non defore, *qui illa restituerent, They deemed that there would not faile to be some, whiche shoulde restore those thynges ageyne.*

Deformatio, ðnis, f. g. a reformyng or defacyng.

Defor...

**Deformis**, me, foule, defourmed, unhoneste, vncomely.  
**Deforme spectaculum**, an yll fauoured sight, a thyng vncomely to beholde.  
**Vita deformis**, a filthy and dishonest lyfe.  
**Deformis & horridus ager**, an yll fauoured and foule fiede, out of facion and culture.  
**Non est deformis**, It is a goodly and beautifull thyng.  
**Deformem habent aspectum**, They are vncomely of vnhonest to be sene.  
**Deformitas**, asis, f. g. a blemishe in ones fauour yll fauourednesse, vncomelynesse, defozmitie.  
**Dignitas & deformitas**, contrary.  
**Deformiter**, yll fauouredly.  
**Deformo**, aui, are, to destioie or waste, to dissipate, to marre the facion, to disgrace, to dishonour, to defourme, to defile, sometyme to graue, also to poxtraie, or drawe lyke a pryncer, to facion, to make the fourme of a thyng, to deseriue.  
**Deformare areas**, to sette forth, draw forth, or facion quarters in a gardeyne.  
**Vultum deformat macies**, leanness diffigures the face.  
**Ornare & deformare**, contrary.  
**Deformata ciuitas**, a citee brought cleane out of facion.  
**Vitis deformatus**, dishonested or disteyned with vices.  
**Cane deformes multa bona vno viuo**, Beware thou disgrace not many good propyeters with one vice.  
**Deformatum aliquid habere**, To haue any thyng that is not comely, well facioned and proportioned.  
**Quae a fortuna ita deformata sunt**, whiche be so facioned and made of fortune.  
**Deformare aliquem**, to deseriue or pegnete ones maners and facions.  
**Defraudator**, oris, m. g. a disceper, a beggler.  
**Defraudo**, aui, are, to beggler, to mynishe or take away the profite of an other, to disceper.  
**Defraudare genium**, not to content nature, by nggardeneshipp to defraude nature, or not to take that is sufficient and necessarie for nature.  
**Defraudare se victu suo**, to dimynishe a mans owne lyuynge.  
**Defrañatus**, a, um, idem quod effrañatus.  
**Defricatus**, or Defricus, a, um, rubbed of.  
**Defricio**, defricas, fricui, or aui, are, to rubbe muche, or to rubbe of: And by a metaphoze to taunte, or as we saie, to rubbe one on the galle.  
**Defrigesco**, idem quod frigesco, to waxe cold.  
**Defrigo**, xi, ere, to frysse muche.  
**Defringo**, frégi, ere, to breake downe and cut downe, to breake of.  
**Defrugo**, aui, are, to weare out lande, and make grounde barrayne by any meanes, to take oute all the fatnesse or substance therof.  
**Defruor**, eris, frui, to take the fruite of any thyng.

**Defrutarius**, a, um, that petygnyth to the boyle yng of newe wyne.  
**Defrutarium**, a great caudron of ledde, suche as byuars doe vse, wherin newe wine was wont to be boyled.  
**Defruto**, aui, are, to boyle newe wyne.  
**Defrutum**, ti, neu. g. newe wyne boyled, till the one parte therof be consumed.  
**Defuat**, idem quod deficiat.  
**Defugio**, defugis, fugi, ere, to refuse, to flee from; to eschewe.  
**Defunctio**, remissely, lyghtly, without study, diligence or care.  
**Defunctus**, a, um, deade.  
**Defundo**, di, ere, to poure downe or in.  
**Defungor**, eris, functus sum, fungi, to vse no longer, to leaue or resigne, to perforce, to dooe a thyng negligently, and as it were onely to keepe hym selfe out of daungier, to escape.  
**Also to bee discharged**, propely of an offyce or commaundement, to bee deliuered, rydded, and no more troubled with a thyng.  
**Defuncta morbis corpora**, bodies recovered from lickennes or diseases.  
**Defunctus fato**, escaped his destiny.  
**Defunctus confulis fato**, deliuered or rydded by the death of the consail.  
**Magnis pelagi defunctus periculis**, He that hath escaped & passed great dangers of the sea.  
**Vtinam hoc sit modo defunctum**, would god this were at an ende or finished nowe.  
**Laboribus defunctum esse**, to be deliuered and past his peines.  
**Periculis defunctum esse**, to be past danger.  
**Oportet omnes defungi vnius pena**, all must bee deliuered out of trouble by one mans punishment or condemnation.  
**Defunctus pietate animus**, a mynde whiche hath fully declared and shewed his honeste love towardes his cunstreie or parentes.  
**Defungi in hac re**, to be out of this busynes, to be discharged of this matter.  
**Defungi praelio festinat**, he hasteth to make an end of that battayle.  
**Defungi regis imperio**, to dooe the kynges commaundement.  
**Defunctus iam sum**, I haue nowe dooen my buette: I am nowe dispatched, rydded or out of daungier.  
**Degener**, eris, om. ge. that doth dishonour to his stocke or linage, that in maners is vnlyke to his auncestours, or base of lynage, vnnoble.  
**Degener humani ritus**, that doth not after the facion and maner of men.  
**Degenero**, aui, are, to be vnlyke to his auncestours in maners: It maie be said of traitours that waxe wyld, to go out of kynde.  
**Degenerare tam a bono quam a malo dicimus**.  
**Degenerare in feritatem**, to waxe wyld.  
**Degero**, degeris, gelsi, ere, to cary away & waste.

**Degerere laborem alicui**, to ease one of his labour.  
**Deglabro**, deglabras, aui, are, to plucke of haires.  
**Deglibo**, deglibis, bi, ere, to pulle of the rynde or other lyke thyng, to blanch, to flea or pulle of the thynne of a thyng.  
**Boni pastoris est tondere pecus, non deglubere**, It is the propertee of a good shepherde to sheare his sheepe, and not to flea the saynes of theyr backes.  
**Degluino**, aui, are, to leuse that, whiche cleaueth fast, or is giewed.  
**Dego**, egi, ere, to dwell in a place, to lyue, to byng to an ende, to passe through, and continue a thyng to the ende. Also olde wyters used it for Expectare, to looke for.  
**Degere vitam aut vitam**, to lyue.  
**Acetum pulchre degere**, to liue at ease and pleasure.  
**Degere tempus**, to passe the tyme.  
**Bellum degere**, to kepe continuall warre.  
**Corium degere de tergo**, to flea or pull the skynne of ones backe.  
**Degere vitam cum virtute**, to leade ones lyfe in vertue and honestee.  
**Sine quibus vita degi non potest**, a man can not liue.  
**Degradinat, impersonale**, It hayleth downe right.  
**Degrasso**, aui, are, to rage, to spoyle, to robbe or shewe extreme crueltie in a place.  
**Degrauo**, aui, are, to burthen, to make heauie, to yresse downe.  
**Degredior**, gressus sum, edi, to go downe, to descende, to lyght on foote from ones horse.  
**Degrummo**, aris, ari, to directe, to laye by lyne.  
**Degulo**, aui, are, to consume in gluttonie.  
**Degummo**, mi, ere, idem quod Degusto, to taste.  
**Degusto**, aui, are, to taste, to take a littell saie, to touche a thyng or speake of it briefly.  
**Degustare vitam aliquam**, to taste or saie any kynde of lyfe.  
**Odorare & degustare aliquem**, to perceyue, or feele what maner of man one is.  
**Degustanda sunt hac proemio**, These thyngs ges must be touched or briefly mencioned in the prohemie.  
**Aliquid speculae ex sermone alicuius degustare**, to conceyue a littell hope thozughe a mans wordes.  
**Degustare mentes, sensusque hominum**, To perceyue or feele the myndes or fantasies of men.  
**Dehaurio**, hausi, ire, to drawe out.  
**Dehinc**, from hens forth, more ouer.  
**Nunc iam dehinc**, Nowe hence forth, after this tyme.  
**Dehisco**, sci, scere, to gape or open by it selfe, or cleaue as a tree doeth, or chynke as the grounde

**doeth**, to burste.  
**Dehiscunt quidam pisces, pra pinguedine**, some fshes be so fatte that they burst.  
**Dehiscere in aliquem**, to inuicighe or speake vehemently agaynst one.  
**Dehiscit flos, the floure spreadeth**.  
**Rictus animalis dehiscens vsq ad aures**, the gappinge of a beastes mouth openinge euen to the eares.  
**Terra dehiscit ardore**, cheppeth or gapeth with heate.  
**Dehonestamentum**, ti, n. g. a thyng that doeth dishonest, disfigure, or disgrace a thyng. Sometimes tyme a rebuke or reproche.  
**Dehonesto**, aui, are, to dishonour.  
**Dehonestus**, a, um, dishonest.  
**Dehortor**, aris, ari, to discourage, to exhorte or aduise to the contrary, to dissuade or bid nag.  
**Dehortari canes**, to rebuke the houndes.  
**Inuitare & dehortari**, contrary.  
**Deianira**, the wyfe of Hercules, and daughter of Actolius kyng of Actolia.  
**Deidamia**, the concubine of Achilles, on whom he begatte Pyrrhus.  
**Deiectus**, a, um, lowe, cast downe.  
**Deiecta & elata luna**, the moone, epyther whan it is low towardes the southe, or hyghe toward the north.  
**Deiectus**, us, ma. g. and Deiectio, onis, f. m. g. a casting out of possession or a disseisin.  
**Deiectio alui**, a siege caused by medicine.  
**Petere deiectionem medicamento**, to take a pouregation.  
**Deiectus arborum**, fellynge of trees.  
**Deiectus gemmae, vel collis**, the imbosement of a stone or tree.  
**Deierator**, oris, ma. g. a great sweater.  
**Deiero**, aui, are, to sweare deeply, or a great othe.  
**Deicio**, deiciis, icci, icere, to throwe downe, to cast down, to tourne awai, to put out of office.  
**Also to disseise or put a man out of his possession**: sometyme to cast and hute a thyng.  
**Deicere alium**, to make one go to the stoole.  
**Deicere de gradu**, to byng out of a constant mynde. Also it signifyeth to put one out of his place, to depriue of dignitee or authoritee.  
**Deicere de possessione**, to put one out of possession.  
**Deicere de sententia**, to make one change his opinion.  
**Deicere templo magistratus**, to chase or driue out.  
**Deicere praesidium**, to dysturbe or chase away a garrison.  
**Hostem deicere**, to discomfite or driue away.  
**Deicere de statu vite**, to make one forget or leaue his forme state of liue.  
**Deici honore**, to be put beside an office.  
**Oculos de isto nunq deicit**, he neuer loketh from hym: or he neuer casteth his eyes fro hym.



or his eyes be alwaie on hym.

Si tantum oculos deiecerimus, If we dooe but ones winke: or (as we saie) with the twynklynge of an eye, signifying the sodayne chaunce of any thyng.

Deicere multum de terrore doloris, to cast awaie a great part of the feare, that one hath of payne, or to feare payne muche lesse.

Deicere iugum seruitutis, to cast awaie or shake of the yoke of bondage, and become free.

Taurum deicere, to kill a bulle.

Spe dençi, to be put out of hope.

Dein, mozcouer, furthermoze, afterwarde.

Deinceps, after our grauer, or after other deinceps, an aduerbe, one after an other, in order, consequently, successively, from hencefoorth, or thence foorth, afterwarde, lastely. Sometyme agayne.

Deinceps, cipis, he that begynneth, whā an other hath begun before, or he that is taken or chosen after an other.

Deinceps inde, from thens foorth.

Deinde, or deinde, an aduerbe: mozcouer, then afterwarde, secondly.

Deinsuper, upwarde, aboue.

Deintegrō, effloones, agayne, a freshe.

Deiōdes, a kynge of the Medes, the soonne of Phraortes.

Deiopia, a nymphe.

Deiotarus, a kynge of Galatia.

Deiphobe, a nymphe, the daughter of Glaucus a god of the sea.

Deiphobus, the sonne of Priamus and Hecuba.

Deiphyle, the mother of Diomedes, wyfe of Eteolus, and daughter of Idas.

Deiphylus, the sonne of Polyneestoz, a kynge of Thace. also the sonne of Ethenelus.

Deiugo, deiugas, aui, are, to unpoke, to vniopgine, to disseuer.

Deiungo, xi, gere, to vniogine, to put a sunder.

Deiuro, aui, are, to sweate deceptely.

Deiurium, ri, n. g. a great and solemne othe.

Deiurus, ri, m. g. he that sweareth solemnelly.

Deiuuo, deiuiuas, iui, are, not to helpe.

Deferere illum, & deiuiare in rebus aduersis puder, I am ashamed to forsake hym, and not to helpe hym in aduersitee.

Delabor, lapsus sum, delabi, to slide downe, to fall downe of an high place, to be wasted, consumed, or come to naught, to decay, to faile, erre, or do amisse by ignorance or negligēce, to fall or slide to an other matter in communication.

Delabitur res familiaris, whā a mans goods des and substance decay and come to nought.

Delabi in insidias, To falle into a trappe or snare, laied to deceiue one, to fall into an ambushment of men of warre.

Non nunquam in hoc vitium delabitur, he falleth sometyms into that faute: or he offendeth in this often tymes.

Ad vulgares amicitias delabitur nostra ora-

tio, we doo begyn to speake of the frendshipp, that is commonly amonge men.

Ad precipiendi rationem delapsa est oratio mea, my manner of communication is now fallen to the manner of instructiō or preceptes geuyng.

Delabitur interdum vt dicat, sometyme he cometh to the poyncte that he sayeth. &c.

Ad æquitatem delabi, to incline to equitee.

Delacero, aui, are, to teare in pieces, to consume or spende.

Delachrymo, aui, are, to weepe.

Delachrymor, aris, ari, to weepe or sende out droppe lyke teares.

Delauo, aui, are, to make smoothe.

Delambo, bi, ere, to liche, to lappe.

Delamentor, aris, ari, to lamente or waille for a thyng.

Delanico, aui, are, to cutte in pieces.

Delanio, aui, are, looke dilanio.

Delapido, looke Dilapido.

Delapidata, pauementes.

Delasso, aui, are, to make weery.

Delatio, ōnis, an accusation secretly made, or a secreete complaynt, a tale tolde pryly to put a man to displeasure.

Delator, ōris, m. g. a secreete accuser, a complainer, a picke thanke, a tell tale.

Delatus, a, um, accused. also broughte, geuen appointed, assigned.

Delauo, delauas, aui, are, to washe myghtly.

Delibilis, le, that whiche maie bee putte out, or put awaye.

Delecto, aui, are, to delite, to leade, to allure to a thyng.

Plus nimio delectare, to delite to muche.

Delectare hostem, to allure ones enemy.

Sine satietate delectare, to delite one so that he shal neuer be weery thereof.

Delectatio, ōnis, delectation in pleasure.

Delectationi esse, and Afferre delectationem, to delite.

Delectamentum, ti, n. g. pastyme, solace.

Delectus, a, um, chosen, pyked.

Delectus, us, m. g. election, choyse.

Delectus rerum, choyse or election of thynges.

also of men apt for the warre.

Delectum habere & agere, Sometyme signifieth to take musters for the warres.

Habere delectum ciuis & peregrini, to put a difference betwene a citizen and a stranger.

Delector, aris, ari, to take del. ctation of pleasure.

Delēgo, aui, are, to assigne to some office, message, or other necessary and great business, to committe or cause a matter to be determined, to sende in ambassade or message. Sometyme to attribute or impute.

Delegare causam peccati alicui, to impute or laie the faute of any offence to one.

Delegare curam, to committe the charge of a thyng to one.

Delegare aliquem alicui negotio, to apoint

or assigne one to dispatche a matter.

Delegata, thynges consecrate to the goddess.

Delegare spes suas fortunæ loci, to put his hope to the fortune and lucke of the place.

Delegatio, ōnis, form. gene. charge or commitment.

Delēto, delēnis, niui, nire, to pacifie, appease, or sette in quiete.

Delēnificus, a, um, that pacifieth or mitigateth.

Delēo, lēui, lēre, to destitute, to put out a thyng that is written, to kill, to remoue, to put awaie, to abolish.

Delere ex animo, to put out of mynde.

Delere exercitum, to vainquyshe and lea a whole armie, to discomfite.

Venustas delet famam, age, or longe continuance of tyme maketh a thyng forgotten.

Delere memoriam alicuius rei, to make a thyng forgotten.

Nimulus acceptis ius atque fas omne dele-

re, For monie or bypbes to fordooe and destroye all right and equitee.

Delatio, ōnis, to kill.

Delere maculam susceptam, to reuenge an infamie or rebuke.

Delere urbem, to destitute.

Morte deliti homines, dead.

Delere obliuione sempiterna, To make a thyng forgotten for euer.

Molestiam delere, to put away.

Delērio, ōnis, a putting out, a destituting, an abolishing.

Delētor, ōris, m. g. he that destitute.

Delērix, the feminine.

Delectio, tēri, n. g. venome.

Delētilis, le, that destitute or putteth out.

Delia, one of the names of Diana.

Deliacus, a, um, and Delius, a, um, of the ple of Delus.

Delibatio, ōnis, f. g. tastynge or takynge of assaie.

it is also a sacrifice of meate or drynke.

Delibatorium, looke Diribitorium.

Deliberabundus, he that aduiseh hym, or asketh counsaile in euery thyng.

Deliberatio, ōnis, form. gen. aduiseement or consultation.

Adhibere aliquem ad deliberationes, to call or admytte one to his consultations.

Habere res deliberationem, the matter maie be consulted of, or aduiseement maie be taken of it.

Incidit omnis deliberatio, there can bee no consultation.

Cadit in deliberationem, it committeth in consultation.

Habere deliberationem de aliqua re, to consulte. &c.

Deliberatiuus, a, um, that pertaineth to consultation.

Deliberatiua oratio, wherein any thyng is consulted.

Deliberator, ōris, m. g. he that taketh leysure.

to be aduised what he shall dooe or saie.

Deliberatum, ti, neutri gener. a thyng consulted of.

Deliberatus, a, um, aduised, consulted of.

Delibero, aui, are, to be aduised, to take aduise, to determine, to doubt, to consulte.

Delibera hoc, take aduiseement of this.

Diu tibi deliberandum & concoquendum sit.

You muste take longe aduiseement and consultation.

Deliberatum est mihi, I haue so determined.

Statutum cum animo ac deliberatum habere, To be certaynly fixed and determined in ones mynde.

Delibo, aui, are, to taste a thyng. Sometyme to violate, to hurte, to destitute or corrupte, to sacrifice, to drynke water by sorowes, to take away by litle and litle, to dimynyshe. Sometyme for Decerpere, to take a porciō or a parte of a thyng.

Delibare cibos, to taste a litle.

Artes delibare, to taste or learne a litle.

Delibare de gloria alterius, To mynyshe or take awaie some porciō of an other mannes pryse and honour.

Delibare nouum honorem, to beare fyrst any new office or authoritee.

Delibare & carpere flosculos orationis, To pryke and take out here and there the floures of eloquence, out of any oration.

Delibare honestatem, to destitute, hurte, or dimynyshe a mans honestee.

Delibatus, a, um, tasted, pyked, or taken of the parte of an other thyng, hurte, violated, sometyme for Illibatus, vntouched, vntasted, vncorrupted.

Delibro, aui, are, to pull of the barke or rinde of a tree.

Delibutus, a, um, anoynted, besmiced, souced.

Gaudio delibutus, repleished with ioye.

Delibutus periuriis, staped or defiled with periuirye.

Delicata, ōrum, neut. g. thynges consecrate and offered to the goddis.

Delicate, wantonly, nicely, delicately.

Delicatus, a, um, delicate, wantonly brought bp, delicious, geuen to pleasures.

Delicatisimus amnis, a pleasant ryuer, that renneth verie quietly.

Delicatisimum fastidium, a very nice and delicate lothynge or abhorrynge of thynges.

Mollis & delicatus.

Lepidus & delicatus.

Delicia, æ, f. g. the tymber, whiche maketh the ende of an house, called a gable.

Deliciæ regulæ, the tyles at the gable ende.

Delicium, cij, n. g. and Delicia, arum, f. g. plur. nu. and sometime in Plautus Delicia, æ, sing. num. delices, recreations, pastymes, pleasant fantasies, generally all thyngs, wherein one

taketh

take the singular pleasure of delight. Sometime it is taken in a good part. Sometime in a badde. And when it is spoken by one, of any persone whom he specially toucheth or fauouereth, it may be interpreted in this wise, Meum delictum, or Mea delicta, my dearling, my sweete herte, and such other lyke elegancies of Venus secretaries. And when it is spoken of a thyng, than in this wise: Quid agit Comum tua mea que delicta? How is it with Comum our most pleasant and dilectable place of refoyte? Delictum causa, for pastyme or recreation. Delicias facere, to bee wanton, to bee squaryng, to please the rockeney, to dally.

Mel & delicta.  
Delicia & amores.  
Mea delicta, my pastyme, my pleasure.  
Habere aliquem in delictis, to haue singular delite and pleasure in a man.  
Esse in delictis, to be once dearlyng, or his chiefe delite and pleasure.  
Delicta pueri, a cockeney, a wanton.  
Delicias hominum, & deynie gentill man.  
Delico, aui, are, to dedicate, to declare or shewe, to tell, to explaine.  
Delicus porcus, a younge pygge taken from the teate.  
Delictum, ti, neu. g. an offence, when a thyng is vndoone or omitted.  
Deligo, legi, ligere, to choole or picke out, to cull out.  
Deligere & reicere, contrary.  
Deligo, aui, are, to bynde by or to.  
Delimo, aui, are, to fyle or shawe of from any metall.  
Delingo, linxi, lingere, to lyke of.  
Delinimentum, ti, neu. g. delectation, an allectiue of sweetenesse in feeling.  
Delinio, delinis, niui, nire, to annoynt, to rubbe pleasantly, to touche: and by a metaphore, to mitigate with faire woordes.  
Flectere & Delinire.  
Delinire blanditiis, to flatter.  
Delinitor, oris, masc. gen. one that mitigateth or assuageth.  
Delinitio, onis, f. g. idem quod Delinimentum.  
Delinio, linias, aui, are, to drawe the forme or proportion of a thyng, as a painter doeth, or he do laie on colours, to tricke out.  
Delinitus, a, um, touched sweetely, annoynted, pacified, appeased.  
Delino, delinis, liui, or leui, linere, to blotte, to despye.  
Delinquo, liqui, linquere, to omitte to do well, to offende.  
Delinquere in aliquid, to offend in any thyng.  
Delinquere erga aliquem, to doo an offence to one.  
Delinquo, the passiu.

Deliquium, quij, n. g. lacke, defecte.  
Deliquum, qui, bled of Plautus for Deliquium,

Deliquium animi, when a man is in a swonne somnyng.  
Deliquium solis, the eclips of the soonne.  
Deliquo, deliques, licui, liquere, to melte, to be dissolued, to waxe softe.  
Deliquesco, licui, quiescere, to consume, to wast, to pine awaie.  
Alacritate deliquesce, with immoderate mirth to waxe sonde.  
Deliquo, deliquas, quauis, quare, to drye out water, to poure out lyquour.  
Deliro, aui, are, to go out of the right waie, prorsely to goe out of the forow, and make a balke as plough men dooe. also to dote, to raue.  
Delirans, dotyng.  
Deliratio, onis, f. g. dotage, folie.  
Deliramentum, ti, n. g. idem.  
Deliritas, atis, f. g. idem quod Deliratio.  
Delirus, a, um, that swaructh from reason, that dotech.  
Deliteo, tui, ere, to lye hydde.  
Delitesco, tui, tescere, idem.  
Delitigo, aui, are, to bzabble to the ende, to bzauile of chydde earnestly.  
Delius, a, um, of the yle called Delus.  
Delius nator, was one perfecte in swymyng, whiche became a proverbe, that when a thyng was spoken or wyrtten, harde to be vnderstande, and requyred a cunning expolitour, they wold saie, Delio natoris eger, it requyret a cunning or subtil expolitour.  
Delminium, a towne of Dalmatia, nowe called Demna.  
Delos, an yle by Grece, where Apollo and Diana wer bozne, & is one of the yles called Cyclades.  
Delphax, a hogge.  
Delphi, a citee and people in Grece, where as was the oracle of Apollo.  
Delphicus, a, um, of that citee, or of Apollo.  
Delphicum oraculum, the answer made at the temple of Apollo in Delphos.  
Delphides, a fruite of the kynde of carrettes.  
Delphinus, ni, or Delphin, nis, n. g. a great fysh of the sea, a Dolphin, whose mouthe is aliothe at his bealy, or els no fysh might escape him, he is to swyfte in swymmyng: but he can not take any fysh, but lymg upright: his tounge is mouable and apte for voyce, contrary to other fyshes, and hath a camoised nose, and a comf passed backe. he deliteth in musike. There hath of them ben knowyn to loue children, and receyue them to ride on their backs, by the space of .xxx. myles in the sea, beholde of muche people. He that readeth Plinie and Appiane in Varia historia, that fynde of this fysh thynges to be wondred at. Delphinus, is also a sterre.  
Delphos, a citee in the countreie called Phocis, on a mountayne in Grece called Parnassus, there was the great and famous temple of Apollo called Delphicus, where the dyuell gaue answers by women, whiche there serued for the

the purpose.  
Delta, is the letter D, in greke. it also signifieth the nombre of foure, as in the letters it signifieth. v. hundred. Also at Memphis, the most famous citee of Egypte, the ryuer called Nilus, maketh a place in the fourme of this letter, whiche is this A. wherfore that place is called Delta.  
Delibum, bri, neu. g. a place, wherein be dyuers ymages of god and saintes.  
Deluctor, aris, ari, to wastle, to contende or strue.  
Delucto, aui, are, to tranaple or labour.  
Deludifcor, aris, ari, to beggle, to mocke.  
Deludo, si, ere, to mocke, to decepte, to abuse.  
Delumbis, be, weake. Sometime wanton, effeminate.  
Delumbata radices, rootes nipped of or bzoughten, to the intent that they shall waxe greater.  
Delumbo, aui, are, to debilitate or make feeble, or of no strength.  
Deluo, lui, ere, to washe cleane, or washe out.  
Delutamentum, slapyng.  
Deluto, aui, are, to laie clare on any thyng, to couer with clare.  
Demades, a great oratour in Athenes, in sodayn oracions without any study, excelled Demosthenes, in so much (as Plutarch wyrteth) whil Demosthenes was constrained to speake to the people vnprouided, being tymorous, some tyme saied in the middell of his oracion, Demades would arse out of his place, and syngh that oracion, whiche Demosthenes had begun. He was of so corrupt maners, that Antipater was wont to saie of hym, when he was olde and decrepate, he was lyke to beastes offered in sacrifice, of whom remayned but their tungan and bealies. Finally the ende of his auarice, probigaliter, flattery, and falsehode was this: comyng vnder colour of frendshipp into Macedonie, where in dede he had secretly conspired with Antigonus, enemy to Antipater kyng of that countreie, he and his sonne wer taken by Alexander (chief capitayne of Antipaters army,) and first his sonne Demea was slayne in his armes, that the bloude sprange into his face: and than him self (after many reproches, touchyng his treason and vnhydenesse) was cruelly kylde.  
Demadeo, demades, dui, dere, to make weete or moyste.  
Demagis, muche more, olde wyrters used it for lesse.  
Demando, aui, are, to commit any thyng wholly to one.  
Demandare cura alicuius aliquid, to comyt a thyng to ones charge.  
Demano, aui, are, idem quod Mano.  
Demarathus, a capitayn of the Lacedemonians, also the father of Carquinius the proude.  
Demarchus, chi, mascu. generis, a ruler of the

people.  
Demeaculum, a place to dissende into, a cellar.  
Demens, entis, om. gen. madde, that regardeth not what he dooeth, vnprouydenete, vncircumspecte.  
Demensum, si, neu. gen. a certayne quantitee of meate, drynke, or grayne, geuen to euery seruant to fynde hym one moneth. it is also a measure, conteynyng. iiii. Romanyn bushelles.  
Demensus, a, um, measured.  
Dementer, madly, foolyshe, vnbauisedly.  
Dementia, a, f. g. madnesse, folie, lacke of wyl.  
Dementio, tiui, tire, to be madde, to dote.  
Demento, aui, are, to be madde, to make mad, to make foolyshe.  
Demeo, aui, are, to go downe, or to go away.  
Demereo, demeres, rui, ere, to wyne or geat.  
Demereor, eris, eri, to bynde by frendshyppe, to wyne ones fauour, to make a frende, to deserue thanke.  
Demergo, si, gere, to drowne a thyng, or depe it in water or other lyquour.  
Demergere semen, to caste seede into the grounde.  
Demersus, a, um, drownded or deeped in water, or other lyquour.  
Demersus xro alieno, deepe indebted, or in great debt.  
Demersa leges opibus, lawes subdued with monie, or lawes laied in water for monie.  
Demeter, the name of Ceres.  
Demetior, tiis, tiri, to measure diligently.  
Demeto, demetus, demessui, demetere, to reape, sometime to gather.  
Demetrius, a, um, passively measured, actiuelly measuryn.  
Demetrius, a towne of Chelalie.  
Demetrius, the propre name of dyuers grekes, one, a kyng of Macedonie, was of so goodly stature, excellent fauour and beautee, that no painter or haruer might truly counterfayte hym. For it seemed, there wer in his visage both terriblenesse and nicety, grauitee and gentylnesse, wherewith was ioygned a princely maiestee. He was in tyme of recreation of all kyns ges most plesant: when great affaires were in hande, he surmounted all other in stude dilligence and wysedom. He had his father and mother in wonderfull reuerence: Not withstanding he was muche noted of incontinencie, he was full of prowesse and valiaunt: he deliuered Grece from Ptholomeus tyranny, & vanquished hym on the sea. He also subdued Athenes, and all the countreie of Bocotia, with the citee of Thebes. He had warre at one tyme with Ptholomeus kyng of Egypte, Aspinasus kyng of Asia, Seleuchus kyng of Syria, and Pyrrhus the kyng of Epyrus, and oftentimes wainquished their armies: But in consuspion, beinge vanquished by Seleuchus, he was also by hym committed to an honourable prison,

pylon, that is to say, kepte in a towne of Syria, called Cheroneus, where he had appoynted unto hym fayre palaces, pleasant orchardes and gardenes, and the company of such as he liked: where, with podelnesse and excesse of voluptuous pleasure, he selle sicke and dyed, of the age of lxxiiij. yeres.

**Demetrius Phalareus**, a noble philosopher and oratour, disciple to Theophrastus, of whom Cullie saith: he was a subtile disputer, but no belement oratour, yet was he sweete and delectable. For his excellent vertues he gouerned the Athenienses ten yeres. And because he had greatly enryched the citee of Athens in pecerly reuenues, and adozed it with commodious buyldyng, the people in the honour of hym dyd set vp. **XX.** and. lx. of his ymages made in metall. But afterwarde being absent, by the meannes of certayne enuyous persons, the people condemned hym to dye, & also pulled down his ymages, some they brake, some they solde, only one was kept hole in the castell, wherof **Demetrius** hereynge sayde: yet haue they not plucked downe the vertue, for whiche they dyd sette by these ymages. This man caused **Ptholomeus** kynge of Egypte, to make his great librarye, and to sende to the Jewes to haue their lawes and prophetes translated into greke, who sente vnto him of euery tribe, twelue great learned men, who dyd accomplysh his desyre, and are called **Septuaginta interpretes**, all though there were of them. lxxiiij. persons. He was afore the incarnaciō of Christ. 277. yeres.

**Demigro**, demigras, aui, are, to chaunge habitaciōs of lodgings, to remoue from one place to an other.

**Demigrare ab improbis**, to forsake vntyranny or ill company.

**Demigrare de statu**, to chaunge the facion of forme of lpyng.

**Demigrare de vita**, to dye, to decesse.

**Deminuo**, nui, nuere, to minyshe or make lesse.

**Deminuam tuum caput**, I will bryake thyne head, an olde maner of speakyng.

**Demiror**, aris, ari, to merueille muche. Sometime it signifyeth not to knowe.

**Demisse**, aduerbe, with great humiltee, lowly.

**Demissio**, onis, abasement, lacke of courage, falsnesse of herte.

**Demissitia tunica**, a long quote.

**Demissus**, a, um, humble, lowe downe.

**Demissa aures**, hangyng eares.

**Demissi homines**, men fallen from richesse to pouertee, also men of base and faint courage.

**Demissa loca**, lowe groundes.

**Demissa toga**, a longe gowne.

**Demissi capilli**, longe haire.

**Demisso capite**, the heade hangyng downe

warde, with the head in the bosome.

**Nomen demissum ab lulo**, deriued, desceded.

**Demissis labijs**, hangyng babberlyppes, bab-

berlypped.

**Demissis humeris virgo**, a mayden hangyng lowe shoulders.

**Voce demissa loqui**, to speake lowe, or to speake in a base voyce.

**Demissus animus**, a faint hert, a base courage, **Tristis ac demissus**, sadde and without spirit or courage.

**Demirgo**, aui, are, idem quod **Mirigo**.

**Demitto**, misi, tere, to sende downe, to humble ones selfe, to laie downe, also to dyge.

**Demittere equum in flumen**, to make his horse to leape into the ryuer.

**Demittere in pectus**, to sette at his herte, to kepe in remembraunce.

**Demittere animum**, to abate courage, to lose courage.

**Demittere equites in campum**, to send forth horsemen into the fieelde.

**Demittere in terram**, to put in to the earth.

**Demittere puteum**, to dygge a pytte.

**Robora demittere ferro**, to hew down great trees.

**Metu vultum demittere**, to lōke downeward for feare.

**Ad minima se demittere**, to vouche false to meddle with small matters, or to speake of small thynges.

**Demitti & contrahi animo**, to be of fainte courage, to be fearfull and in despayre.

**In aluum demittere**, to put into the paunche.

**Gladium demittere in ima ilia**, To thrust a sword into ones guttes.

**Demium**, a precious stone, whiche hath the name of faimelle.

**Demurgus**, gi, inas. ge. an officer or magistrate among the people, whiche purposed to thymall thynges, wherupon they shoulde treat, as the speaker of the parliament among vs.

**Demo**, dempsi, mere, to take away or abate.

**Demere fidem fabulis**, to make that men shall not beleue tales.

**Demere soleas alieui**, to pull of ones shoes.

**Demere vngues**, to pare ones nayles.

**De capite demptum**, appeared in substance of value.

**Metum demere**, to take awaie feare.

**Addere & Demere**, contrary.

**Cibo aliquid demere**, to dimynyshe ones meate.

**Demere odorem vini**, to make the wyne to haue no fauour.

**Demere curam & solitudinem**, to put away care and pensifenesse.

**Democedes**, a notable physician, in the tyme of hyng Darius.

**Demochares**, an oratour of Athens, newme to Demosthenes.

**Democides**, a physician, belongyng to Poliprates, the tyranne of Samiens. he wrote a booke of physike.

**Democles**, a notable flatterer, in the tyme of Dionysius the tyran.

**Democoon**, the bastarde sonne of Pdamus.

**Democrates**, the name of a carpenter, of a notable wrytler, and of a physician.

**Democratus**, cratic, for. ge. a fourme of a common wealte, where the people haue authoritee without any other state.

**Democratius**, a, um, that fauoureth the cōmon wealte, where the people haue authoritee.

**Democritus**, an excellent philosopher, beyng a childe, learned of the wise men of Chaldea astronomye & their diuinites: afterwarde he went into Persie, to lerne geometrie, after he returned to Athens, where he gaue his possessions & riches innumerable vnto the weale publike, reseruing a litle gardeyne, wherin he mought at more libertee, serche out the secrettes of nature. He wrote many wonderfull woorkes in naturall philosophye and physike. When he beheld the citee of Athens, he continually laughed at their foolish diligence, which spared no paynes to geat authoritee and riches, that they were not sure to kepe: whiche laboured to get their chyldren great possessions: who either died before the fathers, or els ouer lpyngge them, shortly spent awaie all that their fathers left them. But the Athenienses, not perceiuyng the cause of his laughter, thynkyng hym madde, caused Hippocrates the physician to goe vnto hym. Who perceyuyng the occasion of his laughter, said: Democritus is not madde, but the Athenienses be madde, at whom he dooeth laugh. He was before the incarnaciō of Christ 492. yeres.

**Demodocus**, the name of an harper, of whom Homer maketh mention.

**Demogorgus**, an incantator, whiche was supposed to be of suche excellencye, that he had authoritye ouer all spirites, that made men ascerbe.

**Demolchus**, a poete of Syracusis.

**Demolior**, iris, iri, to syrowe downe any thyng that is builded.

**Demolius**, a, um, caste downe.

**Demolio**, mōlis, liui, lire, to caste downe.

**Demoliri culpā**, to discharge hym of his faute or blame, to shewe, that he is not in the faute.

**Demolitiō**, onis, for. g. a subuercion or beating downe of a thyng.

**Demonax**, a philosopher in the tyme of Adrian the emperour: he contrarie to all other philosophers, eschewed solitarinesse, and despyed the company and frendship of men.

**Demonica**, a woman, whiche for money betrayed Ephesus to Brennus.

**Demonstro**, aui, are, to shewe openly, to declare manifestly.

**Digitō demonstrare**, to poynte with ones finger.

**Demonstrabimur**, the impersonall.

**Demonstrator**, oris, one that sheweth or des-

clareth.

**Demonstratio**, onis, for. g. a shewyng, also a bynde of argument necessarily concluding the thyng that it proueth, a demonstration.

**Demonstratiuus**, a, um, that sheweth or is shewed, or meete to be shewed.

**Demonstratiuum genus**, a fourme of speakeyng, wherin oratours bid euer commende or dispreyse any man openly.

**Demopolis**, the sonne of Themistocles.

**Demophon**, or Demophoon, the son of Theseus and Phedra kynge of Athens.

**Demordeo**, mordi, dere, to bite, to bite of.

**Demorsus**, a, um, bitten.

**Demorior**, iris, or demoreris, iri, to be vnterly, or be in loue with.

**Demoritur ea te**, he is greatly in loue with you.

**Demortuus**, a, um, dead.

**Demoror**, aris, ari, neutrally, to tarye or abyde longe: actiuelly, to keepe backe, or cause to tarye: passiuelly, to be made to tarye. Sometime it is to lōke for.

**Detinere & demorari aliquem**, To make or cause one to tarye.

**Demoratos vos esse video**, I see that you haue ben kepte or caused to tarye ouer longe.

**Hic iam diu demoratus sum**, I haue taryed here so longe.

**Demosthenes**, the moste excellent oratour of the grekes, was fysste disciple of Plato, after he folowed Cebulides an oratour: and vsed suche wonderfull diligence and labour, to attayne to the perfection of eloquence, that where he had an impediment in his pronounciacion, he by putting small stones in his mouth, and enforcyng to speake treatably, at laste attayed to moste perfecte forme of speakeyng.

When kynge Philip besieged Athens, and soze distressed it, vpon certayne treaties offered them, he required to haue deliuered vnto hym. r. oratours, of whome Demosthenes was one, and than woulde he rase his siege.

Demosthenes hereynge this, and commyng into the comon counsaile, reherfed this fable. On a time the woulues exhorted the sheapherdes to be in league with them, where vnto the sheapherdes accorded: than the woulues required to haue deliuered vnto them their mastiues, whiche were the cause of debate betwene them.

The sheapherdes graunted therunto, and deliuered vnto the woulues, their dogges, the moste vigilant keepers of their flockes.

Afterwarde, the woulues being without any feare, dyd not onely nowe and than eate a shepe, to alay their hunger: but dyd also for theyr pleasure rent and teare other in peeces.

In like wyse (saied Demosthenes) kynge Philip, after he hath taken from you your oratours, whiche by theyr wise aduertisements haue hitherto preserued you fro his tyrannie, he will do the semblable.

Whiche the Athenienses hearynge, agreed to his counsaile, and ballauntly defended the cause. He was afore the incarnation of Christe. 345. peres.

**Demotus**, put adache, banished.  
**Demoueo**, demoues, moui, ere, to remoue, to put backe.

**Demoueri gradu**, to be bypueh backe, to be constrained to recople.

**Demouere a sententia**, to cause one to change his opinion.

**Demoueri ex recto**, to be caused to dooe as gainst right.

**Demptus**, a, um, put out, taken awaye.

**Demuglo**, demugis, iui, ire, to bellowe.

**Demulceo**, si, ere, to stroke gently and softly with the hand, as we do children and houndes, whan we make much of them. Also to mitigate or intreate gently.

**Capit demulcere**, to stroke the heade.

**Demum**, at the laste. Sometime it significth onely or alwaies, specially, whan all is done.

**Cognitum est castissima demum feminae manu moueri posse**, They hadde knowlage, that it coude be remoued only with the hande of a chaste woman.

**Nunc demum**, and **Modone demum**, sens that a thyng cometh to passe, or chaunceth slowly.

**Demum**, togged with **ille**, is, or **ia**, most commonly significth onely, or in deede.

**Ille demum est antiquis moribus**, that man is in deede well manered, or hath onely the aunsient vertue and maners.

**Ea demum magna voluptas est**, amonge all the pleasures that a man can haue, that is only a great and a singular pleasure.

**Ira demum mihi satisfacias si &c.** You shall only by this meanes content my mynd if &c.

**Demus**, used of olde writers for **Demum**.

**Demissatus**, a, um, the adiectiue.

**Demissata contumelia**, displeasure done by dissimulation.

**Demutatio**, onis, f. g. a chaungeyng.

**Demutulo**, aui, are, to cut of.

**Demuto**, aui, are, to change his maner or facion.

**Non demutabo**, I wyl not reuoke that I haue spoken or promysed.

**Demutare aliquo orationem**, to touene his communication to some matter.

**Denaria**, the numbze of. 39000. of the coyne called **Denarij**.

**Denarius**, ij, masc. g. in weyght is the seuenthe parte of an ounce, in coyne it is as muche in poyre & valuation as our grote, which wayeth of our money, nowe currente. vi. d. ob. and the vii. parte of an haufie pence.

**Denarius**, the Romane pence, wherof were. iiii. soyes.

The firste was the sixte parte of an ounce, and was moze by the thied parte then the Greke Drachma. An other was the .7. parte of an ounce. 84. to a pounce. The thied **De-**

**narius** was the .8. parte of an ounce, equal with the Greke Drachma, and in value a sterling grote, when eight went to an ounce.

**Ad denarium soluere**, to paye euerie pence.

**Denarius**, a, um, that which conteyneth the numbze of tenn.

**Denarro**, aui, are, to tell in odyre.

**Denascor**, sceris, sci, to craike to be, to die.

**Denaso**, aui, are, to cut or pul of the nose.

**Denato**, denatas, aui, are, to swymme, to swym out.

**Dendragates**, a pzeious stone, like a shubbe of little bulthe.

**Dendritis**, dritidis, f. g. a pzeious stone, whiche beyng put vnder a tree, maketh that the are, whan it shall cut it, shall not be bulled.

**Dendroctilos**, the Iuy, that groweth by it selfe.

**Dendroides**, a kynde of spurge.

**Dendromalache**, the marsh malow.

**Denegro**, denegas, aui, are, not to geue, or to denye to geue, to denge earnestly that he hath done a thyng.

**Denicales**, certayne holy daies, on the whiche the familie was purged, where one had dyed.

**Deni**, ten together.

**Vxores habent deni duodecim inter se communes**, ten or twelue together haue wyues common amonge them.

**Denicales ferix**, certayne sacrifices, whan the whole familie was purged, whan one was deade in the house.

**Dénigro**, aui, are, to make blacke.

**Dénique**, in conclusion, finally, forthermoze, at lengthe.

**Denominatio**, onis, fem. gene. the namyng of a thyng.

**Denominatium**, among gramarians, that is deriued of a noune.

**Denomino**, aui, are, to name, to geue a name.

**Denormo**, aui, are, to set out of rule or odyre, to make vnequall, to make crooked.

**Denotatus**, a, um, marked or appoynted out.

**Denoto**, aui, are, to blame, to marke, to marke out.

**Dens**, entis, ma. ge. a toothe: also currythyngs, wherewith an other thyng maie bee holden fast or drawen out: it is sometime used for acombe.

**Dens aratorius**, the coulter of a plough.

**Eualio dentis**, toothe drawyng, the pluckyng out of a toothe.

**Dentium dolor**, the toothe ache.

**Aduersi**, primores, & anteriores dentes, the foze teethe.

**Dentes maxillares**, genuini, intimi, the chek teethe.

**Cauernis dentium aliquid indere**, to put some what in to the holoness of the teeth.

**Cauere dentium dolorem**, To auoyde the teeth ache.

**Colluere dentes**, to washe the teeth.

**Dentium dolorem prohibet**, it prefereth from

from the teeth ache.

**Dentium dolori profunt**, they be holtsome against the teeth ach.

**Dentium dolorem sedat**, it easeth the peine.

**Dentium dolorem tollit**, it healeth the toothe ache.

**Dentium mobilitas**, the waggynge of the teeth.

**Morus dentium stabilire**, To make fast the teeth that doe wagge.

**Desuunt dentes**, teeth doe fall.

**Eximere**, extrahere, eruere, euellere dentem, to draw a toothe.

**Hebentur dentes**.

**Candorem trahunt dentes**, they waxe white.

**Continui & serrati dentes**, like **Continuus**.

**Eburnus dens**, acombe of euorie.

**Dens putridus**, a rotten toothe.

**Fetidus dens**, a stinkyng toothe.

**Dente male dico carpere aliquem**, to speake ill by one, to raple.

**Citare dentem**, to plucke out a toothe.

**Dentes conficiunt cibum**, the teethe chawe the meate.

**Densatio**, onis, a gatheryng thyke together.

**Densatus**, a, um, made thyke.

**Dense**, an aduerbe, signifyng thyke or close together, as whan many bee assembled in a litle room.

**Densitas**, atis, & **Densitudo**, inis, thykenesse.

**Coire in densitatem**, to gather thyke together.

**Densio**, aui, are, and **denseo**, to thicken or make thyke.

**Densius**, a, um, thyke, harde closed together, close, plentyuouse.

**Dens labor**, a continual or perpetual labor.

**Dentale**, lis, n. g. the share of a plough.

**Dentium**, in odyre the teethe.

**Dentatus**, a, um, that hath great teeth, stronge teeth, or many teethe.

**Denata charta**, a wytyng conteynyng Mark and wytyng tantes.

**Dentex**, a certayne f. me.

**Denticulare**, to thrust in his teethe.

**Denticulatus**, a, um, that hath litle teethe, or made in fourme of a toothe.

**Denticulata falces**, speckles.

**Denticulus**, a, um, **Dentatus**, a, um, **Dentofus**, a, um, toothed.

**Dentifrangibulum**, a thyng wherwith teethe be broken.

**Dentifrangibulus**, ij, masc. gen. one that breaketh teethe.

**Dentifricium**, en, n. g. a medecine, wherewith the teethe be rubbed to make them white.

**Dentiloquis**, he that speaketh by wyng the teethe or lipeth, or rather one that in speaking spyteth out his teeth.

**Dentiloquos omnes mortales faciam, quem que offendere**, whom to euer I fynde or mete with, I wyl so dale the hym about the mouthe, that I wyl make hym spere out his teethe.

**Dentio**, iui, ire, to put forth the or byde teethe.

**Dentiscalpium**, scalpium, n. g. an instrument, wherewith teeth be scraped.

**Dentitio**, onis, f. g. a puttyng forth or growyng of teethe. A bydyng of teeth.

**Denubo**, pti, ere, to marie or wed on the womans parts.

**Denudo**, aui, are, to despoyle or make naked.

**Denumero**, aui, are, to pale money.

**Denuntiatio**, onis, f. g. manasyng, a signifyng or declaring of a thyng before.

**Hac denuntiatio conterritus**, beyng afrayd with this thyngyng.

**Denuntiatio testimonij**, an iniunction to appere, and beare witness.

**Denuntiatio belli**, a denoucyng of warre, a sendyng of defiance.

**Denuntio**, aui, are, to shewe or tell a thyng to an other man, to denounce, to signifie or geue knowlage: sometime to manasse or thyetten. Also to Denuntiare testimonium, to sommon or bypynge witness into the court of iudgement, as they dooe in the chauncerie, where wytnesses are compelled to come.

**Denuntiavit ut adesset**, he sommoned hym to appere.

**Denuntiare inimicitias**, to declare hym to be his enemye.

**Denuntiare bellum**, to pprofer, denounce, or indite warre or battayle.

**Domum denuntiare**, to geue knowlage of a thyng at home at a mans house.

**Denuntiare periculum alicui**, to thyetten or manasse perill and daunger to a man.

**Sol carulacus pluuiam denuntiat**, The son, haupyng a blue colour, betokeneth or signifyeth rayne.

**Huic homini iam ante denuntio**, I tell this man before.

**Denuntiare alicui**, to signifie to one, to dooe to wytte.

**Denuo**, agayne, estequens.

**Denus**, a, um, tenn.

**Deo**, the name of Ceres.

**Deocco**, aui, are, to harkowe lande, or to breake it with rolles.

**Deonero**, aui, are, to discharge or disbanden, to vnloade.

**Deorauum**, for **Peroratum**.

**Deoratus**, a, um, despyed, heretely prated.

**Deoro**, aui, are, to despye heretely. Amonge our lawyers it is to pleade or to conclude in pleasyng.

**Deorsum**, downwarde.

**Sussum deorsum**, up and downe hitther and thithet.

**Deorsum versum**, downe ryght.

**Directo deorsum**, to fall streight downe.

**Sussum deorsum**, vltra cyrocy meare, to go up and downe hitther and thithet.

**Deoscular**, ians, aui, are, to kisse sweetely.

**Depaciscor**, pactus sum, sci, to make covenant, to agree upon certain covenantes, to promise, to patise.  
**Depacisci morte cupio**, I am content to die.  
**Depacisci honestissimo periculo**, where many perils be, to be content to take that, which is most honest.  
**Depacisci partem suam cum aliquo**, to promise a man parte of his gayne.  
**Depacisci ad conditiones alterius**, To agree to all conditions and covenantes that an other man requireth.  
**Depactus**, a, um, the participle of Depaciscor, covenanted of patised.  
**Depactus est cum hostibus**, he patised with his enemies.  
**Depactus**, a, um, the participle of Depango, planted of sette.  
**Depalmo**, aui, are, to buffet or clappe one on the cheke with his handes.  
**Depango**, Depanxi, and depegi, ere, to plant of sette.  
**Deparcus**, ci, a great nygarde.  
**Depasco**, aui, scere, to eate as a beast doeth, to feede beastes in a pasture, to eate up, to consume.  
**Depascere possessionem alienam**, to feede his cattell on an other mans pasture.  
**Stilo depascere luxuriam orationis**, with exercise of writing to diminish the great aboundance and cōp of wordes and sentences.  
**Depascere agros publicos**, To eate up the common feldes.  
**Depascor**, the deponent, idem quod Depasco.  
**Depastio**, onis, feeding of cattell.  
**Depastus**, a, um, eaten up with beastes, or that hath eaten.  
**Depauperio**, aui, are, to impoverishe, or make poore, to spende awate a mans goodes.  
**Depecto**, xui, ere, to hembe diligently.  
**Depestere frondium caniciem**, to rubbe of the mosse of the bowes.  
**Depeciscor**, idem quod Depaciscor.  
**Depectus**, a, um, idem quod Depactus.  
**Depeculasso**, idem quod Depeculor.  
**Depeculator**, oris, com. ge. a robber.  
**Depeculor**, aris, ari, to robbe a common weate, a prince, or a place halowed.  
**Depeculari laudem alicuius**, to abolythe or destroye the renowme and prayse of a mannes actes.  
**Depello**, depuli, ere, to put downe, to put away, to put asyde, to remote, to weane.  
**Depelli portenta**, when monsters or strange thynges do happen, betokenyng some ill adventure to come, to repeale it by prayers, quowes or other good deedes.  
**Depellere aliquem ad calamitatem**, to cast one into miserie or trouble.  
**Dolorem depellere**, to put awate sorrow and heavynesse.  
**Sententia depellere**, to forte one to change his

opinion.  
**Spe & de spe depellere**, to put out of hope, to make in dispeyre.  
**Depellere agnum a matre**, to weane a lambe.  
**Depellere lacte**, to weane.  
**Depellere aquam de agro per hyemem**, To tourne or drygne water out of the felde in the wynter tyme.  
**Depellere ex potestate**, to putte out of authority.  
**Famem depellere cibo**, to delate hunger with meate.  
**Depellere a se suspicionem**, to put any suspicion from hym selfe.  
**Dependo**, di, ere, to hange downe of a thyng, to depende.  
**Dependentlychni laquearibus**.  
**Dependo**, di, ere, to paie.  
**Solvere & dependere**.  
**Dependere caput**, to bee slayne or lose ones heade.  
**Dependere tempus amori**, to bestowe tyme in loue.  
**Dependere mercedem**, to paie one his wage.  
**Dependere operam**, to take payne about a thyng.  
**Pro capite dependere pecuniam**, to paye ransom for his life, to redeme his life with money.  
**Dependere poenas**, To be punished, to suffer paynes.  
**Deperto**, perdidit, ere, to lose.  
**Deperdere de existimatione**, to lose parte of his estimation or credite.  
**Deperdere honestatem**, to lose ones honesty.  
**Linguae visum deperdere**, to lose the use of the tounge.  
**Deperdere folia dicuntur arbores**, when the leaves fall awate.  
**Deperio**, depéris, rui, or perij, ire, to perishe, to die, to loun immoderately, to be lost.  
**Deperierunt naues**, the shippes were lost or perished.  
**Amore impotente deperire aliquem**, to love one immoderately.  
**Deperit sapor**, the favour or taste is lost.  
**Depesto**, scui, scere, to drye cattell.  
**Depestus**, rent, sojne.  
**Depesta**, a maner of cuppes.  
**Depexus**, a, um, hempte, tynmed.  
**Ego ne si viuo a me exortium dabo**, adeo depexum: ut visum dum viuat meminerissemper mei: I will not to dothe hym, and trimme hym, that he shall thinke on me as longe as he lyveth.  
**Depilans**, a, um, balde, without heares, or that whose heare is plucked of, made balde.  
**Depilis**, le, without heare, balde.  
**Depilo**, depilas, aui, are, to pulle of heare.  
**Depingo**, pinxi, ere, to pryncle, to describe.  
**Depingere facta alicuius**, To describe

mans actes.  
**Viam alicuius depingere**.  
**Cogitatione depingere**, to conceive or imagine a thyng in ones mynde.  
**Deplango**, planxi, ere, to lament or bewaile greatly.  
**Deplano**, aui, are, to make playne.  
**Deplanto**, aui, are, to plant of set.  
**Depleo**, pleui, ere, to emptye.  
**Deploratio**, onis, f. g. a lamentyng or waylyng.  
**Deploratus**, a, um, without hope of recouerye or remedie, desperate.  
**A medicis deploratus**, forsaken of the physicians.  
**Deplorata res publica**, a desperate common weale, past all hope of good recouerye.  
**Res deplorata est**, there is no remedie in the matter.  
**Deploro**, deploras, aui, are, to lamente or bewaile, to complayne.  
**Viam deplorare**, to lament and complaine the lyfe that one hath ledde.  
**Conqueri & deplorare**.  
**Deplorare & lamentare**.  
**Deplorare de re aliqua**, to lamente or make plainte of any thyng.  
**Deplorantur**, the passyue.  
**Depluo**, pluui, ere, to raine downe ryght.  
**Deplumis**, me, that whiche hath fewe feathers or none.  
**Depolio**, depolis, liui, ire, to make perishe, to perishe, to polishe or make smother.  
**Depono**, posui, ere, to laie downe, to depayre, to take awate, to put awate, to leaue.  
**Deponere arma**, To put of his harnesse, to leaue of warre.  
**Deponere bellum**, to cease from warre.  
**Deponere exercitum**, to discharge the armie.  
**Deponere imperium**, to leaue of geue by the rule of gouernace. likewise Deponere officium, magistratum, præturam, prouinciam.  
**Deponere iniurias**, to leaue all malice.  
**Deponere negotium**, to leaue busynesse.  
**Deponere semina**, to plant.  
**Deponere soleas**, to put of ones shoes.  
**Deponere onus**, to discharge a burdyne or charge, to vnhode.  
**Deponere aliquid apud aliquem**, To laye a thyng in gage or pledge, or to deliuer to one a thyng to kepe.  
**Deponere in terram**, to plant.  
**Deponere edificationem**, to leaue of a buyldyng.  
**Crines deponere**, to be polled or notted.  
**Deponere desideria alicuius rei**, not to be so muche desyrouse of a thyng.  
**Formidinem deponere**, To make of feare: likewise Deponere metum, marorem, luctum, molestias, pudorem, timorem.  
**Deponere feueritatem**, to wake more pleasur and gentill, and lesse rigorouse in ones

behaviour.  
**Deponere imperio**, to put out of authority.  
**Deponere ineptias**, to leaue tryflyng.  
**Depone**, lay downe states.  
**Deponere ingenia syluestria**, to become tame.  
**Deponere aliquid de lenitate**, to become more graue or sadde.  
**Deponere memoriam alicuius rei**, and Deponere aliquam rem ex memoria, to forget a thyng.  
**Deponere apud memoriam**, to committe a thyng to memorie.  
**Deponere offensionem**, to leaue of grudge or displeasure.  
**Depontani**, aged men, whiche after 60. yeres, be caste downe from a bypde, or rather men for their age, excused from offices and busynesse of the common wealtthe.  
**Depopulatio**, onis, f. g. destruction or desolation of a cōuntry, depopulation.  
**Depopulatio**, oris, mas. g. a robber, a spoiler, a conquerour.  
**Depopulo**, aris, ari, to destroye or waste a cōtrye, to robbe or spoyle. There is also read Depopulo, the actyue.  
**Deportatio**, onis, f. g. a conueyngyng or carryng, sometyme banishing.  
**Deportatus**, a, um, banished, exiled, caried away, conueyghed.  
**Deportati**, They that are exiled, hauege no propriete left in any goodes or landes, after the definition of lawiers, howe be it other authours dooe vse that worde generally for men exiled.  
**Deporto**, aui, are, to carrie or byng awate, to banyshe. Sometyme it signifieth to reposit.  
**Deportare iumentis**, vel nauibus.  
**Deportare exercitum**, to byng home agayne the armie.  
**Deportare triumphum**, to byng home the victorie.  
**Captiuos Romam deportare**, to carie prissoners to Rome.  
**Deportare se aliquo**, to goe or conueghe ones selfe to some place.  
**Deportare in solas terras**, to banyshe, to exyle.  
**Deposco**, poposci, scere, to desyre muche or to requyre, to require earnestly.  
**Deposcere omnibus sollicitationibus**, To demaunde or sollicite with all maner saye promptes.  
**Deposcere aliquem ad supplicium**, to requyre to haue one to be punished.  
**Morti deposcere**, to require to haue one to be put to deathe.  
**Depositarius**, ri, ma. g. he vnto whom one hath deliuered a thyng to kepe. Also he to whom any thyng is lated in guage.  
**Depositarius**, ri, ma. g. he that leaue a thyng with an other man.  
**Deposuium**, ti, neu. g. that whiche is left in an other



other mans keepng, or that is layed to pledge, a guage. it may be vsed for that childe in playng call stakies, or the thing that they playe for. Deposium abnegare, to denie that was leste to kepe.  
 Deposium accipere, to take a thing to guage, to kepe stakies.  
 Reddere deposita, to geue vp the stakies, or thynges that he had to kepe.  
 Depositus, a, um, layed downe, leste in an other mans hande, or keepng. Sometime it dooeth signifie desperate, or he that is in desperation. Itaque mihi videor magnam & maxime ægram, & prope depositam reipublicæ partem suscepisse, therfore me semeth I haue taken in hand a great parte of the weale publike, not onely keepng feeble, but also almost in extreme desperation.  
 Depostulo, aui, are, to require earnestly.  
 Deprador, aris, ari, to robbe a cuntrey or town.  
 Deprælior, aris, ari, to fyght.  
 Deprauare, corruptely.  
 Deprauatio, onis, f. g. a corruptyng.  
 Deprauatio verbi, when one turneth a woord to an other sens then it was ment, a misinterpretyng of a woorde.  
 Deprauatus, a, um, depraued, corrupted, made vll.  
 Deprauatus indulgentia, marred with to much libertie.  
 Deprauati mores, pll or lewde condicions.  
 Deprauo, aui, are, to make pll, to deprau, to violate, to corrupte, to misinterpret.  
 Corrigere & deprauare, contrarie.  
 Depræcatio, onis, f. g. a despyng of pardon, when we confesse that we haue offended. Also a puttynge of a thing from vs by intreatie or prayer. Also a charmpng with wordes to dyue awaye any thyng.  
 Diræ deprecationes, cursynges.  
 Depræcator, onis, m. g. an excuser, he that furth or intreateth for an other man, that he should not be punished. In lyke maner Depræcandus.  
 Depræcator fortunarum alicuius i. seruator.  
 Depræcor, aris, ari, to beseeche, to make intreater, to praye earnestly, to refuse, to despye the contrarie, to put awat by prayer or intreatie, to denie that whiche he wolde not haue, to haue in despectio, to resiste, to despye a mys by prayer.  
 Depræcari veniam, to aske forgiveness.  
 Depræcari alicui ne vapulet, to make requeste or despye for one that he be not beaten.  
 Depræcari iniuriam, to require that he wyl not doge hym any wronge.  
 Depræcari auaritiæ crimina laudibus frugalitatis, To require to haue one excused for his niggardshyp, because his temperance in luyng seemeth to be woorth commendation.  
 Depræcari maleuolentiam, to excuse hym of blame, for the ioye that he hath of an others misfortune.  
 Claudij inuidiam Græchi charitas depræ-

batur, Græchus was so welbeloued, that for his sake the fautes of Claudius were hyd and not spoken of.  
 Depræcari munus, to excuse hym in takng on hym an office or charge.  
 Depræcari culpam, to excuse hym self, and despye that the faute be not layed to hym.  
 Depræcari periculum, to praye that he fall not into peryll, or that he be in no danger.  
 Depræcari mortem, To despye pardone of death, or to indouour hym to saue ones lyfe.  
 Depræcatur a vobis, he wyl beseeche you, or he wyl despye you earnestly.  
 Depræcatum veniat me, vt sibi ignoscerem, He came to intreate me, that I should forgive hym.  
 Pacem depræcari, to intreate for peace.  
 Depræcari sibi exilium, to despye or make request, that he be not banished.  
 Precari, and Depræcari, sometime contrarie: as, Sæpe precor mortem, mortem quoque depræcor idem.  
 Depræcari penam, to require or intreate, that he be not punished.  
 Nullam depræcor penam, I refuse no payne.  
 Nullæ sunt imagines, quæ me a vobis depræcentur, I haue no memorie of the noblenesse of myne auctours, which maie make intreatie to you for me.  
 Odium summæ improbitatis depræcari excusatione summæ stultitiæ, to defend or excuse hym selfe of some great mischiefe & wickednes, vnder the colour and pretence, that it was committed by folie, or lacke of witte.  
 Depræhendo, di, dere, to take a manne vntwasres, to take tardie, to take one in the deede dooryng, to knowe or perceyue by it. quæ, or examination, or other meanes. Sometime for Compræhendere, to take.  
 In adulterio depræhendi, to be taken in the acte of aduouttie.  
 Cursu faram depræhendere, To take in running.  
 Manifesto depræhendere, to perceyue manys festely.  
 Facinora oculis depræhendere, to see a man naughtie actes.  
 Depræhensio, onis, a takng.  
 Depræhensus, or Deprensus, a, um, taken vntwasres, so that he can not tell what to doo, or whither to tourne, taken in the deede doggs, knowne, perceyued.  
 Testis depræhensus, a witnes taken or trespied in his tale.  
 Depræhensus est in sermone, he was taken in his wordes.  
 Depræhensus est in scelere, He was taken with the faute.  
 Depræssus, a, um, lowe, pressed downe, boulded, drownd.  
 Depræssus, & Demersus, thynst downe, and boulded

boulded vnder the water.  
 Veritas depressa, trouthe kept downe and trodden vnder foote.  
 Depressus locus, a lowe place.  
 Depressa vox, a lowe voyce.  
 Aqua depressior & altior, contrarie.  
 Depressio, aui, are, to bynge to a lasse pryce.  
 Deprimo, pressi, mere, to kepe downe, to thurst downe, to presse downe, to weyghe downe, as one pople in a balance weyggheth heavier than an other.  
 Deprimere naues, to make shypes to sinke and be drownd.  
 Deprimunt me quæ porto, my bourdeyn maketh me to stoupe.  
 Extollere & deprimere, contrarie.  
 Locum deprimere, to make a place lower.  
 Deprimere vitæ in terram, to plant a vyne.  
 Deprimo, psi, mere, to drawe out, to declare, to fetch out, to take out.  
 Depromere ex libris, to fetch out of booke.  
 Depromit ex sensu suo, he fetcheth it out of his owne witte.  
 Depromere sagittam pharetra, to take an arrowe out of his quiver.  
 Depromptus, a, um, taken out, drawn out, fetched out.  
 Depropero, aui, are, to make muche haste or speede.  
 Deproperant sedulo sacrificare, They make speede hastilie to dooe sacrifice.  
 Depsihus, a, um, or Depsius, a, um, kneas, deca, moulded, wrought with the hande.  
 Depso, psi, psere, To worke a thyng with the handes, to the intente to make it fofte, to kneade doore, wage, or other lyke thyng.  
 Depuber, or Depubis, depuberis, a childe or yonge beest, whiche is not come to ripe yeres.  
 Depudet, he hath layed asyde shame, he is past shame.  
 Depudico, aui, are, to dishoneste or violate a woman, a woorde out of vse.  
 Depugnatus, a, um, well fought.  
 Depugno, aui, are, to fight valiantly, to strue, to disagree.  
 Depugnat voluptas cum honestate, inordinat pleasure and honestee dooe not agree.  
 Cum animo suo depugnare, to fyght or strue with ones selfe.  
 Ferro depugnare, to fyght with a weapon.  
 Depugnatur, the impersonall, the battayle is fought.  
 Depulsio, onis, f. g. a puttynge of or lettynge a thyng that it can not appoche.  
 Quæ causa iustior est belli gerendi, quam seruitutis depulsio? What better cause is there to fyght, than to withstande that we be not brought into seruitude and bondage?  
 Depulso, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Depello.  
 Depulsor, onis, mas, f. g. one that kepeth backe or putteth awaie a thyng.

Depulsus, a, um, put downe, weant, looke Depello.  
 Depultus, a, um, for Depulsus.  
 Depunio, or rather Depunio, uiij, ire, to beate.  
 Depuratus, a, um, purified, clenfed from dyegges and fylthe.  
 Depurgo, aui, are, to clense any thyng vnder foote, to purge.  
 Depurgare locum aliquem ab herba, to weede any place, or to make it cleane from wredes and grasse.  
 Depurgare pisces, to garbish fishes.  
 Depurgare crimen, to discharge one of the faulte whiche is layed vnto hym.  
 Depuro, aui, are, to make cleane or pure, to purifie or clense.  
 Deputo, aui, are, to cut of, to esteeme, to iudge, to repute, to thinke.  
 Deputare vineam, to cut a vine.  
 Deputare rationes, to reken or make accompt.  
 Deputare se indignum, he thynketh hym selfe vnwoorthy.  
 Operam alicuius deputare parui precij, To esteeme a mans labour or paynes lytell woorth.  
 Omne id deputat esse in lucro, all that he resketh for a vantage.  
 Me quouis malo dignum deputem, I wolde thynke my selfe woorthy any mischiefe, or punishment.  
 Déqueror, eris, estus sum, déqueri, to complayne.  
 Derado, rasi, ere, To shawe of or barke of, to scrape of.  
 Derbices, people of Asia, about the sea called Mare Caspium, which haue this custome, that when theys friendes come to the age of . lxx. yeres, they flea them, and cate them, callynge all thes neygghbours to the feast. Olde women they flea not, but doe onely stragle them, and afterward burye them. Semblably, if men die before the saied age, they also dooe burye them. They punish the cuntry offence, (be it neuer so littell) with death.  
 Derce, a well moste coide in sommer betweene Bilbils, and Sepobriga.  
 Derceto, a goddesse name of the Assyrians.  
 Dercyllus, one of the capitaines of Pyrrhus.  
 Derelictus, us, and Derelictio, onis, f. g. a leaung or forsakng.  
 Derelictus, a, um, forsaken, leste destitute.  
 Pro derelicto rem aliquam habere, to forsake a thyng utterly.  
 Derelictus ab omni spe, he of whom is no good hope of honestee, an hopelesse.  
 Incultum & derelictum solum, a ground vntilled and vnhousebanded.  
 Derelicta & celebris regio, contrarie.  
 Derelictui habere, not to care for a thyng, or to neglecte it.  
 Derépo, pui, ere, to creepe awaie.  
 Deribitores, they whiche dooe noumbze an aze

uite, and doore pate the souldiours their wages:  
loke Diribitores.  
Derideo, derides, derisi, ere, to laugh to shorne,  
to moche.  
Deridere atq; contemnere.  
Deridere et Arridere, contrary.  
Deridiculum, li, n. g. a shorne of a moche.  
Deridiculo esse, to be a laughing stocke.  
Deridiculum est, it is a thing to be laughed at.  
Corporis deridiculum, a desoyntee of the  
bodye, for which one is mocked or laughed to  
shorne.  
Per deridiculum audiri, To bee laughed to  
shorne whan one is harde to tell his tale.  
Deridulus, a, um, that is to be laughed at.  
Deripio, deripis, ripui, ere, to take awaie, to  
dispoyle.  
Deripere aliquem capillo, to pul one downe  
by the heare of the heade.  
Derisor, oris, ma. g. a mocker, one that laugheth  
an other to shorne.  
Derisus, a, um, mocked or had in contempte.  
Derisus, us, m. g. mockery, laughing to shorne.  
Deriuatio, onis, f. g. a tournyng of water from  
one place to an other.  
Deriuo, aui, are, to deriuare from one to an other,  
to lape to one, as to lape to a mans defeute, or  
charge, to take from one and geue to an other.  
Deriuare aquam, to dyaine water by a foord  
rowe, to tourne it an other waie.  
Deriuare iram alicuius in se, To tourne ones  
wyathe and displeasure in his owne necke.  
Deriuare crimen, to tourne the faute from  
one to an other.  
Deriuare suam culpam in aliquem, to lape his  
owne faute to an other mans charge.  
Deriuauit responsionem alio, he tourned his  
andwere an other waie, or to other matters.  
Aliquid in domum suam deriuare, to turne a  
thyng to his priuate profite.  
Derodo, si, ere, to gnawe or gnibble.  
Derogatio, onis, f. g. an abolishing of some  
parte of a lawe. A derogacion of takyng awaie  
of parte of an other mans pryse or authoritee.  
Derogito, aui, are, to make instant desyre, to  
prate hettelp.  
Derogo, aui, are, to myniste, to derogate, to take  
awaie, to abolyshe the parte of a lawe, by a decree  
of an other lawe.  
Derogare sibi, to dimynishe his owne estimas-  
tion, to saie he is not able to dooe so mucht as  
he can, to disable ones selfe.  
Derogare de fide testium, to dimynishe the  
credence of the witnesses.  
De lege aliquid derogare, to fordooe some  
parte of the lawe.  
Derogare fidem alicui, to put no trust in one.  
Derodus, a, um, participi. a Derodor, gnawen  
or gnibbled.  
Derisai, people of Greece in the borders of  
Thrace.

Derumpo, rupi, ere, idem quod Dirumpere,  
to breake.  
Deruncino, aui, are, to cut or pull of that whiche  
is superfluous, to dissipate, or breake in peeces.  
Derumpi, i, n. g. a place that is steepe downe.  
Deruptus, a, um, broken, steepe downe.  
Deruo, rui, ruere, to fall downe.  
Deruere de laudibus alicuius, to diminish an  
other mans pryse and commendacion.  
Des, a poyle of eyght ounces.  
Desacro, aui, are, to consecrate or dedicate.  
Desalto, aui, are, to daunce footthe a daunce.  
Desauio, sauui, ire, to be woode angry. Some  
tyme to cease to be angry, to shewe extreme  
crueltee.  
Sanguine plebeio desauire, to shewe extreme  
crueltee towards the common people.  
Descendo, di, ere, to go downe, to descende, some  
tyme onely to go, to condescende or agree to a  
man.  
Descendere in altum, to go deepe downe.  
Descendere in aciem, to go into the battail.  
Descendere in sese, to humble hym selfe, to  
consydre in him selfe the basenes of his estate.  
Descendere in causam, to come in strepe, to  
take parte and iogge with one in any accusa-  
cion, suite, or variance of the lawe.  
Descenditur gradibus, one goeth downe by  
steeptes, or stappes.  
Descenderunt ex oculis lachrymar, the teares  
fell from his eyes, he wepte.  
Descendimus ad nostras nauiculas, we went  
to our shippes.  
Descendere equo, and ex equo, To lyght  
downe from horse backe.  
Descendunt radice arbores, the trees take  
deepe roote.  
In mare descendit Tybris, it kenneth. &c.  
Descendunt in plana, Corylus, Cornus. &c.  
they growe. &c.  
Paratus ad omnia descendere, to submitte him  
selfe, to condescende or agree.  
Vbi pluribus diebus non descendit alius, one  
hath not gone to the stooile.  
Cibus celeriter descendit, whan it is of quicke  
digestion.  
Ad condiciones alterius descendere, to agree  
to an other mans offer or condition.  
Descendere ad alterutram conditionem vult,  
he woulde haue hym to agree to one of the  
offers.  
Descendere in certamen, to enter into batt  
tapy, to fyght.  
Descendere ad extremum auxilium, to ble  
the extreme refuge and succour.  
Descendere obuiam alicui, to goe to meet  
with one.  
Descendere in omnia familiaritatis officia,  
whan a prynce or great estate bouthchafeth  
to shewe all tokens of familiaritee to a meane  
persone.

Ad preces descendere dicitur quis, whan he  
dooth entreate for that he maie commaunde.  
Descendit ad hyacinthum hac gemma, It  
doth much resemble the hyacinth.  
Descensus, us, masc. gen. a goyng downe, a des-  
cendenge.  
Descensio, onis, f. g. idem.  
Descensiones facere, to descend or go downe.  
Desco, iui, ire, to knowe not.  
Descisco, iui, sciscere, to disagree, to leaue, to  
forsake, to leaue his capitain or souerain and  
go to an other, to rebelle.  
Desciscere a se, to chaunge his forme of ly-  
uyn of faction.  
Desciscere a consuetudine patrum, to leaue  
the custome or maner of his parentes.  
Desciscere a natura, to alter sed ones nature.  
Desciscere ab opinione alterius, to forsake an  
other mans opinion.  
Desciscere a veritate, to forsake the trueth.  
Desciscere a vita, to die.  
Descium, the impersonall.  
Descobinatus, a, um, lame, mathemed, hurte.  
Describo, pti, ere, to write out of a copy, to or-  
die, to appoynte, to assigne, to softe, to deuide,  
to distribute, to place, to peinct or write adu-  
sedly, to declare or describe.  
Descrere pecuniam in ciuitates, To asse-  
somes of money in a taxe to be paid in sun-  
dry citices.  
Descrere rationes, To make accomptes in  
an obye.  
Non credis animas in alia corpora describi,  
idem transferri.  
Descrere in genera, to deuide a thyng into  
dyuers kyndes.  
Descrere comediam Græcam, to translate  
into latine, and make an other lyke it of the  
same argument.  
Duodena describit iugera in singulos, he as-  
poynteth, assigneth, or deuideth. &c.  
Laronem & sicarium aliquem describere, to  
signifie one by the name of theefe or myrderer,  
without chersyng his propre name.  
Descrere librum ab aliquo, To write out a  
boke by an other mans copie.  
Descriptio, onis, f. g. a copie, a description.  
Descriptio populi, a diuysyng of the people  
into dyuers partes and bandes, in a quarrell  
between two persons.  
Descriptiones temporum, The hystorie of  
thynges, whiche haue happened, accordyng to  
the obye of tyme.  
Deseco, aui, & ui, are, to cut in sunder, to cut of.  
Descare praua, to mowe the medowes.  
Descare vitem, to cut a vyne.  
Descare collum alicui, to cut of ones necke.  
Descratus, a, um, discharged.  
Descro, aui, are, to discharge.  
Desectio, onis, a cuttyng of or moweyng downe  
of coyne, strawe, or grasse.

Desectus, a, um, cut of, mowed downe.  
Desedeo, desedi, ere, to sytte downe.  
Desero, ui, ere, to leaue or forsake.  
Deserere pignus, to lose his gage.  
Deserere vadimonium, To make defaulte  
where one is bounde to appeere before a iudge  
or other great officer.  
Deserere in malis, to forsake one in aduersitee.  
Deseruit me fides & fama, I haue loste my cre-  
dence and good name.  
Deseri a mente, whan ones wyttes dooe faple  
hym.  
Causam suam deserere, To geue ouer, or to  
geue place in a matter, whan one hath enter-  
prised to defende it.  
Deserunt hunc genua, His knes faple hym,  
his legges bee weerp.  
Preces alicuius deserere, not to heare ones  
prayers, not to dooe as one desyareth hym.  
Deserere vitam suam, To offer ones selfe to  
deathly willyngly, to sica hym selfe.  
Desertio, onis, f. g. a forsakynge in tyme of nede.  
Deserto, aui, are, to forsake.  
Desertor, oris, m. g. he that leaueth his cuntry,  
and goeth to his enemies: A traitour, one  
that forsaketh his frende in tyme of nede.  
Desertor miles, a souldiour that departeth  
without licence.  
Desertor salutis mex, one that forsaketh his  
whan my lyfe is in iopardie.  
Desertum, ti, n. g. a desert or wyldernesse.  
Desertus, a, um, forsaken, not habitable, where  
no man dwelleth, deserte.  
Deserta regio, a countrey not inhabited.  
Desertus ager, a fildie out of tythe, vnhus-  
banded.  
Deserta causa, is to ouer come, where none  
defendeth.  
Desertus homo, a man forsaken.  
Celebris & desertus, contrary.  
Deseruo, uiui, ire, to obeie or seeue humbly.  
sometyme to doo yll seruite.  
Deseruere studii, to apply lernyng or study.  
Deseruere amicis, to obeie his frendes, and  
apply hym selfe to folowe thei myndes.  
Deseruere corpori, to chersy the bodye.  
Deses, desidis, om. g. vnoccupied, ybell.  
Vita deses, an ybell lyfe.  
Cura deses, negligence of mynde.  
Passu deside ire, to go slowely.  
Desidem ab opere suo aliquem facere, To  
make one a loyterer, and not to regarde his  
woork.  
Desico, aui, are, to drye by.  
Desideo, desides, sedi, ere, to sytte stille, to abyde  
in a place, to bee ybell.  
Desiderium, looke Desyderium.  
Desidia, x, f. g. slouthfulness, ybellnesse.  
Animum inficere desidia, to infect the mynde  
with ybellnesse or slouthfulness.  
Socordia & Desidia.

Desidioso, southfully, ydellly.  
 Desidiosus, a, um, full of ydelnesse, southfull.  
 Desido, desidis, sedi, ere, to sette downe, to goe to sette, to light downe, to sinke downe, to aswage and fall lower, to thinke of gape, as the earth doth.  
 Terra defecit, the grounde opened or gaped.  
 Desedit tumor, the swelling assuageth.  
 Designatio, onis, f. g. a deuise or ordinaunce, an appoyntment.  
 Designator, oris, mas. g. a marshall, whiche setteth or appoynteth euery man to his place conuenient, after his degree or office. They whiche in solemne pompes and syghtes, see that men kepe their places and order, be called Designatores.  
 Designatus, a, um, assigned, ordeyned, appoynted, predestinate.  
 Designati consules, Praetores, Tribuni, they whiche were elected and appoynted to succede them whiche at that tyme exercised the said offices. Res designata, a thyng ordeyned, purposed, and predestinate.  
 Res publica ratione & disciplina designata, a common weale set in good order and well appoynted.  
 Designo, aui, are, to assigne, to note or signifie, to committe or dooe a thyng newly. Also to choose a thyng, and apoint it for some purpose.  
 Agrum seminario designare, To ordeine or apointe to be sownen.  
 Digitis vulgi designari, to be popnycted at of the people as one goeth in the strectes.  
 Designare nota ignominie, to putte one to some reproche or open rebuke.  
 Desilio, desilis, lui, lij, liui, ire, to leape or lyghte downe.  
 Desilire ad pedes, to lyght on foote.  
 Desilire ab equo, to lygh of his horse.  
 Desino, sii, oi, siui, ere, to leaue, to cesse, to make an ende, to holde ones peace.  
 Desinas, holde thy peace.  
 Desinere artem, to leaue the craft.  
 Desinit in violam, it draweth to the colour of violett.  
 Define ei succensere, be no moze angry with hym.  
 Definere gradatim, to make an ende of a thyng by littell and littell.  
 Desinunt caduca, transitorie thynges haue an ende.  
 Desinere bellum, to leaue of warre.  
 Desinit dicto magistris esse obediens, He is no moze obedient to his maysters commaunds demente.  
 Desinit in orbem, the ende is rounde lyke a circle.  
 Desinitur, the impersonall.  
 Desipio, desipis, pui, oi, piui, ere, and desipisco, to dooe foolyshe, to waite foolyshe.  
 Senectute desipere, to dote or waite foolyshe

for age. Desipere & delirare.  
 Desisto, destiti, ere, to leaue of, to abyde of tary, sometime to departe.  
 Desistere conau, and incepto, to leaue his enterpryse.  
 Desistere litibus, to leaue suite.  
 Desistente autumnio, at the ende of autumnie or haruest.  
 Ne desistatis currere, ceasse not to renne continually.  
 Quid illic destitisti obsecro tam diu? I praye the, why dydest thou tary there so longe?  
 Quid ille iratus abs te desistit? What is the matter, that he parted from the beeyng so angry?  
 Rogat ut id facere desistant, he despyeth them that they will dooe no moze to.  
 Desistere fuga, to ceasse to flee or ren awie.  
 De aliqua mente desistere, to chaunge ones mynde of opinion in a matter.  
 Sententia, oi, de sententia desistere, idem.  
 Negotio desistere, to leaue of a busynesse.  
 Itinere desistere, to bryake of ones iourney.  
 Desistis, a, um, lesse, forsaken.  
 Non esset desistum, They shoulde not haue lesse of.  
 Illae orationes legi sunt desitae, Those orations are no moze read.  
 Desita ars, a science out of vse, not spoken of.  
 Primus Papisus est vocari desitus, he was the fyrste that was lesse to be called Papisus, or in hym the name of Papisus fyrst ceased.  
 Desolatus, a, um, that is made desolate, or des troged.  
 Loca deserta & desolata, desolate and deserte places.  
 Desolo, aui, are, to make desolate.  
 Despectio, onis, f. g. a despying, a looking downwarde.  
 Despecto, aui, are, to looke muche downwarde.  
 Despectus, us, regarde or syght, sometime despyte, contempte, neglectyng.  
 Despectus, a, um, despyed, contemned, littell sette by.  
 Desperanter, desperately.  
 Desperatio, onis, dysperre to obtreyn a thyng.  
 Victoria desperatio, dyspayre to obteyne victorye.  
 Desperatus, a, um, desperate. also wherein one hath no hope.  
 Despero, aui, are, to dyspayre, to haue no hope at all.  
 Desperare fugam, to haue no hope to flee.  
 Honores desperare, to haue no hope to come to honour.  
 Pacem desperari, I haue no hope of peace at all.  
 Desperari de re publica, I haue no hope that euer the common weale shall be in good case agayne.  
 Ab aliquo desperare, to dysperre that he may

haue any helpe or succour of one.  
 Desperare sibi, oi, de se.  
 Desperare suis fortunis, to haue no hope to saue his gooddes.  
 Desperare saluti, oi, salutem, to haue no hope to saue his liue.  
 Turpiter desperatur, quicquid fieri potest.  
 Despicabilis, to bee despyed.  
 Despicatio, onis, f. g. idem quod Despicatus.  
 Despicatus, us, m. g. contempte, despyte.  
 Despicari duci, to bee contemned or despyed.  
 Despicatus, a, um, he by whom no man setteth, despyed, contemned.  
 Despicentia, x, f. g. despying or contemnyng.  
 Despicentia rerum humanarum, the contempe of worldly thynges.  
 Despicio, despicis, exi, ere, to looke or beholde downe, to despyse. Also for Aspicere, to see or looke. Also to sette lyttell by. Sometime to resgarde or consyder.  
 Despicere in terram, to looke downe vpon the grounde.  
 Despicor, aris, ari, depo. to despyse, to contemne.  
 Despicus, ei, mas. g. a wathe map to see who is worth, as it is in Salpe.  
 Despolio, aui, are, to despoyle, to robbe.  
 Despoliare digitos, to pull the rynges from ones fyngers.  
 Templum despoliare, to spoyle or robbe a temple or church.  
 Despoliare virgis dorsum alicuius, to beate one with the birche.  
 Desponde, di, ere, to affiaunce or betrouthe, to promyse ones sonne or daughter in marriage, to faile in courage to dyspayre.  
 Despondere animum, to bee in desperation or wrecche of lyfe, to dyspayre of any thyng that a man seeketh for.  
 Despond. re sapientiam, to dyspayre to come to wysedome.  
 Despondere prouinciam, to geue one charge or rule of a countreie.  
 Despondere sibi domum alicuius, To make hym self assured to haue an other mans house.  
 Spes resp. despondetate te consule, men despayre, oi, the hope is losse.  
 Despondebitur, one shall make hym agreed.  
 Desponsatus, a, um, idem quod desponsus.  
 Desponsata, & destinata laus, prayse looked for and dewe.  
 Desponso, aui, are, to affiaunce a woman.  
 Desponsus, a, um, affiaunced, or promysed in marriage.  
 Desponsa laus, prayse or commendacion that is woorthily geuen to a man.  
 Despretus, a, um, greatly contemned, berate lyttell sette by.  
 Despuo, aui, are, to thinne or clarifie any thyng. Also to caste by some, to some.  
 Despuo, ui, ere, to sette downe, or to sette on a thyng, to delect or delude, to conuince.

Despuere in mores, to blame the maners or condicions of one.  
 Desputare, the impersonall.  
 Desquamare, aui, are, to shake a fyssh.  
 Desquamare pisces, to take of the scales from fyshes.  
 Desquamare arbores, to barke trees.  
 Desquamare vestem, to burle clothe.  
 Desterto, ui, ere, to snorre.  
 Destico, aui, are, to make a noyse lyke a ratta.  
 Destillo, aui, are, idem quod Distillo.  
 Destinatio, onis, a purpose, appoyntement, & deliberation.  
 Destinatus, a, um, appoynted, certayne, determynd.  
 Destino, aui, are, to pourpose, to appoynte, to depute, to prepare, to choose, to tye to a thyng, to sende, to sette a price, to leuelle at a marke.  
 Quanti destinatus es? For howe muche will he sell his house?  
 Destinare puellam, to promise the mayden in mariage to one.  
 Destinare diem necis alicui, to apoynt a days whan one shall be kylled.  
 Itum certum destinare, to endeuour to hitte euen in hurling or stryking, as it were to leuell.  
 Destinare spe aliquid futurum, to hope, and as it were to prophetic, that a thyng will come to passe.  
 Destinare animo, vel animis, & in animo, to purpose in his mynde.  
 Destinare animo auctorem cecidis, to suspecte one to be the authour of the murder.  
 Destinatum est mihi, and Destinatum est mihi in animo, I haue purposed.  
 Destinare agrum cibo, to appoynte a sicke man to eate meate.  
 Destinare alicui prouinciam, to appoynte or assigne to one the gouernance of a prouince.  
 Destinare aliquid agere, to pourpose to doo a thyng.  
 Destinare legationem, to send an ambassade.  
 Destituo, ui, ere, to forsake, to leaue, to faile at ones nede, to dyspoynce one, to despye or take fro, to loue or vnbrynde, to set doone a man, to bryake, promysed.  
 Destituit omnes seruos ad mensam ante se, He dyd sette doone all his seruantes at the table before hym.  
 Somnus destituit, I could slepe no moze.  
 Destituere spem, To dysappoyne one of the truste that he had in hym.  
 Destituere aliquem, he make promise with one.  
 Destituere ciuitatem, he dysappoynted, the citee.  
 Inceptum omnis destituere, to leue of a worke that one hath enterprysed.  
 Nimia siccitas destituit plantas naturali alimento. i. partly they make them to lacke.  
 Destituere naves melioris, to lose.  
 Destitudo, onis, f. g. a wantyng or forsaking.  
 Destituere, aui, are, to forsake, to leaue, to dyspoynce.

Sometyme one that is desperate.  
 Desfringentia, n. g. that is scraped of a thing.  
 Desfringo, xi, ere, to bynde harde, to cut of, to rubbe of scrape of also to abate.  
 Olea desfringenda est, must be pruned or cut.  
 Desfrinxit aciem, it blenched the sight.  
 Desfructile, that whiche shall be destroyed.  
 Desfruo, xi, ere, to destroye, to throwe downe that whiche is builded.  
 Desfrucere testes, to destroye the witnesses by shewynge of theyr ill maners, to bynne them out of credence.  
 Desubito, sobeynly, vnprovidid.  
 Desubulo, aui, are, to perce, properly with an aule or bodbyn.  
 Desudasco, scere, to labour vntyll he sweate.  
 Desudo, aui, are, to sweate of labour murche.  
 Desuatio, desuatiōis, to bynne out of vse, to leaue ones faction.  
 Desuatiōis, out of custome of vse.  
 Desuasio, fieri, to be brought out of vse, to bee disused.  
 Desuoco, desuoco, cui, ere, to bynne out of custome, to disuse.  
 Desuoco, suui, suuere, to disuse of chaunge ones custome of faction.  
 Desuocudo, inis, f. g. a disuse.  
 Desuocutus, out of vse.  
 Desultor, oris, ma. g. he that can vault an horse, or leape from one horsebacke to an other. also those men of warre, that in tyme of battayle woulde leape downe of theyr horses quickly, and fight on fote, & leape by agayne as quickly, were called Desultores.  
 Desultorius, a, um, that leappeth from one to an other. also vnconstant, waueryng, variable.  
 Desultoria leuitas, spoken prouerbiāly of an vnconstant and waueryng persone.  
 Desultori equi, horses that serued for the foul diours called Desultores.  
 Desultura, a. f. g. lyghping vp and downe, bawtyng of an horse, leappng from one to an other.  
 Desum, fui, esse, to lacke, to fayle.  
 Deesse causa, not to defende one, not to take ones parte.  
 Deesse occasione, not to take a thing whan occasion hapneth.  
 Deesse officio, not to dooe his duetie or endeuour.  
 Deesse sibi, to bee negligent in his owne busynesse.  
 Desuit animus, his courage faileth.  
 Non desunt qui interpretentur, some men doo interpret, or there be some that.  
 Deesse alicui opera, not to helpe one.  
 Deesse voluntati amicorum, not to folowe his friends will.  
 Deesse & abundare, contrary.  
 Non animus eis, sed vires defuerunt, he lacked not a mynde, but power and strength.  
 Arbitrabitur non desore, he thought there

woulde be some.  
 Deesse conuiulo, not to be present at a feast.  
 Desumo, pli, mere, to take out, to choose.  
 Desuper, from aboue. Desursum idem.  
 Desyderabilis, le, woorthie to be wysht for, or desyred.  
 Desyderatio, oris, f. g. idem quod desyderium.  
 Desyderatōis, a, um, desyred, wysht for, that lacketh.  
 Desyderati, men dead, or slayne in battayle.  
 In eo praelio trecenti capiti, quinquaginta milia desyderata sunt, In that battayle theyr hēdes dyed were taken, and fiftie thousande slaynes and deade.  
 Desyderata in magno philosopho grauitas, the grauitie, whiche is requyred to be in soe great a philosopher.  
 Desyderium, rij, n. g. desyre, loue, desyre, study, somtyme absence, death, or the lacke of a thing.  
 Societas alicuius, and desyderium, contrary.  
 Multarum rerum desyderio te angere necesse erat, Medes muste be greued with the too full remembrance of diuers thynges.  
 Desyderium scabendi, the itche.  
 Desyderia mulierum, the sterpyng of the mens strouous fire.  
 Desyderia oculorum, The dyscase called Ophthalmia.  
 Afficere desyderio, to make desyrous.  
 Desyderio vrbis flagrare, to be very Desirous of the cite.  
 Desyderio incendi, moueri, teneri, angere, to be veray desyrous.  
 Desyderio alterius aliquid facere, to dooe a thyng for an other mans sake.  
 Relinquere desyderium sui apud aliquem, to make one to desyre of with the hym, whan he is gone.  
 Ita magno desyderio fuit ei filius, He was so greatly desyrous of his soonne, or he longed so muche for his soonne.  
 Erat in desyderio ciuitatis, The whole cite desyred hym, or wysht for hym.  
 Incutere desyderium, to make one desyrous.  
 Meum desyderium, my delite.  
 Desydere, aui, are, to desyre, to wysht for a thinge. also to requyre or looke for, to fynde lacke of.  
 Lepidus quod ego desyderabam fecit, That I desyred, Lepidus dyd.  
 Nunc vires desydere adolescentis, non plusquam adolescens tauri vires desyderabam, Now I now doe more wysht to haue a yong mans strength, than whan I was yong I wysht the strength of a bulle.  
 Virtus nullam aliam mercedem suorum laborum desyderat, prater hanc laudis & gloriæ, Vertue requirerth none other rewardes for hir labours, but this onely of praise & renoume.  
 Quis ab eis vilam rem laude dignam desyderat? Who looketh for any thing of them woorthie

the commendacion?  
 Si erit bellum (vt video fore) partes meæ non desyderabuntur, If it chaunce to bee warre (as I perceiue it will) there shall lacke nothyng in me, in dooryng my duetie, or for my parte I wyl not fayle.  
 Curia vires meas non desyderat, The Senate hath no neede of myne ayde.  
 Desydere abs te aliquid, He seemeth thou dost not as I woulde haue the to dooe, I fynd lacke of sumwhat in the.  
 Desyderauit non nunquam Agrippa patientiam, He was sope that Agrippa was no more patient, or he often tymes founde lacke of patience, or wysht more patience, &c.  
 Vt ego tuum dolorem amorēque desydere, I fynde lacke that thou dost not loue, nor care not for.  
 Hac longam desyderant orationem, These thynges require many wordes, or to be spoken at large. Nihil desydere, I passe not, I care not, I desyre nothing at all.  
 Desyderare Ciceronis eloquentiam, to be sope that he hath not Cicerons eloquence. Nulla nauis desyderabatur, Neque a shippe perished or was loste.  
 Defectus, a, um, discouered, disclosed, made apparent and manifest, bare, naked.  
 Defectus caput, he that hath his heade vns couered.  
 Defecto regi, ere, to disclose or discouer, to open, to viler.  
 Detegere stomachum, to viler his stomake of mynde.  
 Detegere insidias, to disclose or open wyles or deceptes.  
 Detendere, di, ere, to stretch out, or to stretche soothly.  
 Detentio, oris, f. g. a withholding or recepyng.  
 Deter, lachrymā somewhat, pli.  
 Deterior, woote. Deterrimus, woote.  
 Color deterrimus, a veray ill colour.  
 Deteriori conditione esse, to be in worse state or condition.  
 Deterius facere, to appayse a thyng, to make it woofte.  
 Deteriore tempore, at a woofte occasion.  
 Deteriore iure esse, to be in worse condition.  
 Detergeo, es, or Detergo, is, si, ere, or ere, To wype of, to make cleane, to scoure.  
 Detergere fastidia, to put away lothsomnes.  
 Lachrymas detergere, To wype awaie the teares from ones eyes.  
 Detergere gemmas, to rubbe of the buddes of the vine.  
 Detergere sarmenta arboribus, to cut grasses from trees.  
 Remos detergere, to cut of the oyes.  
 Determinatio, oris, f. g. a determination, a conclusion of ending.  
 Determinatus, a, um, determined, discussed.  
 Determino, aui, are, to prescribe the boundes of

limites of a thyng, to determine or discusse.  
 Detero, triui, ere, to haue, to beate oute, as grayne is beate out of the eare with the thyng or treading, to empaire, to hurt or weare.  
 Deterere laudem alicuius, to diminish.  
 Deterere calces, to weare out shoes.  
 Deterere sumptum, to lose his costes or expences.  
 Deterere frumenta, to thresh the corne.  
 Aliquid vsu ipso deteretur, somewhat will be woyn awaie with vse.  
 Famæ alicuius deterere, to Detrahere.  
 Deterreo, ui, ere, to put in feare, to leat by feare, to discomfort, to feare one from his purpose, to discourage from a thyng.  
 Deterere a sententia, to make one astrayde to abyde in his opinion.  
 Deterere a studiis, to feare one from studie or learning.  
 Deterere a scribendo, to make one astrayde to wypte.  
 Deterere & Cohortare, contrary.  
 Deterrime, an aduerbe, which signifieth in worst condition, moste vngracious.  
 Deterritus, a, um, abashed, made astrayde.  
 Ab officio deterritus, made astrayde to dooe his duetie.  
 Detestabilis, le, abhominable, detestable.  
 Detestabile & pestiferum.  
 Detestatio, oris, f. g. abhorryng, expectation, summonyng with witness. also Apuleius taketh it for geldyng.  
 Detestor, aris, ari, to abhorre, to detest, to haue in abhominacion, to take earnestly to wunste, to eschue and put from hym by wordes. Among Christians Detestari is to sommon a man with witness.  
 Detestari inuidiam, to eschue enuie.  
 Caput alicuius detestari hostili piece, to curse or banne.  
 Detestari iram dei in caput alicuius, to curse with a solemne othe, to wysht the vengeance and wrathe of god to light on one.  
 Auertere & detestari.  
 Detexo, xui, ere, to weaue, or to wynde.  
 Detexere telam, to weaue vp the webbe.  
 Detexere aliquid viminibus, To make of others.  
 Detineo, detines, tinui, ere, to withhold, to resstaigne from libertie, to leat or cause to tary.  
 Detinere aliquem & demorari.  
 Detinere aliquem de suo negotio, to let one from his busynesse.  
 Maiori aliquo negotio detineri, To be letted or caused to tary by the meanes of some great busynesse.  
 Detinent terras nives, The snowe lyeth long vpon the ground.  
 Detines me suspensum, thou keepst me long in doubt.  
 Detineri ventis, to bee kepte in any place by the

the meane of contrary wyndes.

Detondeo, detondi, ere, to sheare of clippe, to notte of polle.

Detono, ui, are, to make a great sounne of noyse.

Detorno, aui, are, to woozke as tourners dooe, to tourne of thowse.

Detórqueo, tórri, quere, to boowe, to tourne out of the right waie. also to tourne a thyng from the one syde to the other.

Cursum detorquere ad aliquem, to tourne towarde one in rennyng.

Recte facta detorquere, to interpret in an yll parte the thyng that is well dooen.

Praue detorta opinio, an opinio myshaken, and farre from the true meanyng.

Detorquere a virtute, to tourne ones mynde from vertue.

Flectere & detorquere voluntatem alicuius, to tourne of wythe a mans mynde to an other purpose.

Detorsus, a, um, tourned awaie, witheth.

Detractio, ónis, for. g. a pluchyng away of from one. It is also dyspaynyng of yll report, detraction, sclaudyng, backbitynge. It signifieth also withdawayng of any thyng necessarye also purgynge of excrementes & yll humours of the bodie.

Detractio sanguinis, leattyng of bloude.

Detractio alieni, the takyn awaie of an other mans gooddes, extortion.

Detractor, óris, masc. g. he that reporteth yll, or speakeyth yll of any one, a slanderer, backbysiter, or detracter.

Detractus, a, um, withdawayn, plucked away.

Detraho, xi, ere, to drawe of plucke of, to take from one by violence, to reporte yll of one, to diminish the or abate, to pull awaie. sometyne to plucke backe.

Detrahere alumnus mamma, To weane a chyld.

Detrahere de caelo, to pulle out of heauen, or from heauen, to put one out of great estimation.

Detrahere alicui, to reporte yll, or saie yll of one.

Detrahere de autoritate Senatus, to haue the senate in contempte, to diminish the authoritie of the Senate.

Detrahere de se, to blame hym selfe.

Detrahere de pecunia, to abate of the money.

Detrahere de suis commodis, to minish his owne commodities or profites.

Detrahere in iudiciu, to byng in iudgemēt.

Detrahere sanguinem, to draw bloud of one.

De fama alicuius detrahere, to minish the estimation of one.

De pondere detrahere, to abate of the weyght.

De sup.iure, detrahere, To minish or abate somewhat of his right.

Fidem verbis alicuius detrahere, to cause one not to be beleued.

Ex summa detrahere, to abate of the summe.

Ex redditu detrahere, to minish his reuenues.

Precio detrahiur, the pyre is abated.

Detrahere collo, to plucke from ones necke.

De digito annulum detraxit, he plucked his rynge from his fpynger.

Non cessat de nobis detrahere, he ceaseth not to diminish the our estimation, by his yll report.

Detrahere calamitatem alicui, to put one out of misery and trouble.

Detrahere honorem debitum alicui, to take from one the honour that is due to hym.

Detrahere fastidium, To take awaye lothesomnesse.

Ut eum ab illa iniuria detraherent, that they shoulde withdawe him from dooynge that was hurte to me.

Detrahere lunam caelo, to pulle downe the moone out of the skye.

Detrahere fucum, to pull awaie the false colour: And by a metaphoze, to discouer falshe hope and decepte.

Detrectatio, ónis, for. g. a refusal of denial to dooe a thyng.

Detrectator, óris, masc. g. he that refuseth of denyng to doo a thyng.

Detrecto, aui, are, to refuse to doo a thyng. It also signifieth to abate.

Aduersa res etiam bonos detrectant, Adversitee abateth mens reputation, although they be good men.

Benefacta maligne detrectare, to dyspaise and blame good thynges.

Militiam detrectare, to refuse warrefare.

Principem detrectare, to refuse to haue one theyr chiefe and soueraigne.

Detrimentum, ti, n. g. detriment of damage.

Detrimentum facere, or capere, to susteyn damage.

Detrimentum, & Emolumentum, contrary.

Incommodum & Detrimentum.

Detrimentosus, a, um, that whiche is cause of muche damage or hurte.

Detritus, a, um, woyn out.

Detrido, si, ere, to thynge downe, to thynge out, sometyne to consigne of inforce, to cause of putte one out of any place.

Detrudere comitia in aduentum alicuius, to deferre or put of the parlyament tyll a mans comynge.

Detrudi in carcerem, to be put in prison.

Detrudere regno, to putte one out of his roialme.

De sententia detrudere, to make one to forgoe sake his opinion.

Detrudunt naues scopulo, they thynge of putte backe the shippes from the rockes.

Detrudere in luctum, to caste one into mourning.

Detrudere aliquem ad mendicitatem, To make one a begger.

Detrusit nos ad ea necessitas, necessitee end

forced

forced vs to doo these thynges.

Detrullo, aui, are, to put out of one vessell into another.

Detruncatio, ónis, for. g. a cuttyng shoyte, a loppyng of trees.

Detrunco, aui, are, to cut of mozt or in pieces. also to loppe of shycade a tree.

Detruncare vitem, to cutte a vyne.

Detruncare caput, to cut of ones heade.

Detruncare corpus, to cut of the armes, or any other partes of the body.

Manu aliquem detruncare, to cutte of ones hande.

Detulit, he brought.

Detulit illi laudem, he referred all the pryse unto hym.

Detumescit, detumes, ui, ere, when swellynge doth aduange.

Deturbo, aui, are, to beate downe, or to pull from a thyng, to thowse downe one from an hyghe place.

Deturbare aliquem a domibus, to thrust one out of his house.

Deturbare de mente, to make one madde.

Deturbare possessione, to put one out of possession.

De fortunis omnibus deturbare aliquem, to put a man besydes all that euer he hath.

Deturbare ex magna spe, to put one out of great hope.

Deturgeo, detursi, gère, is when a thyng, which is swollen or blowne, doeth aduange it selfe.

Deturpo, aui, are, to make foule or desle, to make pull fauoured.

Deua, a toun in Scotland called Dye, and the towne called Wondee, is also Deua.

Deuana, a towne in the north part of Englande called Danaster.

Deuasto, aui, are, to waste or spoye.

Deucalion, the sonne of Prometheus, a man of great wysedome and vertue, who savede muche of the people of Grece in the tyme of an vniuersall flood, wherby the moze parte of Grece was drownded.

The poetes seigne, that after the flood, he asked counsaile of the goddesse Themis, howe mankynde might be restozed: and it was answered, yf he and his wyfe Prometheus, shoulde call the bones of theyr mother behynde them.

Deucation (being very wittie) perceyued, that the erth was mother of all thynges, and the bones the bones therof.

Therefore he thre stones behynd hym, & they became men: and his wife did likewise: and they became women.

But in dede he saved the people by byngge them to the hille called Deucalus.

He was before the comynge of Christ. 1534. yeres.

Deuctus, a, um, caried awaie, caried downe.

Deuelo, deuelis, xi, here, to carie from a place, to carie downe, to carie to.

Fruges deuexit in vrbem.

Deuello, nelli, or ualli, ere, to pull awaie, to plucke of.

Deuelo, aui, are, to discouer, to open.

Deueneror, a, is, ari, to woozshyp.

Deuenio, deuenis, ui, nire, to come downe from hygh to lowe, from richesse to pouertie: from prosperitee to aduersitee. Sometyne generaly to come.

Deuenire ad senatum, to haue refuge or recourse to the Senate.

Deuenire ad maturitatem, to waxe of breake come ype.

Ad iuris studium deuenire, to geue ones selfe to the study of the lawe.

Deuenire in victoris manus, to come in to the conquerours handes.

Miseret me tantum illi deuenisse mali, It pitytieth me, that so much yll hath chaunced to hym.

Deuenire domum, to come home.

Deuenire in medium certamen, to come to the middell of the conflicte or battayle.

Deuenire in aliquem, to chaunce on one.

Deuenire in alienas manus, to come into an other mans handes.

Deuenusto, aui, are, to make foule, to disgrace, to deface.

Deuerbero, aui, are, to beate muche.

Deuerbium, looke Diuerbium.

Deuero, ri, ere, to sweepe cleane awaie.

Deuersus, tourned downwarde.

Deuerto, looke Diuerto.

Deuestio, iui, ire, to vnclothe.

Deueto, aui, are, to forgyde.

Deuexitas, aui, f. g. holownesse.

Deuexo, aui, are, to bere muche.

Deuexus, a, um, holowe, or lyke to a valeye, boowed, idem quod decliu, bending downe, hanginge.

Deuexum caput in dextrum humerum, bending downe towarde the right shoulder.

Deuictus, overcome, subdued, vanquished.

Deuincio, xi, ere, to bynde faste, to togyne or knyte in familiaritee of frendshipp, to make one bounden to hym.

Deuincit se scelere, he bynggeth hym selfe in daunger for the offence of mysdede.

Vbi animus semel se cupiditate deuinxerit mala, when the mynd hath ones intangled or captiued it selfe with any yll desyre or naughtie appetee.

Deuincere hominum inter homines societatem, to knite or togyne societee of frendshipp betwene men.

Deuincere aliquem sibi beneficiis, To bynde one to hym by shewyng frendly pleasures.

Hoc beneficium vixit ab yrisque deuincimur, By meane of this benefite, ye be bounden eithre to other.

Affinitate sese alicui deuincere, to bynd hym selfe to a man by affinitie of byrth.

Foderibus deuincitur fides cum hoste, Our faith and promise is made sure to our enemies by couenauntes.



Deuinctus, a, um, bounden, properly in ductio  
of office.  
Deuio, aut, are, to go out of the waie.  
Deuirgino, au, are, to deflower a mayden.  
Deuirginari, spoken of them that bee past  
chyldehode.  
Deuitatio, onis, sam. gene. an aduoyding of  
shunning.  
Deuito, au, are, to eschewe, to shonne, to  
auoyde.  
Subterfugere & deuitare.  
Deuitare aliquem, to eschewe ones company.  
Deuitatum se à me putat, he thynketh that I  
dooe eschue his company.  
Deuius, a, um, out of the ryght waie, or that  
dwelleth farre out of the waie.  
Deuium iter, a waie not haunted or bled to  
be gone.  
Deuium scortum, a common harlotte.  
Auis deuia, an oule.  
Deuia & syluestris gens, a sauage and wilde  
people, dwelling in a deserte countrey.  
Aequi deuus, swarning from tructh.  
Deuium tibi non erit, It will not be out of  
your waie.  
Omnibus consiliis deuus & præceptis, rashe  
and foolyshe in all his counsailes.  
Deunx, uncis, ma. g. a leuen ounces, and a meas  
sure conteynyng .xxii. ounces, a leuen of the  
measures called Cyathi, our pint and .vi. oun  
ces. It is also taken for a leuen partes of any  
thyng diuided, or for the whole, sauinge one  
parte.  
Vsuræ ex Deunce, gayne of a leuen in the  
hundred.  
Deuoco, au, are, to call asyde, or call awaie, to  
call or fetche downe.  
Deuocare in suspitionem, to byng in suspis  
tion.  
Deuocare de celo philosophiam, by transla  
tion to byng philosophie from consyderation  
of heauenly thynges, to humayne matters.  
Deuolo, au, are, to flee or renne from an higher  
place to a lower, to go with spede.  
Deuolare de celo, to flee down from heauen.  
Deulanti de tribunali, They go spedyly from  
the iudgement seate.  
In portum deuolauit, he spedde hym quickly  
towards the haven.  
Deuolo, ui, ere, to tumble or rolle downe, by  
translation it signifyeth it is fallen, comen, or  
happened from one to an other.  
Deuolui ad otium, to be geuen to ydelnesse.  
Deuolui retro, to be tourned backe.  
Pensa deuoluere fufis, to spinne.  
Verba deuoluere, to speake hastily and behes  
mently.  
Deuolui ad spem inanem pacis, to be turn  
ed. &c.  
Eo res deuoluitur, vi. &c. it is turned to that  
point. &c.

Deuolutio, onis, sam. gene. tumbling or rol  
lyng downe.  
Deuolutus, a, um, tumbled downe.  
Deuoluta est hereditas, The inheritance is  
fallen or come.  
Deuoluta eo res est, The matter is come to  
that point.  
Ad spem pacis estis deuoluti, ye conceived  
an hope of peace.  
Deuona, a towne in Almayne called Retomaria  
betwene Ruremburge, and Rentyburge.  
Deuoratus, a, um, deuoured, consumed.  
Deuorata vrbes, citices beeyng sucked by war  
earthquakes.  
Deuoro, au, are, to deuoure, to eate without  
chawng, to swalowe downe whole, to eate  
euery morsell. Sometime to beare of suffre  
paciety.  
Hoc tædium mihi deuorandum est, This is  
bore must I susteyne.  
Deuorare dicta, to take good hede unto wo  
rdes, to heare diligently.  
Deuorare hominum ineptias, to sette lieth  
by mens foly.  
Deuorare libros, to reade ouer many and sau  
dy booke hastily, to reade greedily.  
Deuorare molestiam paucorum dierum, Co  
passe ouer a thyng leghtly, that is a lyttill  
whyle greuous.  
Deuorare nomen alicuius, to forget a mans  
name.  
Deuorare orationem, to heare a tale without  
takyng any hede: also to heare a mans tale  
gladly and with great pleasure.  
Deuorare pecuniam, to consume all his state  
saunce.  
Deuorare spe lucrum, to couet a thyng so mu  
che, that he thynketh all redy that he hath it.  
Deuotio, onis, sam. g. a curse, a vowe to dye, or to  
make a man dye.  
Deuotiones, dyuellshe inuocations to the  
damage of one.  
Deuoto, au, are, to bynde by a vowe.  
Deuotus, a, um, concernyng a vowe or curse.  
Deuotia carmina, inuocations, curses.  
Deuotus, a, um, vowed or cursed, dedicated,  
destinate.  
Deuotus & donatus studiis, one addicted and  
geuen to study and learnyng.  
Deuotus vobis animus, a mynde geuen and  
addicted to doo you pleasure and seruiue.  
Deuotus, i, ma. g. one that is faithfull and obedi  
ent. Also geuen or determynd to doo some  
thyng. he that is sworne not to forsake one.  
Deuoti, men that promise to lyue and dye in  
the seruice of pryncis or capitaines.  
Deuoueo, deuoues, ui, ere, to vowe or curse, to  
consente to dye, to addiect of geue, solely to  
promise.  
Deuouere se, to make a vowe to dye in any  
quartell, or for the saufegarde of other.  
Deuo

Deuouere se amicitia alicuius, To geue ones  
selfe whole to the loue of one.  
Deuouere aliquem, to curse one.  
Deuouere, ui, ere, to bourne.  
Deus, god.  
Alipes deus, Mercurie.  
Arcitenens deus, Apollo.  
Armiger deus, Mars.  
Auerruncus deus, looke Auerruncus.  
Auidus deus, Pluto.  
Nocturnus deus, sleape.  
Inuercundus deus, Bacchus.  
Ogygius deus, Apollo.  
Opiter deus, Aesculapius.  
Auerant omen dii, god forbydde.  
Si diis placet, ironia, and god will, a gods  
des name.  
Dymeliora, god forbydde.  
Testari deum, to take god to wytnesse.  
Dy bene verant, god sende vs good lucke.  
Dysfaciant, god graunte, woulde be to god.  
Dys iuuantibus, with goddis helpe.  
Dexamene, a nymphe of the sea.  
Dexippus, a physicion, the scholar of Hippo  
crates.  
Dextans, antis, m. g. a weyght, beynge .x. ounces:  
some haue taken it for ten doseyn.  
Vsuræ ex dextante, gayne of .x. in the hun  
dred.  
Dexteil, a, f. g. a diminutue of Dextra.  
Dexter, tri, tram, or Dexter, tera, terum, right  
or apt, haufome, conuent, prosperous, pro  
pise, fauourable, quicke, and diligent.  
Dexterades ducibus, assiste and ayde our ca  
pitaynes.  
Dextra, vel dextra, the ryght hande. sometime  
on the ryght syde.  
Dexteram tendere, to geue to one his hande.  
Dextram dare, to helpe or ayde.  
Dextram dextra committere, To prompse  
faith and trouthe in hande.  
Cedo dextram, geue me thyne hande.  
Conferere dextram, to forgyue battayle.  
Dextra iungere dextram, the auncient ma  
ner of salutyng. also to agree.  
Dextra lenaque, bothe on the ryght and on the  
lefte hande.  
A dextra, on the ryght hande.  
Dextei, or Dextre, properly, aptely, feately, for  
tunely, haufome.  
Dexterior, Dexterus, more proper or apte.  
Dexterus, au, sam. g. aptnesse and redynesse  
in the thyng that a man goeth about, handes  
somnesse, dexteritee.  
Dextero, au, are, to leade in the ryght hande,  
to couple horses in a teeme, to set one on his  
right syde.  
Dextim, bestemen beynge on the ryght wyng in  
battayle.  
Dextimus, a, um, olde wyrters used for Dexter.  
Dextale, a bracelette to weare on the right arme.

Dextrarij, horses forgyued in a teeme.  
Dextrocherium, rij, n. g. a bracelette made lyke  
a brode howpe of golde, sette with pæpouse  
stones.  
Dextrorsus, and Dextrorsum, toward the right  
hande, or on the ryght hande.  
Dextrouersum, idem.

**D**I, and Dis, two prepositions, used onely  
in composition.  
Dia, an addition to womenes names,  
whan theyr foots the louers wyl make them  
equall to goddesses. it is also an yle by Grece  
called Naxos. Finally this woorde Dia, is  
sette before all noble confections, diuysed by  
the Grekes, as Diacalamynthe, Diacitonites,  
Diapapauer, &c.  
Diabathra, a certayn sorte of shoes used in Grece.  
Diabathrarius, rij, masc. gene. a maker of such  
shoes.  
Diabetes, tis, a passyng throughe, and sometime  
the pipe of a cundite.  
Diabetic, a sickness, which causeth that one can  
not holde his vyne, or after some, a disease in  
the kidneys byngg an exceding thirst.  
Diabolus, the dyuell: Howe be it in grecke it sig  
nifieth properly a false accuser, an aduersarie.  
Diacatharotia, a, whan the prync geueth licence  
for priuate groundes to be pourgyed.  
Diacapregias, a medicine made of goates dunge.  
Diacalanthus, a confection in physike.  
Diachysis, the herbe Delphinium.  
Diacheton, idem quod Dipscos.  
Diacodion, di, neu. g. is a syrope made with the  
coppes of the herbe called Hopie and water,  
whiche poynteth agaynst reumes, and to cause  
one to sleape.  
Diaconus, ni, m. g. a deacon. In grecke it signi  
fith a minister.  
Diactor, toris, m. g. a messenger.  
Diacytoniten, or Diacydonium, a confection  
made with the iuyce of quynces and honny or  
suger, and is an excellent medicine for feeble  
stomaches.  
Diadema, atis, neut. g. an hygge cappe, whereon  
an emperour or kynge weareth his crowne: or  
rather a whyte bande, in maner of a lptell  
towell, whiche beynge rolled about a thyng,  
kynges used to weare, as they doe yet in Tur  
kie: It is nowe used for a kynges crowne.  
Diadematus, a, um, that weareth a diademe.  
Diadocos, a stone lyke berrill.  
Diarectis, tis, diuision. also a figure, whan one  
syllable is diuided into two. As Alba, for  
Alba.  
Diata, a, sam. g. a parlour to sup in. Also diete in  
eatyng and drynkyng. Also a place where iud  
gements were geuen.  
Diatarij, seruantes that do awaite on the table.  
Aa some

sometyme suche as dooe haunte dyners and  
suppers, to the intent to steale somwhat.  
Diateta, arbiters, of indifferent iudges.  
Dietetica, that parte of physike, that cureth by  
dyete.  
Diagalanga, a confection of Galanga.  
Diaglaucion, a hynde of the medicine called  
Collirion.  
Diagonios, a lyne in geometrie, from one cor-  
ner to an other.  
Diagoras, a philosopher of Milesius, also a fa-  
mous poete.  
Diagramma, aïs, neu. gene. a title of a boke, a  
sentence or decree: Also a figure of geometrie  
drawn in a place.  
Diagraphice, a hynde of peincting or caruing.  
Diagridion, a certayne confection made with  
Scammony, to purge choler.  
Dialage, a figure whan many argumentes bee  
brought to one effecte.  
Dialectica, α, or dialectice, es, form. g. the arte,  
whiche teacheth to inuent quickly, to dispute  
aptely, and finally, to trie what is true & what  
is false. It is commonly called Logycke.  
Dialectice, like a logician, by the art of logicke.  
Dialecticus, α, um, perteynyng to logicke.  
Dialecticus, i, m. g. a logician.  
Dialectus, a manner of speche, as we woulde saie,  
diuersities in englyshe, as southerne speche,  
Southerne, Kentyshe, Wouounyshe, and  
other lyke.  
Dialeucum, ci, n. g. a hynde of saffron.  
Dialeutensis, se, an adiectiue.  
Dialeutense genus purpuræ, a hynde of  
purple.  
Dialexis, disputation.  
Dialisis, f. g. dissolution.  
Dialis, le, of or perteynyng to Jupiter. Also it sig-  
nifieth of one daie, as Consul dialis, a cons-  
ull of one daie.  
Dialogus, i, m. g. a disputation betwene two.  
Dialyton, ti, neu. g. a figure, whan membris be  
ioyned together without coniunctions.  
Diamargariton, a confection made of perles.  
Diamonos, idem quod Mandragora.  
Diamoron, a certayne electuarie.  
Diameter, or Diametrus, tri, m. g. a lyne, which  
diuideth any fygure into two equall partes.  
Diána, the daughter of Jupiter, whiche sleepe  
the company of men, to the intent that she  
woulde not be meued with carnall lustes, dyd  
continually crepe hir selfe in hunting wilde  
beastes, and for hir chaste lyfe was honoured  
of the painpns for a goddess: she is also taken  
for the moone.  
Dianca, α, form. gen. the minde of sense, the vnder-  
standyng.  
Diapasma, aïs, neu. gene. a composition of dy-  
uers sweete powders to cast on the body, to the  
intente that superfluous sweete maie bee put  
awaye. It maie bee also taken for a sweete

perfume or a pomeambr.  
Diapason, a concord in musyke of. b. tunes,  
and two halfe tunes.  
Diapenidium, di, neu. g. a certayne medicine to  
lay to the breast.  
Diapente, of fyue.  
Diaphanum, cleere throughte out as crystal.  
Diaphonia, α, f. g. a discorde.  
Diaphora, a difference.  
Diaponi, certayne dogges in Crete.  
Diaporesis, digestion, or euaporation.  
Diaporeticus, α, um, that whiche dooeth dissolue  
or sende forth the humours.  
Diaphragma, aïs, n. ge. a skynne in the lower  
part of the breast, whiche diuideth the place,  
where the herte and the longes bene, from the  
stomacke and bowelles, so that the vapours  
rysing upward, shall not come to the spiritual  
members, whereby the mynde and reason might  
bee indamaged. It is taken for diuision, as the  
gristell betwene the nosethilles, or other  
like.  
Diaporësis, a dubitation, a figure in Rhetorike,  
whan a man maketh as though he dyd doubt.  
Diapsalma, some take this worde for one thyng,  
some for another, where the Hebrycs in the  
psalmes haue Sela, Aquila translateth it Dia-  
psalma, tolke in Hierom. wytyng to Marcella  
for the signification of this worde.  
Diapyanon, a confection made with the herbe  
called Rue, which is called also Diapoliuon,  
an excellent medicine against lacke of good di-  
gestion, against peyne in the breste, the sy-  
des, the lyuer and the reynes: It mollifieth the  
brayn, comforteth the stomacke, and maketh  
good digestion.  
Diarium, ri, neu. gene. prouision for one daie,  
also a boke declaringe what is dooen daie by  
daie: A boke of remembraunces, an intelligyng  
boke.  
Diarius, α, um, of one daie.  
Diaria febris, a feuer whiche dureth but one  
daie, if the sycke man dooe kepe good diet.  
Diaria α, f. g. a laste or fyre without inflame-  
tion, or exulceration, whiche of the late phy-  
sicians is called Fluxus humoralis.  
Diarhodon, di, neu. g. a certayne medicine made  
of roses.  
Diasatyrion, a medicine to stee men to the last  
of the bodie.  
Diastasis, i. distantia.  
Diastéma, aïs, n. g. space.  
Diastrophos, phi, m. g. peruerse or stowarde.  
Dias, a philosopher of Ephesus in the tyme of  
Whitbyng of Macedonia.  
Diastole, a distinction or poynt, whereby one  
worde or sentence is distincte from an other.  
Disymos, mi, ma. gen. a figure in Rhetorike,  
whan we delude or mocke the argumentes of  
our aduersaries, or by scoffyng to elude their  
authoritez.

Dia

Diatreseron, of sours.  
Diatheca, α, or Diathēca, orum, sometyme a  
testament. sometyme an heritage, that cometh  
to a man by testament.  
Diatheon, thei, n. g. a certayne medicine for the  
headache.  
Diatheosis, i. affectus.  
Diatrem, ti, n. g. a cup embored and runnynge  
wrought.  
Diatrech, turnes whiche make such cuppes.  
Diatritos, abstinence by the space of thre daies.  
Diatret, they whiche hepe shippes only for their  
living, of meate and drynke, hauyng no other  
wages.  
Diatula, one of the foure notable porches in Rome.  
Diatulus, li, ma. g. a measure of grounde, contey-  
nyng ii. fourlonges, eury fourlonge bring-  
ing of a 125. ferte: or after some, a space of ground  
conteynyng. 1200. foote.  
Dibapha, phi, f. g. any colour in sylke or clothe,  
whiche is steept twyse in the dyebatte, we call  
it a depe colour.  
Dibaphus, α, um, any thyng twyse dyed.  
Dibapha Tyria, purple twyse dyed.  
Diburdes, a pottor of Loxim, whiche taught  
first to make vessels of chalke.  
Dica, α, f. g. a cause, an accusation, a iudgement.  
Dicant impingere, To bynge an action as-  
gainsst one.  
Dicam scribere alicui, To entre an action as-  
gainsst one.  
Dicat iurati, to examyn and depele matters  
by lone.  
Dica, the goddess of iudgements.  
Dicatius, aïs, f. g. scoffyng or bowdyng.  
Diculus, α, um, merie in callyng, full of wordes.  
Dico, he that chattereth or pratech.  
Dica, a turre in the goulfe called Thermaicus.  
Dicarchia, α, f. g. the tite called Puteoli.  
Dicarchus, chi, ma. gen. a iuste prince. also the  
name of a philosopher.  
Dicogenes, a certayne porte.  
Dicologia, α, form. g. iustificacion, a figure in  
Rhetorike.  
Dicus, a mans name.  
Dicodotes a iustice, one that disideth matters  
accordyng to the law.  
Dicasis, for Dicat, tell on.  
Dicado, onis, fu. ge. a bowyng, a submytting, a  
prouyng.  
Dicax, acis, on. g. a rapier or reprocher, a tester,  
a choyage, a great prater.  
Dichalcum, ci, n. ge. the roye called quadzane,  
the fourth parte of Cibolus.  
Dichas, a measure of two palmes or eyghte fens-  
gers.  
Dichista, Mimus.  
Dichoreus, a foot in metre.  
Dichoromos, halfe, or that is diuided in the  
midde.  
Dichulum, li, neu. gen. a trespynge reposte and

sayyng of chyldren.

Dico, au, are, to bowe, to offer, to dedicate, to  
geue for euer.  
Dicamus tibi hunc totum diem, this daie is  
yours to do with vs what it shall lyke you: or  
we will spend this whole day in hearpyng you.  
Dicare operam suam, to offer his seruice.  
Donum alicui dicatum atque promissum, a  
gyfte bowed and promysed vnto one.  
Hanc operam tibi dico, I wyl dooe so muche  
at your requeste.  
Dicare se alicui in seruitutem, to make hym  
selfe ones bonde man.  
Studium suum laudi alicuius dicare, To em-  
ploy his studie to set forth ones praise.  
Dicare opus alicui rei, To wyte a thyng in a  
boke by it selfe, not mixed with other matters.  
Dicare se in aliquam ciuitatem, to bee made a  
citizen in any place.  
Annos suos dicare vitæ calcebi, To bowe a  
syngte lyfe.  
Dico xi, ere, to saie, to tell, to byd, to promise, to  
affirme, to defende: as, Cicero dixit causam  
Milonis, Cicero defended Milons cause. Also  
to appoynte, to call a thyng by name, to pleade  
lyke an orator, to speake aptely or eloquently  
of any matter.  
Dicere causam, to make answer to an action  
or plaine.  
Dice illi, for Dic illi, tell hym hardely.  
Dicere diem, To sewe a man or call hym by  
(as we vse to saie) by action, wyte or remaun-  
dement, properly to cause a man to be bounden  
to appere and make answer.  
Dicere dictatorem, To name or make a dis-  
tatur.  
Dicere dotem, to assigne a dowrie.  
Probra dicere alicui, to chere or rebuke one.  
Dicere dori, to assigne dowrye by promyse.  
Dicere ex animo, to speake as a mā thinkech.  
Dicere ex tempore, to speake an oratio with-  
out studie. Also to speake vnadvisedly.  
Dicere ius, to geue commaundement, or sen-  
tence on a peyne: sometyme it signifieth to go-  
uerne a towne or countrey by lawes.  
Dicere contumeliam, To outrage or ryle  
on one.  
Dicere leges, To appoynte lawes, or condi-  
cions of peace, as by the vainquisher to hym  
that is vainquished.  
Dicere diem nuptis, vel operi, to appoynt  
a daie for marriage &c.  
Dicere multam, to sette or assesse a fyne or a  
summe of money, to be payed by hym that hath  
committed a trespasse, to amerce one.  
Dicere in vtramque partem, To susteyne the  
sayynges of bothe partes.  
Dicere nummos, to promyse money.  
Dicere sacramento, to take an othe, properly  
as they dooe that be retayned in warres.  
Dicere salutem, to salute or recommend hym  
unto

Aa ij

unto one. Also to praye god to sende hym good helthe and well to dooe.  
 Dicere sententiam, to geue sentence of iudgemēt.  
 Dicere pro sententia, idem.  
 Tibi dico an non? speake I to the or no? Or thynkest thou that it dweth appertayne to the that I saie, or no?  
 Ad aliquid dicere, to answer to that, that an other hath saied.  
 Aliouersum dixeram, I mente it an other waie: I spake it for an other intent than ye take it.  
 Bene atque amice dicis, ye speake well and frendely.  
 Animo praesenti dicere, to speake boldly withs out feare.  
 Bene latine dicere, To speake a thyng in good latyne.  
 Dicere in aurem, to tell one in his eare.  
 Nunquid causam dicis? quoniam. &c. Canste thou saie naie, or canst thou saie any thyng for thy selfe but that? &c.  
 Magno conatu nugas dicere, with an earnest and verate solemne facion, to tell trybes of thynges not woorth the hearynge.  
 Consumeliose aliquid dicere, to speake a thyng fauntyngly, or to a mans rebuke.  
 Dicere bona fide, To speake a thyng vnfeignedly.  
 Nolo in illum grauius dicere, I wyl saie no worse by hym.  
 Inclementer & acerbe in aliquem dicere, To chydre one vngently and bytterly.  
 Iniuste alteri dicere, to laie a thyng wrongfully to ones charge.  
 loco aut per iocum dicere, to speake in bourde.  
 Legem sibi dicere, to prescribe to ones selfe what is to be dooen.  
 De loco superiori dicere, to speake to the people out of the place of pleadyng, or sytting in the iudgement seate.  
 De loco inferiori dicere, To speake out of the place of pleadyng to the iudges, whiche satte higher.  
 Mala plurima dicere, to sayle, to geue one many shewde woordes.  
 Neruose dicere, to speake pythly.  
 Dicere repudium, to cast of ones wyfe.  
 De scripto dicere, to reade a thyng vpon his paper, to pronounce a thyng as it is wryten.  
 Ad voluntatem alicuius dicere, to flatter.  
 Dicam ut reuertantur domum, I wyl byd them retourne home agayne.  
 Vedicatur, as it is saied, as men repozte.  
 Nescibam sic dicere illam, I perceiued not that she ment so.  
 De prandio dicis? speake you of the diner? or meane you of the diner?  
 Quod inter nos licet dicere, as I maie tell you betwene you and me.  
 Ne dixistis illud, saie not so man, or it is not as thou saiest.

Partem aliquam aequi bonis dicere, to speake reasonably, to offer reason.  
 Argumenta rei dicere, to tell the tokens or signs of a thyng.  
 Dixi, I haue saied all that I will saie.  
 Dicorū, ti, n. ge. a galee that hath two rowes of oyes.  
 Dicorū, ti, m. g. a kynde of mowng of the pulles: Galen. de pulibus.  
 Dicta, signified wey sentences.  
 Dictamen, claminis, n. g. a thyng wryten by an other mans instruction.  
 Dictamnum, idem quod Dictamum.  
 Dictamus, masc. ge. and Dictanum, neu. gen. an herbe, the leaues whereof are lyke penes topall, but greater and somewhat hoie and mosy, and byteth the tongue lyke gynger, but it hath neyther flower nor seede. Constantius saith, that it is hotte and drie in the thyrde degree. There is of this herbe wonderfull and incomparable vertues, as well agaynst all popson, as also in drawing out any thyng, whiche sticketh fast in any part of the body, this is the right Dictame.  
 Dictata, ōrum, n. g. interpretations, expostions, or declarations, made by the maisters to theyr scholars, whiche they dooe wryte.  
 Dictator, ōris, ma. gene. the highest office in the publike weale of the Romans, whiche was also to be called Magister populi, the maister of the people: whiche for the space of. vi. monethes had the authoritee of a kynge. And therefore that dignitee was neuer geuen, but only whan the state of the citee was in reoprd.  
 Dictator is also he that pronounceth the thyng that an other wryteth.  
 Dictatorius, a, um, preteynng to the dictatour.  
 Dictatrix, icis, a woman that appoynteth and commaundeth thynges to be dooen.  
 Dictatū, a, minute geuen from one to an other to wryte a letter by.  
 Dictatura, a, form. gen. the office of dignitee of dictatour.  
 Dicte, es, an hill in the yle of Landie, where Jupiter was nourished.  
 Dictērium, iij, neu. g. a merie quippe of iamm, wittily spoken.  
 Dictio, ōnis, f. g. a woorde, a fourme of speake, a pronouncynge, an eloquent oracion: Also to a pleadyng, an oracion.  
 Dictito, aui, arc, to speake often, or in dyuers places, to tell one thyng often.  
 Dicto, aui, arc, to reherse vnto one that whiche he shall wryte. Also to inuestigate or expounde the sence of any authour. Also to byng to remembre brauntye, to speake.  
 Dictare rationem, to yelde an accompte.  
 Dictare actionem, idē quod dictā impingere.  
 Dictare testamentum alicui, to make an other mannes will after his own wyll & pleasure, to appoynte or tell one how he shall make his will.

Ratio dictat, reason byddeth or counseylyth so.  
 Dictum, ti, n. g. a woode, a sayng, a prouerbe.  
 Dicto obediens, he that poth that whiche he is commaunded.  
 Dicta blanda & benedica, saye and flatterynge woordes.  
 Dictum ridiculū, a ieste to make a man laugh.  
 Ingere dicta in aliquem, and dictis onerare aliquem, to teaple at one scyptfully.  
 Dictis bonis petere, to desyre a thyng with saye woordes.  
 Dicturio, iui, ire, to goe about, or prepare to speake.  
 Dictus, a, um, spoken, saied, reckned, ordeyned, appoynted, assigned.  
 Dicto citius, at a trice.  
 Non nisi dicto honore, not without a reuerence.  
 Dictum istud? is this true that thou saiest?  
 Dictum est, men saie, the repozte is.  
 Dictum est, I haue spoken it.  
 Dictum ac factum reddidi, I dispatched it with a woorde: After some, I haue done as much as was possible.  
 Dictorum, ti, neu. ge. a thyng with two ordres of oyes, or that hath two oyes in one seate.  
 Dictynna, one of the names of Diana. Also a citie of Grece.  
 Dictynneus, an hell, wherein the temple of Diana was situate.  
 Dictyotheron, ti, neu. gene. a certayne kynde of buyldyng made full of grates for men to loke throughe.  
 Dictys, one of the Centaures. Also an historiographer of Landie, whiche wrote the battayle of Troie.  
 Dictys, is also a sylfher, whiche nouryshed Perseus.  
 Didactilia, a, f. g. doctryne, learyng.  
 Didascalus, li, m. g. a scholl maister.  
 Didia, a lawe made among the Romans against the exesse of fare.  
 Didon, ōnis, f. ge. the name of a ladie that built the Carthage.  
 Didō, dididi, didere, to distribute, to diuide, to digeste.  
 Didorus, a, um, of two hande bycade.  
 Didrachmum, mi, n. g. two of the cogenes called Drachmas, of our money nowe. xi. d. ob.  
 Didrachmum, a stiner cogen, conteynng. ii. Drachmas, euerie Drachma, beyng in value an old sterling groat, when eight wet to the ounce.  
 Didrachmus aureus, a peece of golde, conteynng the value of. 100. sterling, that is two crownes of the sonne and an halfe.  
 Diduco, didūcis, xi, ere, to byryte into sundry partes, to diuide or pull aparte, to open a thyng that is shutte.  
 Diducere argumenta in digitos, To make and deuise argumentes on his fingers endes.

Diductum stare, To sette que foote here, an other thepe.  
 Diducere digitos, To spreade the fingers aparte.  
 Fauces immani diduci hiam, he gapeth mervaylouse wyde.  
 Diducere aciem in cornua, To diuide an arme into two wynges.  
 Diducere, & contrahere, contrarie.  
 Comprimere & diducere digitos, contrary.  
 Diductus, a, um, diuided, separated, opened.  
 Divisio in digitos ducta, when one pointeth the partes of any diuision on his fingers endes.  
 Foribus diductis, the gates being opened.  
 Didyma, arum, plandes of Asricke, that bounde vpon Egypte.  
 Didymaon, a famous maker of harness.  
 Didyme, es, an yle in the Sicilian sea.  
 Didymus, one of the names of Apollo.  
 Didymi, certayne hilles in Arabia felix.  
 Didymus, a, um, is in latin geminus, in Greke, Thomas, in englyshe, a twynne in byrthe, or double a man. It is also the name of byuers learned men, of whiche one beyng a grammarian, wrote. 3700. booke.  
 Diecula, a, f. g. a diminutue of Dies, a littell while, a shorte space of tyme.  
 Dierectus, a, um, crucified, or hanged.  
 Apage in dierectum, gette the hense and be hanged.  
 Dierectum, was used of olde wryters (by and tynphrac) for an yll daie of infortunat tyme.  
 Dies, ei, ma. & f. g. in singulari, in plur. vero tantum, mal. g. a daie: sometyme it signifieth tyme of season.  
 Dies critici, The daies, wherein the phisitions dooe geue a certayne iudgemente vpon the sickness.  
 Dies legitimus, amonge lawiers be called ordinarie daies, or daies in courte.  
 Die decies, ten tymes in a daie.  
 De die, for interdiu, in the daie tyme.  
 Diem de die expectabam, I looked from daie to daie.  
 Diem dicere, loke Dicere diem.  
 Die crastini, for Die crastino, and Die septimi, for septimo.  
 In diem abijt malum, the punishment is prolonget and deferred, tyll an other daie.  
 Dies noctesque, continually, daie and night.  
 Vides iam diei multum esse, ye see now that it is farr daies.  
 In diem vivere optimum est, It is best not to be carefull for to liue, but to take as it cometh: for god neuer sendeth mouth but he sendeth meate.  
 Quinquennij die, the fyste yere.  
 Atria dies, a blache or dismoill daie.  
 Caco die cinere, loke Cacus.  
 Medius dies, noone tyme, middaie.  
 Conterere diem verbis, To spende awate

the date with babbling.  
 Supremum diem expleuit, he dyed.  
 Insequens dies, the nexte date following.  
 Præcipiti iam die, when it was all mids-  
 night, or when it drew toward night.  
 Paucis interiectis diebus, after a fewe daies.  
 Geminus a dies est, diei, dii, dies, die.  
 Deus, for die.  
 Diecit, it is daie, it wareth daie.  
 Diepiter, one of the names of Jupiter, quafi  
 diei pater.  
 Dieteris, the spate of two peres.  
 Diffamio, aui, are, to speade an ill repute of  
 one, to defame, to publihe.  
 Diffarctio, onis, form. ge. a certaine sacrifice,  
 whiche was betwene a man and his wife, con-  
 trary to Consecratio, that is a disolvement  
 to dissolve the marriage, his consecratio was  
 a iogging or knytting, and was only done of  
 the prestes.  
 Differtio, ferri, ire, to stasse, stasse of poire in.  
 Differencia, æ, f. g. a difference.  
 Differentia, & Dissimilitudo.  
 Differitas, olbe writers used for Differentia,  
 difference.  
 Diffeto, distali, ferre, to spare. Sometime to  
 bypge from one place to another, to take a  
 sundre or into dyuers partes, to take from one  
 place and carie to another, to trouble and with  
 some to depne feare to bypge a man at his wit-  
 tis ende, that he wotteth not what is spyt of  
 best to bee doone, to pzo longe or deferre, to des-  
 laie. Sometime to rente or teare in pieces. Some-  
 time to report abroad, to sowe or speade a  
 brode in dyuers partes: also to endure. Some-  
 time to divide or cut a sundre. Sometime to set  
 in ordre. Sometime to differre or bee in different.  
 At vide quid differat inter meam opinionem  
 & tuam, but se now what difference is betwene  
 thyne opinion and myne.  
 Differre famam alicui, to speade ones name  
 abroad.  
 Differre sitim, to endure thyrste.  
 Differre vadimonium, to geue a date ouer to  
 hym that is bounde to his apperance.  
 Differri, to be to vexed in mynde, that a man  
 wotteth not what to dooe.  
 Castra vi fluminis differebantur, The campe  
 or tentes were caried awate by violence of the  
 floude.  
 Differor amore, I am in extreme pynnes for  
 loue.  
 Differor latria, I am raiuisht with ioyful-  
 nesse.  
 Rumores distulerunt maleuoli, plit wilters of  
 maligners haxe speade abroad naughtie tales.  
 Differre rumorem de aliquo, To speade a  
 brode, sowe or bypge by a byute, noyse or tale  
 by or of any body.  
 Differre sitim, to forbear to drynke.  
 Nocuit differre paratis, it hath doone harme

to many, after they have ben ready, to make  
 long delaye.  
 Iam ego se differam distis meis impudice,  
 I will talke of shate the by ere I go; that thou  
 shalt not wotte wat to dooe, I shamelesse fellow  
 that thou art.  
 Orationem sperat inuenisse se, quæ differat  
 se, he hopeth that he hath inuenied some thyng  
 wherwith he may trouble and vexen, or that  
 he hath nowe founde a tale agaynst the, wher-  
 with to bypge the at thy wittes ende.  
 Differri, and Differri doloribus, to be vexed  
 and troubled in mynde, and as it were tolled  
 and tumbled hither and thither with sorowe  
 and care, to bee in suche grete, that one thyn-  
 keth him selfe to bee pulled in pieces. I thewp  
 Differri amore, and Differri inuidia.  
 Differre rumorem, to speade abroad a rumo-  
 distare & Differre.  
 Res cum re differi, one thyng differeth from  
 another.  
 Differunt inter se, the thynges diffre and be  
 vnylike.  
 Hoc ab illo differt, this differeth from that.  
 Differre & Procrastinare.  
 Hoc non queo differre, I can not differre this  
 matter.  
 Differre in posterum diem, in annum, in  
 mensem, in aliud tempus, in aduenum ali-  
 cuius, To differre a thyng untill the nexte  
 daie, &c.  
 Diem de die differre, To deferre from daie  
 to daie.  
 Aquilo differt nubila, The northest wynde  
 scattereth the cloudes.  
 Diffibulo, aui, are, to vnbackle, to open, to vn-  
 speade.  
 Difficile, aduerbium, hardelpe, difficultely,  
 vneasily.  
 Difficilis, le, harde, vneasy.  
 Difficilis homo, a crabbed and waywardes  
 lowe, harde to please.  
 Difficilis & morosus.  
 Difficiles terræ, countreis harde, troublous,  
 and yll to traualge in.  
 Difficile ad fidem est, it is harde to be belueid.  
 Difficilis transitus, a harde passage.  
 Difficulus, for Difficile.  
 Difficultas, atis, form. gene. difficulte, troublous  
 perill, daunger.  
 Difficultas in audiendo, when men make it  
 straunge to here matters.  
 Difficultas nummaria, or rei nummaria, scar-  
 cete or lacke of moneys, pouertie.  
 Difficultas annonæ, scarcete of vitaple.  
 Difficultas spirandi, pynfullnesse in friskyng  
 of breathe.  
 Difficultas vrinæ, pynfullnesse in ppyng.  
 Conscitatus mulus difficultatibus, troublous  
 with many perples and daungers.  
 Difficulus, with great pynne and labour. Dif-

Difficulus & difficilis, idem quod difficile.  
 Difficulus atq; xgre fiebat, with great diffi-  
 culte and pynne it was brought to passe.  
 Haud difficulter persuadere, To persuade  
 easlye.  
 Diffidenter, with mistruste, without hope.  
 Diffidentia, æ, f. g. mistruste.  
 Diffido, diffisus sum, ere, to mistruste.  
 Dubitare, & sibi ipsi diffidere, to doubt and  
 mistrust ones selfe.  
 Distis alicuius diffidere, To mistruste ones  
 woordes.  
 Memoria diffidere, To mistruste ones mē-  
 moys.  
 Lacere & diffidere, to despaze utterly, and be  
 past all hope.  
 De Othone diffido, I mistruste Otho.  
 Rem posse confici diffido, I mistruste that  
 euer the matter can be brought to passe.  
 Disundo, fidi, ere, to reueue a sundre.  
 Dissundere diem, toke Dissundere.  
 Dissundere medium, to cut of in the myddle.  
 Dissilium saxum, a stone cutte of cleft in  
 sundre.  
 Dissindere minutū humum, to cut the ground  
 a littell.  
 Dissingo, sinxi, gere, to destrope or vndoe that  
 is made, or after some, to make newe that is  
 broken.  
 Nihil hinc dissingere possum, I can not des-  
 tie but the matter is so.  
 Dissinio, dissinis, iui, ire, to desyne or declare  
 in fewe woordes playnly the signification of a  
 thyng.  
 Dissinatio, onis, form. g. a definition or declara-  
 tion of the nature, qualite, or pzo ppe signifi-  
 cation of a thyng by generaltee, specialtee, and  
 difference.  
 Dissisus, a, um, mistrustynge.  
 Ingeniosus dissisus, one that mistrusteth his  
 owne witte.  
 Dissiteor, hisus sum, tēri, to deny.  
 Nunquam dissitebor, I will neuer denie it.  
 Dissio, aui, are, to blowe or puffe downe.  
 Dissuio, uxi, ere, to slowe abroad, to flowe into di-  
 uers partes, to renne abroad as water doth,  
 and by translation, to be riotouse and wilde,  
 renning at large, nothing refreining him selfe.  
 Sudore dissuere, to be in a great sweate.  
 Dissuere otio, to be drownded in idlenesse.  
 Dissuere voluptatibus, to swymme in sensuas  
 litte.  
 Dissuens, ac solum, leuse and ready to fall  
 in sundre.  
 Animus eius dissuauit luxuria & lasciuia, His  
 mynde renneth at rousers in riotte and want  
 tonnesse.  
 Dissingo, fregi, fringere, to breake in pieces.  
 Dissugio, dissugis, fugi, ere, to flee hither and  
 thither, to refuse to dooe a thyng.  
 Dissugium, gii, neut. gener. refuge, a place to

flee to.  
 Dissundo, fudi, ere, to scatter, to spyll, to leat  
 renne abroad, to speade abroad.  
 Dissundere diem, to put of a matter untill  
 the nexte daie. What Politian in Miscellaneis,  
 dooth affirme, that it ought to be read Dissin-  
 dere diem, as well in the Digestes, as in all  
 other authours: who of them saie moste truly,  
 I remitte it to the iudgement of the readers.  
 Crimen paucorum in omnes diffundere, to  
 laye to the charge of all, the faute of a fewe  
 persones.  
 Grauisissimus est morbus, qui a capite diffun-  
 ditur, That disease is most greuous and perils  
 lous, that hath the beginning from the head.  
 Dissundere vim suam longe lateq;, to speade  
 his power or strengthe farre abroad.  
 Vultum diffundere, to shewe ones selfe merg  
 and pleasant.  
 Dissunditur vastis ramis ficus, The figge tree  
 speade abroad with large bowes.  
 Dissundit se in latitudinem lactuca, The lets  
 tye wareth byode.  
 Diffuse, an aduerbe, as it were scattered here and  
 there, diffusely.  
 Diffusio, onis, formini generis, a settinge at  
 large.  
 Diffusus, a, um, speaded abroad, large, wide.  
 Diffusus error longe lateq;, an error spred  
 beate farre abroad.  
 Diffusum & dissipatum.  
 Diffusum vinum, wyne filled into the vessell.  
 Diffusiora concepta, great groundes inclosed.  
 Diffusa sus, a great sowe and a fatte.  
 Diffusi campi, large and wide fildes.  
 Vultus diffusus, a merie or cherefull counte-  
 nance.  
 Digama, a woman that hath had. ii. husbannes.  
 Digamma, among the latines is the letter F. Ad  
 cero bseth it for his manour called Formianū,  
 because it beginneth with the letter F.  
 Digamus, mi, m. g. he that hath had two wyues  
 commonly called Bigamus.  
 Digeres, a disposition or order.  
 Digero, digeris, gessi, ere, to dispose, to order,  
 to interpetre, or make playne, to diuide, to res-  
 solue, or seuer that was congeled or gathered  
 together, to set in apte place, to sort, to sepa-  
 rate, to distribute, to digest, to cary hither and  
 thither, to declare.  
 Digerere crines, to tpm the heare.  
 Digeri, to be rescolued.  
 Argumenta in digitos digerere, to compte the  
 argumentes on his fingers endes.  
 Digerere mandata, to do in order the thynges  
 that one is commaunded.  
 Digerere cibum, to digest meate.  
 Digerere rempublicam, to dispose and set a  
 common weale in good order.  
 Digerunt cibum dentes lati, The foreteethe  
 doo diuide the meate.

Humorem digerere, to dissolve an humour.  
Digestio, ónis, for. g. an order of thynges. it is also the digestion of meate and drynke into the veynes and members.

Digestus, a, um, digested, disposed, ordered, trimmed.

Digitale, lis, n. ge. a thyng woyme on the fynger, as a thyble of a fynger stalle.

Digitális, le, perteynyng to the fynger.

Digitali crassitudine, of the thykenesse of a fynger.

Digitatus, a, um, that hath fyngers of toes.

Digitellus, a certayn herbe.

Digit, are muskles of a lyke kynd of shell fysh.

Digitulus, i, m. g. a littell fynger.

Digitus, ii, ma. g. a fynger. It is also a measure, whereof. iii. doore make. iii. ynches, and it is the xvi. parte of a foote. also a measure of water of licour.

✚ Digitis extremis vel summis attingere, To touche a thyng with the fyngers toppes, used for a proverbe: where one hath beth atteyned to any parte of a thyng.

Digitum tollere, to favour or consent.

Digitum transuersum, signifieth in a sentence a littell or small distance.

Concrepare digitis, to styppe with the fyngers. Condere digitos in oculos alicuius, to thrust out ones eyes with his fyngers.

Digitum transuersum ab eo non discedebat, He went not from hym a fynger breadth.

✚ Teneo tanquam digitos, I can it as pers fite as my Pater noster, I can say it on my fyngers endes.

Digitis vno ne me attingas, Touche me not with one fynger.

Gestus digitorum, mouyng of the fyngers.

Infamis, or impudicus digitus, The myddell fynger.

Digitis medio notare, To pointe at one res bukely, meanynge hym to be a vicious and dishonest persone.

Digitis calum attingere, looke Calum.

Digitum tollere, to holde by the fynger, signifiyng in contractes, that one wil bye the thyng, whiche he hath cheaped.

Digladatio, ónis, f. m. gene. a fyght, a strife, a debate.

Digladior, áris, ári, to fyghte together with swordes. And by translation, to contende or stryue.

Digladantur inter se, They contend or stryue among them selues.

Dignatio, ónis, f. g. great estimation. Sometyme fauour or familiaritee with noble men. also resuerence shewed toward a man.

Digne, woorthily, honestly.

Digne laudare aliquid, to praysse a thyng as it is woorthie.

Vier nostrum cruce dignius peccat: wherther of us is moze woorthie to be punished

For his offence.

Dignitas, áris, and Dignatio, ónis, f. g. honoure geuen or due to a man for his merites. also an estate of nobilitie or great authoritee. Sometyme beautee, ppropely of a mā, especially in gesture and communication.

Dignitas vultus, a comely and manly maiestee in the face, signifiyng honoure and woorthypp in the persone.

Dignitatem suam tueri, To defend and saue his honoure.

Dignitas domus, magnificence in house hyspyng, great prouision.

Maiores dignitas est in sexu virili, The male kynde is the moze woorthie.

Dignitas & amplitudo.

Dignitas & deformitas, contrary.

Discedere a dignitate sapientis, to doe a thyng vnseemly or vnwoorthie a wise and vertuous man.

Digno, aui, are, to iudge one woorthie.

Dignor, aris, ari, a verbe deponent and passive, to be reputed and esteemed woorthie, or to esteem or repute woorthie, to vouchsafe.

Dignari aliquem venia, to esteeme one woorthie to haue forgiveness, to hold one excused.

Haud tali me dignor honore, I thynke not myselfe woorthie of so great honoure.

Cultu & honore dignari, to be iudged woorthie to haue reuerence and honoure.

Dignoro, aui, are, to marke as men marke bestes to knowe them.

Dignosco, ui, scere, to discerne or knowe by thyngs meanes.

Dignus, a, um, woorthie, mete, or apte, accordyng, conuenable.

Dignus domino seruus, a seruant mete by suche a maister.

Non te dignum fecisti, You haue dooen that, that shold not become you to doo.

Dignus sum pater, I am moze woorthie than thou.

Luce dignum non putare, to thynke one woorthie to lye.

Dignus cui committas, a woorthie persone, to whome ye shoulde committe the charge of any thyng.

Dignus te filius, a sonne woorthie of suche a father as you be.

Dignius nihil est quod ametur, There is no persone luyng, that is moze woorthie to be beloued than he is.

Dignum, for Dignitas.

Digredior, digrederis, edi, to departe or go a waie, to make digression to an other matter.

Digredi in laus, to toune on the one syde.

Digredi ab aliquo, to departe from one.

Digredi de causa, to make digression.

Digredi ad pedes, to lyght on foote.

Digressio, ónis, and Digressus, us, ma. g. a departing, a digression, a goyng a waie.

Digressus, a, um, departed.

Digressa, a woman that hath forsaken hir husbande.

Diambus, a foote in meter consistyng of two of the foote called lambi.

Diouis, Jupiter.

Diudicatio, ónis, f. m. gen. a iudgement, a determination.

Diudicatus, a, um, determined by sentence.

Diudico, aui, are, to iudge betwene two thyngs, to determine.

Diungo, xxi, ere, idem quod disungo.

Dilabidas, a, um, that falleth or dydeth awaye quickly.

Dilabor, éris, abi, to styppe or go awaie, to fall downe, as an house doeth. Sometyme it signifieth to faple or to decaie.

Nostra dilabitur oratio, Our communication falleth to some other matter.

Male para, male dilabuntur, Thynges ylle gotten, are yll spent.

Dilabi memoria, to fall out of ones memory.

Fortuna dilabitur, Fortune decaith, prosperitie fapleth.

Concordia parue res crescunt, discordia maxime dilabuntur, By concordie small thynges doo increase, by discorde veray great thynges waste and consume.

Dilicero, aui, are, to teare or rent in peeces.

Dilatio, aui, are, idem, also to breake in sunder.

Dilipido, aui, are, to consume goodes or spende riotously, or wastfully, to gather stones out of a place, to rydde a place of stones.

Diapylus, a, um, styppyng or styppyng awaie, reynyng, as water dooth.

Diapli & Difluxa, fallen and scattered herye and there.

Dilapli domos, departed home to their houses without any busynesse.

Dilargior, giris, giri, to geue or graunte libes rally to many.

Dilatio, ónis, a delay, a popyng or deferring.

Dilatus, a, um, def. red, delayed.

Dilato, aui, are, to stretch out in bredth, to extend, to enlarge.

Imperum dilatare, to enlarge ones dominio.

Orationem dilatare, To make ones oracion more ample or abundant.

Dilatare & contrahere, contrary.

Dilator, ónis, m. g. one that maketh delays, that diueth of the tyme.

Dilato, aui, are, to prayse greatly for dyuers causes.

Dilectio, áris, neu. gene. an argument, whiche on every parte conuinceth hym, to whom it is spoken.

Diligens, entis, diligent, or luyng, studious.

Diligentissimus rei familiaris, a very good husbande.

Studiosus & diligens.

Diligenter, diligently, aduisedly.

Diligenter hic eram, I byd harken diligently what you saied.

Studiosè diligenterque curare, to take heed of or oversee a thyng studiously and diligently.

Diligentia, æ, f. g. diligence or loue.

Adhibere diligentiam, to vse diligence.

Consumere diligentiam in re aliqua, to spend all ones diligence vpon a thyng.

Assiduitas & diligentia.

Diligentia & Industria.

Diligo, xi, ere, to fauour or loue meanelly, less than Amare. sometyme to diuide.

Diligere & charum habere.

Fuim diligere, to loue one pziuply, that he dare not be knownen of.

Diligere se, to stande in his owne conceits.

Valde, vnice, mirifice, admodum diligere.

Dilicor, aui, are, to vndooe or cur a cote or other thyng that is sowed.

Diluceo, luxi, ere, to be bright or clere, to shine.

Dilucet res, the matter is clere and manifest.

Dilucesco, cescere, to waxe daye, or begynne to be daie.

Dilucide, eidently, cleerly, manifestly.

Dilucide diluere, to dissolve a thyng, to shewe manifestly, and plainly, that it is false.

Dilucido, aui, are, to declare or make a thyng playne to vnderstande.

Dilucidus, a, um, cleere, brighte, manifest.

Diluculo, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth betwene in the moynyng.

Cum diluculo abire, To go awaie in the moynyng betwene.

Primo diluculo venit, He came in the dawnyng of the daie.

Diluculo, aui, are, to waxe daie, to appere to be daie.

Dilucula, li, neu. ge. that portion of daie that is before the sonne ryseth.

Dilucia, órum, neu. g. plur. the leapyng of play, the space betwene recreations or playe.

Diluo, ui, ere, to washe or make cleane, to putte awaie, to release, to dissolve, to declare or explyte, to alaie, as wyne is alaied with water; to temper, to purge, to distilla: ge a crime or fault that is laied to one.

Cura diluatur mero, care is washed awaie with wyne.

Diluere auctoritatem, to diminish ones auctoritee.

Extenuare & diluere modestias, To assuage and put awaie grete and heauynesse.

Dilutum, ti, n. ge. wyne or other lycour, wherin any herbe or other thyng is decayed by a certain space, whiche som philo sones call, infused.

Dilutus, a, um, alaied or tempered.

Dilutus color, a fapnt colour, or imperfect colour.

Vinum dilutum, wine alaied with water.

Diluvialis, le, of a deluge or floudde.

Diluvies, ei, for. g. idem quod diluvium.

Diluvio, aui, are, to overshadow & drowne a city.

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**Diluvium**, uij, neu. ge. a deluge, a great floudde, whan the grounde is surrounded of dyouned with muche rayne.  
**Dimano**, aui, are, to flow abrode, as diuers streames out of one spring, and by translation to come to ones hearing.  
**Dimembro**, aui, are, to diuide.  
**Dimensio**, onis, f. g. mensuryng.  
**Dimensum**, si, neu. ge. a porcion that is measured out.  
**Dimensus**, a, um, measured, or that mensureth.  
**Dimetiens**, entis, that wherewith a thyng is measured.  
**Dimetior**, mensus sum, iri, to measure of mete.  
**Dimetiri** digitis, to ascompt on his fyngers.  
**Dimetor**, aris, ari, idem quod **Dimetior**.  
**Dimicatio**, onis, battayle, contention, stryfe.  
 Inter illam dimicationem, whyles they were fyghtyng.  
**Dimicatio** praelij, The rage or hurle of the battayle.  
**Dimicatio** capitis, a battayl for the sauyng of a mans honour.  
 Discrimen & dimicatio.  
**Dimico**, aui, or **dimicui**, are, to fyghte or contend with some thyng.  
**Dimicare** de imperio, To fyght for the soueraynetee.  
**Dimicare** inter se, to fyght one with an other, to contende among them selues.  
 De capite dimicare, to fyght for ones lyfe.  
**Dimidiatum**, an aduerbe.  
**Dimidiatus**, a, um, that which is seuered and dyuided into two partes.  
**Dimidio**, an aduerbe, significyng halfe.  
**Dimidio** plus, dimidio minus, halfe more, halfe lesse.  
**Dimidius**, a, um, the halfe deale of that which is dyuided.  
**Dimidium** plus totum, spoken where a man intendeth to shewe that the meane is best.  
**Dimidium** facti, qui bene capit habet, He that hath well begonne, hath synished halfe his enterpryse.  
**Ad dimidias** coquere, to seeth the one halfe.  
**Dimidio** minoris constabit, It will cost lesse by the halfe.  
**Dimidio** carius, deerer by the halfe.  
**Minus dimidium**, for **Minus dimidio**.  
**Reddidit dimidio** stultiores quam cum accepit, He made them more fooles by halfe than they were whan he tooke them.  
**Dimidius** modius, halfe a bushell.  
**Dimidium** equitum cecidit, halfe his hostes men were slayne.  
**Dimidias** clepydras dixit **Plinius**, pro **Dimidiatas**.  
**Diminuo**, ul, ere, to diminyshe or cut of, to breake in peeces, to stryke.  
**Diminuo** ego caput tuum, nisi abeas, I will breake thyne heade, excepte thou get the hense.

**Detrahere & diminuerere**.  
**De bonis** alicuius **diminuerere**, to diminyshe a mans gooddes.  
**De praesidiis** **diminuerere**, to minyshe the parts of the garrison.  
**Quod nostro negotio** **diminutum** fuerit, exequabimur **industria**, That which shall lacke in oure busynesse, we will supplie with diligence.  
**Diminutio**, onis, f. g. **diminutionis** or **abasing**.  
**Accretio & diminutio**.  
**Neg de bonis** **privatorum publice** **diminutio** fiat, Lent not the gooddes of the commons be diminyshe or taken from them.  
**Diminutus**, a, um, **diminyshe**, **broken**.  
**Diminutus** capite, & **diminutio** capitis, vide **Capitis diminutio**.  
**Dimissio**, onis, a leue to depart, a dischargeyng.  
**Dimissorius**, a, um, the adiectiue.  
**Dimissoria** litterae, letters misine sent from one to an other.  
**Dimissus**, a, um, **dimyshe**, sent doune. Sometyme taken for abiecte.  
**Deiecit** vultum, & **dimissa** voce locuta est, She caste downe hir loke, and with an humble voyce sayde.  
**Dimitigo**, aui, are, idem quod **Demitigo**.  
**Dimitto**, si, ere, to sende dyuers persones into diuers places. Sometyme it signifyeth to licenue to depart, to geue leaue, to leaue, to reasse, to leat passe, to suffere, to humble. also to geue, to leat doune, to forgeue.  
**Dimittere** folia arbor dicitur, cum decidunt.  
**Dimittere** exercitum, to discharge an army.  
**Dimittere** se in valles, to descende downe into the valleyes.  
**Dorum** **dimittit**, he geueth them leaue to departe home.  
**Dimittere & retinere**, contrary.  
**Dimittere** se ad aurem alicuius, to inspyne and speake to one in his eare.  
**Dimittere** se in comparationem alteri, To compare hym selfe with an other.  
**Consumeliose** **dimittere**, To dismishe ones reche profchelyf.  
**Dimittere** matrimonium, To dissolue matris monege, to be dyuorced.  
**Dimissa** a matrimonio, a woman repudiated.  
**Dimittere** reum, to dismishe and discharge an offendour, or person accused.  
**Dimittere** scholam, To breake up schollis, to geue up teachyng.  
**E manibus** non **dimittere** authorem, to haue an authour alwaies in his handes.  
**Dimittere** tempus, To leste passe an occasion to dooe a thyng.  
**Dimittere** litteras, to sende letters.  
**Dimittere** boues in pascua, to sende or putte hyne into the pasture.  
**Dimittere** consilium, to dissolue a counsaile.  
**Dimittere** e manibus, to let one escape.  
**Dimittere** sanguinem, to leat bloudde.

**Dimittere** de summa, To abate of the summe.  
**Dimittere** debitorem, to release a dettoure.  
**Dimittere** creditorem, to paye his debte to his arbitour.  
**Dimittere** facultatem rei gerende, to lose of leste thyng that power that one hath to dooe a thyng.  
**Dimittere** osculo, to kysse at the cheeke.  
**Dimixos**, xij, m. g. a lathyn with two lyghtes.  
**Dimoueo**, dimoues, moue, uere, to moue or put out of a place or roume. Sometyme to dyue backe, to cast to retre.  
**Dimouere** perstrangerem custodiam, to breake the pteace, and passe through the kynnes gard.  
**Dimouere** de dignitatibus gradu, to put one out of high authoritee.  
**Dimouere** suspicionem, to put away suspition.  
**Dimoueri** de sententia, to be cassid to chaunge his opinion.  
**Labem** a republica **dimouere**, To put a great insamp from a common weale.  
**De suocursu** **dimouere**, to cause one to chaunge his trade or maner of behauiour.  
**Dimulgo**, aui, are, to publyshe abrode.  
**Dindymene**, & **Dindyme**, one of the names of Iside, called the mother of the goddis.  
**Dindymus**, the tydge of the hylle of **Thas** in **Thyngia**.  
**Dimocrates**, a philosopher.  
**Dimuneratio**, onis, f. g. a numbyng, a reckenyng of payng of monete.  
**Dimunero**, aui, are, to numbye, to paye monye.  
**Diobolarius**, re, hyed for littell monye.  
**Diobolares** meretrices, harlottes, which be hyed for a littell monye.  
**Diocles**, a porte of **Athens**. also a physician in the tyng of **Darius** **Hystaspis**.  
**Diocleus**, the sonne of **Demochus**.  
**Diodorus**, a philosopher of **Socrates** sette, and **Diodorus Siculus** a scope wyter, & an other.  
**Diodorus**, a stoike philosopher, of whom **Plutarch** writeth.  
**Diocesis**, f. g. a iurisdiction, a gouernance. also a diocesse of a byshop.  
**Diocetes**, re, mas. ge. he that hath the charge or ouersight of any thyng.  
**Diogenes**, a famous philosopher name.  
**Diogenianus**, a grammarian of **Heracles**.  
**Diognetus**, a learned man, whiche wrote the expeditio of **Alexander**.  
**Diomeda**, the daughter of **Phorbas**.  
**Diomedea**, an yle, wherein **Diomedes** was buryed.  
**Diomedes** aues, certayne birdes, which haue steele, and ries of fierie colour, of the nature of them reade **Plinie**.  
**Diomedes**, a noble capitayne of the **Greekes** at the sieg of **Troie**.  
**Dion**, a noble mannes sonne of **Syrile**, called

**Hipparchus**, brother to **Aristomacha**, wyfe to the elder **Dionysse**. wherfore he was long tyme in captiue with hym, in so muche that **Dionysse** commaunded his officers, that they shoulde geue hym all that he would aske. reade this **Dionysse** life and actes in **Plutarche**.  
**Dionysus**, nica, naum, pettepnyng vnto **Venus**. **Dionysus**, a goddesse of the sea, the mother of **Venus**.  
**Dionysist**, gram, m. g. little swellinges or pustules, arising in the temples of the heade.  
**Dionysia**, a, idem quod **hedera**.  
**Dionysias**, the herbe **Androsomon**. **Diosc**.  
**Dionysius**, a precious stone, whiche hath in it redde spottes.  
**Dionysiac**, certayne mynstrels.  
**Dionysiolis**, a citee of **Thrace**.  
**Dionysius**, reade in **Bacchus**. It is also the name of ii. kynges of **Syrile**, whiche for theyr crueltie and auarice were called tyrannes. The first was son to **Hermocrates**, a reche man of **Syrile**, whos for his bypantanesse in armes, the **Scythians** ordeyned to bee theyr capitayne against the **Carthaginenses**, whiche invaded them, and menaced to destroye theyr cunteye, and take from them theyr libertee. But after the enemies were vanquyshe, **Dionysse**, whiche preferred his countrey from bondage, of a benefactour became a tyrann. The other **Dionysse** was sonne vnto this, lyke in condicions, but better learned. He also made meanes to haue **Plato** come vnto hym, and a god space had hym in muche reuerence, and herde his lessons in philosophy. Finally, suscepyng that he conspired against hym with **Dion**, & other, whom he had expelled, vnneth at the desyre of **Architas**, prince of **Carentum**, and other: he suffered hym to retourne to **Athens**. of both these ye maye reade in **Plutar**. in the life of **Dion**. also in **Iustine**. 31. lib. and many thynges notable in **Cassius** **Apyoph**.  
**Diopetes**, looke **Dryophites**.  
**Diophanes**, a Rhetorician, the mayster of **Cratichus**.  
**Dioptra**, a, f. g. a geometrical instrument, to determine altitudes, and distance: **Diocletianus** vseth it for weyghyng of pluckyng by of water.  
**Diorea**, a propre name in **Aegyle**.  
**Dionhoricium** ius, id est, emendatium.  
**Dioryx**, diorygis, m. g. a dyche or trench made with mens handes.  
**Diocorides**, called also **Pedactus**, and **Pharbas**, a woorthyfull knyght of **Egypt**, who for gyng learning with chyualtery, beeyng in the **Romaynes** hoste in dyuerse countreies, in tymes vacant from battayle, made diligent searche for the fygures and vertues of diuers herbes, and other thynges necessary for medicine, and wrote most trewely of them in **Greeke**, as **Galene** testifieth. He lyued vnder **Leopatra** and **Antonyus**.

**Dioscoron**, an Ilande within the borders of Itale.  
**Dioscippus**, a notable wrightlar. also a soulboure of Alexander the great.  
**Dioscurias**, a citee of Colchis, in the which were somtyme people of.iii. hundred diuers nations.  
**Diospolis**, a citee of Egypt. There bee.iii. other of the same name in Egypt, but beare smalle cities in comparson of this.  
**Diospoliticon**, ci. n. g. a certayne medicine, made of diuers thynges, as cummine, peper, rus, &c. Ioh. Galen. 4. de Sanit.  
**Diosporon**, idem quod lithospermon. **Diosc.**  
**Dioia**, x. form. g. a vessel of earth with handels, wherein wyne was kepte.  
**Diphiris**, ris, ma. g. a pteious stone, wherof are two kyndes, the male and the female.  
**Diphryx**, is described of Isid. li. 34. cap. 13.  
**Dipharmice**, idem quod Tarmice.  
**Diphthera**, x. form. g. a shepherdes cote of garmente, made with shepe skynnes.  
**Diphthera**, is also saide to bee the skynne of the goat, that nourished Jupiter, wherein the antie quites beleued, he wrote all thynges that shuld be dooe. rebe the prouerbe.  
**Diphthongus**, gi, for. ge. two bowelles togged together, called a dipthonge, as, x. ay, au, ei.  
**Diplerum**, tri, n. g. the third part of stadium.  
**Diplinij parietes**, walles, wherein be two rowes of bricke.  
**Diplois**, idis, for. g. any garment lynced, but it is taken for a doublette.  
**Diploma**, matris, n. gen. a Charter of a prynce or citee, a wytte, letters patentes.  
**Diponus**, the brother of Syllis, whiche two were the fyrste inuentours of graunge in marble.  
**Dipolos terra**, ground twise cast or cared.  
**Dipondarius**, a, um, that is of. ii. li. weyghte of balue.  
**Dipondium**, dii, n. g. of Dipondius, dii, or Dupondius, ij, m. g. a weight of. ii. pound. also a piece of moneye, about the balwe of. viii. d. frenche. It is used of Littero for moneye.  
**Dipsacus**, or Dipsacus, called also Aspalathus, Diacheton, Cacabus, Labrum Veneris, Virga pastoris, commonly Pectorius Cardo, of some Fullonius Carduus, the tafils, wheres with fullers vse to dresse clothe.  
**Dipsas**, adis, form. gene. a littell woorme lyke a serpent, of colour white, the tayle diuided with two blacke lynes. He is also called Praxter. He that is stong with this woorme, feeleth footyng with intollerable heate, and therewith so great dyeth, that no dynghe maye extirpe his thyeste, although he neuer cesse from dyngyng, and so dyeth without remedye, as some suppose.  
**Dipstra**, noues that haue onely two cases.  
**Diradio**, aui, are, to set in faction of bzaunches, or of the sonne beames.  
**Diradiare vitam**, To laye of settle a vyne in

bzaunches.  
**Dira**, arum, form. gen. plur. the furies, exorcisms, cursynges.  
**Dircea**, idem quod Mandrogora.  
**Dircion**, the herbe called Solanum somniferum.  
**Dirce**, a womannes name, the wyfe of Egeus kyng of Thebes. also an other of Babylon, which for speahyng agaynst Dalias, was touned into a fyllie.  
**Dirctarij**, they that goe into other mens houses or chaunbers, of purpose to steale.  
**Dirctus**, or **Dirctio**, an aduerbe, signifyng rightly or streightly, or in a right form, simply.  
**Dircto** aliquid optare, and sub conditione optare, contrary.  
**Dirctio**, onis, form. gen. a direction of leadyng streight to a thyng.  
**Dirctum**, i, n. g. ryght, streight.  
**Dirctus**, a, um, streight or ryght.  
**Diremptio**, onis, f. g. a bzaunching or dissoluyng, or a separation, a delate of deferting of tyme.  
**Dirempta mari gens**, a people of beyonde the sea.  
**Diremptus**, as, ma. g. a separation of diuision, a setting of thynges a parte.  
**Diremptus**, a, um, diuided, separated.  
**Diruptio**, onis, f. g. a robbing, spoyling, of luyng of a citee, extorcion, polling.  
**Diruptor**, oris, m. g. a robber, a spoyler, a rissin.  
**Diruptus**, us, m. g. a taking awate.  
**Diruptus**, a, um, robbed, spoyled.  
**Diribeo**, diribes, bui, ere, to distribute or diuide.  
**Diribitores**, distributours of monie, or paye maysters.  
**Diribitorium**, rij, n. g. the place of paiement.  
**Dirigo**, diriges, ui, ere, to stynghe for colde, or for feare.  
**Dirigo**, xi, ere, to make streight or ryght, to order, to directe.  
**Dirigere cacumina ad cælum**, to rapse thre toppes hygh or vppwarde.  
**Dirigere aciem**, to sette a battayle in order.  
**Acie oculorum**, or visum dirigere, to lode towarde one.  
**Arca dirigere tela**, to shoote.  
**Ad veritatem suspissime dirigit coniectura**, coniecture of gesse leadech ofscintymes to the trouthe.  
**Dirigere artes suas ad voluptatem**, To haue principall regard in all his doinges vnto pleasure, to make pleasure his principall ende.  
**Dirigere gressum**, to goe.  
**Dirigere hastam in aliquem**, to cast his speere streight at one.  
**Ad naturam leges hominum dirigitur**, as made conformable of accordyng vnto nature.  
**Eius tota similitudo ad succum porri dirigitur**, to lyke &c.  
**Dirigere iter**, to take a iourneie.  
**Dirigere aliquem ad suam opinionem**, To bzyng or leade one into his opinion.  
 Vitam

**Vitam suam ad normam rationis dirigere**, to dispose and order his lyfe accordyng to reason.  
**Dirigere se ad aliquid**, To dispose of faction hym selfe to somewhat.  
**Dirigere omnia voluprate**, To measure all thynges by pleasure.  
**Dirimo**, remi, mēre, rēptum, to bzeake of leaue of, to sette a parte, to departe, to diuide, to fynde of ende.  
**Eares consiliū dirēmit**, that thing bzeake by or dissolued the consaile. Also to put of or deferre.  
**Dirimere bellum**, to cause warre to cease.  
**Dirimere controuersiam**, To make the parties agreed.  
**Dirimere actionem**, to delay a mattiee.  
**Dirimere litem**, to make an ende of a mattiee in variance of suite.  
**Dirimere societatem**, to bzeake felowshyp.  
**Dirimere colloquium**, To bzeake of the communication that is betweene men for any mattiee.  
**Dirimere tempus**, to make delaye.  
**Dirimuntur oppida vnius diei itinere**, those townes bee one daies iourney asunder.  
**Prælium dirimere**, to parte, or make an ende of the battayle.  
**Rixam dirimere**, To appease persones that chyd. Likewise lram, altercationem, simulates dirimere.  
**Diripio**, diripis, ui, ere, to robbe, spoyl, take away by violence, to dimynishe, to pull awate.  
**Diripere oppidum**, to sacke a towne.  
**Apestore vestem diripere**, to teare his garment from his breast.  
**Diripere ensē vaginā**, to draw ones sword.  
**Diripere aliquem e loco**, To pull one out of his place.  
**Diripere de autoritate alicuius**, To dimynishe and take away parte of a mans authosyete.  
**Diripere & vastare**.  
**Expiare & diripere**.  
**Diris**, an high hill of Mauritania, nowe called Atlas.  
**Diritas**, atis, form. ge. crueltee, vengeaunce, ferocitene.  
**Morum diritas**, crueltee of maniers, vengeasitene.  
**Diritas & comitas**, contrary.  
**Dirumpo**, rupi, pere, to baste or bzeake asunder.  
**Dirumpere ludum**, to trouble or bzeake vp a plaie, and lette that it be not finished.  
**Dirumpere amicitiam**, to bzeake frendshyp.  
**Dirumpi dolore**, to bruste for sorowe.  
**Se dirumpere**, to burst for verie spite.  
**Dirumparis licet**, although thou wouldest burst for anger.  
**Diruncino**, looke Deruncino.  
**Diruncio**, iui, ire, to weede out, to purge that whyle is naught.

**Diruo**, ui, ere, to bzeake downe to the ground, to ouerthrowe, to destioie.  
**Diruptus**, a, um, bzaite or broken.  
**Diruptus homo**, a person, whose gooddes and inheritance is riotously spent awate.  
**Dirus**, a, um, vengible, cruell, terrible, horrible, huge, great.  
**Diræ deprecationes**, horrible cursynges.  
**Cruciatu diræ**, vengible and cruell tormentes.  
**Dirior**, the comparatiue.  
**Dira religio**, for magna.  
**Pugna dira**, a cruell and deadly fyght.  
**Pestis dira**, a terrible or horrible pestilence.  
**Dirutus**, a, um, broken downe to the ground, destioied, ouerthrowen, cast downe.  
**Dis**, diris, called the god of ryche. Somtyme it signifyth ryche.  
**Dis**, a preposition, used alwaies in composition, and signifyth somtyme diuerstee, somtyme diuision, somtyme greatly, somtyme diuersely, somtyme puell.  
**Discalceus**, a, um, vnshodde.  
**Discalceus**, aui, are, to pull of ones shos.  
**Discapédino**, aui, are, to vnclode or open, & woode out of vse.  
**Discalco**, discaues, to beware, to take god hede.  
**Discedo**, scesi, ere, to departe. Somtyme it signifyth an exception, as,  
 Cum discesserim a fratre, nemo est mihi maior, Excepte my brother, no man is to me moze deere than thou arte. Also it signifyth diuision or opening, as,  
 Cum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, descendit in illud hiatus, When the earth by occasion of mache rayne opened, he went downe into the clifte or swallowe.  
**Discedere a sese**, to forgette hym self, or to be out of his mynde.  
**Discedere superiorem**, to go away vāquisher.  
**Discedere inferiorem**, To goe away vāyns gushed.  
**Discedere ab armis**, to leaue of warre, and to departe euery man to his owne.  
**Discedere ab officio**, to doo no moze his duetie, to doo contrary to reason and honestie.  
**Discedere a iure**, to doo agaynst the lawe.  
**Discedere a sententia**, to chaunge his opinit.  
**Discedere in diuersa**, To bee of sundry opinions.  
**Discedit vsus fructus**, he loseth the possession and profite.  
**Discessit mos**, that maner of vse is leste.  
**Discedere ab amicis**, to bzeake frendshyp.  
**Discessit cælum**, the firmament opened.  
**Discedere a consuetudine**, To leaue a faction of custome longe used.  
**Non discedere digitum a re aliqua**, Not to departe from a thyng a synger breadth.  
**Si vno verbo discesseris a libro**, If ye speake one woide otherwyse than it is in your boke.  
**Discedamus a nobismet ipsis**, Let vs cesse to speake



Morbam discutere, to shake of a discale.

Discutere caput, to dash one on the head.

Discussus, a, um, shaken or put awaie.

Diserte, eloquently.

Diserte loqui, to speake well and to the purpose.

Disertiones, diuisions of heritages,

Disertus, a, um, well spoken, eloquent.

Disiectio, disiectis, disiecti, disicere, to caste a sunder.

Disiectus, a, um, caste a sunder, caste here and there, scattered.

Disiectæ naues, shippes dyuen a sunder by force of weather.

Disiecti milites, the hoste dispersed,

Disiunctio, ðnis, f. g. a separation.

Disiunctio sententia, diuersitee in opinion.

Disiunctionem facere, To fall out with one and forsake his company.

Disiunctus, a, um, separate, vnynoked, farre of, a sunder.

Terra disiunctissimæ, veracie farre coun-  
trepes.

Disiunctior à te sum, I am somewhat farre of from you.

Disiungo, xi, ere, to vntogge, to separate a sunder, to vnynoke.

Ea res multo maxime disiunxit illum ab illa,  
That matter moste of all caused hym to forsake  
hîr, or to withdraue his mynde from hîr.

Disiungere boues, to vnynoke oxen.

A familiaritate alterius aliquem disiungere,  
To cause one to forsake an others familiaritee  
or company.

Disiungere à mamma, to weane, to take from  
the teate.

Disipalesco,lescere, to publishe abzoode, to make  
known to all men.

Disipalo, aui, are, to wander hither and thither.

Dispalatus, a, um, scattered.

Dispando, spandi, dere, to stretche out, to  
spaze abzoode.

Dispanfus, a, um, spzedde abzoode, stretched out.

Dispar, disparis, om. gen. vnlyke, vnnete, vn-  
equal.

Haud dispar animorum, of no lesse stomache  
or courage.

Disparilis, le, vnlike, vnequall.

Dispariliter, dyuerfely, vnequally.

Disparo, disparui, or disparui, rare, to seuer, to  
separate.

Disparatum, ti, neu. g. is that whiche is separate  
from any thyng, by laving to the contrary, as  
Sapere and Non sapere.

Dispartio, tiui, tire, to deuide.

Dispartior, tiri, to deuide or be deuided.

Dispello, dispuli, dispellere, to expell or put frō  
many places, or many waies.

Dispellere & compellere, contrary.

Dispendiosus, a, um, harmefull, vnprofitable.

Dispendium, dñ, neu. gene. losse by negligence,

or superfluous expenses, Also it signifieth  
one: sometye a longe waite about, contrary to  
Compendium.

Dispendo, di, ere, to spende. also to stretche out.

Dispenno, ere, to stretche, out of vse.

Dispensator, toris, ma. gen. a steward, or other  
officer, laving out money for houtholde, a dis-  
penser of thynges.

Dispensatio, ðnis, f. g. laving out of monye  
for an other man, distribution.

Dispensio, aui, are, to lave out monye, to dis-  
pense, to geue licence or power to do a thyng, to dis-  
bute accordyng to the ppozicion of a thyng.

Dispepsia, pñ concoction.

Disperdo, di, ere, to lose, to spend or consume.

Disperdere & dissipare possessiones, to spend  
and waste ryottously a mannes substaunce.

Disperditus, a, um, losse, destroyed, vndoone.

Disperditio, ðnis, f. g. an vndooyng or  
destroyng.

Disperco, disperis, disperui, and disperij, rre,  
to bee losse utterly, to be vndoone.

Dispercam, I praye god that I dye: It is a  
woord vñd in the scde of an othe in the affir-  
maunce or denyng of a matter.

Disperij, I am vndoone.

Dispereunt tui labores, thy labour is losse.

Dispergo, speris, spergere, to sowe abzoode, or to  
scatter.

Dispersus, a, um, scattered abzoode.

Dispersa & dissipata, dispersed and scattered  
abzoode.

Dispersus, us, a dispersyng or scatteryng abzoode.

Disperse, and Dispersim, as it were scattered  
here and there.

Dispartio, tiui, tire, to geue parte to one, parte  
to an other, to diuide, to distribute.

Iniuria disperuiisti, pinguorem agnum illi  
habent, Thou haste not parted it equally: for  
they haue the fatter lambe.

In membra orationem dispartire, To diuide  
an oracion into membes.

Aequaliter prædam dispartire, to diuide the  
praye equally.

Disperitus, a, um, departed, deuided.

Disperco, cui, ere, to dyue beastes from their p-  
sture. also to separate or diuide.

Disperfo, si, ere, to spaze abzoode.

Disperfo, us, consideration, vntwng. also dis-  
section or choysse.

Disphendomena, a kind of punishment among  
the Persians, where the toppes of ii. trees were  
drawne downe together, & the offender bound  
by the legges to ethe of theim, was drawne a  
sunder.

Dispiciencia, a, f. g. circumspection, aduised  
ment, diligent consideration, ppozidence.

Dispicio, dispicis, xi, cere, to discern, to espie,  
to consyder, to take about diligently.

Displiceo, displices, plicui, ere, to displease, to  
unlyke.

si quando tibi displicere consilium tuum ex-  
perit, If your counsayl shall chance hereafter  
to displeyke you, or yf ye bee not good.  
that your owne aduysse bee not good.

Displicencia, a, a displeasynge, or displeasyn-  
gynge.

Displicina, a, f. g. gen. the that hath or dooth  
displease one.

Displico, plicui, plicau, plicare, to vnfolde.

Displicatus, a, um, vnfolded, and by translation  
scattered or dispersed.

Displicata volucres, bees scattered and spar-  
red abzoode.

Displodo, si, dere, to make a clappng or noyse  
with the bandes of secte.

Displuuium, uñ, and Displuuiatum, neu. gene.  
a parte of the house, wherby rayn water was  
receyved.

Dispolio, aui, are, idem quod Despolio, to  
spole or robbe.

Dispoliolum, li, neu. gene. a despoyle, a place,  
where all mischance or robbery is doone. also  
hooyedness, naughtynesse.

Dispondans, a foote in metere, that hath foure  
syllables long, as Oratores.

Dispono, sui, ere, to dispoise, to order, to sette  
in order.

Describere & disponere cuiq; munus suum,  
to appoynt and assigne euery man his office.

Disponere comas, to derke the bushe.

Disponere classem, to sette in order a nauy.

Disponere pocula, to set cuppes in order.

Disposuit remedia homini natura, Nature  
hath geuen diuers remedies vnto man.

Dispositus, a, um, dysposed, sette in order,  
raunged.

Dispositus vir, he that setteth his woordes in  
good order.

Dispositio hominum vita, the lyfe of man well  
ordered and factioned.

Dispositus, us, idem quod Dispositio.

Dispositio, ðnis, f. g. gene. Disposicion, order,  
placyng of a thyng.

Dispositor, ðris, m. g. a disposer, one that setteth  
thynges in good order.

Dispositor mundi deus.

Disposite, ordynately, in good order.

Dispuer, I am ashamed, or he is ashamed of  
that whiche is doone.

Dispuer, mihi sic data esse verba, I am gretly  
ashamed, that I was so shamefully beggled.

Dispuer, aui, are, to make a thyng in poulber  
or duste, to dissolue.

Dispuo, aui, are, to skumme of.

Dispunctio, ðnis, f. g. an exannation.

Dispongo, xi, gere, to put out thynges wrytten,  
settyng pyches vnder euery letter.

Dispongere rationes, To examyne an ac-  
compte.

Dispongere dies, to note and marke daies.

Dispuo, aui, are, to purge or curre of that is fur-

pettudos, and by translation, to dispute, to  
make playne to be vnderstande, to reason, to  
talke, to treate.

Nec hac in eam sententiam disputo, nepthe  
dooe I speake these thynges to this intente.

Disputare rationem cum aliquo, to reckon or  
make accompte with one.

A liquid multis verbis disputare, To talke or  
treate of a thyng with many woordes.

Nec ego vllam in partem disputo, I dispute  
not eyther on the ene parte or on the other.

Disputare verbis in vtramq; partem, to byng  
or lape reasons for bothe parties.

Disputatio, ðnis, f. g. a disputyng, a reasonyng,  
a talkyng or intreatyng of a matter.

Disputator, ðris, mas. gen. one that disputeth or  
reasoneth.

Disputatrix, tris, f. ge. the feminine.

Disquamatus, a, um, vnshated.

Disquiro, siui, rere, to interche diligently, to  
inquire.

Disquisitio, ðnis, f. g. diligent serch, where  
euery mans opinion or sentence is demaunded  
vpon a matter in iudgement, an inquisition or  
inquerie, a triall.

Venire in disquisitionem, To haue enquire  
made of it, to come into iudgement, when  
euery man is demaunded what he thynketh of  
the matter.

Disaro, aui, are, to cut awaie here and there, and  
make thyne that is thyke.

Dirumpo, rupi, rumpere, looke Dirumpo.

Dislauior, aris, ari, to kysse sweetely.

Dissecatus, a, um, cut as a body is in an anatomy.

Disseco, secui, or secui, care, to cut in pierces, to  
cleaue in sunder.

Dissectio, ðnis, f. g. an anatomy.

Dissemino, aui, are, to sowe ouer all, to spaze  
abzoode, to publishe.

Disseminare & dispergere,

Disseminatus, a, um, sown, spzedde abzoode,  
publyshed.

Dissentaneus, a, um, not accordyng.

Dissentio, fens, tire, to thynke contrarpe, or to  
disagree, to be of a contrary opinion.

Longe dissentire, To bee bitterly of an other  
opinion.

De veritate ab aliquo dissentire, To dissent  
from one concernyng the truth.

A seipso dissentire, to disagree with ones self.

Dissentit voluntas scriptoris cum scripto, the  
wrytng and the will of the wryter dooe not  
agree: or the wryter ment otherwise than is ex-  
pressed in the wrytng.

Inter se dissident, they agree not among them selues.

A ceterorum mori & natura dissentire, to be  
of a nother facion and nature then other be.

Cum datiuo: as, Ne orationi via dissentiat.

Dissensus, us, idem quod Dissentio.

Dissentio, ðnis, f. g. dissencion, variance, debate.

Dissidium, & dissentio.

Commouere dissentionem, to reyse discorde  
and debate.  
Dissepio, dissepis, sepsi, sepire, to bryke downe  
an hedge, or any other thyng, wherwith a place  
is enclosed, to bryke downe enclosure.  
Disseparo, aui, are, to disseuer one from an other.  
Dissepimentum, ti, n. ge. the partition in a wall  
nute, wherwith the kernell is diuided.  
Dissepium, ti, n. ge. a closure.  
Dissereno, aui, are, to waxe fayne wether.  
Dissero, dissiui, or serui, ere, to sowe sebes. also  
to dispute or declare, to reason.  
Aggredi de re aliqua disserere, to go about to  
dispute or reason of a matter.  
Disserabundus, a, um, one that reasoneth or  
disputeth.  
Disseratio, onis, f. g. disputation or treatie of  
any thyng, contention, reasoning.  
Disserio, onis, f. g. a partition of landes,  
or heritage.  
Disserio, aui, are, to contende or stryue in woꝝ  
des, to reason vehemently.  
Dissero, dissiui, ere, to be at variatice  
or discorde, to dissent, to disagree. also to be  
contrarie or diuers.  
Disserere animo & voluntate ab aliquo, To  
dissent from one with herte and mynde.  
A se ipso disserere, to dissent from hym selfe.  
A veri fide disserere, it is vnphe to be true.  
Multis rebus cum illo disserere, He varieth or  
disagreeeth from hym in many thynges.  
Cum causa disserere, non cum homine, To  
hate the cause or quarrell, and not the person.  
Inter se disserere & discordant, They bee at  
variante and debate among them selues.  
Capitali odio a Pompeio disserere, he beareth  
mortal hate agaynst Pompeie: or there is  
deably hate betweene hym and Pompeie.  
Adamas disserere a magnete, The diamond  
and the lodestone be dyuers.  
Disseriosus, a, um, one that loueth discorde or  
variante.  
Disseridium dii, n. g. variante or discorde, dissens  
cion, debate, diuorce, bryache of frendshipp, the  
separation of frendes beyng farre asunder.  
Disseridonia, x, f. g. idem.  
Disserignatio, onis, f. g. looke Designatio.  
Disserignatores, looke Designatores.  
Disserigno, aui, are, looke Designo.  
Disserilio, dissiui, ire, to leape downe from a  
place, to leape out of his place. sometye to  
bryst or cracke a sunder, to leape here & there,  
to leape a sunder.  
Disseriliu solū, the ground chaupeth or goeth a sūder.  
Disserilares partes, are those partes, whiche  
haue not the name of that thyng, wherof they  
be partes: as, the heade, armes, and other par  
tes of a man are not man.  
Disserimilis, le, vnphe.  
In disserimiles incidere naturas, To chaunce to  
haue dyuers natures.

Nihil tam disserimile, quam Corra Sulpitio,  
No twayne be so vnphe in theyr wylle as Cor  
ra and Sulpitius.  
Sui disserimilis, vnphe hym selfe.  
Forma haud disserimilis in dominum erat, In  
shappe he was not muche vnlike his master.  
Disserimiliter, in a dyuers facion.  
Disserimilitudo, dinis, f. g. diuersitee, vnlikehede.  
Habere disserimilitudinem cum re aliqua, To  
be somewhat vnphe a thyng.  
Disserimulanter, without any semblant, or counte  
enance, obscurely, couertly, closely.  
Disserimulatio, idem.  
Disserimulatio, onis, f. g. dissembling.  
Disserimulantia, idem.  
Disserimulatio, onis, m. g. a dissembler.  
Vt qui disserimulatores studiorū fuerint, whiche  
made semblaunt as they hadde not studied.  
Disserimulatio, a, um, dysembled.  
Disserimulo, aui, are, to dissemble a thyng not to  
be so, that is to in dede, as, Disserimulare iram,  
is to hyde anger, or to make as yf one were not  
angry, that is beate angry in dede, to make as  
yf he knewe nothyng, to shewe countenance  
contrarie to his thought.  
Disserimulabo hos quasi non videam, I will  
make as though I dyd not see them.  
Disserimulabam me harum sermoni operam  
dare, I made as though I dyd not hearken to  
theyr communication.  
Disseripabilis, le, easy to be broken in peces, that  
maie be sparkled or scattered abyode.  
Disseripatio, onis, f. g. a scattering or byng  
spunge of one thyng into many small peces, or  
a wastynge.  
Disseripatus, a, um, scattered, spred abyode, dy  
uen a sunder.  
Classis disseripata, a nauie of shippes dyuen  
a sunder with weathier.  
Disseripo, aui, are, to scatter or spread abyode. also  
to byng vnto nought, to consume or spende,  
to bryake into peces.  
Alio aliud disseripare, To caste or scatter one  
thyng here and an other there.  
Disturbare, ac disseripare.  
Disseripere ac disseripare possessiones, to con  
sume and spende a mans gooddes rypously.  
Contahere amicitiam, & disseripare discor  
diam, To get frendshipp, and dissolve hand  
and debate.  
Disseripare famam alicuius rei, to sprede the  
brute and fame of any thyng.  
Disseripare humores, To dissolve humours  
congeled.  
Maledictum late disseripatur, a shewyd repoy  
nt sprede farre abyode.  
Disseripare conuiuiis patrimonium, to spende  
ones heritage rypously in banketynge.  
Aphetwepse Pecuniam, and Rem familiarem  
disseripare.  
Disseritus, a, um, set farre of, distant. also spredde.

Disseriabilis, le, that can not bee brought into  
felowshipp or company.  
Dissericiatio, onis, f. g. bryaking of felowshipp or  
company.  
Disserocio, aui, are, to bryake company, to dissolve  
felowshipp.  
Disseroluo, ui, ere, to leuse or vnynde, to spede, to  
paye fereall dettes, to paye that which is owed.  
Disserolue aliquem, To dispathe one from  
longe taryng.  
Disserolue religionem, to dooe agaynst relis  
gion, to bryake religion.  
Disserolue interrogacionem, To asseyle a  
question.  
Disserolue se, to dispathe hym selfe of busines.  
Disserolue a alienū, to discharge or pay det.  
Disserolue amicitias, to bryake frendshipp.  
Congmentare & disserolue, contrarie.  
Conglutinare & disserolue, contrarie.  
Causam disserolue, to tell a cause or reason,  
Lucret.  
Perurium disserolue, to kepe his othe.  
Disserolubilis, le, easy to leuse.  
Disserolue, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth, disser  
lutely, without care.  
Disserolue rem aliquam conficere, to dooe a  
thyng negligently and without care.  
Disserolatio onis, f. g. a dissoluyng or leusyng.  
Legum disserolutio, a dissoluyng and bryaking  
of the lawe.  
Disserolutio naturæ, deathe.  
Disserolutio criminis, a purgacion.  
Disserolutio stomachi, vide Nausea.  
Disserolutus, a, um, leused, dissolued, sometye  
abolished. Also he that lyueth at his owne pleas  
sure, contrarie to the lawes or good customes,  
dissolute, vnruly.  
Disserolutis criminibus, after that he had made  
answere to that, which was layed to his charge,  
and was therof requited.  
Institutum negligencia disserolutum, abolished.  
Disseronantia, x, f. g. discorde in voyces or tunes.  
Disserono, ui, or aui, are, to discorde, to disagree.  
Disseronus, a, um, that whiche dooeth not agree,  
dissanant.  
Disserona sermone gentes, people that haue an  
other language.  
Disseruadeo, si, ere, to dissuade, to assaie to tourne  
one from his opinion or purpose.  
Disseruatio onis, f. g. the acte of dissuadynge,  
dissuasion.  
Disseruator, onis, m. g. he that dissuadeth.  
Disseruatio, onis, f. g. the acte of kyspyng  
sweetely.  
Disseruator, aris, ui, to kysse sweetely, and with  
much delectacion.  
Disseruacio, and Disseruesco, scere, to leaue the  
olde maner and custome.  
Disseruetudo, lacke of vfe.  
Disseruetus, a, um, vnwont, not accustomed.  
Disserucus, ci, ma, ge. an hogge that hath a space

betwene the bystles in the necke.  
Disserulto, aui, are, to leape hither and thither.  
Disseruo, dissiui, ere, to vndo a thyng, to rype.  
Disseruere amicitias, to bryake of frendshipp by  
littell and littell.  
Disserabelco, idem quod inlesco.  
Disseradet, disseraduit, & disserasum est, I am werie  
of a thyng, it lootheth me greatly.  
Disserantia, x, f. g. gen. difference, space betwene  
place and place.  
Disserendo, di, ere, to stretche out or retche, to fyl  
as a bottell is fylled, to stusse out, so to fyl,  
that it stroueth out.  
Disserum distendere, to gape wyde.  
Disserendere curas hominum, to make moze car  
refull, fearful, or moze sollicitous. Liui.  
Disserentio, onis, a stretchynge or strowynge out.  
Disserentio membrorum, id est, spasms.  
Disserentus, a, um, the participle of Disserendo, full,  
bollen out, strowynge.  
Pabulo disserentus, so fedde that his bealge  
stroueth out.  
Disserentus, a, um, the participle of Disserineo, greatly  
occupied, busied, troubled, lette, withholden.  
Cum ipse disserentus sis imperij curis, where as  
your selfe is greatly occupied or busied about  
the affayres of the myppere.  
Disserento, aui, are, to stusse a thyng, and make it  
so stroue.  
Disserinatio, onis, f. g. a diuision of ground, a  
boundynge of lande.  
Disserinatio, aui, are, to diuide one place from an  
other, to bounde place from place.  
Disserero, striui, ere, to bryake small, to pounce or  
bryake in a mozte.  
Disserichon, chi, neu. gen. two berkes conteynyng  
one matter.  
Disserichum hordeum, a kynde of barley.  
Disserillatio, onis, f. g. a dissylling, specially from  
the heade, called a reume or catarrhe, the pose.  
Disserillo, aui, are, to distille or drop downe.  
Disserincte, distinctly, severally, where euerye  
thyng is in his place and ordie.  
Disserinctio, onis, f. g. a diuersitee, distinction,  
separation.  
Disserinctus, us, m. g. a separation, or distinction,  
diuersitee, varietee.  
Disserinctus, a, um, diuided, separated, distincte,  
pogneted, noted.  
Litora disserincta tectis & vibibus, that haue  
many townes and houles.  
Disserineo, distines, vnuui, ere, to leat or withhold  
with dyuers businesse or vrgent causes, to hold  
or put backe, to leat or stoppe.  
Disserinere, to be leat.  
Disserinere pacē, to let that peace be not made.  
Disserinere occupationibus, to be greatly occup  
pyed, or busied.  
Nos alio bello disserinere putat, he thinketh that  
we are occupied and let with other warre.  
Occupari, & disserinere.



**Distinguo**, xi, ere, to deuide. also to make distinction, to put difference, to distinct with notes and markes, to separate.  
**Cruiora opera lufibus iocisque** **distinguo**, I myngle myne earnest and wayghie affaires, with recreations and pastymes.  
**Distingue** artificē ab infcio, to put difference betwene a counnyngeman and a bunglace.  
**Distingue** gemmis pocula, To sette and garnishe plate with ppreciouse stones.  
**Diudicare ac distinguere vera a falsis**, to discerne and put difference betwene true thinges and false.  
**Distingue** ac separare.  
**Vocem distinguere lingua**, To pronounce wordes distinctely and leasurly.  
**Colore vario distinguere aliquid**, to distinct a thyng with diuers colours.  
**Distinguo**, the passyue.  
**Caudis inter se distinguuntur**, they disse one from an other by theyr tayles.  
**Distium**, olde writers used for **Distium**.  
**Distito**, aui, are, to stande aparte, to be distante one from an other.  
**Disto**, stiti, are, to distre, to be unlike, or bee distant, to bee a certeyn space one from an other.  
**Spacio pari distare viri**, To bee equally in the myddle of two thynges.  
**Vides quantum distat oratio a veritate**, you see howe farre your wordes diste from the truthe. **Mulum inter se distat**, they disse muche one from the other.  
**Distorqueo**, si, ere, to set awrie, to wreste a syde.  
**Ah illud vide, os vt sibi carnifex** **distorsit**, oh, loke howe the hangeman stretch his mouthe awrie: or what a wrie mouth the knave was kely.  
**Distortio**, ōnis, f. g. a wrestyng or wrythyng.  
**Distortus**, a, um, set awrie out of facion, deformed, crooked.  
**Crura distorta**, crooked legges.  
**Distinctio**, ōnis, f. g. separation, alteration, or pulling awrie of a funder.  
**Distraho**, ōnis, ma ge he that draweth or pulseth in funder.  
**Distrahus**, a, um, pulled in funder, drawen in dyuers partes.  
**Anima distraha in toto corpore**, the soule defused in the whole body.  
**Distraho**, distrahis, xi, here, to plucke awrie, to deuide, to separate, to draw a funder, to pynche or pull in peeces, to withdraue a thyng or peeresone, to alienate. sometyne by translation, it is taken for to sell. also to synpse or conclude matters in variuance, to deferre or dyppue of a thyng, to pprolonge.  
**Controuersias distrahere**, to ende controuersies or suites.  
**Distrahuntur animi in varias sententias**, their myndes be drawen nowe into one opinion nowe into an other.

**Distrahā cum illo societatem**, I wyll forsake his felowshipp or familiaritee, or I will kepe no longer company with hym.  
**Filium distrahi**, To be plucked euerye thyng from other.  
**Ve pluris postea distraheret**, that he wyght after sell it for more money.  
**Qui hanc rem distraheret**, whiche myght be ferre this matter.  
**Distrahit mediam Asiā Taurus**, the mountayne **Taurus** deuideth Asia in the myddle.  
**Distrahor**, the passyue, I am in diuers myndes.  
**Distribuo**, bui, ere, to distribute or geue in diuers partes, to geue to sundrye persones, to be upde.  
**Distribuere causam**, To deuide his pleadyng into sundrye partes, or to make many pleas of one matter.  
**Distribuere in singulos**, to geue to euery one a portion. **Distribuere in ministeria**, to appoynte diuers persons to diuers offices.  
**Distribuere milites in numeros**, To distribute or deuide souldiours into certain bandes.  
**Distributē**, in partes or porcions.  
**Distributio**, ōnis, f. ge. partition, distribution, also a figure of Rhetorike.  
**Distributor**, ōnis, m. g. a distributour or drador.  
**Distributus**, a, um, distributed, deuided.  
**Districte**, streictly, in fewe wordes.  
**Districte denegare**, to denie streictly.  
**Districte minari**, to thyetten streictly.  
**Districus**, a, um, greatly let from dooeyng of a thyng, greatly troubled, constrained, bounde, drawne as a swerde. also austere, seuer, rigorous, harde.  
**Districtus mihi videris esse**, me thyne thou arte brought into suche a streite, that thou canste not tell what to dooe.  
**Districta fœneratrix**, rigorous, cruel.  
**Districtus & obligatus**.  
**Ensis districtus**, a swoorde drawen.  
**Districtus negotiis**, leat with busynesse.  
**Distrimēta calami**, id est, partes calami cutusa, the broken peeces.  
**Distringens**, one that rubbeth of the sweate of the fythe of ones bodye in the bayne or hot bode.  
**Distingo**, xi, ere, to bynde faste or to streyne harde, to rubbe of or clefse the fythe of the body, to thyetten, to strepse, to drawe out a sworde, to pynche or touche softly, to bynde in small peeces.  
**Gladium distinxit**, he drewe out his sworde.  
**Sometyne to gather**: as,  
**Sereno cælo manibus distringi olium oportet**, in a fayre cleere daie the olyues must be gathered or plucked by hande.  
**Ramos distringere**, to plucke bowes.  
**Distingere crustam panis**, to chyp bynde, to pare of the cruste.  
**Distringi**, to be letted or busied, to bee greatly occupied.

**Distragor officio**, I am greatly occupied or busied with myne office.  
**Distingere & eradere**, To rubbe and scrape awrie.  
**Exiguū aridi thymi super lac distringito**, rubbe of byrke in small peeces a littell dye thyne vpon the mylke.  
**Struo**, struxi, ere, to bypde in dyuers places or a funder.  
**Strunco**, aui, are, to cut of a peece of a thyng.  
**Struatio**, ōnis, f. ge. a castyng downe, a rypinge of a citee.  
**Struatus**, a, um, caste or beaten downe.  
**Strurbo**, aui, are, to cast downe, to let the enterpise of purpose of one, to rypse or rinfelle, to bypse awrie.  
**Nimius aduentus disturbasset omnia**, he had emp compyng letted all to gether.  
**Isulus**, ci, m. g. an hogge that hath the bytles of his necke diuided.  
**Itatus**, a, um, made rich, rich, to be rich.  
**Itesco**, scere, to waxe rich, to waxe welthye.  
**Ithyrambus**, a pte made in the honour of **Bacchus** and a **pygus** name, whiche first found that kynde of wyne.  
**Iutio**, ōnis, f. g. a dominion, dicion, power.  
**Diuioni nasci**, to be borne to bee a pynce or gouernour.  
**Redigere in diuionem**, to bypge vnder ones dominion.  
**In diuione ac potestate alicuius esse**, To bee vnder ones dominion and power.  
**Cadere sub imperium diuionem alicuius**, to become subiecte to one.  
**Diuior**, rtyher.  
**Diuisimus**, rtyhest of all.  
**Diyo**, aui, are, to make rtyche, to entrepche.  
**Diurochus**, a fote of foure syllables in verbe, haugng one longe, an other thoyte, an other longe, and the fourth thoyte.  
**Diu**, longeyme: also the daie tyme, wherof cometh Interdiu, in the daie tyme.  
**Diu est quod, it is longe sens that.**  
**Haud diu est, it is not long sens.**  
**Non diu huc commigrauit**, It is not longe sens he came htyher.  
**Quid est in hominum vita diu?** what is there in mans lyfe of any continuantes?  
**Diu multumque hæsitavi, quid facere deberem**, I was longe in doubte, what was beste for me to doo.  
**Ne diuinus anno in prouincia esset**, That he shoulde not be in the prouince aboue a peeres space.  
**Dia**, a woman saincte.  
**Diagor**, aris, ari, to wander from place to place.  
**Diurico**, aui, are, to strepse or to speade wyds one from an other, as boughes of a tree, to goe to bypde with the toes, that the heeles be one agaynst an other.

**Diuello**, uhi, ere, to pulle awrie by violence, to pull in funder.  
**Diuendo**, didi, ere, to sell to dyuers persones, or in dyuers partes.  
**Diuerbero**, aui, are, to cutte or cleane.  
**Diuerberat auras**, it cutteth the ayre.  
**Diuerbium**, ij, neu. g. the fyft parte of a comēdie. also an olde faied saue.  
**Diuerbia**, partes of comedies, whercin bee many plaies.  
**Diuerse**, and **Diuersum**, diuersely, in diuerse partes.  
**Diueritas**, atis, f. g. diuersitee, contrarietee.  
**Diuersito**, aui, are, to tourne often to a thyng, or to resorte.  
**Diuerfor**, aris, ari, to resorte or repayre to a place, to abyde in a place at hoste.  
**Diuerfor**, ōnis, m. g. a guest, or one that tabeth by his lodgyn in a place.  
**Diuerforiolum**, li, n. g. a littell ynne, or lodgyn in the countreie.  
**Diuerforium**, rij, neu. gen. an ynne, wherunto men in iourney doo resorte, to bayte or to be lodged, a lodgyn. sometyne a ferme in the countreie, to resorte, out of the citee.  
**Diuerforius**, a, um, pertyng to an ynne or lodgyn.  
**Diuersum**, the aduerbe: idem quod diuerse.  
**Diuersus**, a, um, diuerse or separate, that tourneth out of the way, onpke, contrary, farre distant. **Diuersum distrahi**, to bee drawen htyher and thtyher.  
**In diuersum afficere aliquem**, to make nowe in one mynde, nowe in an other.  
**In diuersum concitati equi**, hoxses gallopped forth some one waie, and some an other, or contrary waies.  
**In diuersum curuari**, to be boowed diuers or contrary waies.  
**Diuerfa factio**, the contrary parte.  
**Diuerfi**, men standyng ouer right one agaynst an other, or some on one parte, and some on the other.  
**Diuerfi interrogabantur**, they were examined a parte, one from an other.  
**Agere diuersos**, to dyppue some one way, and some an other, to scatter.  
**Diuersus distrahor**, I am rent in peeces, or pulled htyher and thtyher.  
**Diuerfa de causa**, for a dyuers and contrary cause. **A te totus diuersus est**, he is cleane contrary from you.  
**Diuerfa est quam lactuca naturæ**, it is bitterly of an other nature than lactuca.  
**Acies diuerfa**, the armie of the enemies.  
**Afficere aliquem in diuersum**, to make one to change his minde.  
**Animi diuersus**, of diuers phantasies one contrary to an other.  
**Diuertior**, the comparatiue.  
**Diuerticulum**, li, n. ge. the place where the way

tourneth, an pñne of yodgynge, a place to bathe at, also in an ozacion, the place where the disgression beganne.

**Diuerticulum fluminis**, The tournynge of a ryuer.

**Vbi veni ad diuerticulum**, constii, whan I came to the place where the waite tourneth, I gooode styl.

**Diuerticulum quarere peccatis**, to seche meannes to hyde our offences.

**Diuerto, n. ere, and Diuerto, eris**, the deponēt, to tourne from one thyng to an other, to take lodgynge, or to bathe, to tourne out of the waite, sometye to distre.

**Ad hospitem diuerrere**, to take by ones lodgynge at his hoste.

**Vt diuertetur ad me in hospiciu**, That he shoulde come and be at hoste with me, or lodge with me.

**Diuertere a proposito**, To tourne from the purpose to some other matiere.

**In hac diuertisse non fuerit alienum**, It wyl not be farre fro the purpose to speake of these thynges, or to tourne our communication unto these thynges.

**Diuertunt mores virgini longe ac lupæ**, The manners of a mayde and of an harlot, dyffere greatly, or there is great difference betwene a maydes manners and an harlottes.

**Diuerto ad te & apud te**, I come to lodge with the, or to tary with the for a tyme.

**Diuertere via**, to tourne out of the right waie.

**Diues, itis, om. g. ryche.**

**Diues auis**, he whose auncesters were ryche.

**Copiosus & diues**.

**Pecoris diues**, ryche of cattell.

**Diues agris**, one that hath great landes.

**Diues auro**, a man well monied.

**Ingenium diues**, a plentifull witte.

**Diuitior**, the comparatiue.

**Diuxo, aui, are**, to beynge of trouble, also to consume. **Diuxare rem suam**, to waste his substance.

**Diuxare agros ciuium**, to waste and strop.

**Diuidia, æ, f. g. tediousnesse**, sometye it becometh discorde, businesse, trouble, variance.

**Diuidiculum**, li, n. g. an head of a cundite.

**Diuidium**, ii, n. g. a partition of diuidens.

**Diuido, si, ere**, to diuide or parte a sunder, to distribute.

**Diuidere sententiam**, wher in a counsaile one in his reason seemeth partly to affirme, and partly to disaffirme any thyng, which is to be dooen: he that speaketh nexte, requyrez hym that hath spoken, to diuide his argument, and abyde vpon one part, whiche he wil either confirme or reppone, lyke as our lawyers vse to doe, whā dyuers titles are brought in one pleasyng, they pzaie the court that the contrary parte maie abyde vpon one of theym, wherunto they will answer: or thus, where one in his reason

seemeth to propose dyuers opynions, and yet all be not allowed, other requyre, that he wyl treatate of eche of them seuerally, to the intent that that, which myght be receiued, be receiued.

**Diuidias, atis, f. g. a diuision of partyng.**

**Diuidius, a, um**, that whiche maye bee seuered or diuided.

**Diuinatio, onis, f. g. a foreiudgement of conlecture**. Also where a matter cometh in iudgemente, without wityngge of wyntesse on any parte, that iudgement maie be called **Diuinatio**, a diuination.

**Diuine, of god, godlye**, as it were by inspiration.

**Diuinipotens**, he that hath powte in diuyn thynges.

**Diuinias, atis, f. g. the godhead, diuinitie.**

**Diuinitus**, godly, or of god, excellently well, as it were by inspiration.

**Diuino, aui, are**, to telle the trauthe as well of thynges present, as paste. For the moste part it signifyeth to coniecture of thynges present, what shall happen, to diuine, to gesse, to indyge, to foydecme.

**Diuinus, ni, a southster, a diuiner.**

**Diuinus, a, um**, that whiche pertaineth to god, diuine.

**Diuina rei operam dare**, or **Diuinam rem facere**, To dooe sacrifice, to make supplication to god.

**Ope diuina**, by goddis helpe.

**Locus diuinus**, a place hallowed or consecrated.

**Homo diuinus**, a godly man.

**Diuisio, onis, f. g. a diuision, separation, partition**, whereby we declare what is in substance, or whereby we expresse, of what thynges we wyl treatate.

**Diuisor, oris, m. g. among the old Romans** was he, which at the election of great officers, diuided of gaue monie to the people in the name of theim that sued for the office, to the intent for to attayne it: one that distributeth or diuideth.

**Diuisura, æ, f. g. a diuision, a cliffe, thoppes, or gathre.**

**Diuisus, a, um, diuided, parted.**

**Diuisus, us, m. g. idem quod Diuisio.**

**Diuitia, arum, f. g. pluralis, rycheffe.**

**Diuitiis abundare, & affluere**, to abound in rycheffe.

**Cogere, congerere, accumulare diuitias**, To gather rycheffe.

**Superare Crassum diuitiis**, to passe Crassus in rycheffe, spoken pzoncially.

**Diuito, aui, are**, to make ryche.

**Diuium, i, neu. g. the daie lyyth vnder the firmament**, whan we saie, Sub dio aliquid fieri, it signifyeth some thyng to be dooen abode, or out of the house.

**Diunt, olde wyters vfed for dante.**

**Diuortium, ii, n. g. a diuorce or separation of a man and his wyfe**, sometye a departing from

from any other thyng, a diuision. Sometye a waie that tourneth.

**Diurno, aui, are**, to lye long.

**Diurnum, i, n. g. a daies hye.**

**Diurnus, a, um**, that is dooen in the day tyme.

**Diurna stella**, the daie sterre.

**Diurni libri**, booke conteinynge actes dooen euery daie.

**Dius, a, um**, come of a gentill stocke, or lyneally descended from Jupiter. Sometye for **Diuius**, godly: as **Sententia dia**, for **Diuina**.

**Diutine, longe.**

**Diutinus, a, um**, long continuyng, continuall.

**Diutissime**, veray longe, or to longe, a veray great whyle.

**Diutius, lengar.**

**Diutale**, a littell whyle, a pzetp space.

**Diuturnitas, atis, f. g. a longe space of tyme**, longe continuance.

**Celeritas & diuturnitas**, contrary.

**Diuturnus, a, um**, longe continuyng.

**Bellum diuturnum**, a longe warre.

**Diuturnus & desperatus morbus**, a long and desperate syknesse.

**Diulgatio, onis, f. g. a publyshyng or makynge of a thyng common to all men.**

**Diulgatus, a, um**, made common, published.

**Tempus etas ad omnes libidines diulgarum**, lense open.

**Diulgo, aui, are**, to publyshe abode, to sette a thing in such condition, as euery man may vse it at his pleasure, to make a thyng common.

**Diulus, a, um**, pulled awaie, plucked asunder.

**Diuus, a, um**, worthy a diuine remembrance.

**Floris thy take Diuum**, and **Diuam**, for a man saint, or a woman sainte.

**Arripotens diua, Diutius.**

**Casti diua, Dallas. Creatrix diua, Venus.**

**Imi diui, infernall goddis.**

**Diuum**, is sometye used for the aye.

**D**O, dedi, dare, to geue. Also to offer or proffer, to graunt to committe or deliuer, to appoint, to make, to saie, tell, or declare, to hyng, to obeye, to conforme, to do.

**Vires dant sese**, as thynges offer them selues.

**Dabit ille ruinam a boribus**, he shall hyngge a great fall into tres.

**Quamobrem has partes didicerim**, paucis dabo, for what cause I learned that part, I will shewe the in fewe wordes.

**Polhaud paternum istud cecidisti**, In faith thy father neuer taught the do dooe this: or thou neuer learnedst to dooe this of thy father.

**Dare mihi**, Confoyme the to my will, or lende me thy helpe, dooe as I would haue the.

**Do manus**, I render me, I am vanquished.

**Do lego**, I geue by testament of last will.

**Dare auius**, to flatter, or speake to please.

**Dare damna**, to paie damage, or to make satisfactiō.

**Dare facultatem**, To geue libertie or power to dooe a thyng.

**Dare fidem**, to promyse faithfully.

**Dare se in pedes**, to flice or renne awaie.

**Dare in ruborem**, to make ashamed, or to make to blush.

**Dare insidias**, to deceyue one, to begyle, to laie waite to deceyue.

**Dare se in viam**, to take a iourneie.

**Dare iurandum**, to take an othe, to sweare.

**Dare malum alicui**, to do one a myschance.

**Dare mancipio**, to deliuer on wardshippe.

**Suo periculo is emat, qui eam merceditur**, mancipio neq promittit, neque quisquam dabit, he that will haue hir, leat hym be hir at his owne perill, for no man shall promise or deliuer hir on warrantise.

**Dare sermonem alicui**, to geue one occasion to speake of vs.

**Dare in manum**, to put in his hande prynciply, as they doo to men of lawe, or priute sollicitours, to corrupte officers.

**Dare mutuum**, to lende.

**Dare negotium**, To assigne or appointe busynesse, or a thyng to be dooen.

**Dare operam**, to applie, to geue or take hysde, or to helpe.

**Dare potestatem**, to comit anthozitee or power, to remitte a thyng to an other mans pleasure, to geue licence of libertie.

**Suarum omnium rerum illi potestatem dederat**, he gaue hym the rule of all that he had.

**Dare penas**, to suffer punishment.

**Dare se alicui**, to folowe one, or to obserue his commaundement.

**Dare veniam**, to forgeue.

**Dare verba**, To deceyue by fayze wordes or promyses.

**Dare vicio**, to dyspraple or blame.

**Dantur, idem quod dant**, they geue.

**Ad eo exornatum dabo**, I wyl so decke or tyme hym.

**Quis tibi hoc dederit**, who wil graunt you this?

**Dedi me prouam**, I wente forth by and by.

**Dare libellum perfectendum ad auiquem**, to deliuer a booke to be caried to one.

**Prout res & tempus se daret**, As the matiere and tyme shoulde serue and geue occasion.

**Quod datur accipio**, I take that is offered, spoken pzoncially.

**Dare actionem**, to admytte the plaintife to enter his action.

**Dare defensionem**, to suffer the defendaunt to make his answer.

**Dare adiutium**, to helpe.

**Animos dare**, to make more couragious, to flos make men.

**Prisquam animum meum isti dedi**, Before I sette

sette my phantasy vpon this woman: before I be-  
gan to loue this woman.  
Dare ansam, to geue occasion.  
Dare arbitros, to appoynt arbitours, or iudges  
in a matter.  
Dare aures, to harken.  
Rem tibi auctorem dabo, the matter selfe shall  
declare to you that it is so.  
Beneficium dare, to doo a pleasure.  
Dare bibere, geue hym drynke.  
Dare ciuitatem alicui, to make one free of a citee.  
Clangorem dare, to make a noyse.  
Cenam dare, to make one a supper.  
Dare colloquium alicui, to speake to one.  
Dare se comitem alicui, To associate hym selfe  
with one.  
Ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum, I wold  
very fayne haue hym brought hyther before me.  
Dare se in familiaritatem alicuius, To associate  
or make hym selfe familiar with a man.  
Dare copia, to geue licence, to permitte, to suffre.  
Dare crimini, to late to ones charge, to blame, to  
accuse.  
Dare curam, to commit a charge and businesse.  
Dare in custodiam, to commit to ward or prison.  
Dare damnum, to hurte, to endamage.  
Dare decus, to dooe woorthynesse.  
Dare dextas, to promise. also to helpe.  
Dare dicta, to speake.  
Dare dolorem, to make heauy and sorrowfull.  
Dare documentum, to shewe a p[ro]ofe of a thing,  
to dooe to wete.  
Dare aliquid dono, to geue a thyng freely.  
Oculis epulas dare, to dehte the eyes.  
Da me excruciatum, punishe me, tourment me.  
Exitio dare, to put to deathe.  
Casus dedit hunc exitum, Chaunce or fortune,  
brought it to this ende.  
Dare fabulam, to plaie a comedie.  
Dabo factum, I will byp[er]g it to passe.  
Dabo famam, I will spreade it abroad.  
Dare in fenus, to lende moneye for gayne, as  
blawers dooe.  
Dare frenos, & dare habenas, To geue the byp-  
sels, to sette at libertee, to let one doo as he will.  
Dabit fructum meliorem, It will yelde better  
fruite.  
Dare fugam, to put to flyght.  
Dare se in fugam, to renne awate.  
Gemium dare, to grone.  
Dare aliquid gratia alicuius, to dooe a thyng for  
a mans pleasure.  
Dare se hilarem alicui, To shewe hym selfe mery  
and iocunde in ones companie.  
Hospicium dare, to enterpene or lodge one.  
Dare imperum, to rushe agaynst a thyng, to renne  
violently agaynst ones enemies.  
Impunitatem dādam puto, I thynke it beste that  
he scape unpunished, or that he be forgiven.  
Dare iura, to prescribe lawes.  
Dare se in laqueum, to hange hym selfe

Dare laudem, to prayse.  
Dare libertatem, to make free.  
Dare literas alicui ad aliquem, To deliuer one  
letters to car[ry] to an other.  
Dare ad literas alicuius, to wyte an answer  
to ones letters.  
Dare se literis, to geue hym selfe to study.  
Dare se labori, to geue hym selfe to labour.  
Dare māmam, to geue the bugge, to geue tache.  
Dare mandata, to geue charge.  
Dare aliquid in mandatis, to commaunde one  
to doo or saie a thyng.  
Dare manum, To styke handes in signe of as-  
seement.  
Manus intus dare, to put ones hātes into a place.  
Aliquid in manus hominum dare, to publysh  
thyngs abroad.  
Dare in manus alicui, to deliuer to one.  
Plena manu dare, to geue liberally, to geue abou-  
dauntly.  
Dare manibus alicuius, to doo somewhat to the  
comfote of the spirit of one that is deade.  
Dare manibus, to kyll, to ridde out of lyfe.  
Memoria dare, to wyte, to put in memory.  
Dare nomen militiae, or ad militiam, To offer  
ones self to haue his name written to go to warre.  
Dare obliuioni, to forgette.  
Dare obuiam, to mete.  
Da mihi paulum operam, helpe me a littell.  
Dare operam abortioni, to endenoure to tra-  
uayle before the tyme.  
Aurium operam tibi dabo, I will harken to  
thy tale.  
Dare operam Platoni, to be Platos scholar.  
Dare operam domino, to serue ones maister.  
Nunc id operam do, Nowe I go about this, I  
endenoure to byp[er]g this to passe.  
Operam mutuam dare, to helpe one another.  
Dare operam rei, to endenoure or labour to ge-  
t gooddes.  
Dare operam somno, to scape.  
Dare osculum, to kysse.  
Palmam dare, To geue the pryce to one in  
thyng. Hæ partes ei date sunt, this office was  
appoynted to hym.  
Dare plagas, to be beate.  
Dare poculum, to geue one the cup to drynke.  
Datur potui ad iocinerum vicia, It is geuen to  
be drunken agaynst the diseases of the lyuer.  
Dare præcipitem, or in præceps, to cast downe  
head longe.  
Dare precibus alicuius, to doe that one requesteth.  
Quem nuper in publicum dedit, which he of late  
publyshed or sette abroad.  
Responsum dare, to make answer.  
Risus dare, to make one laugh, to geue occasion  
to laugh.  
Dare salutem aduenientii, to salute one comyng.  
to vs. Nobis dedit se, he hath committed hym  
selfe wholly into our handes.  
Dare senatum legis, to admytte the ambassadours

hours to come into the senate, and to here the  
requestes.  
Oculis mihi signum dedit, he winked vnto me.  
Dare signum receptus, to blowe the retrace.  
Sais signi dedit, he shewed or declared suffi-  
ciency.  
Dare silentium, be still, kepe silence.  
Dare se somno, to lye downe and sleape.  
Dare sonitum, to make a sowne.  
Specimen hosti exercitus abeuntis dedit, He  
made semblaunce to his enemy, as though he  
woulde departe with his army.  
Dare specimen indolis, to shewe a token or  
p[ro]ofe of his towardnesse.  
Manus vitæ, to put one in hope of lyfe.  
Dare stragem, to make a great slaughter.  
Qui plus studij in hoc dederunt, which haue  
bestowed more study or diligence vpon the same.  
Dabis ei viro supplicium, Thou wilt be well  
content that he shall punishe the.  
Dare suspensionem timoris, to make one beleue  
that he is asfayde.  
Symbolum dedit, he pated his shotte.  
Dare tempus, menses, diem alicui rei, to be-  
stowe or empye the tyme. &c.  
Tempus colloquio non dabat, he appoynted  
no tyme to common of the matter.  
Terga dare, to renne awate, to shewe a paire  
of heles.  
Testes in aliquem dare, to byp[er]g footy wyts  
nesse agaynst one.  
Testimonium in aliquem dare, to beare one  
witness.  
Vela in altum dare, to hoise by the sayles.  
Turbas dare, to make trouble or busynesse.  
Vadem dare, to put in suertee, that he will ap-  
peare at the daie appoynted.  
Dare mihi hanc veniam, forgeue me this of-  
fence, graunte me this request.  
Dare viam, to geue one the waie, to shewe one  
the meane to byp[er]g a thyng to passe.  
Dare victum, to fynde one meate and drynke.  
Dare virio, to blame.  
Dare probro, to repproche, to rebuke.  
Si dabitur, yf I maie.  
Datum meo, of my gyfte.  
Datum est mihi, it was geuen me in my cradle.  
Doceat, cu[m] ere, to teache or geue knowlage, or  
to enforme, or aduise, to p[ro]oue.  
Docere fabulam, to plaie a comedie.  
Erudire ac docere.  
Docere aliquem fidibus, to teache one to plaie  
on the harpe.  
Mala docet te mea facilitas multa, my genti-  
lesse causeth the to commit much lewdnes.  
Quæ me docerent quid ageres, which myght  
enforme me what you dyd.  
Docebo omnia esse vera, I wyll declare to  
you all those thynges to be true.  
Docuit post exitus, The ende of the matter  
afterwarde declared.

Docibilis, le, apte to be taught, or after hisel, that  
is easily learned.  
Docilis, le, lyghtly taught, easily instructed.  
Docilis ad rem aliquam, easy to be taught or  
instructed in any thyng.  
Nimio es tu ad istas res docilior, thou arte to  
readie a scholer to these thynges: or thou leas-  
nest these thynges to fast.  
Dochimus, mi, m. g. a foote in meeter, of. b. syl-  
lables, the first short, the next two longe, the  
fourth short, and the fifth longe.  
Docilitas, atis, form. g. aptnesse to learne, easy-  
nesse to bee taught.  
Doclea, a citee of Liburnia.  
Docte, cunningly, learnedly, p[er]tly, featly.  
Doctor, oris, m. g. he that teacheth other.  
Sapientie doctores, philosophers.  
Doctrina, æ, f. g. doctrine, teching, instruction.  
Doctrina animum excolere, To garnyshe the  
mynde with learning.  
Doctus, a, um, learned, taught, instructed.  
Rudis & doctus, contrary.  
Mediocriter doctus, meanelly learned.  
Doctus græce & latine, or Doctus græcis &  
latinis literis, learned bothe in greke & latine.  
Docti doli, crafty deceytes.  
Iuris civilis doctus, well learned in the ciuile  
lawe, a good ciuilian.  
Doctus grammaticæ artis, a good gramarian.  
Documentum, ti, n. g. a lesson, a p[ro]ofe, or ex-  
periment of a thing.  
Documentum statuere, To geue to one the  
first instruction.  
Documento habere aliquem, to take an exam-  
ple by one, to beware by an other man.  
Capere documentum ex aliqua, to learne  
by example of any thyng.  
Docus, i, m. g. a timber piece, or beam.  
Dodecathicon, a certayne herbe.  
Dodona, a citee in Grece, wherby was a wood,  
in the which men thought that trees spake.  
Dodone, the daughter of Jupiter and Europa.  
Dodoneus, a, um, of Dodona.  
Dodonis, idis, one of Dodona.  
Dodonides, certayne nymphes, the nources  
of Liber pater.  
Dodra, æ, form. gen. was a drynke made of nyne  
thynges, herbes, iuyce, water, wyne, salt, oyle,  
bread, honny, and pepper.  
Dodrans, antis, ma. gene. a popple, w[er]thyng. &  
ounces. It is also, ix. of the measures called  
Cinhi, also it is sometyme taken for the nynty  
parte of any thyng diuided, into. xii. partes,  
or of any whole som or quantitee, that whiche  
remayneth, when the fourtyth parte is debas-  
ted. it also signifieth the length or bredth of. &  
fingers. ix. p[er]ches.  
Caulis dodrantalis, a stalle or stemme of. ix.  
p[er]ches hygh.  
Ex dodrante heredem facere, To make one  
heire of all, sauyng the fourth parte; or of thre  
partes

partes of his heritage, being diuided into. lili.  
Ex dodrante vltra, gayne of. ix. in the hund-  
red, as for a hundred pound. ix.  
Dodrantalis, le, that is of nyne ounces, or. ix.  
pyches.  
Dogma, itis, neu. gene. a certayne determina-  
tion, whiche in sectes of philosophers euery  
one had, without the whiche the secte failed,  
sometyme they bee called Placita.  
Dogmatistes, he that induceth any secte or opis  
nyon.  
Dolabella, la, f. g. a littell are, an hatchet.  
Dolabella, a Romayn, Ciceros sonne in lawe.  
Dolabelliana pira, certayn peares, so named of  
Dolabella the first graffer of them.  
Dolabra, x, for. ge. a carpenters axe. also a pick-  
axe, a mattocke.  
Dolbro, au, are, to hewe as a carpenter doth.  
Dolenter, sorrowfully, greuouly.  
Dolentia, x, f. g. greffe, sorowe.  
Doleo, ui, ere, to feele payne or greffe, to be sor-  
rowfull or displeasunt, to be sone.  
Dolere caput, pedes, oculos, The head, fete,  
or eyen to ake.  
Doleo tuis rebus aduersis, I am sorow for thy  
misfortune or trouble.  
Doleo tuam vicem, I am sorow on thy behalfe.  
Hoc mihi dolet, I am sorow for this.  
Dolet mihi, quod tu stomacharis, I am sorow  
that ye be angry.  
Dolet hoc cordi meo, This thyng greueneth  
myne herte.  
Dolet dictum, I am sorow that ye spake it, or  
that it was spoken.  
Dolere interitum alicuius, To bee sorow for  
ones deathe.  
Dolent hac re oculi mei, it greueneth me to see  
this thyng.  
Vin'ne facere, quo viro tuo oculi dolent?  
Wylt thou do that, that shall greue thy hus-  
bands to see?  
Successu alicuius dolere, To be sorow for an  
other mans prosperitee.  
Facile fit illi, quod doleat, you maie easly do  
that, whiche maie greue hym.  
Dolere laude aliena, to bee sorow for an other  
mans pryse.  
Doliche, an plande called befoze Icaris.  
Dolichiste, an plande.  
Doliaris, re, great lyke a tunne.  
Dolia, id est, Cicuta.  
Doliaris anus, an old wyfe with a bealye lyke  
a tunne.  
Doliaris helluo, a gozbealped glutton.  
Doliarium, rij, n. g. a wyne cellar.  
Doliarius, a maker of tunnes.  
Dolichodromi, they that renne. xii. furlonges  
at one course or rafe.  
Dolichus, a space of grounde, conteynyng. xii.  
furlonges.  
Dolichi, a kynd of pulse, idem quod Lobz.

Dolium, lij, neu. ge. any great vessel of wyne in  
a tunne, a pype, a butte or hogges head. In the  
olde tyme it conteyned. xxx. of the measures  
called Amphoras.  
Dolo, au, are, to cutte or hewe smoothly with an  
axe or sythe.  
Dolare opus aliquod, to make a thyng smoo-  
thly or grossly, as it were to rough hewe it.  
Dolon, the propre name of a man of Troy, that  
was berate swyfte on foote.  
Dolon, onis, ma. ge. a speare or staffe, and after  
som, a scourge, hauyng a dagger or other lyke  
thyng close within it. it is also a certayne  
helping of wyppes. also a lyttell caple, called a  
teynket.  
Dolopius, a, um, of the people called Dolopes.  
Dolopes, people of Thessalie.  
Dolor, oris, ma. g. griefe or payne of the body  
mynde. also sorowe, wofulnesse.  
Dolor partus, thynges and pangis of labo-  
r.  
Laterum dolor, the disease called pleurisy.  
Dolor luctusque, sorowe and mourning.  
Confictari dolore capitis, To bee greued  
with head ache.  
Facere dolorem, to put to payne or greffe.  
Dolorem accipere, capere, assumere, To take  
sorowe.  
Dolorem abstergere, adimere, demere, di-  
scutere, eripere, To put awaie sorowe, payne,  
or staynnesse.  
Facere & mouere capitis dolorem, To make  
the head to ake.  
Dolorem lenire, leuare, minuere, mitigare,  
To swage payne or sorowe.  
Affici, or angidolore, to be payned or greued,  
to be sorowfull.  
Dolore tabescere, to payne awaie with sorow.  
Remittit se dolor, the payne assuageth of his  
myngtheth.  
In dolore esse, to be in payne, to be sorowfull.  
Refricare dolorem, to renue sorowe, that is  
almost gone or past.  
Dolorificus, a, um, that whiche maketh greffe or  
sorowe.  
Doloro, au, are, to cause one to haue sorowe  
or payne.  
Dolose, deceptfully.  
Dolofus, a, um, deceptfull, or crafty, sly, full  
fraudulent.  
Dolus, li, m. g. gyle, decepte, trumpery.  
Dolus malus, euery crafty decepte to compass  
a man, where by he receyuethe damage, male in-  
gine, craft, fraude, collusion, deceitful dealing.  
Iam tum erat suspicio, dolo malo huc fieri  
omnia, Euen than I suspected, that all shalbe  
be doogen by fraude and collusion.  
Adhibere dolum, to vse decepte.  
Dolus malus, and bona fides, contrary.  
Capere aliquem dolis, to begyle one.  
Carent successu doli, his crafty endeuous  
someth well to passe.

Con-

Consuere dolos, looke Consuo.  
Deludere dolis, to begyle.  
Dolus, was of the auncient wyttres bled in  
the good parte.  
Dogma, itis, n. g. a solar or statte keuerynge of an  
goule. It is somtyme taken for the house.  
Domabilis, le, that maie bee tamed, or easly to  
bee tamed.  
Domator, oris, m. g. idem quod Domitor.  
Domatio, onis, f. ge. a tamping or byngyng bus-  
der subuccion.  
Domesticum, by householdes, house by house.  
Domestici, householdes seruantes, or dwellers  
in one house.  
Domesticus, a, um, perteynyng to householdes,  
sometyme it signifieth tame, familiar, some-  
tyme priuate.  
Domestica exempla, examples of theyr owne  
kynde.  
Externum & domesticum, contrary.  
Domidium, ij, n. ge. a mansion place.  
Domiconium, ij, neu. ge. a supper at home in a  
mans owne house.  
Domina, x, f. g. a lady or maistresse.  
Dominatio, onis, a domination or authoritee  
ouer other, maisterthyp.  
Dominator, oris, masc. gene. a maister, ruler, or  
gouernour.  
Dominatrix, icis, the feminine.  
Dominatus, us, idem quod Dominatio.  
Cupiditas dominatus, desyre to beare rule.  
Captare dominatum, or dominationem, To  
go about to get dominion or rule.  
Dominicus, a, um, perteynyng to the lord or  
maister. Dominicus dies, tuesday.  
Pecunia dominica, the maysters monete.  
Dominium, nij, neu. ge. a lordshyp or rule ouer  
other, empyre, dominion.  
Dominor, aris, art. to rule or haue soueraintee,  
to be lord or maister ouer other. It is somtyme  
vied passively.  
Fortuna in omni re dominatur, Fortune bea-  
reth a rule in euery thyng.  
Dominari alicui, in aliquem, inter aliquos,  
in re aliqua.  
Dominari & rerum potiri, to reigne and beare  
authoritee, to haue dominion and rule.  
Dominus, i, ma. ge. a lord or maister, to whom  
other doo seruite. also an owner. sometyme an  
husbande.  
Dominus epuli, the mayster of the feaste.  
Bonus asiduusque dominus, a good and dis-  
igent husbando or house keper.  
Domiporta, re, f. g. a pylour or other lyke thing  
that beareth by an house, or rather a stayle,  
that alway beareth his house with hym.  
Domis, was taken of old wyttres for Dominus.  
Domialis, le, apte to bee tamed or broken.  
Domitius, the name of dyuers Romayns.  
Domito, au, are, to tame.  
Domitor, oris, ma. g. a tamer or byaker of that

whiche is wylde, a subduer or banquisher.  
Domitor equorum, an hofte byaker.  
Gentium domitor, a conquerour or subduer  
of nations.  
Domitrix, icis, the feminine.  
Domitura, x, for. g. the acte of tamping or byac-  
kyng of any wylde beast.  
Domitus, us, a tamping or byacknyng.  
Domitus, a, um, made tame, subdued, or ban-  
quished, brought vnder.  
Domuonij, a people of the countreie in England  
called Deuonshyre.  
Domo, au, or ui, are, to make tame. sometyme to  
bainquish, to subdue.  
Domare terram aratro, to till the grounde.  
Frangere & domare nationes, To conquere  
and subdue countreies.  
Domare hostes, to bainquish the enemies.  
Domutio, onis, for. ge. a departyng or turnyng  
home again.  
Domus, us, or mi, form. ge. an house generally.  
sometyme a temple or church. also a familie  
or kynde. also a mannes countrey. also a birt-  
hes nest.  
Domo, from home.  
Domum, to the house or home. sometyme at  
home. It is vied sometyme aduerbially.  
Domus, the accusatiue case plural, home to  
their houses.  
Multiplex domus, an house that hath many  
counties one within an other.  
De domo numerare, to lend one of his owne  
monete, or as we vse to saie, to lende one mo-  
nete out of his purse or coffer.  
Obire domos amicorum, to goe from one  
frendes house to an other.  
Conuicte se domi, to kepe hym self at home.  
Domi & foris, contrary.  
Cuius domi tu fueras, at whose house ye wer.  
Qui istius domi erat educatus, Whiche was  
brought vp in this mans house.  
Domi est animus, my mynde is at home on my  
householde.  
Domi & militie, in peate and in warre.  
Domi focique faciemineris, See thou gos  
home and make a good fyre.  
Domi apud me, at home at my house.  
Dominostra, sua, aliena.  
Ad me adducta est domum, she was brought  
home to my house. Likewise Ad se domum,  
and Ad nos domum. Capescere & conuer-  
tere se domum, to go home.  
Eum domum suam receperunt, They tooke  
hym home to theyr house.  
Domo abire, to go forth of the doores.  
Domo huc accersitus sum, I was sent for fro  
home to come hyther.  
Domo canare, to suppe forth of the doores.  
Domus suas quemq; ire iubet, he commaund-  
eth euery man to go home to his owne house.  
Ex hac domu, out of this house.

Do-

Domus amica, domus optima, home is homely, and out of danger. In his owne house a man may be bold.  
 Domus, i, o, a dwelling house.  
 Donarium, n, g. an house where such thynges were kepte, as were geuen to the goddis, after Seruius, but after Talla it is a gyfte, and not the house, where the gyfte is kepte. also it maye bee taken for a dole of monie.  
 Donatice corona, garlandes that in olde tyme were worne in plaies.  
 Donatio, onis, f. g. a free geuyng.  
 Donatio propter nuptias, a womans dowry.  
 Donatista, heretikes that affirmed the congregacion of christian people to bee no where but with them. Wherefore those that came fro the catholyke parte to them, they byd esteemes baptysme. Also they affirmed, that in the churche wer no ill people, but onely good. And that they onely perteyned to the churche. The author of this heretic was Donatus, a Numidian, about the yere of our lord. 353.  
 Donatium, i, n. ge. a gyfte in monie or grayn, geuen by emperors to the people. also to soules bours about theyr wages.  
 Donatius, he that is able to geue.  
 Donatus, i, m. f. gene. a grammarian, maister to saint Hierom.  
 Donatus, a, um, to whome any thyng is geuen.  
 Donax, acis, m. g. a reede or cane, wherof menne made arrowes. It maye be used for an angling rodde made of a cane.  
 Donec, vntill, sometyne as long as.  
 Visque donec veniat, vntill he come ageyne.  
 Donec viuo, as longe as I lyue.  
 Donicum, idem quod Donec.  
 Dono, aui, are, to geue lyberrally or freely.  
 Donare ciuitate, to make a citelen.  
 Donare eternitate, to make a perpetuall mesuoyall of one.  
 Dono te hac re, & dono tibi hanc rem, I geue the this thyng.  
 Donare alicui multa, large, & effuse, To rewarde one bountifullly and liberally.  
 Donare vacatione, To exempte one from any charge.  
 Donare aliquem gaudiis, to make one glad.  
 Donare aliquem dono, to presente one with a gyfte, to geue freely to one.  
 Donum, i, n. g. a gyfte, a rewarde.  
 Accumulare aliquem donis, to geue one many gyftes, or many presentes.  
 Conferre donum, to bestowe a gyfte.  
 Dona peragere, To geue that one hath promysed.  
 Donyla, an yle in the sea Egeum.  
 Dorcadias, a certayn herbe, called also mustium, and is good for diseases of the liuer.  
 Dorcas, dorcadis, f. ge. a buche or a doe. Idem quod caprea, a roe buche.  
 Doria, and Dorica, names of countreys soignyn

to Athens.  
 Dorica lingua, the language of the people called Dorics, the v. tongue of the Grekes.  
 Dorica, a certayne fourme of musike, whiche represented a wonderfull grace: and therefore was assigned vnto noble personages, and used in tragicdies.  
 Dorcidion, the herbe Distamum.  
 Dorij, Dorienfes, or Dorics, a people in Greece so called of a people inhabytng by the mountayne Deta, whiche wanderyng like to the Grekes, by force wanne certayne countreys, and finally subdued the olde inhabitants.  
 Dorion, a towne of Achaia.  
 Doriphagi, they which deuoure and eate by gyftes, we may call them mainly presentes.  
 Doris, idis, the countreie by the hill Deta.  
 Doris, a nymphe of the sea, and is interpreted by ternesse. Also an herbe called Anchusa.  
 Doriscus, a place in Thrace, whiche contrary to the iust. 150000. men, by the whiche Xerxes was byd his great army.  
 Dorius, a ryuer of Portugal.  
 Dorius, a, um, idem quod Doricus, a, um.  
 Dormio, iui, ire, to sleape.  
 Dormire in vitramis aurem, A proverbe, signifying to bee without any maner of care. It maye be englyshed to sleape soundely on both sydes.  
 Dormire in dextram aurem, fiducia alterius, whan a man putteth his truste in an other, and is no longer carefull for a thyng.  
 In vitramis oculum dormire, idem quod in vitramis aurem dormire.  
 Dormire ad, or in lucem, to sleape vntill it bee daye.  
 Dormire totum mane, To sleape all the morning.  
 Non omnibus dormio, I am not readye at euery mans calling.  
 Dormisco, scere, to sleape or begyn to sleape.  
 Dormitor, oris, m. g. a sleaper, a sluggard, a negligent persone.  
 Dormito, aui, are, to slumbe, to be almost on sleape, to nappe.  
 Dormitandum tibi non est, Thou must not synger the matter negligently, or go about it as thou were a sleape.  
 Dormitorium, rij, neu. ge. a doytour or place to sleape in.  
 Dormitorius, a, um, that whiche perteyneth to sleape.  
 Dorodocia, x, f. gen. corruption of iudges with gyftes and rewarde.  
 Doron, a gyfte or rewarde.  
 Doronicum, ronici, neu. g. a preeious and hold some roote, brought from Mauritania, of the quantitee of a mannes synger, and is knotte, as it were iopntes. It is putte into confectiōs made for diseases of the stomake and lacke of perfect digestion. Ruellius supposeth it to be that,

that, whiche of the grekes is called Arnabo, of som Carnabum, or Zamabum. It is hot and drye in the thyrd degre.  
 Dorophorus, ri, m. f. gene. he that carryeth a present.  
 Dorpi, were certayne dayes, whiche the Atheniens kepte solempne, in open feastyng and banquettyng.  
 Doruallia, orum, pannelles, whiche hoxes doo weare on theyr backes, whan they doo carrye dyawes.  
 Doruaris, looke Dossuaris.  
 Dorum, si, neu. gen. a buche of a man or beaste. sometyne a promontory.  
 Dorum in mari, an heape of sande gathered in the sea, whiche watermen doo call a helpe.  
 Doruofus, a, um, that hath many vnequall places lyke backes.  
 Dorus, us, idem quod Dorsum.  
 Dorium, a citee of Mysia, by the riuer Danubie.  
 Dorus, the sonne of Neptuneus, whiche reigned in a parte of Greece.  
 Dorx, oris, a roe buche.  
 Doryclus, the bastarde sonne of Hyamius.  
 Dorycnion, the herbe called Solanum somniferum.  
 Dorylaum, or Dorylaum, a great citee of Phrygia.  
 Dorylas, one of the Centaures.  
 Doryphorus, ri, m. f. gene. a certayne gentyl man, attendynge about the persone of a kynge, whiche bare a iauelyn in his hande. Suche of late yeres also prynces haue used to haue, and are called speares, though they beare onely in theyr handes battaile axes, which they call with vs pentioners.  
 Dos, onis, f. g. dowerge, lande geuen in marriage to the husbande for cause of the marriage only. it is also qualitee of a person geuen by nature.  
 Dotes animi, indowementes of the soule, that is to saie, the gyftes of grace.  
 Dotes corporis, indowementes of the body, that is to saie, beautee, strength, helth. &c. the gyftes of nature.  
 Dos profectitia, dowerge that the parties geue of theyr owne gooddes.  
 Dos aduentitia, dowerge that other geue to the parties to bestow vpon their daughters.  
 Do, is, id est, dario.  
 Dofones, are they that promise many thynges.  
 Dossuaris, that beareth or carryeth any thyng on the backe.  
 Dossam, olde wyters used for Dorsum.  
 Dotalis, le, that perteyneth to dowerge.  
 Bona dota ia, dotus fundus, gooddes or landes geuen with a woman in marriage.  
 Dotus, a, um, endowed, that hath dowerge geuen vnto it.  
 Doto, aui, are, to indowe.  
 Dota, x, f. m. f. gene, in greke signifieth optinion, gloze.

**D** Rabis, an herbe, that groweth haife a rus bite high, and hath a ruske at the toppes like to elder.  
 Dracana, x, f. g. the female dragon.  
 Dracrus, a capityne of Achaia, vanquished by Lucius Marius the Romayne.  
 Drachma, x, f. g. the viii. parte of an ounce in weyght of measure. It was also a coyne signed with a hallocke, whiche counterpoynted a poppe grote, being viii. grotes the weyght of an office.  
 Drachma auri, was xii. spluer dragmas, of our monie nowe v. s. ix. d.  
 Vix drachmis obsonatus est decem, he scant ly bestowed. xl. d. vpon the banquet.  
 Draco, onis, m. g. a dragon. One called Draco, spyt gaue lawes to the Atheniens, wherein he appoynted death for euery small faulte. Wherefore it was said, he wrote his lawes with the blood of men.  
 Draconarius, ri, m. g. a standarde beare.  
 Dracones, of plume bee taken for olde byrds ches of vynes. Also it is an herbe called Pyretum, it bourneth and byteth the tongue, as well the leafe as the roote: In englyshe the ligoze of Spayne.  
 Draconigena, of poetes was called the citee of Scrota, because it was builded by Ladmus, & the five men that sprang of the dragons teethe.  
 Draconites, a preeious stone, that can not be engraued, nor wrought in.  
 Draconias, a stone taken out of a serpent head, kedyng Stephen of, or elles it resolueth in the byagne, whyle he dyeth. It is also called Draconites.  
 Dracontium, rij, n. g. an herbe called Dragons.  
 Dracunculus, i, m. g. a littell dragon. It is also an herbe called Dragons, named also Dracontia. for Dracontium, Dracunculus, and Dracontia, reade diligently Ruellius in his seconde booke. 96. and 97. chapters.  
 Dragma, dragmatis, n. g. a gripe or handfull.  
 Draguntea, an herbe called Dragons.  
 Drama, dramatis, n. g. where in a comedie or interlude, diuers personages be brought in, some abydyng, some departing.  
 Drangiana, a prouince in Asia the more.  
 Drauf, a people of Thrace, whiche at the birth of chyldren make great lamentacion, and at the death make great ioy.  
 Drepanum, a citee in Italy called nowe Trapani.  
 Drilon, a ryuer of Dalmatia, called commonly Dano.  
 Dromas, dromadis, m. gen. a kynde of camelles, whiche haue two bunches on theyr backes, and are mercapious swyfte, and maye susteyne to be thre dayes without drynke, whan they be iournied.  
 Dromedari, a kind of camelles.  
 Dromones, certayne fyshes.  
 Dromus, the place, where men dooe renne hoxes to trie the swyftnesse of them.



Dropax, drôpacis, m. g. a noble ointment made with pitch, excellently commended of Galenus, and other famous physicians.

Druides, dum, o; Druida, arum, were somtyme in Fraunce called Gallia, one of the ii. estates, of lyke condicion, as the spiritualtee is now among vs. They had in great estimation wordes of great othes, and in meruaylous reuerence all thynges that grew on okes, specially mistleiden, affirming that it was sent from heuen. They sacrifice was in this fourme. Under an oke, wheron grew mistleiden, they caused meate to be prepared and set, and two white bulles to be brought forth, whose hoznes were than fyrst bounden, that is to saye, were sette fyrst in the ploughe or wayne. Then the prieste (being cladde in whyte) clambd by to the tree, and hauing a byll of golde in his hand, dyd shredde or cutte off the mistleiden: than offered they the sacrifice, praisynge, that the gyfte that shoulde be geuen, myght be to them that shoulde receyue it prosperous and fortunate, supposynge that the beast, whiche was barrein, yf he dranke of the mistleiden, shoulde be fruitfull, and that it was a sure remedy agaynst all payson. It is supposed, that they supersticion came fyrst out of this yle called Brytayne.

Drupa, arum, f. g. are olives or oyle bearpes, whiche are betwene greene and rype, and doos begynne to ware blacke.

Drusomagus, a citee of Whettia, called commonly Rempten.

Drusus, the name of a Romayn, of right noble lynage, and eloquence, but he was proude and ambitious.

Dryas, the propre name of a man of Thessaly, friende of Nestor.

Dryades, were fayries of wooddes.

Dryida, idem quod Druida.

Dryimus, mi, na. ge. a litell woosome founde in the roote of an oke, so myscheuous a payson, that yf one treade on hym barefoored, soother with the skynne cometh of, and all the legges swellith: And (whiche is moze to be meruayled at) they that handle hym, that is hurte: doos lose theyr skynne. About the place where the said woosome hath bytten, is a rednesse, with a swelling, and there ryfen lyttell wheales, out of the whiche cometh a watric humour. Also there happeneth vnto hym that is hurte, great synnes in the stomake and belly. One remedy therfore is a hozne beaten in a morter, and druncken with wyne. Also the roote of holly prynced, and layde to the place, dooeth mytisgate the payne.

Drylon, looke Drilon.

Drymodis, afterwarde Pelasgus, is now called Archadie.

Dryopes, people of Epiras.

Dryophites, a kynde of frogges.

Dryophonon, a certayne herbe.

Dryopteris, f. g. an herbe that groweth on oken trees, amonge the moss, and is lyke to fernes: but the crease or incisions of the leaues bee lesse, and the rootes bee rougher, and runne together, and in taste somewhat sweeter. Some call it Osmunde royall, some petie ferne, of the ferne.

Dryos, ayme growynge in okes.

Drys, in laten quercus, an oke.

Drypetæ, ripe olives ready to fall from the tree.

**D**Va, olde wyrters used for Duo, in the neu. gen. plu. num.

Dualis, le, perteynyng to two.

Dubar, for Dubitar, a wooyde out of use.

Dubenus, ni, ma. g. was of olde Romans taken for Dominus.

Dubiōsus, a, um, doubtfull.

Dubis, a rpuer in Fraunce, called Le dour.

Dubitabilis, le, that maie be doubted of.

Dubitatum, Dubie, Dubitanter, doubtfully.

Dudatio, ōnis, f. g. a doubt.

Adducere in dubitationē, to byng in doubt.

Adferre dubitationem alicui, to byng one in doubt.

Caesar respondet, eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod Sc. Caesar answered, that he doubted the lesse of the matter, because, &c.

Quod quamquam dubitationem non habet, Whiche thyng all though it bee not to be doubted of.

Nullam apud me dubitationē reliquisti, You haue put me cleane out of doubt: or ye haue not caused me to doubt any thyng at all.

Dubitatus, a, um, doubtfull, uncertayne.

Dubito, aui, are, to bee in doubt, or to treade tyne, to mistrust, to bee asfayde, to stande in a muse or studie.

Dubitatur, men doute.

Dubitare & hæsitare.

Quid dubitas dicere? why arte thou asfayde to speake it?

Quid dubitar daret? Why standeth he musynge, whether he maie geue it or no?

Dubitare de fide alicuius, to mistrust one.

Hæc dum dubitas, mentes abierunt decem, Whyle thou haste been doubting of these matters, tenne monethes be come and gone.

Dubius, a, um, doubtfull, dangerous, peryllous, uncertayne. Also that is in danger.

Dubius, is he that hath two ways, and woteth not whiche to take.

Dubia cœna, a bankette, wherere are so many and dyuers meates, that a man knoweth not of whiche he maie eate.

Dubia res, thynges doubtfull, or daungersome.

Haud dubium est mihi, I doubt not.

Dubium id ne est? Dooe you doubt therof?

is there any doubt therein?

Dubio procul, without doubt.

Perpicuum & dubium, contrary.

Dubium argentum, monie, wherof one is in doubt, whether it bee good or no.

Accipe argentum, si quid erit dubium, immutabo, Take the monie, yf there bee any that yf be in doubt of, whether it bee good, I will chaunge it.

Dubium caelum, The aye partly clere, partly overcast with cloudes.

Lux dubia, daunging of the daie.

Dubij rumores, uncertayne rumours.

Dubia tempora, daungersome and peryllous tymes.

Dubium nisi, doubtfull or dangerous to enterpryse.

Dubium nisi, ma. g. the gouernance or conduct of men. Also a duchie.

Ducatus præstare, to bee capitayn of an host, to byng men to battayle.

ducatus, a, a copie called a ducate.

ducenarius, a, um, a capitayn of two hundred men.

ducenarius, a, um, of 200. weight.

duceni, x, a, two hundred.

ducentismus, a, um, the two hundred.

ducenties, two hundred tymes.

ducentus, a, um, two hundred.

Duceni anni, two hundred yeres.

duco, xi, ere, to byng or to leade them that bee wyllynge, to haue respecte to a thyng, to allecte or spe by some pleasaunt meane, to resuolue, to drawe, as a man draweth a swoorde,

to geat, to gouerne or guide, to go, to spende or passe the tyme, to buyde or make by, to delaye or prolonge, to wedde or dooe the acte of marriage. Somtyme it signifyth dooynge, as Du-

cere somnos, to slepe. Somtyme to tourne away, as Ducere vultus, to tourne away the countenance or byface: to goe downe, as,

Ego me duco Harbore, I went downe of the tree. Somtyme to suppose, to iudge, to esteeme or thynke.

Hanc esse in te sapientiam existimant, vt omnia tua in te posita esse ducas, men thynke that wysedome to bee in you, that ye thynke all that whiche is yours, to be in your selfe, and not in fortune.

Ducere atatem, to spende ones tyme.

Ducere animum, to lyue. Also to draw breathe.

Ducere animo, to consyder or thynke.

Ducere animam, to recreate the mynde.

Ducere aquam, to conueyge water from a springe.

Ducere bellum, to prolonge battayle or warre.

Ducere colorem, to ware ruddy.

Ducere damno, to take it for a losse or hurt.

Ducere aliquem ex ære, to counterfayte one in metall.

Ducere diem ex die, to putts of from daie to daie.

Ducere fossam, to caste or make a dyche.

Ducere honori, to esteeme it honourable.

Ducere horas extremas, to lyre a dyng.

Ducere infra se omnia humana, to esteeme all thynges lesse than hym selfe.

Ducere lateres, to make tyles.

Ducere laudi, to tourne it to prayse.

Ducere liniam, to drawe a lyne.

Ducere minoris, To esteeme it lesse, or sette lesse by.

Ducere mortuum, to bee dead.

Meos ne ego ante oculos illam patiar alios amplexari? mortuum hercle me duco satius, Shall I suffer hym to embrace hir befoze myne eyes? By god I hadde rather bee deade.

Ducere mucronem, to drawe a swoorde.

Ducere noctem iucundis sermonibus, to passe forth the nyghte wylly pleasaunt talkynge.

Ducere nomen ex re aliqua, to be named after some thyng.

Ducere officij, to suppose it to be his ducite.

Ducere parui, to sette lyttell by.

Ducere præ se neminem, to sette by no man but hym selfe.

Ducere principium, exordium, initium, To begynne, or to take a begynnyng.

Ducere probro, to dispraise.

Ducere pro falsis, to take it for lyes.

Ducere similitudinem ex aliquo, to take a picture of a thyng.

Ducere somnos, to sleape.

Ducere spiritum, To fetch or drawe breathe, to lyue.

Ducere sulcos, to make foyrowes.

Ducere suspiria, to speake.

Ducere utilitatem ex re aliqua, to gette profits by a thyng.

Ducuntur suspiciones ex ipso facto, of that acten men shall gather suspicion.

Ducere vias, to continue paiement of moneye taken by usury.

Vallum ducere, to make a trench.

Vulum ducere, to frowne or lowze.

Duci re aliqua, to bee delysed with a thyng.

Duci errore, to be deceyved, to be in a wronge opinion.

Duci ineptiis ac fabulis, to take pleasure in fantasies and fables, to belue leasnges and datteres.

Duci ventre, to loue good morselles.

Rationem saluti ducere, to regard health.

Ducuntur omnia dei nutu, All thynges be gouerned and disposed by the will of god.

Iam ad regem recta me ducam, Nowe will I go stright to the kyng.

Duc te ab adibus, Get the out of the house.

Ducere ad credendum, To induce one to belue a thyng.

Ducere cicatricem, whan the scotche or scarre of a wounde healeth or groweth together.

Ex quibus coniectura ducitur, By whiche thynges

ges a man maie coniecte or gather.  
 Diem somno ducere, to spende away the day  
 in sleape, to sleape all the daye longe.  
 Funus & exequias ducere, to keepe an obse-  
 que of funerall.  
 Genus ab aliquo ducere, to descend lineally  
 from one.  
 In ius ducito hominem, commence an action  
 agaynst the man, or sue hym in the lawe.  
 Ducere laminam, to make a thynne plate.  
 In matrimonium ducere, to mary.  
 Ducere & confare mendacium, to deuyse or  
 imagine a lye.  
 Muros ducere, to make or builde walles.  
 Nubilum ducere, to make the wether cloudy  
 and darke, and by translacon, referred to the  
 countenance, to make to loke sadly and heuily.  
 Ducere obliuia vitæ prioris, to forget the life  
 that one hath ledde before.  
 Exquisitis modis os ducere, To facion the  
 mouth curiously in speahyng.  
 Ducere rationem salutis, to haue considera-  
 tion of ones sauegarde or health.  
 Sortem ducere, to drawe lottes.  
 E luto vasa ducere, to make vessels of earthe  
 or claye.  
 Opinione duci, to thynke.  
 Tantummodo coniectura ducor ad suspican-  
 dum, I am only moued by coniecture, to thinke  
 or deeme so.  
 Duci despiciatui, To be despised, to bee lytell  
 regarded or sette by.  
 Duci phalaratis dictis, to bee flattered with  
 fayne woordes.  
 In hostium numero duci, to bee coumpted or  
 iudged an enemye.  
 Ducere rem per altercationem, To pprolonge  
 and bypue of the matter by contention.  
 Ducere aliquem, to fode of a man by pprolon-  
 gyng the matter.  
 Nil ducere in bonis præter virtutem, To  
 esteeme nothyng good but vertue.  
 Pleriq; in gloria, or gloriæ ducunt, the moste  
 parte esteeme it for a great renoume or glorie.  
 Quod apud Numidas honori ducitur, whiche  
 among the Numidians is coumpted an honour-  
 able thyng.  
 Duco, aui, are, to gouerne, after Calepine, but  
 the place that he citech of Marro hath ducere.  
 Ducona, the cite of Lyons in France.  
 Ductarius, a, um, he that draweth or leadeth.  
 Ductarius funis, a corde that is putte into a  
 trocle to drawe a thyng.  
 Ductilis, le, easy to be drawen, or that maye bee  
 beaten into plates.  
 Ductum, with leysure.  
 Ductito, aui, are, to leade about often.  
 Ducto, aui, are, to leade about, to take a wife, to  
 esteeme, to haue awaite with hym, to obteyne to  
 haue a thyng.  
 Ductare restim, to leade the daunce.

Ductare exercitum, to leade an army.  
 Dolis ductare, to deceyue or begyle.  
 Nunc quia nihil habes maledictus eam ducere  
 re postulas, Nowe because thou hast nothyng  
 to geue, thou wouldest geat or obteyne hir by  
 shende woordes, or froward language.  
 Ductor, oris, mas. gene. a guyde or a capitayne,  
 a leader.  
 Ductus, a, um, ledde, moued, guarded.  
 Ducta cicatrix, a wounde cleane healed, no-  
 thyng remaynyng but a seame or marke.  
 Sorte ductus, that hath chaunced by lot.  
 Ductus, us, mas. gene. a cundyte, wherby water  
 doeth renne, a leadyng or traynyng of a thyng,  
 a gouernyng or guydyng.  
 Ductus aquarum, the course of water by stre-  
 ches or ppyes.  
 Ductus oris, The faciongyng of the face,  
 mouth in speahyng or pronounyng.  
 Ductus literarum, the drawyng or faciongyng  
 of the letters in wytyng.  
 Dudum, but late, ere whyle, whyle ere, not long  
 sence. Sometyme before. Sometyme long agoe,  
 or a great whyle.  
 Incertior multo quam dudum, muche more  
 vncertaine, than I was before.  
 Quam dudum, howe longe agor howe longe  
 sence?  
 Quanto formosior mihi videre quam dudum,  
 Howe muche fayer doo ye seme to me than ye  
 dyd whyle ere?  
 Ut dudum audiebamus, As we heard longe  
 before.  
 Dudum & nunc opponuntur.  
 Duella, æ, f. ge. the thygde part of an ounce.  
 Duellator, oris, m. g. a warriour.  
 Duellicus, a, um, warrellyke, perteynyng to warre.  
 Duellica ars, the feate of science of armes.  
 Duello, aui, are, to fyght within lyfces, or in  
 battayle.  
 Duellum, li, n. g. battayle betwene two.  
 Duellona, æ, f. g. in olde tyme called Bellona.  
 Duicensus, he that is togetheflye rasked with an  
 other, as the father with the sonne.  
 Duicens, a sheepe of two teethe.  
 Duellius, or Duillius, a citizen of Rome, whiche  
 fyrst tryumphed for victorie on the sea.  
 Duis, of the auncient authours was vsed, for  
 Dederis.  
 Dulcadium, dii, n. ge. euery sweete meate.  
 Dulce & Dulciter, sweetely, gently.  
 Dulcedo, inis, Dulcins, Dulcitus, & dulcor,  
 sweetnesse.  
 Dulceo, ere, to bee sweete.  
 Dulcesco, scere, to waxe sweete.  
 Dulciarius, a, um, perteynyng to sweete thyng-  
 ges, sweete.  
 Dulciarius panis, a marchepayne made with  
 almondes and sugar.  
 Dulciarius pistor, a maier of marchepaynes

or other sweete thynges in paste.  
 Dulcisculus, a, um, a luttell sweete, somewhat  
 sweete.  
 Dulciscus, a, um, flowyng sweetely.  
 Dulciloquus, a, um, he that speaketh sweetely.  
 Dulcis, ce, scere, pleasaunt, contrary to sharpe  
 and vehement.  
 Dulcis epistola, a sweete or pleasaunt epistle  
 or lettre.  
 Dulcisonus, a, um, soundyng sweetely.  
 Dulco, aui, are, to make sweete.  
 Dula, æ, f. g. the seruice of a bondeman or slaue.  
 Dulichium, an yle in the sea Maliah, or as som  
 fac Ioni.  
 Dulopolis, a cite of Ethiopie called by an othere  
 name Acanthus.  
 Dum, sometyme signifieth whan, or whyles, as  
 Dum dormis, tui es domum intrant, whyles  
 thou slepest, thyues enter into thy house. Comes  
 tyme until. Sometyme as longe. Visque ne va-  
 luit: C. Perpetuo recte dum quidem illic  
 fui, Diddst thou wille all that whyle? &c.  
 Yes, alwaie well as long as I was there. Als  
 to it signifieth wherfore. Also, so that. Comes  
 tyme it dooth but make by a woorde: as,  
 Ad idem paucis te volo, Come hither, I  
 wouldest speake a woerde or two with you.  
 Nihil dum, nothyng yet.  
 Dum conderet vibem, whan or whyle he dyd  
 bypote the tere.  
 Dum seculi venirent, untill they felowes dyd  
 come.  
 Dum illum modo habeam mecum, So that  
 I maye onely haue hym with me.  
 Hæc dum incipias gratia sunt, these thynges  
 be harde vntill a man haue begun.  
 Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, As long as the  
 tyme was conuenient.  
 Audieris dum, for Postquam audieris.  
 Dum ne tibi videar, non laboro, So that I  
 doo not seme so to you, I passe not.  
 Dumetum, ti, n. ge. a thorny or busshy grounde.  
 Dummodo, so that.  
 Dumosus, a, um, full of busshes, byters, brams,  
 bles and thornes.  
 Dumus, ni, m. ge. a kynde of thornes or byters.  
 Dunum, the towne of Dorchester.  
 Dura, tant, onely, at the least waie. Sometyme for  
 Præsertim, especially.  
 Non duraxar, for Non solum.  
 Dunum, a countie in England called Durham.  
 Duo, ut, ere, to geue.  
 Duo, dur, duo, two.  
 Duodecim, twelue.  
 Duodecies, twelue tymes.  
 Duodecies Sesterium, xii. hundred thou-  
 sande sesteria.  
 Duodecim, a, um, the twelfthe.  
 Duodecim, twelue together. Vide Deni.  
 Duodequadrageni pedes, xxxiii. foote.  
 Duodequadraginta anni, xxxiii. yeres.

Duodequingagesimus annus, the. xlviij. yere.  
 Duodeuiginti, eightene.  
 Duodeuiceni denarii, xviii. pence.  
 Duoder. igitur, xxviii.  
 Duodeuicesimus, a, um, the. xxviii.  
 Duodennices, xxviii. tymes.  
 Duodenonaginta, lxxviii. yeres.  
 Duonum, olde writers vsed for Bonum.  
 Duplars, knights, or suche souldiours as had  
 double allowaunce.  
 Duplars numerus, a numbze that is doubled.  
 Duplex, icis, um. gene. double or two, or twyse  
 as muche.  
 Duplici spe vii, to haue hope two waies, or as  
 we saie pproverbially, to haue two strynges on  
 his bowe.  
 Duplex comœdia, two comedies.  
 Duplex damnum, double losse or damage.  
 Duplicita quam feruorum numerus exigit,  
 Double so many as the nymbze of his ser-  
 uauntes requyrez.  
 Duplicatio, onis, f. g. a doubleng.  
 Duplicato, atis, um. the double.  
 Duplicatus, a, um, doubled, made twise so muche.  
 Duplicarius, ii, a souldiour that hath double al-  
 lowaunce.  
 Dupliciter, two waies.  
 Duplico, aui, are, to make double, to encrease,  
 to make twise so muche.  
 Duplicare verba, to compound. ii. woordes in  
 one. Belium duplicare, to make the warre  
 twise so muche as it was.  
 Duplio, onis, m. g. the double.  
 Duplum, pli, the double.  
 Duplus, a, um, double.  
 Dupondius & Dupondium, two pound weight.  
 Durabilis, le, durable.  
 Duracinus, a, um, that hath an harde shynne, or  
 souerayng of the grapes.  
 Duracina vva, grapes, with thicke shynnes.  
 Duram, some thynke to be the name of a riuer,  
 nere vnto whiche, the gygantes made the toure  
 Babel: some will it to be a fildes, as in Daniel.  
 Duramen, inis, & duramentum, ti, n. g. the arm  
 of a vine. also stablesse, constancy, hardnyng.  
 Durata, plu. nu. woode, tymer.  
 Duratus, & Durus, a, um, wooden, or of wood.  
 Duratrix, icis, f. g. that hardneth.  
 Duratus, a, um, hardened.  
 Dure, cruelly, hardely, rigorously, vngently.  
 Dureo, ni, ere, to be harde or cruell.  
 Duresco, rui, scere, to waxe harde, to harden.  
 Durera, the Spaniards call a vessel that they  
 vse to washe and bathe them in.  
 Durias, of Turia, the name of a ryuer nere to  
 Valencia, called commonly Duero.  
 Duritia, æ, f. g. Durities, ei, & duritas, atis, f. g.  
 hardnesse, rudnesse, rigour, asperitee, crueltee.  
 Duricordia, orum, thynges that haue harde shyn-  
 nes.  
 Duricordium, ii, hardnesse of herte.

**Duricors**, harde herted.  
**Duriter**, hardely, with muche payne. sometyme cruelly, severely.  
 Parce ac duriter, sparingly and hardly.  
 Vicam duriter agebat, he lyled an hard and peynfull lye.  
**Durisculus**, a, um, a diminutive of Durus.  
**Duro**, aut, are, to endure or continue, to susteyn or suffer, to harden or make harde.  
**Durare** animum, to harden ones herte, and not to heare one that intreateth hym.  
**Cor dura**, settle thy mynd to take it patiently.  
**In aeternum durare**, to continue for ever.  
**Durocotorum**, the citee of Reines in France.  
**Durus**, a, um, harde, founde, peynfull, cruell, rigorous, also dull, harde witted, rude.  
**Duro animo es**, thou arte harde herted.  
**Durus, ferus, & inhumanus**.  
**Annona durior**, scarcitee of corne or vitayles.  
**Duriore fortuna confictari**, To be troubled with aduerfitee.  
**Duras alicui partes dare**, to handle one hardly or roughly, to geue hym the woofte ende of the staffe.  
**Durus homo**, an harde and rigorous person.  
**Durum ingenium**, an vngentil nature, harde to intreate.  
**Duras fratris partes pradicat**, My bro: her is in an harde case by thy saying.  
**Durus & agrestis**, vncultys and rude.  
**Dura provincia**, a foze charge, a thyng harde to be brought to passe.  
**Hyems dura**, a sharpe winter.  
**Dura vita**, a werie and peynfull lye.  
**Duri oris vir**, a man rigorous and cruell in wordes.  
**Duro ingenio**, dull witted.  
**Dusmosus**, idem quod Dumosus.  
**Duumuir**, a certayne officer in Rome, whiche had authoritee ouer the prisons and gaples, as our shireffes haue in Englande.  
**Duumuiralis**, le, pertynyng to that office.  
**Duumuiratus**, us, ma. ge. an office, wherein the authoritee is committed to two men.  
**Dux**, ūcis, com. ge. a capitayn, a leader, a gyde, a chiefe or principall doer in any thyng.  
**Ducem rationem habere**, to folowe reason, as a gyde and capitayne.

## D ANTE Y.

**D**Yas, the number of two.  
**Dyafole**, is a lpyng or rpyng by of the herte, the arteries, the brygne, and ryms that dooe inclose the brygne, and that is in length, breadth, and depenthe, sensible to feele by the pulse.  
**Dynamene**, a nymphe.  
**Dynasta**, vel Dynastes, a, m. g. a lord of great power, a pryncce, a ruler.  
**Dynastia**, a rule or gouernance, might, power.

**Dycta**, looke Diona.  
**Dyrhachium**, a citee in Sicille, whiche was fyrste called Epidaurus. It is now called Durazo.  
**Dys**, in composition signifieth euill, difficulte, or impossible.  
**Dyscolia**, a, f. g. difficultee.  
**Dyscolus**, li, ma. ge. he that is shewde, and ylle to intreate.  
**Dysenteria**, a perillous dixe, with excoziation of easynge of the bowelles, continuall tourmētes, som blood ispyng forth. The causes be sharpe and venemous humours, proceeding of pealosholer vnnatural, Marpenesse of bloude, false flame, melancoly adust. sometyme of pille medicines or impostumations of the luer. sometyme by defaulte of the members annexed sometyme by the ylle habite of all the bodie.  
**Dysentericus**, a, um, greued with that disease.  
**Dysnomia**, pll constitution or ordering of the lawe.  
**Dyspepsia**, pll concoction.  
**Dysphulus**, an pll friende.  
**Dyspnœa**, difficulte in fetchyng of bryghte. The causes be stoppyng of the waies, whereby the breathe shoulde passe: distillations or reumes horte and sharpe, or cold and fleumatike. sometyme leppe by knowres in the throte or lunges comen of a melancoly matter.  
**Dyspnoicus**, a, um, diseased with that speche.  
**Dysuria**, a speche, which letteth a man to pisse. The causes be extention or bolping out of the bladder, after vehement retention or hoppyng backe of the vyne, congealynge of bloude, matter in the necke of the bladder or instrumēt of vyne, of stones or impostumation there: of stones, grauell, an impostume, warre of harde fleshe, bredde in the reines of the backe.  
**Dyticos**, the herbe similax. Diosc.

## E ANTE A.



**FOR THE** moke parte signifieth, of.  
**E**, of the olde wytyres was often vfed for i.  
**E** conspectu fugere, to go out of syght.  
**E** diuerso, on the contrary parte, or on the other syde.

**E** facili, easly  
**E** longinquo, farre of:  
**E** me, ne quidem meuas, nihil sciet, fear not, he shall knowe nothing of me.  
**E** Pamphilo grauida est, She is with chylde by Pamphilus.  
**E** Pamphilo peperit, She had a chylde by Pamphilus.  
**E** proximo aspicere, to see nigh hande.  
**E** proximo vicinus, my nexte neyghbour.  
**E** regione, face to face, one directly agaynst

an other, or on the other syde directly.  
**E** regione solis, ouer right agaynst the sunne.  
**E**re nata, consydering the matter.  
**E**re nata melius fieri haud potuit, Consyde- rpyng the matter, or as the case requyred, it mought be no better.  
**E**remus laborat, he is sycke in his backe, or greued with the stone.  
**E**re nata, pertynyng to thy pofyte, or for thy pofite.  
**E**re publica, concernyng the common weale.  
**E**re via languet, he is weery of his iourney, or sycke with goyng or rpyng.  
**E**re vigilo, forthwith.  
**E**meo quidem animo, after myne opynion, as I thynke.  
**E**contrario, contrarywyse.  
**E**natia, accordyng to nature.  
**E**stulmi iacere, to caste from hygh.  
**E**le, a beast in Indie, lyke an horse, found about great rruers. He hath a taylor lyke an olpyphant, in colour blacke or baie, and hath iawes lyke a boze, and therein tuskies a cubite longe and more, which are apt to what vse the beaste wil, for they stande not fast, but are bowed as he lusth: so that when he fyghteth, he setteth by the one, and holdeth downe the other, to the intent that if the one in fightyng wace dull, or be broken, the other shall serue hym.  
**E**leus, the god of the pere, whom the Phenizians painted, a serpent with his taylor in his mouth.  
**E**leus, the name of a storp wyter that was in that age that Pigmalion reygned in the east parte.  
**E**leus, therefore.  
**E**leus, the citee called saint Sebastian in Spayn.  
**E**leus, vnto that, in that manner of wyse, till that tyme, vntill, vntill than, so farre.  
**E**leus ne quid, pro solam.  
**E**leus quoad, so longe vntill that.

## E ANTE B.

**E**leus, they that from great prosperitee are fallen into miserie.  
**E**leus, ebeni, vel Ebumum, a tree blacke in colour, and odoriferous when it is burned, it hath vertue to cleanse the cies. This tree groweth in Indie, and beeyng cut, it waxeth as harde as a stone.  
**Sola india nigrum fert ebenum**, onely Indie bringeth forth blacke Ebenus. It is also wyten with H. rebe Ebenus.  
**E**leus, ebeni, are, to bring out of prosperitee.  
**E**leus, ebilis, ebibi, ere, to drynke all out.  
**E**leus, heretikes, whiche denyed Christ to bee god, and affirmed, that all partes of the olde lawe, ought to bee kepte with the newe lawe. They receyued only the gospell of saint Mathew, & rejected the other: and also all the epist-

les of saint Paule. The authour of that sette was one Ebion, about the pere of our lord. 89.  
**Eblana**, a citee in Irelande called Dublyn or Duillin.  
**Eblandior**, iris, iri, to geat a thyng by flattery, also to lyke.  
**Eblandiri** solitudines raris, to make that the lacke of compayn in the countrey, shall not be greuouse.  
**Eblandiri** suffragia, to obteyne the voyce and consent of men by flatteryng.  
**Eblandius**, a, um, gotten by flatteryng, also that lyketh or pleaseth.  
**Eboracum**, or Eburacum, ci, a citee in England called York.  
**Eboratus**, a, um, of puozp without.  
**Eborcus**, a, um, of puozp.  
**Ebosus**, an yle betwene Sardinia & Afrike, the earth wherof, will suffre no venemous thyng to lyue, where is such a bredde of comys, that they destroye the yles next adioyng.  
**Ebricus**, a, um, drunke.  
**Ebricitas**, aris, f. g. drunkennesse.  
**Ebriolus**, a, um, a luttell drunke.  
**Ebricitas**, aris, f. g. continuall drunkennesse.  
**Ebricitas**, a, um, often drunke.  
**Ebrilio**, aut, are, to make drunke.  
**Ebrius**, a, um, drunken. sometyme abundant.  
**Ebria** cerna, a plentyfull supper.  
**Gradus ebrius**, a drunken gate.  
**Ebron**, a mountayne in Palestina.  
**Ebrus**, a ryuer of Thrace, rennyng fro the mountayne Rodopei, in the grauell wherof are founde luttell raies or peeces of golde.  
**Ebucus**, amased, astonied.  
**Ebudes**, yles in the sea about Englad, I suppose nygh the Wales and the weste countrey, where the people lyue by whyte meate and fische.  
**Ebuleus**, the sonne of Jupiter and Proserpine.  
**Ebullio**, luit, lire, to bubble up, as water doeth when it rapneth, or a poire when it scytheth. And by a metaphore to speake with ostentacion and pompe, to breake out in communication.  
**Quod quidem ebullire solet nonnunquam**, which thyng nowe and than is wont to breake out in theyr communication.  
**Ebullire** virtutes & sapientias, to speake gloriously of vertue and wisdom.  
**Ebullitio**, ōnis, f. g. bubbling, boylp.  
**Ebulio**, aut, are, to bubble out, to brast out.  
**Ebulum**, ebuli, neu. g. or Ebulus, li, ma. g. an herbe called waltwoyte, or dancourte, whiche is lyke a pong elder tree. Dioscorides calleth it Chamæactæ.  
**Ebur**, & Ebor, eboris, n. g. puozie.  
**Ebur** aramento candefacere, To make white puozie with ylle, a puozie used, when one endeuoureth to sette forth naturall beautee with colours, and pepynyng.  
**Ebura**, a citee of Portugal.  
**Eburatus**, a, um, couered with puozie.

Fburini, people of Lucania.  
 Eburneolus, a luttell thyng of puozie.  
 Eburneus, a, um, and Eburnus, a, um, of puozie.  
 Eburones, a people of the countreie called Liege  
 of Luhe, beyonde Babylon.  
 Eburonices, a people of Fraunce.  
 Eburum, a citee of Germany called commonly  
 Olmutz.

## E ANTE C.

**E** Cameda, the daughter of the valyaunt Pe-  
 sinous, which at the batayle of Troy was  
 geuen to Hector.  
 Ecardia, a kynde of aumbe, whiche hath in it the  
 figure of an herte blacke and grene.  
 Ecator, an othe by Lator, whiche maie stande  
 for, by my faie: onely vsed of women.  
 Ecasis, a figure in speakeyng, called digression,  
 where a man leaueth for the tyme the prynci-  
 pall matter.  
 Ecbatana, the chief citee of the realme of Mede.  
 There is a citee in Syria of the same name,  
 somtyme called Epiphania, and maie bee writ-  
 ten Egbatana.  
 Echolia, orum, neu. ge. or Echolim, a, or Ec-  
 bolis, ladis, a kynde of medicine, whiche phy-  
 sicians doo vse to rydde forth the infant that is  
 deade in the mothers wombe.  
 Ecce, an aduerbe demonstratiue, which signifieth  
 lo, see, properly where a thyng sodenly hap-  
 peneth: but it is vsed, where as happeneth no  
 sodenly thyng: as, Vt in carbone ecce & ci-  
 nere, as you see in the cole and ashes.  
 Ecce tibi, wylte thou see, take hede.  
 Ecce me, loe here I am.  
 Ecce rem, lo here is all the matter.  
 Ecce subito Domitij littera, Behold sodenly  
 by Domitius letters were brought to me.  
 Ecce, an aduerbe of swearing, signifying as  
 muche as Per Cererem. some vse it for ecce,  
 lo now, see now.  
 Eccentrici orbes, are spheres, one inclosyng an  
 other, so that the one is ouer the other, and the  
 one is conteyned within the holownesse of the  
 other.  
 Eccillum, for Ecce illum, see hym.  
 Eccistam, for Ecce istam, see hit.  
 Ecclesia, a, f. g. an assemble, a counsaile. Among  
 christen authours it signifieth the congregation  
 of people in the faith of Christ, the church.  
 Ecclesiastes, a, m. g. a preacher.  
 Ecubi, ecubi, to where.  
 Eccum, Eccam, Eccos, Eccas, lo he is here, lo  
 the is here, to these men be here, lo these wo-  
 men be here.  
 Edici, certayne officers in other citees lyke to  
 the Tribunes in Rome. It was their office to  
 sumon them that withheld the comon treasure.  
 Echemon, Pyramus sonne slayn by Diomedes.  
 Echemylia, taciturnitee of spleisse, silence,

Echemylus, he that in a common counsell or  
 assemble kepeth silence, and onely harketh  
 what other saie.  
 Echeuers, a fyfthe called also Remora, whiche  
 cleauyng to the keele of a shyppe, will reigne  
 hym, not withstandyng the violence of any  
 wynde that bloweth.  
 Echenes, a verate courtesie and gentle person,  
 of the people called Phraces.  
 Echi, luttell narrowe valeies of dales betwene  
 two hilles.  
 Echidna, a water serpent, properly that whiche  
 was slayne by Hercules, called Hydra.  
 Echinades, been glandes in a ryuer in Grece  
 called Achelous, whiche diuideth Aetolia,  
 from Acarnania.  
 Echinatus, a, um, haupng a rough or pyckynge  
 shale or shell.  
 Echinata folia, leaues haupng pyckes.  
 Echineis, an ple in the sea Aegeum.  
 Echinometra, looke Ethinus.  
 Echinon, a citee of Thyrace.  
 Echinophora, ra, f. g. a kynde of shell fyfhe.  
 Ethinus, ma. g. the couerng of bittermost shale  
 of a chessen nutte, or other whiche is rough  
 pyckynge. It is also a sea fyfhe, whiche hath on  
 hym a shell with pyckes, and hath the pyckes  
 in stede of teete, but he goeth not, but on a  
 tumbleth. For whan he is taken, the pyckes  
 seeme woyn and made blunt. Som haue  
 raie long pyckes and luttell shelles, and then be  
 called Echinometra. These fyfthes bee of faw-  
 dyr colours, some white, some redde, some pur-  
 ple, some blew, some grene, as Perotus wy-  
 teth in his Cornucopia, that he sawe them:  
 but he saeth, that whan they be dead, the faw-  
 dyr and delectable colour vanysheth away. It is al-  
 so a beast calld an urchin or hedge hogge. It  
 was also a vessell of brasse among the Grekes,  
 wherinto the sayng of witnesses were put and  
 sealed: Or after some, wherin cuppes were  
 washed. also a porciō of hey, and a soke of pos-  
 tes. also a certayne sorte of brase letters, whiche  
 women vsed to weare.  
 Echinus partum procrastinat: or, Echinus  
 parturiens cunctatur, A pourcebe applyed  
 to hym that delaiceth a matter to his owne pry-  
 and trouble.  
 Echio, an herbe called also Alcibiadion, named  
 in englishe wilde bozage, growyng in vales  
 and rough groundes, lyke vnto Languedoc,  
 and hath floures lyke bozage: but er they be  
 full fyled, they be purple of colour, and the seide  
 thereof is lyke the head of an adder. Echio, is  
 also a medicine for soze eyes.  
 Echioni, Echiane, so called of Echion, one of  
 the fue that holpe Cadmus to build Thebes.  
 Echite, es, an herbe, not vnylyke to Scammonia.  
 Echites, a stone, specked lyke a serpent.  
 Echo, or Echus, f. ge. a towne, whiche reboun-  
 deth to the noyse of voyce, that is made in a  
 vale.

valle of in a great woodde.  
 Echigma, or Eclegma, aus, neu. ge. a medicine,  
 whiche maie not be eaten or chewed, but beyn-  
 g in the mouthe, suffered to splic downe into the  
 stomake by luttell and luttell: the Arabian phy-  
 sicians doo call it Lohoch.  
 Eclipsis, is, f. g. a waanyng or faplyng.  
 Eclipsis luna, the eclipse of the moone.  
 Eclipticus, a, um, pertynyng to the ecliptes.  
 Ecloga, ecloga, f. g. a communication, a tal-  
 lyng, election, choyse.  
 Enephas, a, m. g. a storme, where a cloude is  
 broken and fallett.  
 Eon, an ymage. vide Icon.  
 Eoncula, a luttell ymage.  
 Econtra, contratywse.  
 Econtrario, idem.  
 Eperala, were cuppes among the Grekes, whiche  
 they were large & wyde. Our flat bolles, wherin  
 we drynke wyne, maie bee so called.  
 Epephimus, mi, a disease that maketh the eyes  
 stare, as when one is almost throtled.  
 Ephraica medicamenta, medicines, whiche  
 decaplate or open the cundites or passages in  
 the body, whiche are stopp'd or fared.  
 Ephraisis, ephraisis, f. g. a playn interpretation  
 of the letter, leauyng no parte vndeclared.  
 Equando, equando, at what tyme, or lo whan.  
 Equis, equa, equod, vel equid, But to who,  
 see who, see what.  
 Equid, but what, lo what. Equis in villa  
 est: Is there any man in the ferme?  
 Equid te puder? erre thou not asham'd?  
 Equid sit, (in Plautus) for quicquid sit.  
 Equinam, quoniam, quodnam, vel quidnam,  
 idem quod Equis.  
 Ectasis, ectasis, f. g. a stonpyng, a dampe, a trap,  
 a traunce, whan a man forgetteth hym selfe.  
 Ectasis, ectasis, f. g. a figure, wherby the syllable  
 naturally shorte, is produced or made longe.  
 Ectipsis, where the letter M, toyned with a  
 bowell, is not sounde.  
 Ectrapeli, they whiche abhorre the common fa-  
 tion of nature or olde vices.  
 Ectropium, whiche the nether lydde of the eye fald-  
 eth, and can not ioyne with the ouer lydd.  
 Ectypum, ectypi, n. g. that whiche is made ac-  
 cordinge to the paterne.  
 Eculus, idem quod Equuleus.

## E ANTE D.

**E** Dacitas, aus, f. m. g. vntractable feedyng,  
 gourmandysyng.  
 Edax, aus, om. gene. a great eater or con-  
 sumer, a glutton, or deuourer of meate.  
 Edaces muli cibi, they that ate much meate.  
 Cura edaces, that doo consume a man, and  
 make hym pine away.  
 Edax, they whiche haue the orderpge of the  
 bynges meate.

Eden, signifieth pleasure or delectacion.  
 Edentatus, a, um, that hath his teethe taken or  
 stryken out.  
 Edento, aui, are, to make toothlesse, to stryke or  
 bate out ones teethe.  
 Edentulus, a, um, toothlesse, that want bityng.  
 Edera, looke Hederia.  
 Edeffa, a citee beyonde the riuer of Euphrates.  
 Edico, xi, cere, to commaunde or ordayne, to de-  
 clare or publyshe, to denounce, to proclaime.  
 also to speake or pronounce alowde, withouts  
 feare of dissimulation.  
 Comitia edicere, to appoynt a conuocation.  
 Edicere senatum, to ordayne a parliament to  
 be holden.  
 Edicere diem ad conueniendum, to appoynt  
 a date to meete with one.  
 Edicani seruus ne, I will commaunde them or  
 geue charge to them.  
 Edicto, aus, f. g. idem quod Edictum.  
 Edicto, aui, are, to declare or pronounce often  
 tymes.  
 Edictum, i, neu. g. an ordinaunce or commaun-  
 dement of them that be in great authoritee, a  
 proclamation or inuocation.  
 Edictum cumducere, To breake an ordy-  
 naunce or commandement of any officer.  
 Edilis, le, any thyng that is or maie be eaten.  
 Edisco, didici, scire, to learne by hert, to runne  
 withour booke.  
 Linguas duas ediscere, to learne two languages.  
 Edissero, serui, ere, to explaine or declare, to tell  
 or reherse.  
 Ediffere nobis fabulam hanc, tell or reherse  
 vnto vs that tale.  
 Edissero, aui, are, to tell or declare often.  
 Edizio, aus, f. g. a setting forth or publyshyng  
 of a thyng, as of booke or proclamacion.  
 Edinius iudex, a iudge named and chosen of the  
 one parte.  
 Editor, aus, m. g. one that publysheth or set-  
 teth abode.  
 Edius, edius, ma. ge. a publyshyng or puttynge  
 forth of a thyng.  
 Edius boum, ore dunge.  
 Edius, edia, um, publyshed, sette abode, hygh.  
 Edia in vulgus, publyshed abroad.  
 In lucem editus, borne.  
 Edia facinora, naughty actes made notable or  
 knownen, or naughty actes committed.  
 Arx edia, an hygh castell.  
 Iudices editi, iudges named.  
 Editus, a texten of a church. looke Aeditus.  
 Ediuerso, contratywse.  
 Edo, es, est, or Edo, edis, edi, ere, esum, vel  
 estum, to eate or feede.  
 Ede nasturtium, is applyed to a bulle and a  
 grosse person And forasmuche as Nasturtium,  
 called cresses, beynge eaten, doeth make the nose  
 spinkle, and therby causeth the bulle spynnes to  
 wake: thefoze by this pourcebe is met, to luche  
 Cc in

by thy spiritus, or awake dullarde or lufke.  
 Vbi efuri fumus, where shall wee breake our  
 fast, dyne, or fuppe. &c.  
 Edere pugnos, per translationem, pro percus-  
 ti pugnis, To be buffeted.  
 Edit agellos pecus, feedeth on growndes, or  
 as wee fay, eateth vp ones ground.  
 Edor, eris, edi, to be eaten.  
 Edo, edidi, ere, to execute or doo a thyng, or to  
 caufe a thyng to be doone, to byng, to deluyce  
 in writing, to publyfhe or fet abrode.  
 Edere animam, to dye.  
 Edere annos, to tell what age a man is of.  
 Edere authorem, to name the author.  
 Edere cadem, to make a great slaughter.  
 Edere cantus, to fpyge.  
 Edere certamen, to fgyht valiantly.  
 Edere clamorem, to crye out.  
 Edere exemplum, to fhowe an example.  
 Edere facinora, to dooe mischeuous dedes.  
 Edere factus, to byng forth fruite.  
 Edere frondem, to burge, to put forth leaues.  
 Edere iudicium, to tell or diftore who were  
 his companions in any pill dede dooing.  
 Edere iudicium, to cherche or geue iudgement.  
 Edere leges, to geue lawes.  
 Edere librum, to sette forth a booke.  
 Edere luci, to byng to lghth.  
 Edere ludibrium, to moke at a thyng.  
 Edere ludos & spectacula, to caufe plates and  
 pageantes to be fhewed to the people.  
 Edere mandata, to declare his message as he  
 was commaunded.  
 Edere nomen, to geue a name to one.  
 Edere nomina, to byng forth names in writ-  
 tyng, as we use to doo in taskes, subsidies, and  
 musters.  
 Edere operam annuam, to ferue one yere.  
 Edere opera virorum fortium, to doo val-  
 liantly, and as men of great prowesse.  
 Edere oracula, belonged to god, or that whiche  
 was taken for god, to make aunfwere to the  
 thyng, whiche was demaunded.  
 Edere ouum, to laye an egge.  
 Edere patam, to be deluyced of chyldre.  
 Edere postulatam, to deluyce a bylle of requeste  
 contynnyng many thynges.  
 Edere praetium, or bellum, to make warre.  
 Edere pugnam, to fgyht.  
 Edere rationes, to make accompte.  
 Edere risus, to laugh.  
 Edere scelus, to doo a mischeuous dede.  
 Edere scriptam, to fhowe forth writing.  
 Edere signum, to make or geue a signe or toke.  
 Edere specimen, to fhowe pzoofe.  
 Edere spiritum extenuum, to dye.  
 Edere stragem, to make a great slaughter  
 of men.  
 Edere strepitum, to make a noyse.  
 Edere testes, to byng forth witnesses.  
 Edere vitam, to dye.

Edere verba, to fpeake.  
 Edere voces, to crye.  
 Edere vinam, to pyffe.  
 Edere pugnos, to be buffeted.  
 Edere feminam, they byng forth a female.  
 Edere & exponat, let them utter and declare.  
 Edere authorem alicuius doctrinae, to name  
 the author of any learning.  
 Hinnitus edere, to neie.  
 Edit ouum gallina, the henne laith an egge.  
 Edit quisque quod potest, Every man doeth  
 what he can doo, or every man doeth for his  
 parte as muche as he is able.  
 Ploratum virginalem edere, to wepe byn-  
 wench of gyle.  
 Victoriam edere, to atchieue the victorye.  
 Edo, onis, m. g. idem quod Edax.  
 Edoco, edoces, docui, ere, to instructe or in-  
 forme one of a thyng, to teache diligently, to  
 declare.  
 Edocuit ratio, reason fhewed or declared: or  
 reason taught them what was to bee doon.  
 Edocebo, vt res sese habet, I will tell or declare  
 you, howe the matter shal be.  
 Edo, o, edolas, are, to heve or cut cleane of.  
 smooth.  
 Edom, & lau was so called, and the countrey  
 where he reigned.  
 Edomo, edomas, aui, are, to make tame, to  
 subdue.  
 Edomus, a, um, made tame, brought vnder.  
 Edomus, an hille nexte vnto Pangeum in the  
 borders of Chethaie.  
 Edon, onis, m. g. a mountayne of Chace.  
 Edones, a people of Septhia.  
 Edoni, or Edonij, people of Chace, or in the  
 borders of Paedonia, nere to Chace.  
 Edonides, were women, whiche beynge fgyred  
 with a diuine furour, dyd celebrate the myf-  
 teries of Bacchus.  
 Edonis, idis, a citie of Acolis, and a countrey of  
 Chace.  
 Edonius, a, um, of Aedonis.  
 Edonus, idem quod Edon.  
 Edonus, a, um, of Chace.  
 Edor, a kynde of sacrifice nowe called Ador.  
 Edormio, miui, ire, to fleepe out, to fleepe soundly  
 euen to the full.  
 Edormisco, iui, miscere, idem quod Edormio.  
 Edormiscere crapulam, to fleepe vntill he be  
 fober agayne, whan one is drunke, to digeste  
 his surfeit with fleepe.  
 Edormio crapulam, to fleepe out a surfeit.  
 Dum edormiscat vinum somnum, while he  
 dooth fleepe one fleepe: or while he dooth  
 take a nappe.  
 Edri, an yle on the easte parte of Irelande.  
 Educatio, onis, f. g. nouryng or byngng by  
 of chyldren. Moilis educatio, a nyce or want-  
 on byngng by.  
 Educator, onis, mas g. one that nouryseth of

bynggeth by.  
 Educatix, triciis, f. g. the femine.  
 Educio, iui, ere, to byng forth. also to byng  
 out, as, Hoc dicens, eduxit corpore telum,  
 That sayng, he drew the weapon out of his  
 body. fometyme to crye by: as Molem edu-  
 cere calo, to reple or make by the hepe euen  
 to the fpye. fometyme it fignifieth Educare, to  
 byng by, to nouryfe.  
 Educere e custodia, to byng out of prifon.  
 Educere gladium, to drawe out a fwoorde.  
 Educere aliquem in ius, to byng one before  
 a iudge.  
 Educere naues ex portu, to bynge the fhips  
 pes out of the haven.  
 Eduxit mater pro sua, my mother brought hie  
 by, euen as hie owne daughter.  
 Educto, educas, aui, are, to nouryfe or byng  
 by from chyldhode.  
 Procreare & educare, to bynge forth and  
 nouryfe.  
 Educare factum, to byng forth or be deliuer-  
 ed also to nouryfe or byng by.  
 Eductus, a, um, brought forth. also nourished,  
 brought by.  
 Dulco, aui, are, to make beate fweete.  
 Edilis, le, that maie bee eaten.  
 Edulum, li, neu. gene. is what so euer is fet on  
 the table at dyner or fupper to bee eaten, fane  
 the byrde.  
 Eduro, aui, are, to make beate harde.  
 Edurum, not harde, fofte.  
 Edure, beate hardly.  
 Edurus, a, um, beate harde.  
 Edya, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and  
 Cethys.

## E ANTE E, &amp; F.

Etion, Andromaches father, that reigned at  
 Thebes in Cilicia.  
 Efari, to fpeake, but properly it pertained  
 to byshops and Augures, whan they dedica-  
 ted any place, or consecrated any thyng.  
 Efabilis, le, that maie bee fspoken.  
 Efauo, efarsi, ire, to fuffe or fil a thyng hard.  
 Efascinato, onis, a bewitchyng.  
 Efascino, aui, are, to bewithe a thyng, where-  
 by the foure is chaunged, the thyng dyeth, or  
 is in fome wyfe deftroied. By this woorde So-  
 linus maketh mention, that in Africa be cer-  
 tayne hyntredes, wherof the men and women,  
 yf they ppare faire trees, goodly cozne, pze-  
 tie chyldren, galant boyes and far: forthwith  
 they die. Diuine wyrteth of fome, whiche behol-  
 dyng any perfons ftebfastelp, with an angry  
 countenance, they deftroie them. Alike expe-  
 rience hath beene feene in this realme, as credi-  
 ble perfons haue reported.  
 Effata, were certayne prayers, whiche the diu-  
 nous used to make at the ende of their diuina-

cion or telling the fuccesse of thynges.  
 Effatus ager, a fildre nere the citee, where di-  
 umous made the pzoacers.  
 Effatum, ti, n. g. a dialecticall propoficion.  
 Effaxillo, aui, are, to cutte off by the arme pitte:  
 or rather to put out a thyng with the arme, fo  
 that the arme pite maie be feene.  
 Effectus, a, um, dwn, difpatched, made, brought  
 to paffe.  
 Effectum dare, to byng to paffe.  
 Effectum reddere, idem.  
 Effectus, us, ina. g. effect or byngng of a thyng  
 to conclusion, making of a thyng to be.  
 Ad effectum vires dare alicui, to healpe one  
 that he maie byng a thyng to paffe.  
 Effector, oris, a maker, woorker, or dooer.  
 Effectrix, the femine.  
 Effectio, onis, fam. ge. a byngng of a thyng  
 to effete.  
 Effero, efetas, aui, are, to make ymages of wyld  
 beastes. also to make woode, skuttifhe, or wyld,  
 as fawage beastes are.  
 Effertus, a, um, made wyld and beaftiall.  
 Effertis milia animis, incennes myndes be-  
 yng made fierce and wyld with warfare.  
 Efferta & immania, woode and outrageous.  
 Effero, exult, efferre, to byng or carp forth, to  
 put out, to diuulgate or tell abrode, to aduance  
 or promote, to ouercome or fubdewe. aife to  
 comende. fometyme to holde up, to fet forth.  
 fometyme to mypthe or appaite. also to lifte  
 by, to utter in language, to fpeke or pronounce.  
 Efferre aliquem laudibus, to extoll one with  
 pzaples.  
 Efferre cadauer, to carpe a bodge to be burped.  
 Efferre clamorem, to crye out.  
 Efferre in humeros, to beare on the foulders.  
 Efferre manum, to lyft up the hand.  
 Efferre sese, to aduance hym felfe.  
 Efferre pedem, to go out, or go forth.  
 Seruare istum fultis intus ferui, ne quoquam  
 pedem efferat, keepe hym in fpye, if ye wille,  
 that he go forth no whither.  
 Efferre se laetitia, to bee glad without mefure.  
 Efferru funere, to bee carped to buryng for  
 lompnely.  
 Num quidnam effert? Doeth he byng forth  
 any thyng?  
 Efferre caput vndis, to hold by the head aboue  
 the water.  
 Signa efferre, To aduance fozwarde with  
 the ftaunderdes.  
 Efferre aliquem ad summum imperium, To  
 aduance one to moft high authoritte.  
 Quos fortuna exultit, whom fortune hath ad-  
 uanced, promoted, sette alofte.  
 Hic me magnifice effero, in this I aduance  
 my felfe royally.  
 Priusquam clandestina eorum confilia effe-  
 rantur, Before they pzoime countailles be pu-  
 blyfhed or fpyded abrode.



Quod non natura humana patiendo efferat, which the nature of man can not vantage and overcome by sufferance.  
 Ager vberiores fruges efferre solet, The ground was wont to bring forth frute more abundantly.  
 Non indecenter aliquid efferre, to speake of better a thyng comely.  
 Efferuo, ues, or Efferuo, uis, ferui, and ferui, efferre, and efferre, to be verie hot, to boyle vehemently.  
 Efferuesco, scere, idem quod efferueo, and by translation, to bee hot or chaufed, to be troubled or greatly moued: and contrary wyse, to alate or ware colde.  
 Efferuescere in dicendo, to bee chauffed, or waxe angry in speaking.  
 Gratulatio efferuescit, The gratulation of gladnesse waxeth lesse.  
 Efferuescencia verba, hotte angry wordes.  
 Effexis, for efferis.  
 Efficacia, a, f. m. ge. effecte of vertue, efficacies of strengthe.  
 Efficax, acis, om. g. effectually, that hath strength of power, of great force, that can doe muche.  
 Efficacissima auxilia, very effectual remedies.  
 Efficax vir, a strong and valiant man.  
 Efficacitas, aris, f. g. idem quod efficacia.  
 Efficaciter, effectually.  
 Efficientia, idem quod effectus.  
 Efficiens, entis, that maketh or causeth a thyng to bee.  
 Efficienter, in maner of maynge or causyng a thyng to be.  
 Efficio, effis, feci, ficere, to bringe to effect, to weld, to synthe, to accompyse, to make, to dooe, to proue by argument, to conclud.  
 Efficere argentum alicui, to gear monie for a man by some meane or deuise.  
 Efficere morbos, to ingender diseases.  
 Efficere nuptias alicui, To be the cause of the marriage of any, to cause one to bee married.  
 Efficere pollicita, to kepe promise, to do that one hath promised.  
 Id similitudinem panis efficiebat, it serued in the steede of breade.  
 Efficiam tibi, tua vti sit, I will bringe it to passe, that she shall be thyne.  
 Efficere tantundem operis, to weld and to synthe as great a taske of worke.  
 Assidua exercitatio peritos efficit, diligente exercisyng maketh men counnyng.  
 Instituire & efficere, to enterpryse a matter, and bringe it to passe.  
 Efficere cladem, to cause a murther or slaughteer. Heri effeci epistolam ad Cæsarem, yesterday I made an epistle, or I wrote a letter to Cæsar.  
 Tu mandata effice, quæ recepisti, doo you, or dispatche you those thynges, whiche you tooke charge of.

Clamores efficere, to crye out.  
 Efficere magna facinora, To woofe or doe some great feates.  
 Officium suum efficere, to doo his dutie.  
 Vicem efficiunt, They serue in the steede of place of any thyng.  
 Eniri & efficere, to entreuue & bringe to passe.  
 Efficitur, the impersonall.  
 Effigies, ei, f. ge. a signe made to the similitude of a man or beast, shappe, lykenesse, forme.  
 Effigies virtutis, the ymage of vertue.  
 Effigiem alicuius rei habere, To bee lyke any thyng.  
 Effigiem dei in se ostendere, to resemble god, or to shewe ones selfe to bee lyke god.  
 In effigiem pelagi exundabat lacus, that lake of meere ouerflowed like to the sea, or as it had been the sea, or in maner of the sea.  
 Columnæ effigie, after the forme of the pillo.  
 Ad effigiem Macedonicæ chilamydis, like in fashion, &c.  
 Effigia, a, f. g. idem quod effigies.  
 Effigio, aui, are, to counterfaite ones ymage in principis of keruyng.  
 Effilo, aui, are, to lowe.  
 Effilium, ti, n. ge. that whiche is sowed or sowed on a garment, as a garde of purple.  
 Effingo, sinxi, gere, to make lyke, to diuise and expresse the forme or faction of any thyng.  
 Animo effingere aliquid, To dyscuss or purge a thyng in the mynde.  
 Similitudinem ex vero effingere, to represent or expresse the faction of a thyng lyuely.  
 Mores effingere, To represent or expresse mans maners or conditions.  
 Effinxit Cicero vim Demosthenis, Cicero attempted and expressed the force and purpasse of Demosthenes eloquence.  
 Effictus, a, um, represented, expressed.  
 Effictio, onis, a representation or diuysyng.  
 Effio, fieri, to bee dooen, to be brought to passe.  
 Effragito, aui, are, to despye or aske a thyng unpromptely.  
 Effragitare conuicio, with tauntyng and dyscheyng, to require a thyng.  
 Require & effragitare.  
 Effragitatus, a, um, required importunately.  
 Effragitatio, onis, f. ge. an importune saue or requyryng of a thyng, an instant despyng.  
 Effragitatus, us, m. g. idem.  
 Effleo, fleui, flere, to wepe out.  
 Efflere oculos, to wepe out ones eyes.  
 Efflitim, excedyngly, greatly, vehemently, heartily earnestly.  
 Efflitim amare, to loue ardently, to loue out of measure.  
 Effligo, flexi, fligere, to tourment, to afflicte.  
 Efflo, aui, are, to blowe awaie, or blowe out, to breath out.  
 Efflare animam, to dye.  
 Efflare colorem, to leese the colour.

Efflavit animam spes, I haue no maner of hope or trust, all my hope is past and gone.  
 Efflavit extremum halitum, he gaue his last gaulpe, he set his last breath, he dyed.  
 Effloresco, florui, rescere, to bloom as a floure dooth at the fyrst comyng out, to spryng: and by translation to grow, to increate, to abound, to be brought forth.  
 Effluo, effluis, fluxi, ere, to flowe or renne out, as water dweth out of a fountayne, to flyde out of ones memozy, to be forgotten, to be published or spredd abrode, to passe awaie.  
 Effluet, it shall bee tolde abrode, I will not kepe counsaile, all men shall knowe it.  
 Effluerat, It was out of remembraunce, it was forgotten.  
 Effluxit, it is quite gone.  
 Effluxit æstas, the sommer is passed.  
 Effluunt voluptates, pleasures dooe passe as waie lyghtly.  
 Ex animo effluere, to flyde out of memozy, to bee forgotten.  
 Abundare & effluere.  
 Aetas effluit, age passeth awaie.  
 Effluunt vires lassitudine, he waxeth seynt with weykenesse.  
 Effluxit vita cum sanguine, he died bleedyng.  
 Quod totum effluxit, all whiche I haue forgotten, or is gone out of my remembraunce.  
 Bona præterita effluere sapienti non oportet, I wyle man muste not forget the good thynges, that haue chaunced to hym befoze tyme.  
 Effluere ex animo, to be quickly forgotten.  
 Desyderio alicuius effluere, to be despyous of one by pond measure.  
 Mens effluit, when one forgetteth that he would be saie.  
 Effluentia, a, f. g. a flowyng or rennyng out.  
 Effluuium, uis, n. ge. a flowyng out, or rennyng out, an ouerflowyng.  
 Effuso, aui, are, to choke or strangle.  
 Effodio, effodis, fodi, dère, to dygge out, to make a dyche.  
 Effodere ex terra, to dygge out of the erth.  
 Effodere oculos alicui, to scratche out ones eyes.  
 Effodit illius memoria pectus meum, The memozy of that man perceeth myn heart, or greueth my mynde sore.  
 Effossus, a, um, digged out, scratched out.  
 Effeminatus, a, um, wanton, delicate, tender, enduryng no hardnesse, womanlyke.  
 Effeminatum & molle.  
 Effeminatæ artes, artes, whiche effeminate and abate the malignesse of a mans mynde.  
 Effeminatæ, womanly, tenderly, wantonly, nyely.  
 Effemino, aui, are, to effeminate or make deliscate, to make wanton, tender, or nyce.  
 Effera, the that hath lately broughte forth a chyld, also a woman passe seemyng.

Effertus, a, um, hatched, as a byrde that is come out of the shel, that hath lately brought forth, past byoodpnye, also consumed, feeble, made barrenne with ouer muche fertilitie.  
 Vires corporis efferta, the strength of the body debilitate and made weake.  
 Efferta gallina, an hen past byood of layyng.  
 Terra efferta, lande spent of wozyne with beaspyng of muche grapne.  
 Effertum corpus, a weake bodie.  
 Efferte, barrenly.  
 Effor, looke Effari.  
 Efforo, efforas, aui, are, to boze throughe, to make holes throughe a thyng.  
 Efforatus, a, um, bozed throughe, or that hath many holes throughe it.  
 Effractorius, a, um, that breaketh downe or open.  
 Effractor, oris, m. gen. a robber that breaketh downe places.  
 Effractura, a, f. m. gen. a breakyng open or into a place.  
 Effractus, a, um, broken, broken downe, broken open, consumed, made weake.  
 Effractus fame, made feble for faute of meate.  
 Effranatus, a, um, unbydded, unrulpe, cashe, without moderation or measure.  
 Effranatus & furiosus.  
 Effranatus & præceps.  
 Effranatus animus, an unruly mynde.  
 Proiecta & effranata cupiditas, a dissolute and unbydded appetite.  
 Effranatè, proude, cashe, fiercely, unrulily, without consideration.  
 Effranatio, onis, f. g. unrulynesse, cashenesse.  
 Effrano, aui, are, to unbyddell.  
 Effranus, a, um, unbydded, cashe in maners.  
 Mors effrana, a violent deathe.  
 Gens effrana, a fierce and an unruly nation.  
 Effrico, effricas, aui, are, to tubbe of.  
 Effringo, fregi, gere, to bryake to peeces, to burst violently.  
 Effugio, effugis, fugi, ere, to escape, to flee, to eschewe or auoyde.  
 Si me effugerit memoria, yf I forget, or yf my memozy faple me.  
 Effugere nuptias, to auoyd or eschue marriage.  
 Effugere contumeliam, to eschewe reproche.  
 Si illum effugerit diem, Yf he might escape that daie.  
 Effugere ex vrbe, to flee out of the citee.  
 Effugere periculum, To escape or auoyde daungier.  
 Vituperationem effugere, to auoyde blame.  
 In quibus non dubito, quin negligentia ofensionem effugere non possum, In whiche thynges I doubt not, but that I can fynde no meanes to auoyde the blame of negligence: Or I am sure I can not choose, but be noted of negligence.  
 Effugium, gij, neu. gen. flyghte, refuge, a place of succour, a place of waie, wherby one may flee

flee or escape a passage.

Alias habere effugia pennarum, That other haue the meanes to flee awaye with their wynges. Qui effugia infederant, whiche kepe the passages.

Præcludere effugium alicui, to stop the passage that one can not escape.

Effulcio, ciui, cire, to shine brighte, and by translation to appere or shewe it selfe.

Effulgeo, fulsi, gère, to shyne brighte, and by translation to appere or shewe it selfe. Effundo, fudi, dere, to powre out. Sometime it signifyeth to consume, to spende or waste yotz touselp, to come forth in the great companies, to put forth, to byng forth plentifully, as the earth dooeth, to overflowe or renne over the bankes as ryuers doo.

Effundere ararium, to waste the treasure.

Effundere extremum spiritum, to die. Likewyse Effundere animam, to peld or geue up the gohoste, to bee slayne, to die.

Effundere honores in mortuum, to make for hym that is dead a sumptuous buriall, or an honourable interment.

Effundere patrimonium, to spende and consume his inheritance.

Effundere pediatum, to discomfite the foote men.

Effunduntur omnibus portis ad opem ferendam, They gathered together in great routes at euery gate, to defende the cite.

Lachrymas effundere, to weepe.

Effudit se in publicum maxima frequentia mulierum, A beaie great route of company of women came abrode.

Effundere se ciuitas dicitur, when all the people cometh forth in great numbres.

Ne effundantur ad luxuriam, periculum est, It is to bee feared, lest they geue them selfe wholly, or lesse they be wholly geuen to ryote and wantonnesse.

Effundere iram in aliquem, to bitter or declare hym selfe to bee extremely angry with one, to shewe his anger and wythe.

Effundunt herbas frugibus inimicissimas, They byng forth a great sorte of weedes, vnto eate hurtfull to the corne.

Quarelas effundere, To make great complaints.

Quorum stomachus in vomitiones effunditur, whose stomache is prone and ready to vomite.

Effusus risus, a dissolute laughter.

Effuso sinu, with his bosome open, with his quote open afore.

Effuse, effusus, effusissime, out of measure, exceedingly, abundantly, more vehemently, prodigally.

Effuse aliquam diligere, to loue a woman out of measure.

Effuse exultat animus, The mynde reioyceth exceedingly, or ouermuche.

Effuse fugere, to flee or renne awayne euery tyme.

Effusio, onis, f. ge. a pouring out. Sometime it signifyeth prodigality or outrageous spending.

Effusio aqua, a pouring out of water.

Effusio hominum ex oppidis, whā great routes or companies of men come out of townes.

Effusio animi, and contractio contrarij.

Effusus, a, um, discomfited, scattered, put out, or poured out, rennyng abrode, overflowing or rennyng over the bankes as ryuers doo, also bountifull, liberall in spending.

Effusa lachrima, exceeding ioy or myrte.

Effusus in fugam, they ranne awayne on euery side.

Effusus cursu, He that renneth with all his myght.

Effusio, effatus, tiui, tire, to speake vnadvisedly, foolishly or hastily, or that whiche shoulde bee kepte secreete.

Effutire aliquid ex tempore, to speake a thing todayntly without study or aduiscement.

Effutitus, a, um, rashly or foolishly spoken abrode or bitterd.

E Gelaste, a towne in the hygher Spayne.

Egelidor, aris, ari, to relent or dissolve, as ice that thaweth.

Egelidus, a, um, neyther hotte nor colde, but a luttell out of the colde. Sometime it is taken for beaie colde.

Egens, entis, om. g. lacking, needie, poore.

Egens est consilij, he lacketh counsaile.

Animo egens, one that hath no courage.

Egeo, egui, ere, to neede or lacke, to bee in extreme pouertee.

Egere autoritate, to be without office.

Egeo consilij, or consilio, I lacke counsaile.

I can not tell what to doo.

Eger humanitate, he hath luttell gentynesse, pitye, or mercy.

Non eger interpretatione, it is playn, it needeth no declaration.

Egetur acriter, I am in great necessitee.

Egeo tempore, I lacke tyme.

Egeria, an ybold, to whom women with childe dyd offer, supposynge that thereby they shoulde traualle easily.

Egries, ei, fac. gen. a casting out or auoyding of dunge or ordure.

Egèus, a, um, needy, or lacking somewhat, poore.

Egero, egeris, gelsi, ere, to beate or cast out, to caste out.

Egerit aquam fons, the fountayne purged with water.

Egermino, aui, are, to bodrgeyn, to sprynge, to budde out.

Egefinus, a philosopher, the schole of Euander.

Egesta, a citee in Sicile, whiche Demetrius builded.

also the daughter of Hippolyta, the Tropan, mother of Theseus.

Egestas, tatis f. g. necessitee or lacke of thynges necessary, pouertee, needynesse.

Afferre egestatem, to make one poore and needye.

Vitam in egestate degere, to leade ones life in pouertee and neede.

Egestio, onis, f. g. distribution abrode. It is also the carrying forth of ordure or dunge. also the auoyding of ordure out of the body.

Egestosus, a, um, beaie poore.

Egis, idis, looke Aegis.

Egestus, us, idem quod egestio.

Egestus, a, um, cast out, or put out.

Ego, I.

Egomel, I my selfe.

Egomel meum verberavi, I haue beaten my selfe.

Ibo egomet, I will go my selfe alone.

Eorum ego vitam mortemq; luxu aestimo, As for me truly: or truly I for my parte esteeme their lyfe and deathe to be all one.

Egomel mecum cogitabam, I thoughte with my selfe.

Nili surs pulchra est, He is fayre enough in my sight, or h. r. beautee pleaseth me well enough.

Nili quidem esurio, non tibi, In dede my selfe feelth the pynne of the hunger, and not you.

Non credebam mihi met, I dyd not beleue my selfe.

Egone: who I?

Pom' est hic taceret? P. Egone? optime, Can this fellow keepe counsaile? P. Who I am the best wyse.

Egredior, eis, gredi, to go forth, or go out.

Egredior ab ea, He cometh forth of her house.

Egredi obuiam alicui, To go forth to meete one.

Eua præscriptum egredi, to passe the boundes prescribed or limited to one.

A proposito egredi to make digression, to go from the purpose.

Terminus egredi, to passe the boundes.

Nos uos o facto nihil egredios, That we haue dooen nothyng agaynst our dutie, or otherwise than we ought to doo.

Egressus, a, um, gone forth, passed forth, set forth.

Deum egressus est ad belum, He went forth to warfare.

Egressus annuum vndeagesimum, past threescore and nine.

Egressus, us, m. g. a going forth.

Egregia, a, um, excellent.

Egregia & præclara indoles, an excellent and good towardnesse.

Egregia forma, excellent or passing goodly.

lauout.

Egregius, the comparatiue, more excellent.

Egregie, excellently. Sometime for Valde, or Nimis, greatly, passingly, beaie muche, chiefly, principally, especially.

Egregie cordatus homo, a beaie wyse and discrete persone.

Seruus egregie fidelis, a beaie faithfull and trustie seruant.

Egregie grace loqui, to speake greke excellently, and passingly well.

Quod ab eo egregie diligis, be cause he loueth you exceedingly.

Horum ille nihil egregie præter cetera studebat, He gaue hym selfe to none of these thynges specially more than other.

Egula, egula, f. ge. a kynde of byrmstone used to make woulle white.

Egurgito, aui, are, to drawe out, as lycour out of a place.

E Hem, is a woorde spoken when a man is moued with some thyng, which is newly happened.

Eheu, alas.

Eho, an interiection of calling, it signifyeth, hoc, also of one that moneth his care to here some secreete thyng: or of a troubled mynde: or when one percepueth a thyng todayntly. also of metynaplyng.

Ehodom ad me, Hoc, come hether to me.

Eho tu, hoc firma, when one calleth a man to hym, forgetting his name.

Eho, is used in asking a question, as Eho quæso, laudas, qui heros fallunt? Ah syz, or why syz, dooe ye pypse them, that begyle their masters?

Eho tu, cho tu, hoc firma firma.

E In, sometime it exhorteth. sometime it blasphemeth or correcteth one, that threatheneth or tauntyth.

Eia vero age, dic, Well go to, speake on.

Eia haud sic decet, what softe, that is not seemynge: Or, it shoulde not be for your honours sake so to dooe.

Eia vt elegans est, Ah what a mynyon it is.

Eia autem inuicos, what syz your enemies?

Eia, in principio epistola positum.

Eicular, aris, ar, or Eicculo, aui, a. e. to shoote thowme, or caste a sarte of.

Eiectio, onis, f. g. a throwyng or casting out.

Eiectamentum, n. neu. ge. pouring out of such thyng as the sea or ryuer doo cast on lande.

Eiero, cieras, aui, are, to refuse or forsake a iudge.

Eiectus, a, um, byng cast out, or that is cast out.

Eiecto,

Eiecto, aui, are, to throwe or caste out.  
 Eiectus, a, um, throwen or caste out.  
 Eicio, ejcis, ieci, licere, to cast out, or put out.  
 Ejicere & excludere.  
 Retinere & ejicere, contrary.  
 Ejicere foras, to caste out of doores.  
 Ejicere in exilium, To banyshe or to sende in exile.  
 Ejicere ex animo memoriam alicuius, To putte out of our remembrance, to forgette one willingly.  
 Ejicere dicitur mulier, subaudi partum, To trauele before the tyme.  
 Ejicere suum animum de aliquo, To tourne his mynde, affection, or loue from one.  
 Ejicere se in agros, to goe hastily into the fieldes.  
 Eiecit se ex oppido in syluas, he flange suddenly out of the towne, and went into the wooddes.  
 Ejicere urinam, to make water, to pisse.  
 Ejicienda hac animi molities, I muste caste awaie this tendernes of herte.  
 Eioneus, one of the prynces of Grece, whiche came to Troie: an other of Thrace, whiche added the Troians.  
 Eulatio, onis, f. ge. a baying out with lamentation, a waylynge or crynge out.  
 Eulatus, us, m. g. idem.  
 Eulo, eulas, aui, are, to cry out, to wayle.  
 Eiuro, eiuras, aui, are, to dooe besyde the lawe, to renounce, to resigne, to refuse a iudge.  
 Eiurare magistratum, to resigne an office.  
 Eiuratio, onis, f. g. a renouncynge, a resignation.  
 Eiufmodi, & eiufcemodi, suche, like, of the same sorte or faction.  
 Eiusdem farinae, of the same sorte or condicio.  
 Eiusdem nota, of the same estimacio or state.  
 Eiusdem modi, of the same sorte, lyke.

## E ANTE L.

**E** Labor, eris, elapsus sum, elabi, to slippe or slide awaie, to escape, to fall out.  
 E memoria elabi, to go out of memory, to be forgotten.  
 Elabi de, e, or ex manibus, to slippe out of ones handes, to escape from one.  
 Satis te elapsurum omni suspitione arbitrabare, You thought you shoulde escape well enough without any suspicion: or you thought you shoulde auoyde all suspicion.  
 Elaboratus, a, um, perfectly or counnyngely wrought, doon exactly with study & diligence.  
 Omnes apud hunc ornati elaboratique sunt versus, All the verses that he writeth, are elegant and counnyngly made.  
 Elaboro, aui, are, to labour or endeavour diligently, to trauele or take payne in a thyng, to wooke counnyngly and exactly.  
 Quicquid elaborari aut effici potuit, what so

euer coulde bee endeouored or dooen.  
 Eniti & elaborare.  
 Sed in litteris certe elaboravi, But in dede in the study of good letters I haue laboured and taken payne.  
 Elaborare aliquid, to wooke a thyng with great counnyng and diligence.  
 In iis potissimum elaborauimus, in these thynges we haue chiefly traueled.  
 Ad iudicium alterius elaborare, to indure and take payne to content and satisfie the iudgement of an other.  
 Elacata, or elacatena, a kynde of selte spylke: or after some a saue used in olde tyme.  
 Elactesco, scere, to tourne into mythe, or waxe white as mythe.  
 Elax, a citee of Asia, an other of Itale: the people wherof bee called Eleia, or Elira. It is also a citee of Phenicia, an other of Bithynia.  
 Elaxportia, a, f. ge. the prouiding or byng of oyle for a cite or common weale.  
 Elaxomeli, a certayne kynde of gumme thynner than honye, thynner than rosin, fatter, and vinctuous, whiche renneth out of the brennes of olde trees, whiche growe in a countree called Palmyris in Syria.  
 Elaxothesium, si, n. ge. a place where men were annoynted after bathynge or washyng.  
 Elamita, be called the prynces of the Persians, of Elam the son of Sem, as Josephus saith.  
 Elaxon, oyle.  
 Elanguco, gu, ere, to be sycke, to languishe, to pnye awaie.  
 Neque elanguit cura hominum ea mora, nepper dyd the diligence of men make of us mynyshe.  
 Elanguesco, scere, to waxe feble.  
 Elape, es, f. g. a kynde of serpentes.  
 Elaphoboscon, an herbe, whiche some doo call Gratia dei, commonly Pabulum cerui, it is the hen of some for sage.  
 Elaphos, an herte.  
 Elapido, aui, are, to rydde a place of stones.  
 Elapsus, a, um, escaped out of some danger.  
 Elapia est spes, hope is losse.  
 Elapia ex oculis hominum anguis, the adder stike awaie out of euery mans syght.  
 Elargior, giris, giri, to graunt or geue bound fully or liberally.  
 Elasseco, to waxe weery, to decaie.  
 Elate, elates, f. m. g. after Dioscorides is that, wherin a palme or date tree bearyng fruite, is wapped. Galene taketh it for the tender and ponge bzaunche of a palme. Theophilus dooth asseme the same: some take it for a kynde of date trees.  
 Elate, prouedly, lustyly, grauely, with an high style, hautely.  
 Elaterium, ri, n. g. a wilde cucumbe, which hath leaues lyke unto gardepne cucumbers, but the fruite is muche lesse, lyke as it were longe as cornes,

cornes, and hath a greath roote and a white.  
 Some call theim Cucumeres anguini. There is also a medicine so called, made of the iuyce of theim, to purge choler and fleume vpwarde and downwarde.  
 Elaine, an herbe lyke to withwind, but it hath seedes and flowers like buckwheate, it groweth among corne, rennyng buckwheate, or bynde corne.  
 Elatio, onis, f. m. g. lostynesse, hautenesse: it is taken sometyne in the good parte, and sometyne in the yle. In the good parte: as, In hac elatione & magnitudine animi facilitate perituaia, & nimia cupiditas principatus inuaditur, In this highnesse of hert, and greatnesse of courage, there is bredde veraie lightly wilfull appetite, and to muche desire of great authoritee. In an yle parte: as, Parium comparatio, nec elationem habet, nec submissionem, The comparison of them that are equall, hath in it neyther arrogance, nor yet submission.  
 Elatites, m. g. a kynde of stones.  
 Elaro, elarus, aui, are, to barke, to speake out or aloude.  
 Elatus, a, um, hyghe or aduanced, prouely in herte of courage, sometyne it significth proude or arrogant.  
 Elaudo, aui, are, to name one to his praise.  
 Elauo, elauas, aui, are, siue, ere, to washe cleane, to ryse clothes, to robbe or to spoyle, to ridde one of all that he hath.  
 Elauare se bonis, to be cleane washed from all his gooddes, to spende all away, and leaue nothing.  
 Elecebus, a citee in Fraunce, called communely Schelestade.  
 Eldana, a citee in Spayne, called Duennes.  
 Eldia, idem quod Dictamum.  
 Elea, a citee in the countreie of Lucania.  
 Eleates, a man of that citee.  
 Elecebra argentaria, harlottes.  
 Electio, onis, f. m. g. an election, an appoyntment, choise.  
 Elesto, aui, are, to entice or allure.  
 Electra, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, she had a daughter of the same name, on whom Iupiter begat Dardanus.  
 Electrion, the father of Amphitrio, and sonne of Alcus.  
 Electrites, certayne ples in the sea Idriaticum.  
 Electrius, a, um, of Electra.  
 Electrum, i, neu. ge. that whiche is in englyshe called ambre; wherof beades be made. It is also taken for a metall, parte golde, and parte silver.  
 Electus, a, um, chosen, picked out.  
 Electus, us, m. g. choise.  
 Elector, oris, m. g. a chooser, an electour.  
 Eleemosyna, a, f. g. almeste, piete.  
 Elegans, anis, om. g. elegant, freshe, gorgeous

cleane, polite, minyon, tricke, pyked, syne.  
 Mundus & elegans.  
 Elegans formarum spectator, one veraie well scene and skilled in faire women: a deintie and syne felowe in choosynge of faire women.  
 Elegans in omni iudicio, he that hath a syne and a good iudgement in all thynges.  
 Elegans in cibus, fine, picked in meates.  
 Eleganter, netely, finely, eloquently, deyntly, minyonly.  
 Elegancia, a, f. g. elegancie, gorgeousnesse, cleannesse, beaurce in wordes, ricenesse, handsomenesse, trymnesse.  
 Elegancia morum, nourtur, veraie honest behauiour.  
 Elegia, a, f. m. g. lamentablenesse, a lamentable songe.  
 Elegia, drum, n. g. lamentable verses.  
 Elegiacus, a, um, perteynyng therunto.  
 Elegidion, n. g. a lamentable verse.  
 Elegiographus, plu, m. g. a writer of lamentable verses or balades.  
 Elegus, elega, um, lamentable.  
 Elei, people in Grece in the countreie sometyne called Deloponessus, nowe Phoea.  
 Eleleus, one of the names of Bacchus.  
 Eleliphacos, the herbe called sauge.  
 Elementarius, a, um, perteynyng to elementes, letters or principles.  
 Elementaria litera, the crosse rowe.  
 Elementarius senex, an olde man that leaueh his crosse rowe.  
 Elementum, i, n. ge. the first or principall matter, wherof all thynges dooe take their begynnyng, whiche bee foure in numbze, fyre, ayre, water, and earth. Also the letters, wherof syllables be made, are called Elementa.  
 Elenchus, chi, m. g. an argument, reprouynge subtilly an other argument. It is also a table in a booke, to shewe the places by letter or otherwise. It is also a great pearle, or other precious stone that women went to hyge at theyr cares.  
 Eleo, eui, ere, to spotte or soyle.  
 Eleosclumum, ni, n. ge. an herbe, whiche of som is called smallache.  
 Eleophullon, an herbe, called also Phillon.  
 Eleostaphylos, a vine graffed on an oliue, and bearyng the fruite of both trees.  
 Elephantographi, be called those painters, that peincte with quozie.  
 Elephantia, seu Elephantiasis, a kynde of leaspric, wherin the fleshe dooth swell, and is full of spottes, it is ingendred of blacke choler.  
 Elephantiacus, a leaper.  
 Elephantia, be serpentes, so called, because he, whom they doo bite, falleth into the kynde of leaspric, whiche is called Elephantia.  
 Elephantina, a citee of Egypte. also a certayne confection. Ioke Celsus. li. v.  
 Elephantinus, a, um, perteynyng unto an olye phauit,

phaunt.

Elephantini libri, amonge the Romans were booke, wherein they lawes were written, whiche concerned the nobilitie.

Elephantis, an plande in the ryuer Nilus.

Elephas, auri, ma. g. or Elephantus, ti, an olyphant, the greatest of all foure footed beastes, his forelegges bee longer than his hynder. He hath ankles in the lower parte of his hynder legges, and five toes on his feete vnderdred, his snoute or nose is so longe, and in suche forme, that it is to hym in steede of an hande, for he nether eateth nor drinketh, but by bryngyng his nose to his mouth: therewith he healeth by his mayster or keeper, therewith he ouerthroweth trees. He hath fower teethe on epyther syde of his mouth, wherwith he eateth & gryndeth his meate. He hath also twoo great tuikes, the male greater than the female, bowyng downward: his tongue is veray lictell, and so farre in his mouth, that vnto it maye be scene. Of all beastes he is the most gentle and tractable. For by many sundry wayes he is taught, and doth vnderstand, in so muche that he learneth to do due honour to a kynge, he hath a great perceyving, and excelleth in Marsperce of wyte. The female, whiche he ones seasoneth, he neuer after toucheth. The male olyphant lyueth 200. yeres, at the least. 120. yeres. The female almost as longe: but the floure of their age, is about. ix. yeres. They can not suffer wynter nor colde. He loueth ryuers, and will often go in to them vnto the nose, wherwith he bloweth and taketh wynde, but swymme he can not for the weight of his bodye. Plinius and Solinus wyte, that they vse none aduicery. yf they happen to meete with a man in wilderness bring out of any waie: gently they will go before, and bryng hym into the playne waie. In battaile toignd, they haue no small respect, for they bryng them that bee soze hurte or wery, into the middell of the hoste, to be defended. They are made tame by drynkyng the wyce of barley, they haue contriuaill waire against dragons, whiche despyze their bloude, and therefore lyng in awaite, as the Ollyphant passeth by, the dragon (beyng of an exceeding length) wyndeth his tayle about the hynder legges of the olyphant, and lettyng hym to go, thrusteth his head into the Ollyphantes nose, and exhausteth his breath, or ciles byteth hym in the eare, wherunto he can not reach wih his nose. And whan the Ollyphant wareth faynte, he falleth down on the serpent, whiche is full of bloude, & with the popple of his bodye bryaketh hym: so that his owne bloudd, with the bloudd of the Ollyphant, renneth out of hym myngled together, whiche is called Cinnaberis, in englyshe Synoper.

Elephantus, is sometyme vused for purgation, Eleues, ei, f. g. a purgation,

Eleuo, eleuas, aui, are, to lyfte vp. Sometyme to take awaie, to mynstre, to extenuate with wooddes, to make lyght and of lictell value, to displaye.

Depre eleuare, quod obiectum est, Maly picaunt and preatit wooddes to extenuate that whiche is laied agaynst vs. Authoritatem eleuare, to diminish the once and thortice.

Eleuare ignominiam, To deface his ignominye, and recouer honour.

Eleuare verbis famam vrbis capite, With wooddes to mitigate the fame and bryte of a querryng the cite.

Eleus, unis, a citee of Thrace.

Eleus, the name of Bacchus.

Eleusinus, a, um, of the citee Eleusis.

Mater Eleusina, Ceres.

Eleusina sacra, ceremonies of Ceres the gods desse.

Eleusis, a citee in Grece, not farre from Athens, wher Cereus reigned.

Eleutherius, a, um, that maketh free, or deliuereth out of bondage.

Eleutheros, a ryuer by the towne of Sythos.

Elicio, elicis, elicui, or elixi, ere, elicium, or electum, to drawe out or gette out, to pryce out a thyng or a woodde, to prouoke or allure, to great a thyng.

Elicere alium, to prouoke to the scoole. Inferorum animas elicere, to reyle vp the spyttes of them that be dead.

Ex terra cauernis ferrum elicere, to myne vnder the earth for yron.

Ad eliciendum vulgi fauorem, to allure and gette the fauour of the people.

Suscitare & elicere fontem, to cause a well to springe.

Elicere ignem confictu lapidum, To styke fyre by beatyng stones together.

Elicere lacrymas, to make to wepe.

Sudorem elicere, to cast one in a sweate, to cause one to sweate.

Multa ab ipso Publio elici possunt, you may great the knowledge of many thynges by Publius hym selfe.

Elicere archana alicuius, to gette one to bryte his secrettes.

Suspicionem elicere ex re aliqua, to gather suspicion of any thyng.

Verbum ex eo nunquam elicere potui, I coulde neuer great hym to speake one wordde.

Ira eliciam verum, to say I gette out the truth.

Ad colloquium elicit, He gat hym to come to communication.

Elicere in infidias, to trayne one into an ambushment.

Elicio, to drawe out.

Elicius, a, um, that draweth or allureth out, the surname of Jupiter.

Elico, aui, are, to tourne by sette downe. Elico,

lico, onis, ma. gene. he that tourneth thynges out of order.

Lido, si, ere, to hitte agaynst a thyng, to bzeke or burst out, to pryce out, to squise, to exclude, to strangle, to kyll.

Eligere ignem e silice, to beate fyre out of a styn.

Eligere sonum, to make a noyse by beatyng one thyng agaynst an other.

Eligere caput, to bzeake ones head.

Herbas elidere, to campe or powne herbes.

Eligere alicui oculos, to pull out ones eyes.

Sibulum elidere, To cause a wyppelinge or byssinge.

Eligere pactum, To bzeake a couenaunt or bargaine.

Eligere factus sues, sowes by lyng on the pyrgges, squise them to deathe.

Eligere in turba, To bee trust in a thronge of people.

Eligere agnitudinibus, to be soze vexed with sicknesses.

Ignis elicit nubes, the fyre bzeake the cloudes, it lyghtned.

Igo, eligis, legi, ere, to choose, to electe.

Populus elegit sibi in principem Octavianum, The people dyd electe or choose Octavianus to be their fourcaygne.

Ad munus aliquod eligi, to be chosen to some office or charge.

De tribus elige quem velis, Of thre, chose whiche ye will.

Lunatus a, um, filed of, polished, made smothe.

Limino, aui, are, to put or caste soothly from a place farre of, to hurle or thruste out of doores.

Dicta foras eliminare, to publyshe out of the doores what was spoken.

Limo, elimas, aui, are, to make cleane, to polyste, to make perfite. Sometyme to cut of with a file.

Linguis, gue, without a tongue.

Linguis, is, speechlesse, dumbe, that can not speake.

Linguo, aui, are, to plucke out or cutte of ones tongue.

Eluquamen, inis, n. ge. fatnesse or iupre, wryng or pressed out of the oyle of fyre. it maye bee vused for bypppyng of meate.

Eluqueco, scere, to be dissolued or melted.

Eluquo, eliquas, aui, are, to melte.

Elis, a citee of Peloponnesus, an other of Beata.

Elisa, one of the names of Dido.

Elisus, a, um, broken, bryste, pressed, squised.

Elis, icis, mas, gen. a fouroume made for water to passe.

Flum, id est, lilium seluestre.

Elux, arabice, quinta essentia.

Eluxo, aui, are, to scethe or boyle.

Eluxus, a, um, sodden, boyled.

Elleborum, a littell herbe called Epicactis.

Elleborius, the lesse centaure.

Elleborum; looks Helieborum.

Elleborus albus, an herbe called lpgewort, the roote wherof is called neesying powder.

Elleborus niger, an herbe called beares foote, or after some, terworthe.

Ellenium, ni, iohel Helenium.

Ellobia, drum, n. ge. thynges whiche were handged at the eares of women.

Elium, for ecce illum, see where he is.

Ellychnium, ij, neu. gene. the matche whiche is in the lampe, and standeth in oyle, or the wicke of the candell.

Eloco, elocas, aui, are, to caste, remoue or put a thyng out of his place, to sette to hyre, or to ferme.

Elocare fundum, To sette out a ground to ferme.

Elocare boues aut equos, to leat out oxen or hoxses to hyre.

Elocare filiam, to bestowe his daughter in marriage.

Elocutio, onis, f. ge. a pproppe fourme of wordes or sentences.

Elocutrix, that speaketh or teacheth to speake.

Elogium, ij, n. g. a testification or report in wordes of a mans praple or displaye, of honour or reproche. also a witnessyng or pronouncyng of ones owne opinion or sentence. It is somes tyme a superscription on a tombe.

Elongo, aui, are, to remoue farre of, to prolong, to deferre.

Elops, a fysh called also Acipenser.

Elops, is also the name of one of the Centaures.

Eloquens, entis, eloquent, well spoken.

Eloquentia, a, f. g. eloquence.

Eloquium, n. g. speche in a pleasant maner.

Eloquor, queris, eloqui, to speake, propriely it is whan I sette a thyng soothly in speaking, that the hearers maie vnderstande it, as I conceyue it, to speake out. Amonge oratours, to speake eloquently and aptly.

Perge eloqui, saie on, tell soothly your tale.

Eloquere vno verbo, tell it at one wordde.

Elorus, a citee of Sicilie.

Elora, among the Lacedaemonians was as much to saie as commune mynisters or seruantes. As sergantes, or such as in London they dooe call promen.

Eloius, a, um, wasshed awaie, made cleane.

Elpenor, a companion of Ulysses, whiche with other, Lirre tourned into hogges.

Elpes, the wyfe of Boetius.

Eluceo, eluces, luxi, ere, to shyne, to be bryght, to be veray manifest, to appere, to be notable.

Elucere & oculari, contraty.

Elucet animi excellentia in despiciendis opibus, there appereth an excellencie of the mynde in the contemnyng of richesse.

Spes in puero elucet, there is an hope of to wardnesse in the chyld.

Elucet ingenium in eo, there appereth to be a witte

a witke in the man.  
**Elucesco**, sci, scere, to be verat bright.  
**Elucido**, aui, are, to thynne and make brighte outward.  
**Elucifico**, aui, are, to depriue of light.  
**Eluctatus**, a, um, that with wastynge or strugglyng hath escaped awaie.  
**Tandem eluctatus obstantia**, At the length, after he had hardely and with great payne passed suche thynges, as dyd withstande and lette hym.  
**Eluctor**, aris, ari, with strugglyng or wastelyng to haue the vpper hande, or to escape awaie, to struggle to come forth, to come forth hardely and with payne.  
**In ipso fornicis ore flamma eluctatur**, The flame brasteth forth, or as it were, wasteth to come forth at the narrow mouth of the ouen.  
**Elucubro**, aui, are, to wathe and write by candle light in the nyght.  
**Elucubror**, aris, ari, deponens, idem.  
**Elucus**, he that is speke of the dygnite of yesters due, also a louer of trifles.  
**Eludo**, si, ere, to mocke or deceyue, also to leaue playng.  
**Facite eludere**, to mocke feately.  
**Eluena**, a, a tynd of ferrill vines. Collu. li. 5.  
**Eluges**, eluges, eluxi, ere, to leaue mournyng.  
**Elumbus**, bi, m. g. & elumbis, & hoc Elumbe, he that hath feeble loynes, and can not stande byrght.  
**Eluo**, ui, ere, to washe out, to rynde, to make cleane, to purge.  
**Eluere maculas vestium**, to washe out spots that bee stayned in any garmentes.  
**Eluere pocula**, to rynde cuppes.  
**Eluere crimen**, to purge ones selfe of a crime laded in his charge.  
**Eluere maculas furtorum suorum sanguine sociorum**, to purge and washe awaie the infamie of ones own thestes and robberies, with the bloude of his felowes, or by puttynge his felowes wrongfully to deathe.  
**Eluo**, aui, are, to lyue in gluttonye, or to spende superfluousely.  
**Elurus**, looke Aelurus.  
**Elusa**, an ple agaynst Lypres.  
**Elusario**, a disease of the eyes, makynge that one can not see either in the nyght or in the moynynge, purblindnesse.  
**Elusco**, aui, are, to make purblindye.  
**Elusis**, & Elusin, a citee in the prouince of Attica, not farre from Athens.  
**Elusus**, a, um, illuded, mocked, deceined.  
**Elutheria**, a, f. g. freedome, gentynesse.  
**Eluthérius**, the name of a man, and is interpreted, free, gentyll.  
**Elutia**, orum, golde oze.  
**Eluto**, aui, are, to suche out water, after Calaspine, but the place that he siteth out of Aergile, hath eluctabatur.

**Elutrio**, aui, are, to poure out of one befell into another.  
**Elutus**, a, um, washed, rynded cleane.  
**Eluuius**, ei, and Eluius, onis, for. ge. ordure, filthy caused of abundance of water or other lyoure, a deluge or brealyng of the erthe by a great floudde. And by translation, a pestilence of contagious thynges, corruptyng and destroying all goodnesse, as one shoulde say, a synke of mischiese.  
**Eluxatus**, a, um, idem quod Luxatus.  
**Eluxuriari**, to abounde, to bee ouer ranke of steele, to geue ones selfe to riot and pleasure.  
**Elymais**, a countreie nere Persia.  
**Elysi campi**, the same place that is called Elysium, a place of pleasure, where pocted suppose the soules of good men to dwell.  
**Elysius**, a, um, the adiectiue.

**Emaciatus**, a, um, made leane.  
**Emacio**, aui, are, to make leane.  
**Emacitas**, aus, for. g. affection of despayne be alwaies bying of some thyng.  
**Emacror**, aris, ari, to make leane or barayne.  
**Emaculo**, aui, are, to take awaie the spottes of make cleane a thyng.  
**Emancipati**, are they that are out of theyr fathers rule, or they that are made subiects to an other man.  
**Emancipator**, onis, m. g. a scofour of all men.  
**Emancipatus**, a, um, aliene, or geuen to an other mans possession.  
**Emancipo**, or emancupo, aui, are, to enfranchise or make free, to sette at libertie, properly ones childerne. Sometime it is used in the contrary sense, to bynde or make bonde. It is commonly, where a man disposseth hym selfe, or putteth an other man in possession of lande.  
**Emancipare agrum**, to disposseth hym selfe of a pcece of lande, or to put lande in an other mans hande to a certayne vse.  
**Emancupo me tibi**, I submytte my selfe to you, or I put my selfe vnder your obediens, I geue my selfe to you.  
**Emaneo**, emanes, si, ere, to dwell out of a place.  
**Emano**, aui, are, to issue or flowe out, to auoide, or renne out, and by translation, to be spred, published and knowne abrode.  
**Emanare saniem**, to auoide corrupt bludde and matter.  
**Emanauit fama**, The bruit came abrode, or was spredde abrode.  
**Emanauit in vulgus**, it was spredde or published abrode among the people.  
**Mulus enim emanauit indiciis**, for it was knowne by many tokens.  
**Emanatio**, onis, a faute among souldiours, when they tarrie long out of their campe.  
**Emanator**, onis, m. g. he that wandreth longe, and

and at the laste retourneth home, a lusher.  
**Emarcum**, a tynde of grapes.  
**Emargino**, aui, are, to take awaie the scurfe about the hummes of woundes or sores.  
**Emasculo**, aui, are, to gelde, or to take awaie the courage of a man, or to abuse a man chyld in lecherie.  
**Emathia**, a citee that is nowe called Antioche.  
**Emathia**, a part of the roialme of Macedonid.  
**Emathus**, a, um, of Emathia.  
**Ematureco**, tuiui, scere, to watc tpe.  
**Emas**, a noble citee of Palestyne, which is nowe called Nicopolis.  
**Emax**, acis, an adiectiue, he or she that is redy to bye any thyng, a great byer.  
**Embamina**, acis, n. g. sauce.  
**Embata**, or Epibade, a shyppe called a barke, or a passager.  
**Embar**, unon ius, that right that the creditour hath on the landes or gooddes of his dettour, which be layed in mortgage to hym.  
**Emblema**, blématis, neu. gene. pictures made of wode, stone, or metall of one colour, set in wode, stone, or metall of an other colour, as we see the chesse boordes and tables called counters. It is muche used in Italye. It is of some taken generally for all smalle ymages, flowers, or other thynges, attached to any other thyng, as on cuppes of golde or syluer it is used by translation, for the figures or ornaments of oration.  
**Emboline**, a thubbe growinge in Asia, the Juice of the leaf is good agaynst poison.  
**Emboissinus**, mi, ma. ge. the addyng of a daye in the pcece.  
**Embolium**, li, neu. gene. the argument or first entrie into a place or entrie.  
**Embolium**, li, neu. gene. a barre of a doore, also to a mans pards, or rather the entrance in to a turne.  
**Embrion**, i, neu. gen. signifieth the chyld conceived, b. for it receyvethe perfect shape of a man or woman.  
**Emedullo**, aui, are, to take out marowe. And by translation to declare or make manifest.  
**Emem**, olde wyters used for eundem.  
**Emendare**, purely, without faute.  
**Emendatio**, onis, f. g. an amendement.  
**Emendator**, onis, mal. gen. a correctour, or an amender.  
**Emendatrix**, icis, f. g. the feminite.  
**Emendatus**, a, um, amended, made better.  
**Emendicatus**, a, um, begged.  
**Emendico**, aui, are, to aske in fourme of begging, to despayre lyke a brygger.  
**Emendo**, aui, are, to amende, to correcte, to make better, to take awaie a thyng that is ill, to heale.  
**Alumcitam emedat flos Hederae**, the floure of ypp stoppeth the size, or helpeth one that is latitue.

**Ementus**, a, um, that hath measured, or that by goyng hath passed ouer a place: or passively, that is measured, or that by goyng hath been passed ouer.  
**Ementior**, tiris, ritus sum, iri, to make a man's selfe lye, to feigne that is not true, to counterefaite.  
**Illum quem ementitus es. ego sum**, I am he, whom thou diddest counterefaite.  
**In aliquos ementiri**, to make a lye vpon any persons.  
**Ementiri & fingere**.  
**Ementiri auctoritatem alicuius**, to take vpon hym falsely the auctoritee of any man.  
**Ementitus**, a, um, falsely feigned.  
**Emercor**, aris, ari, to bye.  
**Emereo**, emeres, rui, ere, to merite, to deserue, to offende.  
**Emergo**, eris, ere, to issue or com out of a place, where a thyng is drowned, or where it was hyd, to appere or shewe it selfe, to escape.  
**Delirescere & emegere**, contrary.  
**Emergere extra aquam**, to ryse and appere aboute the water.  
**Emergere ex mendicite**, to ryse out of povertie and become ryche.  
**Emergere vtero puer dicitur**, To come forth out of the mothers wombe.  
**Emergere ex iudicio peculatus**, to escape the iudgement, wherein one is accused for robbing a pynce of common weale.  
**Cum ventus emerit**, when the wynde began to ryse.  
**Amor emesit**, the loue appereth or sheweth it selfe playne.  
**Emergit depressa veritas**, The truthe beynge oppressed ariseth and sheweth it selfe.  
**Emergere**, & se ad bonam frugem recipere, To aryse from lewdesse, and become thyrifte and honeste.  
**Ad summam emergere opes**, To become verye ryche, to ryse to great rycheesse.  
**Emergi**, the impersonall.  
**Emergere ex aliquo negotio**, To dispatche hym selfe of a busynesse.  
**Emergere ex incommoda valetudine**, to be recovered of a noious disease.  
**Emerseram commode ex Antio in Appium**, I departed in good tyme from Antium vnto Appium.  
**Emercor**, eris, eri, to deserue to the uttermost.  
**Emeritum**, n. neu. gene. a stipende or pension that those souldiours had that were pardoned from the warres.  
**Emeritus**, a, um, that hath deserued or serued for his duetie. Sometime complete, synghed, also that is deserued.  
**Emeriti milites**, olde worne souldiours, which were pardoned of warres, and yet not withstanding had pensions, which were called Emeriti stipendia.



**Emeritum** stipendium, the laste wages that a man taketh in warres.  
**Emeriti** senes, olde men excused from laboure by age.  
**Emeriti anni**, the yeeres of a mans age, when he is past labour and trauayle.  
**Emerite** apes, doores or great bees, that make no more hony.  
**Emeriti boues**, oxen wried and ouer laboured, that drawe no more in the plough.  
**Emeriti a publicis functionibus**, discharged by reason of age, from bearyng publicke offices, dispensed withall, exempted.  
**Emerita Augusta**, a citee of portugall, called now Merida.  
**Emerisus**, a, um, that appereth out of the water after it is drownded, or out of a place, where it was hydde.  
**Emersus** ab admiratione animus, a mynd that is come to him selfe after a great wonderpynge.  
**Emetior**, iris, enusum, i, i, to measure, and by translation, with iourneying or goyng, to passe ouer a place or wate.  
**Emetiri iter vehiculis**, to trauaile or iourne in wagons.  
**Emetiri vno die ingens spacium**, to trauaile or rydde a great space in one daie.  
**Emeto**, emetis, emellui, ere, to scape corne or other thyng.  
**Emico**, emicas, emicui, and emicani, are, to shyn forth, to hold by the synger or some other thyng, to daunce or leape, to appere higher than other, to excell, to come or issue forth sodeinly.  
**Multis calamis ex vno radice emicantibus**, with many stemmes rising or springgng out of one roote.  
**Sanguis emicat per mille foramina**, bloude issued or sprange out at a thousande places.  
**Solemicuit**, the sonne arose or appered aboue the earth.  
**Cor meum corpit in pectus emicare**, Myne herte beganne to leape in my body.  
**In praelio victor emicat**, he appered in the filde as vanquisher or conquerour.  
**Emicuit longe ante omnes Eufanor**, Eufanor farre excelled all other.  
**Emigro**, emigras, aui, are, to go from one place to dwell in an other.  
**Emigrare e vita**, to die.  
**Eminatio**, onis, f. g. a thezatyng or manasyng.  
**Eminens**, entis, om. g. that appereth hygher than other, that is more excellent.  
**Eminentia**, x, f. g. excellencie.  
**Eminere**, emines, ni, nere, to shewe or excell aboue all other, to be hygher than other.  
**Eminere & apparere**.  
**Eminere extra terram**, to appeere aboue the grounde.  
**Eminere quatuor digitos transuersos**, to be higher than other the thickenesse of foure fingers.  
**Moles eminet aquam**, the huge heape

appered aboue the water, or it was higher than the water.  
**Eminere ira** indies maior, his anger appereth dailey greater and greater.  
**Nemo magnopere eminebat**, no man was greatly hygher aduanced than other, or of muche greater authoritee than other.  
**Eminere foras**, to shewe hym selfe out of doores.  
**Eminere in re aliqua**, to excell in any thyng.  
**Eminere ex ore crudelitas**, crudeltee shewed a selfe in his countenance.  
**Eminere ferram per costas**, went through hym, was seene on the other syde.  
**E minor**, aris, ari, to theatten straightly.  
**Eminulus**, a, um, a littell ryfynge in height, a luttell aboute other.  
**E minus**, farre of.  
**Emiror**, aris, to meruaile greatly.  
**Emissarium**, rij, n. g. a place or place to let water out of a ponde or ryuer.  
**Emissarius**, rij, m. g. significth sometyne hym, whiche is sente before in battaile to spy, or to spyngthe, sometyne a seruant that is attwaies at hande, ready to be sent forth. also it signifieth such a persone as is ordeyned of hym that is in authoritee or any great office, to aduance his byerie, or to herken and tell tales, also it significth an horse stalyon, whiche useth to great coltes. sometyne a caualier or false accuser, suborned by ones enemies.  
**Emissarius palme**, a vine braunche cut of, that is bent out from his felowes.  
**Emissio**, onis, f. g. a castyng, hurtyng, or shoyng forth.  
**Emissitius**, a, um, that is sent or caste forth.  
**Emissitij oculi**, collyng eyes, gasyng here and there about.  
**Emissus**, a, um, sente out.  
**Emitto**, emitti, ere, to sende forth, to publish, to manumise, to sette abrode.  
**Emittere aculeum in hominem**, to thynke his stinge in one, and by translation, to shewe the extremitee of his wrath agaynst one.  
**A liquid dignum suo nomine emittere**, to publish the of sette some thyng abroade, wryte his name.  
**Emittere ouum**, to laie an egge.  
**Emittere sagittas arcu**, to shoote.  
**Emittere saturatam**, to emptye the bealy.  
**Emittere vocem**, to speake, also to grone.  
**Emittere manum**, amonge the lawiers to make a caution or pousio with ones owne hande.  
**Emittere manum**, to manumise, to make free.  
**Emmanuel**, is interpreted, God is with vs.  
**Emmaus**, looke Emmaus.  
**Emmelia**, x, f. g. a certayne quiet kynde of daunsyng, as it were a pation.  
**Emo**, emi, emere, to bye, to purchase.  
**Care emere**, to bye deere.  
**Bene emere**, to bye good cheape.

appered

**Piper pondere emitur**, pepper is bought by wryght.  
**Emere precio alterius**, to bye at an other mans price or valuing.  
**Emere aliquid in publicum**, to bye a thyng to the intent it shulde be common.  
**Emere aliquem donis**, To corrupte one with gyftes.  
**Ego spem precio non emo**, I purpose not to bye hope with monie.  
**I will not paye out of hande**, in hope of that that is to come. I will not bye a birde in the bush.  
**Emodulus**, aris, ari, to syng in measure and proportion.  
**Emodus**, an hyll, whiche about the borders of Indie, is diuided into boughtes.  
**Emolidus**, a, um, soft, tender.  
**Emolior**, iris, i, i, with retchyng to anyde out, as one dooth fleume with coughyng. also to moue or shake.  
**Emollio**, lui, lire, to make soft or pliant, to make tender or yee.  
**Emolumentum**, ti, n. g. profite gotten of laboz.  
**Emolumento esse alicui**, to be profitable to one.  
**Emoneo**, emones, ui, ere, to warne, to put one in mynd of a thyng.  
**Emorior**, iis, of eris, emori, to dye vterly.  
**Emortalis**, le, of ones deathe.  
**Emortalis dies**, the daie of deathe.  
**Emortuus**, a, um, deade.  
**Emotus**, a, um, remoued, put awate.  
**Emoueo**, emoues, oui, ere, to put awate, to remoue.  
**Empedocles**, the name of a philosophet, whiche supposed all thynges to haue their beginnyng of amitee and variance.  
**Empetrum**, empetri, neu. g. an herbe, whiche is commonly called Sampier, it groweth on the sea rocks, and is kept in salt and bypne to serue for sautes. It is medicinable agaynst the stone. It is called also Calcifraga, of some Creta marina.  
**Empanda**, a goddess that had tucton of those thynges that are abrode.  
**Emphasis**, emphasis, f. g. an expresse signification of that whiche is intended.  
**Emphrasta**, thypes or barges couered.  
**Emphaxis**, is, for. gen. the obstruction or stoppyng of the pores.  
**Emphyisma**, a swellng of the eye ledde.  
**Emphyisma**, a swellng of the guttes. also idem quod Emphyisma.  
**Emphistodes febris**, a vehement heate, whiche causeth to bee in the mouth, wheales and inflammationes.  
**Emphystosis**, f. g. the makynge of a thyng better than it was, when it was receyued or letten, as laide.  
**Emphyteota**, tr, ma. ge. he that taketh a thyng, and promitteth or couenanteth to make it better than he receyued it.

**Emphytensis**, sis, f. g. a greffing or plantynge.  
**Empirice**, es, f. g. phisike consyng in practise, or gotten by practise.  
**Empiricus**, a, um, that practiseth, ppozely phisik.  
**Emplasticum**, ci, n. g. a playster.  
**Emplastratio**, onis, f. ge. a grassynge betweene the barke and the woodde, or rather a grassynge by takyn the budde of one tree, with a part of the barke, & setting it on an other stocke with a playster made of clate or ware.  
**Emplastro**, aui, are, to grasse betwene the rynde and the woodde, looke Emplastratio.  
**Emplastrum**, tri, neu. g. a playster or confection made of dyuers thynges.  
**Emplastrum in arboribus**, a playster of clate or ware, to lay about the tree or grasse, where the barke is taken awate.  
**Empneumatosis**, sis, fem. gene. a ventositee or windheste in the stomake, or an inflation, by the whiche it is puffd vp.  
**Emporeticus**, a, um, pertainyng to marchandise.  
**Emporetica charta**, paper, wherin marchantres or grossers doo put their warres.  
**Emporia**, a citee of Spayne, called commonly Castellon Deimpurias.  
**Emporium**, rij, n. g. a place wherein, is kepte a marke or sayre, a marke towne.  
**Emporeuma**, aris, n. g. chapmanshyp.  
**Emprio**, onis, f. g. a byng or purchasyng.  
**Emptionem facere**, to bye.  
**Emptionalis**, le, that haunteth sayres or markettes, or that beth to bye muche.  
**Empitius**, a, um, that whiche is of indge be boughte.  
**Empitijs miles**, an hyed souldiour.  
**Empito**, aui, are, to be to bye, to bye oftentynges: it is sometyne bled to be wite Empitiae.  
**Empror**, oris, m. g. a byer.  
**Empurio**, empuris, iui, ire, to haue a lust or desyre to bye.  
**Emptus**, a, um, bought, purchasd.  
**Emptum constupratumq; iudicium**, a iudgement bought and corrupted with bybys.  
**Empusa**, a certayne goste, which in variable edgmes appered. Demosthenes saith, that Aeschines mother was called Empusa.  
**Empyicos**, he that specteth out matter and filth, as corrupte bludde and such like.  
**Empyrema**, matris, n. ge. a collection of matter in the bulke of a mans body.  
**Empyrium celum**, the heauen, that is next aboue all the seven sphæres, and significth the fyrr heauen.  
**Emucidus**, a, um, beadie filthie, muche bithed.  
**Emugio**, emugis, iui, ire, to bellowe or loowe out lyke a coowe: and by translation, to cry out, or speke out alowde.  
**Emulgeo**, mulsi, gere, to mylke.  
**Emunctio**, onis, fem. gene. a snuffynge or wpyngge of the nose.  
**Emunctorium**, rij, neu. gene. an instrumente, wherewith

Dd ij

wherewith

wherewith the snuffe of a candell is taken away, a snuffer.

Emunctus, a, um, snuffed, made cleane. also spoyled or destroyed.

Emunctus sum auro, I am spoyled or begiled of all my monie, my monie is gotten from me by deceipte.

Emuncte naris homo, a man of a fine and exact iudgement.

Emundo, aui, are, to make cleane.

Emungo, unxi, ere, to snuffe a candell. also to make cleane a mans nose. sometime it signifyeth to despoile a man of monie, properly by craft.

Emunio, emunis, iui, ire, to fortifie or make strong, to fence.

Emunitus, a, uni, fortified, fenced.

Emusco, aui, are, to rubbe of the mosse of a tree or other thyng.

Emusitatum, made of wrought by rule.

Emutio, emutus, iui, ire, to humme or make any other sowne lyke a man that is dumme.

Emuto, aui, are, to chaunge.

## E ANTE N.

**E**N, lo, see. En, was used of olde wyters for Eum.

Enema, a medicine of dusky colour, good to heale fescie woundes.

Enargia, a, form. gene. an euident and playne demonstration whan a thyng is so described, that it seemeth to the reader or hearer, that he beholdeth it as it were in dooynge, euidentie, perspicuite.

Enarrabilis, le, that maie be declared or shewed.

Enarratio, onis, for. ge. a playne declaration or exposition.

Enaro, aui, are, to tell a thyng at length.

Enascor, fecis, set, to growe or sprynge of a thyng, to be borne.

Enato, enatas, aui, are, to swymme out, to swymme to a place sometime to escape.

Enatus, a, um, that hath grown or spronge.

Enaugo, aui, are, to saile thorough to a place that one purposed, to escape away by saile.

Enauro, aui, are, to employe or bestowe all a mans diligence.

Operari euauant, they employe their labour with all diligence.

Enceina, a renouation or renewynge. it was amonge the Jewes the feast of dedication of their temple.

Encandus, canthidis, f. g. a disease of the eyes, when there is a little knobbe in one of the corners of the eye, so that the eye leddes can not be opened verie broade.

Encardia, a precious stone, that hath the figure of a blacke herte in it.

Encaustes, a, ma. g. he that fourmeth or facioz meth a thyng with fyre.

Encaustices, es, f. g. making of ymages with fyre.

Encausticus, and Encastus, a, um, enamelled or wrought with fyre.

Encaustica pictura, an ymage enamelled.

Encaustum, i, n. g. vermyll, enamel, or other picture, wrought with fyre.

Enceladus, a ggaunt, the sonne of Terra, whiche was streken with the lightnyng of Iupiter, and buried vnder the hill Aetna.

Enchimbomara, a kynde of garments for gyrlles of women seruantes, maidens heyles of pety cotes.

Enchirioides, a certaine herbe lyke to scorpillon, an handfull high, full of branches, and hauing a rounde leaf. it is also called Lectipes.

Enchiridion, dii, neu. g. an handell of a thyng, sometime a dagger. sometime that parte of an oze, that the water man holdeth. it is vserped for a booke of so littell a volume, that one maye alwaie carpe it with hym.

Enchinos, a beast bredde in the orient, as great as a bulle.

Enchryson, a kynde of Anchusa.

Enchironia, when the fleshe is so bzused, that bludde issueth out of the veines.

Enclasis, the holones that is made in a bodie, by dasthyng of a thyng agaynst it.

Encolpia, malc. gene. windes rising out of the sea.

Encomion, nij, n. g. a songe or balade, made in the praise of a conquerour or noble man, playste.

Encryphia, browne breade.

Enchrysta, thynne opmentes.

Enclisis, inclination.

Encyclos, & encycia, the circle of all doctryne.

Encyclopaedia, a, f. g. that learning that comprehendeth all liberall studies and sciences.

Endelechia, looke Entelechia.

Endo, a preposition for In.

Endoicium, for Initium, a begynnynge.

Endo calum, for In calum, into heauen.

Endoploro, for Imploro.

Endoprocinctu, for In procinctu.

Endromis, idis, f. g. a certain garment, whiche is heary lyke to Jysse mantelles, whiche man vset in baynes and places of exercise.

Endymion, the name of a man, whiche found the course of the moone, wherefore the poetes fygner, that the moone loued hym, and descended downe to kysse hym, while he slepte.

Eneco, enecas, ui, are, to kyll or slea.

Enectus, a, um, slayne, almost kylled.

Enectus fame, almost dead for hunger.

Energia, a, form. gene. an efficacie, or effectual operation.

Energumenus, one possessed of an yll spirite also so lunatike.

Eneruatus, a, um, made feeble or weak. also tender of nyre.

Languidus & eneruatus.

Eneruis, e, & Eneruis a, um, without strenght, without strenght, feeble, weak, effeminate, tender.

tendit.

eneruo, aui, are, to debilitate or make feeble.

Animos eneruare, to effeminate mens myndes, to make them tender and nyre.

Engaddi, a cite in Judea, from whence the pres house bawline cometh.

Engangis, idem quod Gagathes.

Enhaemon, a medicine made of a certaine gumme, that issueth out of an olive in Arabia.

Enhydros, a certayne rounde stone, smoothe and white.

Enhydridis, dridis, and Enhydrys, i, a water snake or adder.

Enim, for, forsothe. sometime it is expletive, and dooth but fill the sentence, to make it sounne wel. sometime it is a copulatiue, sometime affirmatiue, and is set in the begynnynge.

Sed enim, but for as muche.

Enim vero, forsothe.

Enim me nominat, in dede he nameth me.

At enim istuc in me cu terur faba, but in dede the perill of this will light on my necke.

Moriendum enim certe est, For certaynly we must all dye.

Certe enim scio, yea in dede, I know surcly that it is so.

Enim vero, pro ex aduerso, on the other part.

Eniochi, I sicke and wilde people of Sarmatia, nere to Pontus, whiche had their begynnyng of Rhecas and Amphistratus, the charyot men of Castor and Pollux.

Eniopeus, Hectoris chariot man, whom Dios medes slewe.

Enipeus, a ryuer of Thessaly, nere to the whiche the battayle was fought betwene Cesar and Pompeie.

Enisus, a, um, that endeouureth, labourereth, or enforseth it selfe to doo a thyng.

Eniteo entes, tui, ere, to shyne, to bee gorgeous and cleane, to appere faire & bryghte, to shewe it selfe euidently, to be famous and notable or greatly renowned.

In eobe lo & virtus & fortuna Tullij enituit, In that warre both the valpantesse and fortune of Tullie appered and shewed it selfe euidently.

Ennent Athenas cunctis gentibus, the Atheniens be famous and renowned throughe all nations.

Crassi magis enitebat oratio, Crassus style was more beautifull and eloquent.

Entesco entui, entescere, idem quod eniteo.

Entor, ens, enixus & enisus sum, enui, to endeavour or labour, to enforce ones selfe to doo a thyng, to ascende upwarde with great difficultie, also to traualle or byng forth a chyld.

Enit oua dicuntur gallina, to lay egges.

Enit & contendere.

Enit partum, & Enit puerum, to traualle and byng forth a chyld.

Enix, and Enixim, diligently, & with all force,

Enixus, a, um, that hath brought forth also trauallynge or labourynge to byng forth. also las bozous, full of traualle and payne.

Enixa opera, traualle, wherin a man employeth all his puissance.

Enixior opera, more earnest & greater labour.

Enna, a cite of Sicile, situate in an high place, and is compted to bee the veray wyddell of that countreie.

Ennam, for etiam/ne.

Enneaphonos, that hath ninte boyces.

Enneas, neadis, the number of ninc.

Enneacrunos, a fountayne in Athens, made by Pistratus.

Enneaphyllon, an herbe haupnge. ix. longe leaues, of nature burnynge, and veray holisome for diseases of the loynes and huckle bones.

Ennius, an olde latine poete, bozne at Tarentum, a cite nowe in the royaume of Naples, as some suppose in a towne called Ithudu in Italy, and was brought to the cite of Rome by Lato the Lnsour.

For his learnynge and most honest condicions, he was entirely beloued of Scipio African. wherfore he caused his ymage to be set on his sepulchre. he made many bookes in sundry kyndes of verses, but the stile that he used was veray auncient and homely, but they contened graue and substantiall sentences of great wisdom. he dyed at the age of lxx. yeres.

Enudigaus, the turname of Neptuneus.

Eno, aui, are, to swym out, to swym throughe to any place.

Enoch, a mans name in holy scripture.

Enodate, manifestly.

Enodatio, onis, f. g. an explication or declaracio.

Enodatus, a, uni, declared, made manifest.

Enodis, de, without knotte, also without difficultie or hardnesse.

Enodo, aui, are, to cut awaie the knottes, or to unknotte, by translation to declare or make manifest, to explicate or dissolue doubties.

Enoina, a cite of Dalmatia.

Enonymos, loke Anonymos.

Enope, a cite nere to Syllus.

Enorchis, a certaine stone, whiche beynge broken, is like the colons of a man.

Enormis, e, great out of measure. also out of square, or out of rule.

Enormiter, naughtily, without measure, vnmeasurably, far out of square, greatly amisse.

Enos, a great cite, nigh to the mountayne Ipebanus, before Moes floudde, wherin dwelled gygantes, whiche had dominion ouer all the worlde, from the sunne goynge downe, to the sonne rysynge.

They trustynge in the greatnesse of their bodyes, and strenght, incurred armoure and weapons, oppressed all men, and geupynge them selues to all bodily lustes, found paultions, instrumentes of musike, and all wanton pleasures.

They dyd also cate men,

procured deliuerance of children befoze the syne, and prepared them in to delicate meates. They companied carnally with theyr own motheys, sisters, daughters, men, and beastes: And all mischeif they did commit, despisers of god and all religion.

Enotescio, scere, to come to knowlage, to bee knowne.

Ens, entis, beeyng.

Eniculus, li, a littell swerde or hanger.

Enifer, eniferi, that beareth a swerde.

Ensis, sis, m. g. a swerde.

Crudus entis, looke Crudus.

Habilis ensis, an handy sworde.

Accommodare ensen, & applicare ensen

Interi, to hange ones sworde by his syde.

Adigere ensen in pectus, and Condere en-

sem in pectore, to thrust one to the hert with his swerde.

Districtus ensis, a swerde redy drawen.

Recondere ensen, to put up ones swerde.

Transuerbere aliquem ense, to thrust one thorough w<sup>th</sup> his swerde.

Ducere ensen, to drawe.

Entelechia, perfection, power to moue it selfe,

or after Hermolaus, continuall agitation and mouyng.

Enterocela, or Enterocela, a disease when the

guttes called Cacum intestinum, is fallen into

to the coddies.

Enteri, certayne woormes of the earth.

Enterione, the breth that is in wodde, as the

soft matter in elderne, ashe, hasell, and suche

lyke.

Enterocelcus, ci, m. g. he that hath his bowels

fallen into his coddies.

Entheos, full of diuine inspiration, inspired.

Enthymema, atis, n. g. an imperfect syllogisme,

lacking the maiore or the m. noz.

Entomon, the herbe, called Elleborum nigrum,

in Dioscorides witten Antomon.

Enubo, nupsi, eie, to mary.

Enucleare, clerely, manifestely, exquisitely.

Some tyme without difficultee or hardnesse.

Enucleatus, a, um, opened, made manifest.

Enucleo, au, are, to take out the kernell of a

nutte. it is also to declare or make playne a

sentence.

Enudo, au, are, to make naked. also to inter-

prete, to expounde.

Enumeratio, onis, a numbryng or reckyng of

many thynges together.

Enúmero, au, are, to numbre, to reken or cast.

Enumerare per singula, to numbre euery one

after an other.

Enuntiatio, onis, f. g. a proposition.

Enuntiatus, a, um, that is pronounced or

uttered.

Enuntriatrix, one that pronounceth or uttereth.

Enuntriatus, ti, n. g. a proposition.

Enuntriatus, a, um, spoken, pronounced, uttered.

Enuntio, au, are, to pronounce or speake, to de-

clare, to signifie, to publish, to disclose, to re-

uele or utter abroad.

Enuntiare consilia amicorum aduersariis, to

utter or disclose the counsaile of ones frendes,

to their aduersaries.

Commisissia enuntiare, to utter abroade such

thynges as were tolde one in secreete.

Enuntiare apud homines, to tell abroade as

mong men.

Enutrio, triui, ire, to nouryshe.

Enyo, enyus, the name of Bellona.

Enyalis, the foonne of Bellona.

**E**O, therfore, for as muche, vnto that.

Eo loci, in that state or condicon. also in

that place, or in the same place.

Eodem loci, in the same place or state.

Nec eo fecius, and yet neuertheless.

Eo vsque, so muche, so farre, so longe.

Eousque creuit, donec &c. so longe, untill &c.

Eousque, dum anhelet, so longe as.

Eo, for in tantum, so muche.

Eo creuit, it increased and grew so muche.

Eo insolentia processit, he became so insol-

ent and proude.

Eo, for propterea, as,

Eo ad eam admissa non sum, for that

I was not suffered to come in to hir.

Hec ad te eo pluribus scripsi, vi. &c. I haue

therfore witten these thynges moze at large.

Non eo, quin tibi non cupiam quæ velis, not

so, but that I would be glad to doo that you

woulde haue me.

Non eo hoc dico, quin. &c. I speake not this

for any suche intent, but that. &c.

Non eo dico, I speake it not therfore.

Eo magis, so muche the moze.

Annos sexaginta natus es, aut plus eo, thou

arte. li. yerres olde or aboue.

Eo redacta res erat, the matter was brought

into that case.

Nisi eo veniam, excepte I come thyther.

Sed vsq; eo quo opus erit, yet at the least, as

farre as neede shall requyre.

Hac qua scripsi eo spectant, these thynges

that I haue witten, pertaine to this end.

Hac atq; alia eodem perueniunt, these thynges

and suche other lyke, pertainyng to the

same ende, or spoken for the same purpose.

Eo fuerunt cariora, they were so muche the

dearer.

Eo, is, iui, ire, to go, sometye to come.

Eo inficias, I denye.

Eo obuiam, I go to meete with one.

Eo venum, ire venum, to be tolde.

Celeriter isti, & iedisti, Thou dydest com

and go quychely.

Ire gradibus gradibus, to go with lōg steps.

Paul

Parlamur illum ire nostris itineribus, Let vs

suffre hym to go the same waye that we haue

gone befoze hym. And by translation, to kepe

the same trade in thynges, that we dyd befoze

hym.

Ire nauigio, to passe ouer in a shyppe.

Ire pedibus, to go on foote.

Ire in aciem, to go to warre.

Ire in aliquem, to rushe or renne violently

agaynst one.

I in cruceem, go and be hanged.

Ire in exilium, to be banysht.

Ire in fastidium, to begyn to be lothed or ab-

hoired.

Ire in ius ad aliquem, to pleade or go to lawe

befoze one styng as a iudge.

Ire in manumonium sine dote, to be married

without dowrie.

Vulgabat, ire in melius valentudinem homi-

nis, he published abroad, that the man began

to recouer his heith, and ware better & better.

Inerum potius ibit, he will rather bee cast

in prison.

Ire in possessionem, to take possession.

In iuxta non ibimus, we will not fall to thy

dyng.

Ibit in seculum nomen tuum, Thy name shall

be spoken of as long as the worlde standeth, or

thou shalt get the a perpetuall name.

Ire in sententiam, to condescende to ones opi-

nion, to saie as one hath saide befoze.

Ire in subsidium, to ayde or succour.

Ire consultum male aliquem, To damage or

hurte one.

Ire datum operam amico, to go to healepe

ones frende.

Ibam ad te, I was comyng to you.

Ire cubium, and ire dormitum, to go to bed.

Ire habitum honorem alicui, to dooe honour

and worshipp to one.

Perditum ire, to befothe, to vndoo.

Iedies, the daie passeth awaie.

Irad melacrum, the vauntage is myne, or the

profite cometh to me.

In exemplum ire, to be for an example vnto

other.

Ire in matrimoniu sine dote, to be married. &c.

I latus it, the river renneth.

Eunt precipites mores, honest maners fall

foze in decaye.

Incipt ire melius ire quam putaram, to goe

better forward.

Eunt precipites mores, the maners of men

renne headlong vnto all mischeife.

Puppis it, the shyppe saileth.

Prois ibat res, the matter proceedd or went

well forward.

Is quæsum laudem tibi in mea vita? Dooest

thou go about to get the laude and prayse by

puttyng my life in daunger.

Iur, the impersonall.

Hon, the compasse of the eye.

Hon, quis, the tree, that the ship Argo, was

made for Iason,

Hos, the morning.

Hous, the east.

Hous, i, m. g. one of the hoyses of the sonne. It

is used for the daie terre.

**E**Pacta, thynges added to.

Epagis, one of the ples called Cyclades.

Epagoge, es, f. g. a figure, when l. he argus

mentes of thynges be confuted together.

Epagon, epagonis, neu. ge. a trode in a trahe

of like engine, called also of Vitruvius, Ergo-

rum, or Ergatum, after some printes.

Epaminondas, a Theban boine, (sonne of an

honest genrell man called Polymnus) in suns

day qualites excellent, as well of the body as

of the mynde, in all kyndes of mysthe pers

secretly instructed, and banded exceedingly well.

He wassted, and ranne no man better. In ars

mes strange, hardye, and valiant. In martiall

politic, equal to any than lypunge, woundes

full well learned in philosophie, especially in

that Epithagoras taught, the moste diffuse and

pure doctrine, contemping most secreete and di-

uine misteries, wherunto he added most noble

vertues, for he was temperate, wyse, of great

grauiter, vnyng tyme wyse, of courage inuinc-

ible, so diligent in obseruyng trouth, that he

woulde at no tyme lye, neyther in earnest nor

in game. He was continent, mercysfull, won-

derfull patient, suffering wronges both of the

people, and of his frendes. He was secreete and

trusty, so faithfull and loyng to his frendes,

that when any of them were taken in warres,

or any of their daughters ready to be married,

and they not able to sette them forth, accord-

dyng to their degrees: he woulde assemble the

residue of his frendes, and exhorte them to

geue vnto hym that lacked, accordyng to they

powers. he hym selfe woulde liberally geue to

the quantite of his substance, whiche was but

littell, although he were in great authorites

(for he refused all rewardes, sayng that thanks

only) when he had made a good summe of

that, whiche was graunted, befoze he receyued

it, he brought hym, that shoulde haue it, vnto

the geures, that he might receyue it of them,

and knowe howe muche he was bounde vnto

euery of them. He often tymes refused great

summes of monie and riche presentes sente to

hym by Princes (all though he were poore)

sayng: If the thyngs were honest, whiche he was

requyred to dooe, he woulde dooe it, because it

was good, without any reward: If it were yll,

or not honest, all the goodnes of the worlde

shoulde not make hym dooe it. If it were pros-

fitable to his countreie, he was bounden and

Ed in

Ed in

redy to doo it fecely: If it were otherwise fall the richest in the worlde mought not counteruaile the loue, that he bare to his countymen. In eloquence no Chebané mought be compared vnto him, and his sentences were graue, and betraie to pendulous, whereby in countsaies he vanquished and put to rebuke great and famous orators. In bataille he ouercame the Athenienses and Lacedæmonians, and in one daie had the victorie of all Grece. At the last, in the bataille at Mantinea, betwene the Thebans and the Lacedæmonians, he was Stephen and wounded to death with a long speare, the brad remayning still in his bodie: per receyued he lyfe, whypill it was to be hym, that his hoste had the victorie. Chan said he, I haue lyued long enough, for I dye vnbauquished. The prou being drawn out of his bodie, he dyed, before the incarnation of Christ. 372. yeres. This one thyng is well to be considered (as Probus saith) the cite of Thebes, before Epaminondas was borne, and also after he was dead, was vnder the rule and in subiection of other people. But durynge the tyme that he was a gouernour in the weale publike, the cite was head and gouernour of all Grece, whereby it maie bee well perceiued, that one such noble man is more than a whole cite.

**Epanadiplosis**, sis, f. ge. a figure, whan a sentence begynneth with a woorde, and endeth with the same.

**Epanados**, a figure, whan two thynges reherced together, be spoken of afterward seuerally.

**Epanalepsis**, sis, f. g. a replication, or repetition.

**Epanaphora**, ra, f. g. a figure, whan diuers clauses begyn with one woorde, repetition.

**Epanus**, the sonne of Iupiter and Io, or Isis, that builded Memphis in Egypt.

**Ephirodus**, ti, m. ge. a pleasant felow.

**Eparchia**, a, f. g. a prouince.

**Eparchiotes**, te, one of a prouince.

**Eparchus**, the president of a prouince.

**Epatica**, an herbe called lyuer wort.

**Epatarius**, looke Hepatarius.

**Epatius**, looke Hepatius.

**Epatitis**, idem quod simlax.

**Epauxis**, is, f. m. gene. an increase, the figure Incrementum.

**Epeirus**, a cuntreie, which hath on the north Macedonia, on the west and south the Adriaticke, and Ionike sea: on the east Thracia. In this reigned the famous Pirrhys, it hath tyng to it the Fles Lozon, Ithaca, and Zarynthus. &c. this countreie is now vnder the Turke.

**Ependiesis**, a figure, whan a letter or syllable is added in the myddes of a woorde.

**Epeus**, the sonne of Andymon, whiche made the horse that was conueighed into Troie.

**Ephelia**, a, f. g. the age, wherein one entred into mans estate. xv. or xvi. yeres.

**Ephibium**, i, n. ge. the place where ponge strys

spages exercised wastynge.

**Ephelus**, bi, in. gen. he that is of the age of, or xvi. yeres.

**Ephedron**, dri, n. ge. the herbe called also Hippuris, or equisetum, whiche bringe fode in a new earthen vessel, consumeth the Spilene.

**Ephеггis**, the declaration or exposition of that, whiche went before.

**Ephemeris febris**, a feure apte to be cured in one daie, but neglected, it cometh to be in dyuine sort of feures, and accordyng to the nature of them, continueth longer. The cause therof is somtyme of outward heates, somtyme of much labour or weynesse, somtyme of oppilation, somtyme of repletion, especially of dyuine meates & dyuines, otherwhyles of longe abstinence or watche, or of corruption of that, wherewith the bodie is nourished.

**Ephemeris meridis**, f. m. g. a boke, wherof is written that, which is dooen daierly, a register, or a booke of recknyng, wherof thynges laped out and receiued be writen.

**Ephemerion**, is that, whiche apothecaries call Harmobactilus, an extreme purger of stome. also a certayne beast that breedeth about the river Hippanis, and a certayne herbe, haunging leaues lyke a lily, called also Liliu conuulium, in englishe Aricumphantie, as some deu iudge: other thinke it to be called may lilies.

**Ephestius familiaris**, familiar, of the same house or familie.

**Ephesiades**, certayne ples, called of the latins Vulcanæ, and Acolæ.

**Ephesus**, ephesi, a noble auncient citee in Asia the lesse. It is intercepted by saint Hierome, my will. There remneth by it a great ruyn called Caystrus, out of whiche be deriued many other riuers. In this citee was the famous temple of Diana, nysed among the. vii. wordes of the worlde, edified by all Asia in an. lxx. yeres, and was set in a fen or mar the ground, the foundation being firste layed with roles, troden or rammed harde, than stices of wolle laid thereon, and all this was to lase it from earthquakes. The temple was in length. 425. fote, in breadth 220. In it were 127. pillours, euery of them. lx. fote high, made by kynges, the roufe was of cedar trees, and the doores of Lypyres. A lewde persone, of purpose to get a renoume in histories (becyng conuante of glory, and haunging none excellent qualitee to atteyne therunto) puttynge wylde fyre into the roufe, dyd burne this temple. His name was Herostatus (as Strabo writeth) wherof preceded a prouerbe.

Herostrati gloria, applied vnto that that is for a renoume or prayse of a mischeuous act.

**Ephi**, a measure conteynyng. iii. Romaine bushels, called modij, of our measure nine gallons.

**Ephialtes**, is, m. g. a discafe, whan one sleepynge thinketh, that a great weight lyeth vpon hym, and

and taketh his wynde from hym. It is of some called the maare, whiche is none other thyng but a fumostice, rising from the Romache or herbe, vnto the hyppis, there oppressing the vertue animall.

**Ephialtes**, and Celus, two sonnes of Neptune, whiche as poetes doo feigne, dyd gouerne the moeth in wyther, & trauelyng to theyr length, intended to ouerthrowe heauen.

**Ephippii**, they that haue theyr hortes trapped with colly hatnes.

**Ephippium**, n. neu. g. the harness of an horse or mule, a saddle.

**Ephod**, a vestment, used in the ceremonies of the Jewes, of the whiche were two sort, one of white spynen lyke an aube, that other priestes be the other, whiche serued for the high priest onely, was made of golde, purple, scarlet, & dyed, and wounde like, like vnto the Tunicle, that the deacon weareth at Masse.

**Ephori**, were certayn men in authority amonge the Lacedæmonians, as Tribunes weramonge the Romayns, to whom men myght appeale fro the kyng, as in Rome they mought appeale fro the Consules vnto the Tribunes.

**Ephorus**, the name of a wyter of histories, tholar to Aristotle.

**Ephydios**, loke Ephedron.

**Ephyræ**, or Ephire, es, a towne of Achaia, whiche nowe is called Corinthus. Also a mythe, the daughter of Oceanus and Crithos.

**Ephyras**, adis, a woman of Corinth.

**Ephyras**, a woman of Laconia.

**Ephra**, a, a towne of Achaia, the people wherof were called Eph.

**Ephialtes**, a feure ingendred of colde fleume.

**Ephibades**, a certayne kynde of shyppe, called a bark or a passanger.

**Ephibara**, ra, m. g. a shuldour on the sea.

**Ephibara**, the ladder that goeth vnto the toppes castell of the shyppe.

**Epicuma**, caumatis, neu. gene. a soule toye in the eye.

**Epicuridia**, a, a kynde of botes or shippes.

**Epicidium**, verses made in commendation of a dead man.

**Epicurismus**, the name of an excellent philosopher of Syracuse.

**Epicurisma**, a, is, n. gen. an argument made in reasonyng.

**Epicurista**, drum, n. g. opnetynge.

**Epicurys**, sis, f. g. a funnell.

**Epicurum**, of bothe the kyndes, male & female.

**Epicoma**, the difference of sores, whiche rise in the eyes.

**Epicrocutis**, cl. n. g. a garment of cassin colour.

**Epicurus**, the name of a stoike philosopher.

**Epicurus**, and Epicurius, a, um, perteynyng to the Epicures. also voluptuous.

**Epicurus**, the name of hym that dyd putte the principal goodnesse in voluptuousnesse.

**Epicus**, epica, um, an adiectiue.

**Epicus verus**, an exhameter verse.

**Epidamnus**, a towne in the south west part of Grece on the sea syde, called also Dyrrachium.

**Epidauris**, or Epidaurium, a citee in Grece in the countreie called Achaia, wherin was a famous temple dedicated vnto Esculapius, to the which a great multitude of sicke people dyd resorte, and some in their sleape had shewed vnto them this medicine, whereby they shoulde be cured of their sicknesse.

**Epidemetic**, they that appoynt lodgings for sicke as folowes, wayte, and attende vpon synners, herbigers.

**Epidemia**, a, f. m. g. a pestilence or vniuersall plague of synners.

**Epidicticon**, demonstratiue, that perteineth to praynyng or dispraying.

**Epidipnida**, arum, f. m. g. banquettyng dythes, brought in at the latter ende of dyner or supper.

**Epidromes**, dromidis, the armyng of a netre.

**Epidromon**, the sayle of a shyppe.

**Epigastrium**, neu. gen. all the bealge, from the shoulde downe to the priue members, whiche is called also Abdomen.

**Epigamia**, a, f. m. ge. affinitie with other by marriage.

**Epigenema**, nematis, idem quod Symptoma, apud medicos.

**Epigenis**, the herbe Climatis.

**Epigenes**, a philosopher of Byzance.

**Epiglossis**, or Epiglossis, a small thyng in the innermost part of the tongue, lyke a netunge.

**Epigoni**, the surname of them that were the cause of the seconde warre of Thebes.

**Epigramma**, a, is, neu. gen. a superscription, an epigramme.

**Epigrammarchus**, ri, n. g. he that wyrteth verses called Epigrammata.

**Epigraphe**, es, f. g. a title or inscription.

**Epigryps**, pi, m. g. he that hath a crooked nose.

**Epi**, certayn people called after Elidenies.

**Epucia**, or Epices, f. ge. is that parte of iustice, called in latine Aequum & bonum, in englishe there is not any one word founden therfore, but that thereby maie be vnderstand, that equitee, whiche omitteth parte of the rigour or extremitee of a lawe that is written, or reformeth iustice to the occasion newly happened, whiche was not remembered of the makers of the lawe, applyng it to the thyng, wherof least detriment maie seeme to ensue.

**Epilepsia**, a, f. ge. called also Morbus comitialis, & Morbus sacer, Morbus Herculeus, & Morbus S. loannis, in englishe the fallenge sicknesse, the soule puel.

After Alexander it is an infection of the head & brygne, in the parte, wherof is conteyned vnderstandyng, the chiefe of all senses.

Galene saith, it is a colde humour, wherwith the celles of the brygne are not perfectly stopped, prohibyng the soule to

execute

execute his operation, but till nature have effect  
soones opened the naturall cunites of the  
bwayne, removing that humour. It happeneth  
(as Constantinus writeth) of one of these three  
causes, either of an humour dysmatike or me-  
lancoly, bredde in the hinder moste parte of the  
bwayne, or of a wynd grosse & cold, appoynted  
bwayne, or of humours so muche aboundynge in  
the stomake, so that the fume thereof ascendeth  
up to the bwayne by the sinues, by whose grosse-  
nesse the waies or passages of the vitall spirites  
are stopped.

**Epilepticus**, ci, m. ge. he that hath that disease.

**Epiligna**, na, fo. ge. a certayne base ointment,  
that is commonly used of all men.

**Epimelas**, a certayne white precious stone, some-  
what durtish in the upper parte.

**Epilogus**, i, m. gene. a conclusion in writynge of  
speaking.

**Epimachus**, a mans name.

**Epimelis**, a kynde of medlar trees, the fruite  
whereof hath in it iii. stones.

**Epimelon**, & **epimelida**, a certayne kynde of wild  
dyng apples, beie flower & noxious to the head  
and stomake: some thinke it to be the crabbe or  
wilding called Vnedo, other thinke it a kynde  
of pearce, loke Barbar. in Coroll. de arbuto.

**Epimenides**, a noble philosopher in the pie of  
Crete: who being a pong man, and sent by his  
father to seeke a shepe, for werynesse and heate  
of the daye, went into a denne of holowe place  
in an hyl to rest hym where he slepte contin-  
ually .47. yeres, and then being awaked,  
went forth to seeke his shepe, and not find-  
ynge hym, returned home, and fyndynge an  
other man dwelling in the house, whiche was  
his fathers, and beholding euery thyng alter-  
ed, he went into the citee, wher at the laste he  
founde his ponger brother, being a man of  
great peres, of whom he knewe all that was  
happened, and after became a meruap'ous phi-  
losopher, and wote of the nature of thynges,  
and of the diuine generation, and had the gife  
of prophete, as some suppose. He liued (as  
Lartius writeth) 179 yeres: after other mē-  
surages 124. yeres And was before the inear-  
nation of Christ 147. yeres.

**Epimenidium**, a kynde of herbes, that hath a  
rounde roote lyke an onion, & is displeasante  
in catynge.

**Epimetheus**, the sonne of Lapetus, and brother  
of Prometheus.

**Epimyctis**, looke **Epinyctis**.

**Epimythium**, n, n. g. the declaration of a fable  
in a morall sence.

**Epimicia**, drum, verses conteyning p'p'ces.

**Epimicium**, n, neu. g. a feast or ioye made for his  
croy: as bonfyres, and bankettes therat.

**Epinyctes**, a wheate or pulke that ryseth on  
the thynde by nyght also a disease in the eye.

**Epinyctis**, is also a booke of register of thynges

doone in the nyght.  
**Episodium**, or **Epicedium**, dii, n. g. a songe, songe  
at a buriall, before the corpe be buried.

**Epiphanes**, a notable or famous, it was the last  
name of Antiochus the most cruell tyrant.

**Epiphania**, a, fo. g. a manifestation, it is also  
solemyne feast in the church.

**Epiphonema**, aia, neu. gene. a sentence of ad-  
clamation, conteyning the summe of con-  
clusion of a thyng.

**Epiphora**, ra, f. g. a sickeynes of the eyes, called  
in the dialoques of the eyes.

**Epiploocle**, es, f. g. a disease, when the int'ray-  
les of the thynde lappynge out, that compasse  
the int'rayles, fall into the robbe.

**Epipomphalon**, li, n. g. a disease, when the ear  
is of such a nature, that the guttes are lapped, by which  
out of the nauell.

**Epipedium**, dii, n. g. a waggon or carte.

**Epipora**, a, f. g. one of Epire.

**Epiporeus**, a, um, of the countre called Epira.

**Epiponica mala**, called also **Rouunda**.

**Epirus**, a region in the south west part of Grece,  
loke **Epirus**.

**Epischidion**, schidi, n. g. a wedge

**Episcopatus**, us, m. g. a bishopricke.

**Episcopium**, ph, neu. ge. a bishopps palatyn  
house, or a place to lye out at.

**Episcopi**, a, um, perteyning to epiall.  
Nayes, **episcopi**, a wyppes sent out to rype.

**Episcopus**, pi, m. ge. a bishop. Sometyme and  
p'et: sometyme a clerke of the market.

**Epispastica**, a salutes of plaisters to drawe man-  
and filth out of a wounde.

**Epistalma**, the commission of a prince, hauynge  
charge subscribed.

**Epistola villica**, a woman that hath the ouersight  
or keepynge of a ferme in the countre.

**Epistates**, te, mas, ge. a portour, an ouersight  
bailliffe, a steward of housholde.

**Epistatimi**, by the interpretation of **Budus**,  
archerbiggers, appoyntes of lodgings for  
trayn of princes, wherby o **Budus** denifieth a  
latine worde, calling them **Legionatores** in  
sionarii, or certain. But in myne opinion the  
grecke name maie be used well and properly.

**Epistola**, a, f. g. a letter sent fro one to an other.

**Epistolarius**, te, perteyning to epistles or letters.

**Epistola** is charyn, wrytynge payre.

**Epistolium**, li, n. g. a littell epistle.

**Epistomium**, n, neu. gen. a colic of sponte, flow-  
dyng out water fro a cundite, a tappe, or vnt  
like thyng.

**Epistopus**, a kyng of Phoris.

**Epistropheus**, the foremost iointe in the necke.

**Epistylum**, li, n. g. the chapter of a pillour, or  
a littell pillour sette vpon a greater.

**Epitaphium**, n, neu. ge. a scripture wrytten on a  
grave or sepulchre, an epitaph.

**Epitasis**, the part of a comedie wher it is most busy  
and troublous.

Epi

**epithalamium**, n, neu. g. a songe being songe at  
a weddinge, or verses made in the prayse of  
them that are married.

**epithema**, rhematis, n. g. a medicine laied to the  
region of the herte or lyuer to coole it.

**epithelis**, a counterfauted inscription to deceiue  
a man.

**epithetes**, a deceptiour.

**epitheton**, an addition, properly applied to a  
thyng for some notable qualitee, whiche it si-  
gnifieth: as, **Scenum mare**, the roughe sea:

**Gariula pica**, the chattering ppe: **Crudelis**  
**Nero**, the cruell **Aero: Campi florigeri**, the  
flourishing fieldes.

**epithymia**, a, f. g. concupiscence, desyre.

**epithymum**, the floure of the harder tyme like  
unto sauorie, the toppes thyn and lyghte, the  
balles lyke vnto heates. The difference be-  
twene that and the other floure of tyme, is, that  
this is greene, of the colour of an herbe, the  
other is whyte. It groweth specially in Crete.

It is hote and drye in the middell of the thirde  
degree, and purgeth melancolye or blacke chol-  
ler: or after other, it is a weede that taketh hold  
of the bradches of tyme, and so wyndeth about  
it, that it is noursished of the tyme roote, and  
beareth a flower lyke tyme.

**epithymum**, a meane to conferre oliues.

**Epitogium**, n, n. ge. a garmente woyn vpon a  
gowne. It maie be used for suche an hoodde as  
graduates weare in vniuersities, or elles that  
whiche they call their habite.

**Epitome**, es, or **Epitoma**, a, f. g. a bridgement,  
or breuiare.

**Epimachus**, gi, m. g. a certayne fish.

**Epimachia**, drum, the name of all maner bel-  
fels belonging to the table.

**Epitrus**, a foote of foure sillables, of the whiche  
one distreth euer from the other thre.

**Epitrope**, es, f. g. procuration, wardshipp.

**Epitropus**, id est, procurator.

**Epityrum**, ri, n. g. a chese cake.

**Epodus**, di, a kynde of verses, whiche hath the  
first verse longer than the second: as,  
**Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,**  
**Vtriusque morum talium.**

**Epolanos**, olde waters used for **Epulones**.

**Epomes**, idis, a cloke, a hood, to cast on ones  
shoulders.

**Epopa**, a mountayne.

**Epops**, epops, idem quod **Vpupa**.

**Eporedia**, a citee of the Salatiners.

**Eporedica**, arum, good breakers of hoxses.

**Epos**, odos, a woorde or a kynde of verse of  
songe, whiche conteyneth thynges concernynge  
as well god as man.

**Epoto**, au, are, to drynke by all.

**Epous**, a, um, drunke by.

**Epula**, arum, meates. also a bankette made to  
many persons. Sometyme pasture for beastes.

**Epulatio**, a, um, meates. also a bankette made to  
many persons. Sometyme pasture for beastes.

**Epulatio**, a, um, meates. also a bankette made to  
many persons. Sometyme pasture for beastes.

**Menfa epulis** conquississimis extruebantur, the tables wer set of garnished with most  
deyntie and costly dyshes.

**Profusa epula**, feastes to sumptuous or costly.

**Epula**, a, was used of olde wyters in the singu-  
lar numbze.

**Epularis**, re, belonging to a feast or banquet.

**Epularis sermo**, communicacion meete for a  
feast or banquet.

**Epularis dies**, a feast date.

**Epulario**, onis, f. g. feastyng.

**Epulatio**, a, um, apte to be eaten at a feaste  
or bankette.

**Epulatus**, a, um, that hath feasted or banketted.

**Epulis**, pulidis, f. ge. fleshe that groweth on the  
gummes about a mannes teethe.

**Epulo**, onis, plural. **epulones**, men boden to a  
great feast, or they whiche come vnboden to  
eate the reuercion. Amonge the gentiles it wee  
they that were called by the priestes to eate that  
whiche was lesse of the sacrifice, or rather to  
helpe to make the feast at the sacrifice.

**Epulor**, aris, ari, to eate at feastes or bankettes.

**Epulum**, epuli, n. ge. a great feast, wherunto all  
the people assembled, whiche amonge the olde  
Romayns was made euer to the honoz of som  
of their goddis: or at the buryng of some  
notable personage. It maie bee now taken for  
a churche feast, or feast of a brotherhead, or dy-  
ner made at a burpall or interment. It hath  
been sometyms used to bee taken for a ban-  
quette.

**Equarium**, an herbe called also **Hippofellu-**  
**non**, **Olus arum**, and **Olus pullum**, in  
englyshe alsaunders.

**Equa**, a, f. g. a mare.

**Equaria**, a, f. g. an hearde of hoxses and mates.

**Equarius**, m. g. an hoxse leache.

**Equarius**, a, um, perteyning to hoxses or mates.

**Equarius medicus**, an hoxse leache.

**Eques**, itis, com. gen. an hoxseman, contrarie to  
the foreman Somtyme it is take for a knyght.

But I suppose that amonge the Romayns,  
Equires were taken for them, whiche we call  
gentill men. It is sometyme used for iudges,  
because they were chosen out of that order. als  
so **Eques** is taken in Virgil for an hoxse.

**Locare eques pro cornibus**, to set the hox-  
men in the wynges of the battayle.

**Equestris**, stre, perteyning to **Eques**, as,  
**Equestris ordo**, The state or degree of gentill  
men.

**Equestres copie**, the numbze or compagne of  
hoxsemen.

**Equestria**, the places assigned for gentillmen,  
where they satte to beholde any solemne sight  
tes or playes.

**Pes equestris**, an hoxse foote.

**Equestris**, **Aewe** castell in Fraunce.

Equi



**Equicervus**, ui, m. g. called also **Hippelaphus**, a beast in the orient, hauing hoznes and a long mane to the shuldres, and a bearde vnder his chynne, and feete rounde clouen lyke an hart, and is as great as a harte.

**Equidem**, veraily, trulye somtyme in a sentence it signifieth nothng, but supplieth the nūbre. **Equidem** certē idem sum, qui semper fui. As for me trulye I am the same man, that I haue been alwayes.

**Equiferus**, a wylde hozse.

**Equila**, a littell mare.

**Equile**, lis, n. g. a stable for hozses.

**Equimentum**, ti, n. ge. the hye of the stalpon to couer a mare.

**Equinus**, a, um, of an hozse.

**Equio**, iui, ire, when a mare despyeth to be couered.

**Equiria**, ōrum, n. g. plu. a rennyng with hozses, a plaie dedicated vnto Mars.

**Equifelis**, an herbe lyke an hozse maane.

**Equifessor**, a man on hozsebacke.

**Equifetum**, i, n. g. an herbe called hozsefayle.

**Equifō**, ōnis, m. g. an hozse breaker. Somtyme an hozse keeper, Of olde wytes it was vled for all them that had ouersight of any thyng.

**Equitabilis**, le, able to bee rydden. also a place where hozses mpyght caspily walke.

**Equitatio**, ōnis, f. g. a rydyng.

**Equitatus**, us, ma. ge. an hoste of hozsemen. also the acte of rydyng. Somtyme the state of ordce of genyll men.

**Equitum**, ū, neu. g. the esquire or compagne of the stable, or rather a troupe of hozses.

**Equitus** the propre name of a man, and surname of a familie in Rome.

**Equito**, equitas, aui, āre, to ryde.

In orbem equitare, to ryde round about.

**Equitare** in arundine longa, To ryde on a staffe of reede: and by translation to playe the chylde.

**Equitari**, the passue, to be ridden on.

**Equuleus**, lei, m. g. an hozse colte. also a manner of tourment made of burnyng plates, lyke to an hozse, wherein men were tourmented.

**Equulus**, li, m. g. a nagge or littell hozse.

**Equus**, i, m. g. an hozse.

**Equus carpentarius**, a carte hozse, or chariotte hozse.

**Generosus equus**, an hozse of a ioly and lusty courage.

**Equus citatus**, an hozse taken by a losse.

**Caspitatores equi**, stumblng hozses.

**Anfractus leuioris equi**, the tournge of a quicke hozse nowe on the one syde, nowe on the other, a carriere.

**Acer equus**, a swifte hozse.

**Bellator equus**, a hozse of warre.

**Duri oris equus**, a stubburne hozse, that will not folowe the bitte.

**Recentes equi**, fresh hozses.

**Equus intractatus**, and indomitus, an hozse that is not broken.

**Equum accendere stimulis**, to quychen an hozse with the spures.

**Admittere equum**, looke Admitto.

**In equum ascendere**, and insilire, to leape on hozse backe, to take ones hozse.

**Cadere de equo**, looke Cado.

**Concitare equum**, to take vp his hozse with the spures.

**Exhortari equum**, to encourage an hozse.

**Frangere equum**, to byddell an hozse.

**Incidere equo**, and Harere in equo, to fyte on an hozse.

**Insfernere equum**, to trappe an hozse, or to faddell an hozse.

**Equus**, is also a sterre.

✱ **Equus I roianus**, a prouerbe, notyng the destruction of a citie to bee nourished within the same.

**Velis equisque**, prouerbiaily, with all spere and endeuour.

**ERadico**, cāui, cāre, to pluche by the rootes.

**Eradicare aures alterius**, to annoye a man by tellyng ouer many tales.

**Erādo**, si, ere, to scrape of or out of a thyng, to putte out.

**Albo senatorio erasit**, He put his name out of the table of Senatours.

**Erant**, collectors of taskes or contributions.

**Erania pecunia**, the money that such collectors doe gather.

**Eranthemum**, a kynde of camomill, haunging purple floures, loke Chamamelon.

**Eranthemis**, idem quod anthyllus.

**Erasī**, men put out of wages.

**Erasinus**, the name of a rpuer.

**Erasistratus**, a noble physiciā of the house of Antioche, who for healyng kyng Antiochus, receyued of Ptolomeus his sonne, an hundred talents, whiche dooe amount of our monie, to xi. ii. M. LXX. lxxv. li. he was before the incarnation of Christ. 243. yeres.

**Erasus**, a, um, rased or scraped out.

**Erate**, es, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus and Cethys.

**Erato**, the name of one of the muses, whiche had preeminence ouer louers. it is somtyme taken for Calliope.

**Eratosthenes**, the name of a philosophier.

**Ercinia**, a wouderfull great wood in Germany.

**Ercisceor**, scēis, scēri, to diuide or make partition of gooddes or landes betwene diuers heyyes, assignyng to euery one his porcion.

**Erciscunda familia iudicium**, a iudgement for the diuynng or partynng of gooddes betwene diuers heyyes.

Ercius

**erius**, one of the names of Jupiter.

**erum**, vled of olde wytes for Arctum.

**erebus**, a, um, of Erebus.

**eribus**, bi, m. g. one of the riuers of hell. Somtyme it is taken for a certayne darknesse, whiche portes feigne to be in helle.

**erchites**, idem quod Senecio.

**erchus**, a kyng of Athenes.

**erchio**, ōnis, f. g. an aduancynge and lpyngge vp of a thyng.

**erchus**, a, um, sette or raised vpreght, lpyte vp, aduanced, in a readynesse.

**Erectus expectatione**, attentue and readye to heare thāt it shall be spoken.

**Erecti ad libertatem recuperandam**, readye and glad to recouer their libertee.

**Capulo erecto euolare ex aliquo loco**, To runne speedily out of a place with his heare standing and standyng vpright.

**In amos erectus equus**, an hozse that cometh aloft, and standeth on his hynder legges.

**Erectioe animo esse**, To haue a moze lustye coura ge.

**erembi**, people in Arabia, whiche goo naked.

**eremgo**, aui, āre, to saple or passe ouer, to ren ouer, to rowe ouer.

**eremita**, a, ma. ge. an heremite, one that dwelth in wyldernesse.

**eremodiciū**, cū, neu. gene. defaulte of appertraunce at the daie whan one is bounde to appere: or whan sentence is geuen, one of the parties beeyng absent, whiche in the digestes Tit de minor. infra. & in codice de iudiciis, is corruptely red Heimodiciū.

**eremus**, mi, f. g. a deserte or solitary place.

**eripo**, reph, ere, to crepe vp, to clyme vp hardly with great pcyne.

**eripus**, a, um, taken away, deliuered. Somtyme dead.

**Humanis ereptus**, dead.

**erichthion**, ōn, of Thessaly, whiche for contēnyng Ceres was made to hungry, that he dēd ate the partes of his owne body.

**erichion**, ōnis, a braunche of Oliue, vled agaynst pestilence.

**erenia**, a famous citie of the ple Subera.

**eremia**, a, f. g. a kynde of Cruse.

**erericanes**, dogges nourished by the commandement of Apollo, whiche dēd also among othere thynges drave the plough.

**eretur**, a, a strete in the Sabines towne.

**erendhalion**, a man of huge greatnesse, whiche was slayn by Nestor.

**Erga**, towards, agaynst.

**Erga festum natalis Christi**, agaynst Christmasse. **Beneuolentiam erga aliquē habere**, to beare fauour or rpyght god wyll towards one.

**Ergelyus**, the proper name of a man.

**Erga nea**, a towne of Spayne.

**Ergasterium**, ū, n. g. a woozthhouse.

**Ergastes** siue ergastus, a woozke man.

**Ergastularius**, ū, ma. ge. the saple or keeper of a prison.

**Ergastulum**, li, n. ge. an house where men were compelled to woozke on stone or mettall: nowe it is taken for a prison, somtyme for the prisoners.

**Ergastulus**, i, ma. gen. a seruaunt of aue kepte in prison.

**Ergatum**, an ingine to drawe by thynges of great wyght or weight, called a craane.

**Erginus**, a tyranne, whom Hercules subdued and slewe. also a rpuer of Thrace.

**Ergo**, therfore, somtyme it is spoken by daye honestly.

**Eac ergo quod lubet**, than dō as the lyst. Somtyme exhozyng.

**Ergo age**, go to. Somtyme it signifieth because.

**Illus ergō**, for his sake.

**Virtutis ergō**, because of vertue.

**Ergumenus**, vered with an yll spyte.

**Eribaa**, the stepmother of Mercurie. also a citie of Macedonie.

**Eribanthos**, idem quod Cicer. loke there.

**Erice**, or erica, ca, for. g. an herbe, that groweth in wilde mooyes, called in englishe heath, heth hather, or ling. It is also a sythe, which is supaposed to haue a voyce.

**Erica**, ū, m. g. a kynde of hony, wilde honie.

**Ericates**, a mans name.

**Erice**, es, Erica, a, or Erix, icis, the swete broome whiche hath leaues lyke rosemare, but that they be somewhat pichyng.

**Erichinus**, a sythe of the sea called a rochet.

**Erices**, a towne of Liguria.

**Erichtho**, a woman of Thessaly.

**Erichthonius**, and Erichthens, the fyist kyng of Athens, whiche inuented a chariot.

**Eridanus**, ni, a rpuer in Italy, nowe called Padus, in Italian Po, ngye to the citie called Pataniū, so named of Eridanus, which was drowned in the same.

**Erigeron**, an herbe called also Senecio, groundswell.

**Ergo**, erigis, rexi, ere, to sit vp, to lpyte vp, to rise vp, to aduance.

**Erigere scalas ad mœnia**, to set vp ladders, or a ladder to the walles of a towne.

**Erigere ad spem**, to put in hope.

**Erigite animos**, lpyte vp your spirites, take courage.

**Erigere ad gloriam**, to aduance to honour, to make renowned.

**Agari se in spem legis exerant**, They that fauoured the diuision of landes, conciued a good hope, that the lawe mpyght be brought to passe.

**Erigere in gradus**, to make higher and higher with steppes.

**Eriger afflictum**, to succour and comforte one that is oppressed with misery.

**Erigere animum & spem auster**, to comforte one,

one,

one, and put hym in hope of a thyng.  
 Erigere aures, & animum attendere, to geue  
 eare, and hearken diligently.  
 Erigere rem publicam, to succour the com-  
 mune weale almost oppressed.  
 Erigere in digitos, to stande on tpp toe.  
 Erigone, the daughter of Icharius, sister of Ihes-  
 nelope, whiche was tourmed by the goddis into  
 the signe called Virgo.  
 Erimanthus, looke Erymanthus.  
 Erinacius, looke Herinacius.  
 Erineon, a wyld fygge tree also a citee in Doris.  
 Erinnyes, nyos, or nyis, for. ge. the name of one  
 of the furies of helle, sometyme it is taken for  
 the rage of warre.  
 Erinum, ni, neu. gen. a medicine, purgeynge the  
 head by the eares.  
 Erioxilon, neut. gene. the moul of the shubbe  
 called Xylon.  
 Eriphia, a, f. g. a wythe.  
 Eriphyle, the wyfe of Amphiarus, and sister of  
 Adastus, which betrayed hir housbande for an  
 ounce of golde, at the siege of Thebes.  
 Eriphyia, an plande.  
 Eripio, eripis, ripui, ere, to take away by force,  
 to plucke out, to snatche, to deliuer out of dan-  
 ger. Sometyme to make haste.  
 Eripe fugam, flee away in haste.  
 Eripuisti a me librum, Thou haste taken my  
 booke from me.  
 Eripuisti me a periculo, Thou hast deliuered  
 me from perill.  
 Eripuisti mihi pecuniam, Thou haste taken  
 my money from me.  
 Eripere aliquem domo, To pull one out of  
 his house.  
 Eripere & extorquere.  
 Eripere linguam alicui, To pull out ones  
 toungue.  
 Eripere facultatem aliquid faciendi, to sette  
 a man to dooe a thyng that he myghte ones  
 haue dooen.  
 Eripere alicui amicum, to withdawe a mans  
 frend from hym by ill tales, or other meanes.  
 Eripere alicui aspectum senatus, To banghe  
 or forbyd one to come into the senate.  
 Orationem ex ore tu mihi eripis, thou takest  
 my tale out of my mouth.  
 Eripere se a miseria, to deliuer and ryd hym  
 selfe out of myserie.  
 Eripere pudicitiam, to rauynge.  
 Se ex crimine eripere, to discharge hym selfe  
 of a crime that he is accused of.  
 Eris, ris, or eridis, an herbe growynge in Egypt,  
 and may be interpreted contention.  
 Erisichthon, looke Eresichthon.  
 Erisinum, ni, n. g. semeth to some phisicians to  
 be wild mustard seede.  
 Erithrodanum, wooddusse or madder.  
 Erithace, looke Erythace.  
 Erithacos, the bird called robben redbeck.

Erithaea, idem quod erithacos.  
 Erithales, an herbe of the kynde of spynegre,  
 housleche.  
 Erithraones, a certayne birde of the kynde of  
 geese, somewhat of blackish colour, mist with  
 redde, they beynge kept in houses, die for ang-  
 er.  
 Erodius, a birde, whiche in tyme of treading  
 sweateth bloude. It is translated of Thre-  
 dozus, Ardeola. Sainct Augustin calleth  
 Fulica: Suidas supposeth it to be Cicoma.  
 After Calepine, it is the greatest foule that  
 flyeth, and ouercometh and eateth the egge.  
 Erodo, si, ere, to gnawe of, to gnawe about.  
 Erogatio, onis, f. g. distribution of thynges  
 other men, a liberall geuyng.  
 Erogatus, a, um, geuen abrode, distributed.  
 Erogito, aui, are, to bespce heartly.  
 Ergo, erogas, aui, are, to employe or bestow  
 on a thyng, to distribute of geue to thep  
 aske of vs.  
 Pecunias alicui erogare in rem aliquam, to  
 deliuer moneye to one to bee bestowed on a  
 thyng.  
 Eropia, one of the ples Cyclades, called also  
 Afis, and afterward Syphnus.  
 Erösis, a, um, knawen round about.  
 Erpillon, li, n. g. wilde tyme.  
 Erothalles, idem quod Aizoum maius.  
 Eros, loue, also a mans name.  
 Eroséma, isis, neu. gene. a demaunde, an ex-  
 terrogacion.  
 Erotenticus, he that often demaundeth.  
 Erötylos, a precious stone lyke to flint.  
 Errabundus, a, um, muche wanderyng or wand-  
 bunde, straying or rennyng at rours.  
 Errans, antis, cryng, wanderyng, straying  
 abrode.  
 Errans & vaga sententia, a waueryng and  
 vncoustant opinion.  
 Errantia, a, idem quod error.  
 Erratica, herbes, which doo growe of theim selus  
 without culture, ye maie call theim weedes.  
 Erraticus, a, um, that creeperth here and there,  
 as, Vitis erratica, a creeper vine that groweth  
 out in diuers places.  
 Erratica herba, a weed or herbe that groweth  
 wyldely abrode, without sowynge.  
 Erratio, onis, f. g. gen. a goynge out of the waie,  
 wandryng, a straying abrode, a rounge.  
 Erratus, a, um, that one hath wandered or  
 strayed in.  
 Petere veniam errato alicuius, to bespce par-  
 don for a thyng that one hath dooen amide in.  
 Erro, aui, are, to erre, to rounge, or wander, to  
 straye abrode, to be deceyued. Sometyme to go  
 to pasture.  
 Inter audaces lupus errat agnos, scyth, goeth.  
 Errare de verbis alicuius, to mysse understand  
 the wordes that one speaketh.  
 Varij colores saepe errant in vultu solis, when  
 the sonne semeth to be of diuers colours.

circum villulas omnes errare, to go aboute  
 from one maner place to an other.  
 Erras, si id credis, Thou art deceyued, yf thou  
 mynke so.  
 Errare in hanc partem errare, I had rather erre  
 to this side, than to that.  
 Errare, quid errer, I perceiue well, wherein  
 I am deceyued.  
 Erras via, Thou arte cleane out of the  
 waie, thou arte utterly deceyued.  
 Errator in nomine, They hytte not of know-  
 ledge the right name.  
 Error, onis, m. g. a sterter asyde, a wanderer, a  
 pperer, a vagabunde.  
 Erroneus, idem quod Error.  
 Erroneus, m. g. an error, ppropely where fals-  
 hode is affirmed and taken for trouthe, or  
 trouthe for falschode. Sometyme ignoraunce.  
 Erroneus, m. g. a decepte, trumpery, wanderyng.  
 Mens alienata error, rauynge, madnesse.  
 Eodem errore captus quo nos, deceyued in the  
 same thyng that we bee.  
 Enorem creat, looke Creo.  
 Enesse mentis errore, to make madde.  
 Enesse errore, to deceyue.  
 Enescam, or Eripiam tibi errorem, I wyll  
 auenge the trouth to you, or I wyll informe you of  
 the trouth, & shewe you wherein you be deceyued.  
 Ducere errore, looke Duce.  
 Ab errore auellere aliquem, to withdawe a  
 man from an error or false opinion.  
 Fessus errore viarum, weery with wandryng  
 or goynge out of the waie.  
 Inducere in errorem, to deceyue, to byngne  
 into error.  
 Lapsus errore, or per errorem, deceyued by  
 a false opinion that he had conceyued.  
 In magno errore sunt, They bee in a great  
 error, or they be greatly deceyued.  
 In magno errore uisari, teneri errore, trahi  
 errore, in errore esse, to bee deceyued, or in a  
 false opinion.  
 Rubescendus, a, um, a thyng to bee ashamed  
 of.  
 Rubescere, bui, scere, to bee ashamed, or to  
 blashe.  
 Nec erubuit ora vestra, and yet was he not as-  
 hamed to come before you.  
 Rubesco loqui, I am ashamed to speake.  
 Erubescere fortune, to be ashamed of that  
 hath chaunced to one by fortune.  
 Roca, a, f. g. an herbe called Rockat. Also a  
 woorme called the canker, whiche is common  
 ly upon colewoortes.  
 Rusto, aui, are, to bealke or breake wynd out of  
 the stomacke, & by translocation, to speake rudes-  
 ly, and with greates despiute, to scnde or caste  
 forthly.  
 Ruderis, aui, are, to throwe out, or cary away  
 rubbel, as moister, stones, and other like thynges  
 of olde bygdynges decayed or pulled downe.

Erudio, erudis, iui, ire, to teache any arte or sci-  
 ence, to instruct, to informe, to make runnyng.  
 Erudire ad rationem vitam, to instruct to some  
 maner of luyng.  
 Erudire in aliqua re, to instructe one in any  
 thyng.  
 Erudire aliquem artes, to teache one artes or  
 sciences.  
 Erudire laboribus iuuentutem, to exerceise of  
 byng by youth in labours.  
 Erudiuit te vsus, vse hath taught you.  
 Eruditio, onis, f. g. doctrine or teachynge.  
 Eruditulus, li, m. g. somewhat learned.  
 Erudius, a, um, learned or taught, instructed.  
 Erudius graecis literis, learned in the grecke  
 tungue.  
 Erugatio, onis, f. g. a wyndlyng.  
 Erugo, looke Aerugo.  
 Erugo, giui, ire, to bealke or breake wynde by  
 warde, the simple of cructo.  
 Erugo, aui, are, to make wyndled.  
 Erugare cutem, to make the skyn wyndled.  
 Erullia, a, f. g. a graine, whiche some call tares,  
 but I thinke it rather to be some other kinde of  
 graine, that groweth in corne fieldes.  
 Eruiangina, na, f. g. a certaine weed growynge  
 amonge corne, and by windynge about it, killeth  
 it. this weed hath a stalke a foote and an halfe  
 high, somewhat ruddish, rough, tender, & hath  
 a fatte or grosse leafe, either a yelow flower, or  
 somewhat whitish, the roote a finger biggent is  
 called also Erubanche, chokewede.  
 Erulia, some do suppose to be frenche beanes.  
 Erumna, looke Aerumna.  
 Erumpo, rupi, ere, to brafte out, sometyme to  
 leape forth with violence, to breake out of an  
 holde or citee vpon enemies: and by transla-  
 on, to come abrode to the knowlage of men.  
 Erumper in neruum istare fortitudo, I pro-  
 uerbe diuersly expounded, for it may signifie,  
 This courage of thine maye byngne the to an  
 halter, or to fite by the heeles: or it maye sig-  
 nifie, This great strength and courage of thine  
 wyll come vnto nothyng. Whiche prouerbe  
 is taken of Archers, whiche ofentymes when  
 they put forth most strength, breake the streynge  
 of theyr bowe, and the arrowe fallerth downe  
 at their feete, wherby the shote is lost, and com-  
 meth to nothyng.  
 Quae per hoc triennium agitata sunt, in hoc  
 tempus erumpunt, Suche thynges as haue ben  
 pryncipally caused these thre yeres space: dooe  
 nowe at this tyme breake forthly suddenly.  
 In actum erumpere, to come to effecte.  
 In occulto colloqui, quae mox in omnium  
 perniciem erupura sunt, To commune of those  
 thynges pryncipally, whiche in effecte er it be longe,  
 will tourne to the utter destruction of the  
 whole commune weale.  
 Erumpunt se ex portis foras, they breake forthly  
 or they pssed out at the gates of the cite.

Hæc, quo eruptura sint, timeo, I feare to what ende of issue these matters will come. Erumpit amens hominis furor, The fure of that bzapnelesse felowe will shewe it selfe at some tyme.

Erumpunt lachrymæ, the teares bzast out. Ne in me stomachum erumpant, That they doo not viter of shewe thepp tankred stomake of malice towarde me.

Iam ne hoc erumpere mihi gaudium licet? maie I now out with this my ioye & gladnesse. Illust'atur & erumpunt omnia, All your secretes be nowe manifest to see, & come abrode to euery mans knowlage.

Erunico, aut, are, to weede out.

Erungium, a certayne herbe, toke Eryngium.

Eruo, eruis, ui, ere, to drawe out w th force, to plucke up by the rootes, to get and come to the knowlage of thynges by labour and study.

Erure in lucem, to make manifest of knownen.

Erure ex tenebris, idem.

Aurum tera erure, To dryge golde out of the earthe.

Erure oculum, to plucke out ones eye.

Sus rostro femina eruit, The sowe rooteth by the seede with hir snoute.

Et ex his ea erure, quæ scriptores graeci prodiderunt, And to picke and gear out of them the knowlage of those thynges, which the greke authours haue put in wytyng.

Erure herbas noxias, to plucke by weedes.

Eruptio, onis, fæm. ge. is whan an hoste is cutt hastily out of a citie, campe, or fortreffe, and setteth on their enemies.

Erutus, eruta, um, pulled, picked, or weeded out.

Eryum, i, neu. gene. a kynde of pulse, called also Orobois, there is of it bothe white and redde. Some take it to be the same that Erullia is, it is greater and bitterer then a fesh.

Erycus, a mountayne in Sicile, where was a temple of Venus, of the whiche she was called Erycina.

Erymanthus, and Erymanthus, a, um, of Erymanthus.

Erymanthus, idos, Arcadie.

Erymanthus vasa, the wyfe of Ipeaon, whiche was turned into a beare.

Erymanthus, a mountayne in Archadie, where Hercules ouercame a boze, that destroyed the fieldes. There are also a wodde and a ryuer of the same name.

Eryngium, or Erynge, a kynde of thystelles, has uppe long leaues, & long stalke with a rounde knappe full of long pyppes, in the fourme of a sterre: The roote wherof, bynge condyte, and confected in honye with Dynamome & cloues, comforteth nature, and strengeth courage. It is also called Yryngium, and Centum capita, of the apothecaries corruptly Irringorum, in englishe hulner, or sea holly: for it groweth muche by the sea syde.

Erysiopelas, atis, neu. g. a certayne soze of boyles, redde round about.

Erysiopela, arum, fæm. ge. an inflammation with rednesse, wherewith is a feuer of hoynoure in the body.

Erysiopetrum, the name of diuers herbes. Dried.

Erythace, es, f. g. bees meate while they labour.

Erythacus, mascul. gene. a byrde called Redde breast.

Erythica, an yle in the sea Gaditanum, where is such temperatensse of ayre, that men liue redngly longe.

Erytheus, a kyng of Athens.

Erythra, a citie of Asia.

Erythrea, one of the Sybilles. Also the countrey, out of the whiche Hercules droue his heauey brastes.

Erythronon, ni, n. g. a kynd of Iule.

Erythros, an herbe, wherof Xenocrates sayeth, that there is no disease in the body, whiche is not hollosome agaynst.

Erythraones, birdes of the kynde of geese, which is both an excellent whitenesse, and a perfecte blacknes, and a purple colour about their eyes.

Erythrum mare, the redde sea, so called of the kyng Erythra, whiche in englishe signifieth redde. For in dedde the water of that sea is of the colour of water, as diuers great authoris, and also experience doeth affirme.

Erythrys, a ryuer, the water wherof, maketh heare to growe.

Erythys, an herbe called redde beets, as I suppose.

Eryx, cis, the name of a mountayne in Smyth, and of a citie theron bylde, wherem was founded a temple to Venus, wherof Venus is called Erycina.

Eryx, was also the sonne of Bauta and Cleone: or after some of Reptunus and Venus, which was slayne by Hercules, and gaue name to the foresaid hyl, in the whiche he was buried. Quid geminas Erycina meos sine fine dolores? Oh Venus why dooest thou continually double my sorowes.

**E**saia, a prophete of the tribe of Iuda, in whom was such abundance of the spirit of prophete, that he propheted so muche of Christ, that he seemed rather to be an euangelist, than a prophete. He was of such holynesse, that (in the tyme of king Ezechias, whan a cite was besieged) by his prayer he obtained of God, that water sprange by in itell quantitie, so that the people dyd not perishe for lack of water. And whan the enemies had wonne the citie, and besieged Seloum, as often as the Jewes came for water, the water ranne out of the earthe abundantly, and they tooke water, but

but the strangers, whan they came, could not fynde it. This holy man, for his libertie of speche, in rebuking the synne of the prynces and the people, and propheting of the vengeance of god vpon that countreie and people, was sette in twoo partes with a sawe, and burped vnder an oke: but afterwarde he was translated and layde by the sepulchre of kynge. He was before the incarnation of Christ. viii. c. peres.

alon, or rather Aefalon, a byrde, which breeds both crows egges, and hir byrdes be destroyed by the fore, and lyke wyse she killeth the forces wheales, yf the maie come by them.

au, the sonne of Isaac, and brother of Jacob. sca, a, fæm. gene. all maner of meate, as well for men as beastes. also a bayte to take byrdes or fowles with.

Contempulsum escæ, beaie vile meates.

Contere escas, to chaw meate.

calis, le, perrepyng to meate.

calus, a, um, perrepyng to meate.

Escamensa, a table, wherem men dooe eat meate.

Escamensa, vessels, wherem meate is serued.

Escam, a, me, to feede vpon a thyng.

Escam, a, u, n. g. meate

Escam, a, u, n. g. any thyng to be eaten, or that perrepyeth to eatyng.

Escam, a, u, n. g. such beastes as men dooe vte for theyr foode and nourishment.

Escam, a, u, n. g. vitayles to be solde.

Escam, a, u, n. g. a man with meate in his mouth.

Escam, a, u, n. g. morsels of meat that be eat.

Escam, a, u, n. g. a scul.

Escam, a, u, n. g. a certayne confection agaynst diseases of the byapie.

Escam, a, u, n. g. a ryuer in Italy, not farre from Rauenna.

Escam, a, u, n. g. are, to cate often, to vte to cate.

Escam, a, u, n. g. Exquilis, looke Exquilis.

Escam, a, u, n. g. to be one of his friendes.

Escam, a, u, n. g. of Escada, a, a wayne, a chare, or wagon.

Escam, a, u, n. g. a kynd of wilde lecture.

Escam, a, u, n. g. a char of man.

Escam, a, u, n. g. a people, whiche dooe cate these scens, whan they be deade, and dynt in the sculles of their headres.

Escam, a, u, n. g. people inhabytyng in Iudea towarde the weste, whiche dooe lyue without women, and contempne golde, syluer, and all other rechelesse. They lyue by eatyng of dates.

There reforeseth continually vnto them, by the prouidence of God, men from diuers partes, so that their company neuer faileth. But none is receyued, onelisse the merite of his vertue and chastitee, dooe auance hym.

Escam, a, u, n. g. the breepyng of any thyng.

Escam, a, u, n. g. be it.

Escam, a, u, n. g. a woman rauennoure, or deuourer.

Esuriales ferix, waake dayes, or rather frasty: uall dayes, on the whiche men dyd forbear eatyng, fastyng daies.

Esuries, ei, for. g. hunger.

Esurigo, iginis, i tem.

Esurio, onis m. g. an hungry felowe.

Esurio, esuris, iur, ire, to bee a hungryed.

Esurior, the passue.

Esuribo, for Esuriam.

Esurino, onis, idem quod Esuries.

Esuritor, onis, mascul. gene. one that is offtish budgy.

**E**T, and, aswell, also, bothe.

Te admittuntur & ciues & hospites, ad well the countreie men as strangers doo wonder at the, or bothe the countreie men and strangers doo wonder at the. Sometime it dooeth signifie but, by an interrogation, solus ty ne, that is to saie.

Annos natus iam sexaginta & senex, Howe le. peres olde, that is to saie, an olde man.

Sus hostis & meus, Lette myne also be an enemy.

Et, in an interrogation: as,

Et quæ tanta fuit Romanis tibi causa videndi? Et, for Nau, or Quia, as,

Non temere est, & properans veni, It is not for naught, for he cometh in haste.

Et, in the begynnyng of a sentence, as Et finit sunt partes due, And thus two partes be made an ende of.

Et ille, and than said he.

Et certe is est, and verailly it is he in dedde.

Et quod dicendum nunc sit, And that I may tell you the truth, or, And that I may saie as the thyng is in dedde.

Etearchus, a kyng of a citie of Crete.

Etenim, for, also, sembler, p, surcip, but.

Etenim nequeo solus, But I can not alohe.

Etenim quoniam summam vobis exponere non possum, Howe becaus I can not declare the whole summe to you.

Etenim quoniam, for Nam quoniam.

Etenim mulieres: And what of the women?

Eteroculion, a kynde of barley, which groweth crooked.

Etesia, arum, fæm. gene. wyndes, whiche dooe commonly blowe in sommer about the caliculus lair daies.

Etesia, a, um, perrepyng to those wyndes.

Ethale, id est, fuligo thuris.

Ethalia, an yle in the sea called Mare Ligusticum, whiche is by Itane.

Ethilion, a mans name, which was tournd into a dolphin.

Ethionion, un, n. g. the name of a certayne vessel.

Ethioles, the sonne of Oedipus & Iocasta his mother, whiche caused the warre of Thebes.

Ec Ethes

Ethicus, a moztet fozze.

Ethice, es, for. ge. the parte of philosophie pers-  
teynng to maners.

Ethicus, ethica, um, moztall.

Ethici pictores, painters, which in pictures doo  
picturly sette forth the maners and affections  
of men.

Ethmoides, the holes of the nose, by whiche men  
doe smell, the nostrilles.

Ethmus, the middle bridge of the nose.

Ethnarches, the prince or ruler of any people.

Ethnarchia, principallitee.

Ethnicus, ei, m. g. an ethnicke, a gentile.

Ethologia, the feate of countrefaiteunge mennes  
maners.

Ethologus, i, mascu. gene. he that with voyce,  
gesture and countenance, expressely the ma-  
ners of men.

Ethopcia, æ, fœm. gene. an imitation of other  
mens maners.

Ethopcius, idem quod Ethologus.

Ethuria, looke Hetruria.

Ethruscus, looke Hetruscus.

Etiā, also, moztouer, yea, yea further, yet.

Ego quoque etiā timida sum, I my self am  
fearefull also.

Nihil suspicans etiā malī, Deinyng none  
euill as yet.

Vnus scrupulus etiā restat, One doubt res-  
maineth yet.

Aut etiā maiores, yea or greater.

Etiā puerum inde abiens conueni Chremi,  
Moztouer as I went from thence I spake with  
Chremes seruant.

Latini, pudore etiā non misericordia solum  
mori, The latines beynge moued, not only with  
pitye, but also with verie shame.

Etiā, for quin potius, as,

Ab eo nullus authoritas imminuta est, aucta  
etiā, No mans authoritee was by hym di-  
minished, but rather increased.

Etiā, an aduerbe of affirmynge, contrary  
to Non, as,

Sinon, quomodo tabulas conficis? Si etiā,  
quamobrem. &c. If ye will aunswere no, af-  
ter what sorte dooe ye make your register or  
recknyng booke? If ye saie ye, wherfoze. &c.

Et vero etiā mihi, And to me also.

Etiā rides? why, doest thou laugh?

Etiā denuo? yea agayne?

Etiā atque etiā, greatly, diligently, care-  
lessly.

Te prius vehementer, etiā atque etiā  
rogo, I desyre you verie earnestly and with all  
myne herte.

Etiā, hath sometyme Non solum vnder-  
standed in it: as,

Etiā hac me sollicitant, Not onely greater  
matters, but euen these small triffes do make  
me carefull and solicitous.

Etiā dum, yet.

Etiā ne amplius? Hane you any moze to  
saie yet?

Non dum etiā, not yet.

Etiā tu hic itas Parmeno? Why Parmeno  
doo you stande here yet?

Etiā tum, euen than, or euen to that tyme.

Etiā ne? Is it for is it enough yet?

Etiā nunc, yet, vntill than, vntill that tyme.

Etiā nunc, vntill nowe.

Etiā si, although.

Eti, ali be it, although.

Etymologia, lógia, fœ. g. true sayng, or true  
expofition of reason.

Etimologus, gi, m. ge. he that searcheth out the  
interpretation of wordes.

Etymon, etymi, neut. gene. idem quod ety-  
mologia.

**E** Vacuo, aui, are, to empye, to make va-  
cant.

Euacuare alium, to purge the body.

Euadne, the daughter of Chebes, the wife of  
Esopus, and the wyfe of Lapani, was lo-  
called, whiche loued hir husbande to feruor  
lp, that whan she hearde that he was taken  
Chebes, she fel nere dead in a founte, and af-  
ter whan his funerall was celebrated, she lepe  
into the fyre.

Euado, asi, ere, to escape or passe with daunge,  
to appeere, to elype, to deliuer, to be, to come  
to, to go.

Ecustodia euadere, to escape out of puden-  
cie.

Amem laud difficulter euasit, he passed the  
typer easily.

Omnes sermones malignorum euasit, he  
altwaies escaped the report of malicious men-  
gers.

Vana euasit spes, our hope was vayne, or vane  
to naught.

Vites apprehendendo ramos, in cacumina  
arborum euadunt, Vines by takynge holde of  
the bowes, clymbe vp to the toppes of trees.

Euadere in terram, to escape to lande.

Siquando aliquod somnium verum euasit,  
rit, If one dreame chance to proue true at  
any tyme.

Euadere ad muros, pro ascendere.

Euadere ante oculos, To come in sight, to  
appeere.

Supras euadere ad auras, to go to heauen.

Euadere e morbo, to escape a syncke.

Perfectus Epicurus euaserat, he became a  
perfect Epicure.

Probum euadere, to proue an honest man.

Summus euasit, he proued an excellent man.

Quo euadas nescio, I can not telle to what  
purpose or intente you speake these thynges.

Videamus hoc quorsum euadat, let vs see  
what ende this thyng will come.

Hue euasit, The matter came to this issue  
or ende.

Heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum euades  
ret, I feared to what ende my maisters contin-  
uall gentynesse woulde come.

Euader in aliquod magnum malum, It will  
come in effete to some great mischefe.

Euadere ad frugem bonam, to come to good  
thyng, to thure, to waite honest.

Euamion, the sonne of Eurpylus, whiche came  
with the grekes to Troie.

Euaretus, the name of a kynge of the Lacede-  
monians.

Euagatio, ónis, a rounyng or straying abode, a  
sprayng abode.

Euagor, áris, ari, to wandre or straye, to roun-  
e abode, to spraye abode, as the boughes of  
trees, to renne ouer as a ryuer dooeth, whan it  
ouerfloweth, to make digression, to speake  
from the purpose.

Euagantur aquæ, the waters burste out, and  
spraye farther abode.

Eualeo, euales, lut, eie, idem quod Valeo, to be  
of power, to maie or can.

Eualesco, scere, to waite verie stronge.

Euallo, aui, are, to put out of the doozes.

Euailo, his, uallere, to make cleane come.

Euain, the name of Bacchus. Also it is an excla-  
mation to the pryests of Bacchus, it is as muche  
to saie, as Bone puer, O good thyld.

Euander, or Euandrus, the propre name of Lars  
menis sonne, who by his mothers counsaile  
flewe his father, and leaupyng his owne coun-  
treie Archadia, came into Italye, and entrynge  
into the mouth of the Tyber, and expulsynge the  
inhabitautes, rest dunt he li Salutine, where  
he beganne to buylde the towne Palanteum.

Euandrus, a, um, of Euander.

Euaneo, & Euanesco, euāui, scere, to vanythe  
awaie, to perishe.

Opera eius euauerunt, his woodykes ar per-  
ishe and laste.

Extenuatur & euanesceit spes, Oure hope is  
decaied and vanyshed awaie.

Veuultate euanesce, by longe continuance of  
tyme to vanythe awaie, and come vnto naught.

Euauerunt & exauerunt amnes, the ryuers  
were consumed and dyed vp.

Euangelia, órum, plur. nu. sacrifices and so-  
lemne prayers made after good tydynges: also  
the rewardes geuen to them that brought the  
good tydynges.

Euangelium, li, n. ge. good tydynges, nowe it  
signifieth the gospell.

Euangelus, li, one that bynygeth good ty-  
dynges.

Euandus, a, um, vayne, frāple, that wyl soone  
perishe and vanythe awaie, vnto fruitfull.

Euanno, aui, aie, to vayne to tyme, or to vayne  
thyng.

Euapelus, li, m. g. a foole of theode.

Euaporatio, ónis, f. g. a bethynge, an euapora-  
tion.

Euax, an interiection of reioyng.

Euax, iurgio vxorem tandem abegi, Decha,  
I haue yet at the laste dyuen my wyfe awaie  
with chydynge.

Euarchus, a typer of Sythia in Europe.

Euasto, aui, are, to waite and destroe, to spoyle,

Eubora, an yle in the greke sea, and the name of  
the citee situated in the same, it is nowe called  
Pigra pont: in that is the citee Thalcis, where  
Aristotle died.

Euborus, and Euboricus, a, am, of Eubora.

Eubulus, the name of an history writer, and is  
interpreted prudente. Also a citsyn of Athens,  
who was ennemic to Demosthenes.

Euca'ria, æ, fœ. g. oportunitate, good occasion to  
dooe a thyng.

Eucarpia, a citee of Phrygia, where growe great  
plentie of verie sappy grapes.

Eucharistia, æ, fœm. ge. good grace, a reioyng  
of thankes. It is nowe taken for the sacramēt  
of the altar.

Euchila, órum, n. g. meates of good iure.

Euchimon, mi, n. g. a bynd of Elleborus.

Euchion, the name of Balthus.

Euclides, the name of a famous geometriician,  
scholar to Socrates.

Eucrates, a wyl milners name.

Eucteria, órum, places, in whiche the actes of  
prouintes be continued.

Eudamon, the countrey of Arabia.

Eudamidas, the sonne of Archidamus, and bios  
ther of Alces.

Eudora, a nymphe, Dceanus and Cethys  
daughter.

Eudorus, the sonne of Mercurie and Polymela.

Eudoxia, æ, f. g. good renoume or good fame.

Eudoxus, the sonne of Echynis, an excellent geo-  
metriician, astronomer and phisician, scholar to  
Socrates and Plato.

Euectio, ónis, f. g. car'nyng soothie.

Euectioes, power or licence graunted by the  
prync to vse those hortes that be appoynted for  
the common postes.

Euectus, us, masc. gene. cartage, conuycyng by  
shippe.

Euectus, a, um, carri'd out, aduanced, extolled.

Eueho, euehis, exi, eie, to carie out, sometyme  
it signifyeth to extoll or lyfte vp.

Virtus euehit ad aethera, Vertue bynygeth a  
man to heauen.

Euelatium, wponwed.

Euello, uelli, and euelui, ere, to plucke vp, to  
pull awaie. Mala radicitus euellere, to plucke  
vp naughtynesse by the rootes.

Euellere sibi scrupulum ex animo, to putte a  
doubte out of his mynde that he is troubl'd with.

Euellere opinionem aliquam ex mentibus  
hominum, To plucke an opinion or perswas-  
ion out of mens myndes.

**Euellere** ex complexu, to pull one oute of a mans armes, whome he embraceth. And by translation to take one from a man, whome he toucheth entirely.

**Eumenius**, a mannes name beate familys with Philip and his sonne great Alexander.

**Eucenetus**, a capitayne of the Lacedemonians, whiche with Themistocles kepte the passages of the Hellespont agaynst Xerxes.

**Euenio**, euenis, em, ire, to happen by chaunce, to come to passe. Somtyme to come to.

**Euenit ex sententia**, It came to passe as I, thou, or he wolde haue it.

**Euenit prater sententiam**, aut prater spem, It happened otherwyle than I, thou, or he thought or trusted.

**Forte euenit**, by chaunce it happened.

**Si velim numerare quibus bonis male euenierit**, If I wolde numbre to what good persones mischaunces haue hapned.

**Prosper euenire**, to chaunce well, to come well to passe, to haue prosperous successe.

**Uer plerunque euenit**, As it chaunceth for the moste parte.

**Veror hac blanda dicta quo eueniant**, I feare to what ende these saye and flatterynge wordes wyl come.

**Euenit impersonall**, it chaunced so.

**Euenit ut moreretur ille**, It chaunced hym to dye.

**Euenus**, a ryuer descendyng from Thrace, and dryngge Calidone. also a philosopher, whiche affirmed fyre to be the beste sauce for al meates.

**Euentilo**, aui, are, to wynowe, fanne, or blowe. wynde.

**Euentum**, ri, a thyng, whiche hapneth in conclusion.

**Euentus**, us, hatte, chaunce, successe. Somtyme it is taken for the ende or conclusion of a thyng, or that chaunceth or foloweth of any thyng.

**Euentum pastare**, to warrant all that whiche shall happen.

**Non sine euentu**, not without good successe.

**Euentu aliquid coniectare**, to coniect of a thyng by that that foloweth of it.

**Ad omnem euentum paratus sum**, I am redy to abyde what so euer wyl chaunce.

**Prædictum est fore eodem euentus rerum qui fuerunt**, It was tolde before, that the thynges would haue the same ende or conclusion, that they chaunced to haue in dede.

**Varij belli euentus**, dyuers and vncertayne chaunces of warre.

**Euerbero**, aui, are, to beate, to clappe vpon a thyng as a wynde dooeth with his wynges.

**Euergetes**, the surname of one of the Ptolemies.

**Euergeo**, ere, to sende out, to make to issue out.

**Eueriator**, oris, m. g. he that hath goodes of the testatour with condition, that if he persourne not his laste will, or dooe disturbe it, he shall

lose all that he hath.

**Euericulum**, li, n. g. a sylfynge nete called dragee, and by translation, one that by extortion robbeth and spoyleth, and as it were, keepeth all thynges cleane awate with hym.

**Euerro**, si, ere, to swepe cleane.

**Euersio**, onis, f. g. destruction.

**Euersor**, oris, m. g. one that destroyeth and troweth all thynges by set downe.

**Euerfus**, a, um, destroyed.

**Euerto**, ti, ere, to tourne by set downe, to destroy, to abolyshe.

**Euertere aliquem bonis**, to spoyle a man of all that euer he hath.

**Funditus euertere amicum**, To destroy frendship utterly.

**Totam euertere dialecticam**, He confounded all the science of logike.

**Euertere leges**, to dissolue & abolyshe lawes.

**Nauem euertere**, to ouertourne a shippe.

**Euertere rem publicam**, to destroye and turne a whole commonweale by set downe.

**Euestigio**, by and by, at an instant.

**Euganei**, people of Greece.

**Euganei montes**, mountaines in Italye by shadowe.

**Euganeus**, a, um, of those hylls.

**Euge**, well doon, an interfection of prayng, & extolpyng, of agrecyng, of congratulacion.

**Eugenia**, a, f. g. noblenesse.

**Eugenia**, certayne excellent grapes.

**Eugium**, caro emicula inter cum symplegades.

**Euhoe**, a noyse, that they doo make, whiche is a great heuynesse or waylyng.

**Euihas**, adis, form. ge. a woman pyet of Euihus.

**Euihus**, the name of Bacchus.

**Euibro**, euibras, aui, are, to shake or brandishe.

**Euiro**, onis, f. g. when we conuicte one by the law, to deliuer out of his handes any thyng that he had gotten wrongfully.

**Euiscus**, a, um, ouertome, conuicte in iudgement, proued guilty.

**Euidens**, entis, om. g. euident, apparant.

**Euidenter**, sterety, euidently, apparantly.

**Euidencia**, a, f. g. euidentnesse, pers, uiter, playnesse.

**Euigilo**, aui, are, to wathe, to be diligente, to stande or take perces in a thyng.

**Tantum euigilat in studio**, He applyeth his studie so earnestly.

**Confilia euigilata**, countables taken with good aduysment, or well prepared.

**Euigilare**, somtyme for Elucubrare.

**Euiileco**, euiui, scere, to ware vile, of small estimation or regarde.

**Euiilla**, a countreie in the orient, about the whiche the ryuer Phison, whiche we call Ganges, that cometh out of Paradise, dooeth runne.

**Euiocio**, uinxi, ire, to bryde.

**Euinco**, uici, ere, to vanquyshe, to ouertome, to

surmount, to obteyne by earnest labour, to conuicte one by the lawe, to render any thyng that doth belong to vs.

**Instando euiocant**, by theyr importune suite and labour, they obteyne.

**Euiocare morbum**, to ouertome a sicknesse by good diete or medicine.

**Euiocatus**, a, um, bounden.

**Euiatio**, onis, the making of a persone effeminate. also geldyng.

**Euiatio pilorum**, the making balde, or cutting of the heare.

**Euiatus**, a, um, of womanly and chyldyshe conditions. also he that lacketh his genitours.

**Euiresco**, scere, to become greene.

**Euiro**, euias, aui, are, to take awate a mans members of generation, to make effeminate, and womanlyke.

**Eulceratus**, a, um, bowelled, that hath the bowelles of guttes pullet out.

**Eulcero**, aui, are, to boowell or drawe out the guttes of any thyng.

**Eulcus**, or Eulcus, called also Althæa, the great or wylde mallowe, whiche hath a leafe twice so thycke as the common mallowes, and is therfore called of the apothecaries Bismalua, and Maluaniscus, of the Frenchmen Guismanes, toke Althæa.

**Eulcibilis**, le, that maie be auoyded or eschued.

**Eulcilio**, onis, form. ge. an eschuyng, auoydyng or shunning of a thyng.

**Eulito**, aui, are, to flee, to eschewe or beware, to auoyde or shunne.

**Eulabes**, he that taketh vpon hym the charge of business.

**Eulogia**, a, form. gene. a woorde well spoken, a ppele, a benediction, an honest and profitable reason.

**Eum**, olde writers vsed for Eorum.

**Eumæus**, the swynhearde, whiche conducted Achilles to his house, whan he returned into his countreie.

**Eumeces**, a kynde of hawke tree, more hygher than the other.

**Eumelis**, a notable Iugurian, or toothsaier.

**Eumelus**, the sonne of Admetus hyng of Thebes, gotten on Alcesta his wife. also the name of a Trojan.

**Eumenides**, furies of hell.

**Emmeris**, m. g. a precious stone, whiche beynge layd vnder a mans head, maketh hym to haue dreames lyke to visions.

**Eumilus**, a capitayne of the grekes that went to the siege of Troie.

**Eumolpida**, were certayne priestes or magistrates of Athens, ordeyned in the honour of hyng Eumolpus.

**Eumolpus**, a man of Athens, whom Suidas writeth to be the sonne of Museus the poete.

**Eumoides**, a mans name of Thebes.

**Euneus**, the sonne of Jason.

**Eunica**, a maydens name in Theocritus.

**Eunomia**, a, f. g. a iuste constitution or ordynance of lawes. also due obedience of the lawes.

**Eunomius**, a great heretike, of Arius secte, whiche vnto he added of his owne malice, that the son was in eury thyng vnto the father, and that the holy goste had no medlyng with the father nor the sonne. Wherouer he affirmed, that all that kepte the faulthe that he taught, shoulde bee saued, had they committed neuer so great a synne, and continued therein. He was about the yere of our Lord. 353.

**Eunuchio**, aui, are, to gelde men.

**Eunuchus**, chi, m. g. a man gelded.

**Euocati**, souldiours, which for some necessitee bee suddenly called out of the fieldes vnto battayle.

**Euocatio**, onis, f. g. a calling forth.

**Euocator**, oris, m. g. one that calleth forth, or that allureth to come forth.

**Euocatus**, a, um, called out, commaunded to appere.

**Euoco**, euocas, aui, are, to call out, to call forth, or call awate. Somtyme for Vocare, to call. also to allure or prouoke, to summon or commaunde to appere, to call vpon for helpe.

**Euocare aliquem intus foras**, To call one forth that is within.

**Euocare aliquem foras verbis alicuius**, To call one forth in an other mans name.

**Euocate huc Sotiam**, accersat Blepharonem, Call ye forth Sotia hyther, that he maie go call Blepharo.

**Nostros ad pugnam euocant**, They prouoke our men to fight, or badde our men come forth and fight.

**Euocare aliquem accitu alterius**, to call forth one at an other mans byddyng.

**Euocare aliquem Roman**, to call by, or to commaunde one to appere at Rome.

**Euocat ad se**, he commaundeth to come to hym.

**Euocare aliquem literis**, to will one by letters to come to hym.

**Piscem elca euocare**, with the baite to allure the fysh to come forth.

**Euocare deos**, with solemne prayers to will the goddes to come to hym.

**Euocare demones**, to call by puell spirites.

**Euocare ad arma**, to make to bee cried or prouoked, that euery man be ready in harnes, at a certayne place and houre.

**Euocare animum a negotiis**, To withdawe the mynde from busynesse.

**Vis earum omnis euocatur in palmites**, All the strength of them is drawn by in to the byaunches.

**Euocare testes**, to bypnyge forth withnesse.

**Euohæ**, a noyse of exclamation that the priestes of Bacchus made.

**Euolantus**, a, um, that reneth or gaddeth abrode.

**Euolito**, aui, are, to flee out often.

**Euolo**, euolas, aui, are, deriued of the nowne



Vola, to scale, to take away by stealth.

Impune aliquid euolare, to scale away a thing, and escape unpunished.

Euolo, euolas, uis, are, to flee away, to flee out, to renne out, or hie away speedily, to passe a way quickly, to scale away, or conuise hym selfe away quickly, to escape.

Euolare rus ex vrbe, to forsake the citee, and goe into the countreie.

Anima euolat ex corpore tanquam ex carceribus, The soule departeth out of the bodye, as it were out of a prison.

Euolare ex periculo, to escape out of daungier. Euolare poenam, to escape payne or punishment.

Sic euoluit oratio, his wordes wente away so roundly.

Euoluo, uolui, ere, to turne hyther and thither, to rolle or tumble out of a place, to vnfolde, to explicate or expounde, to declare or tell, to meditate, to cast in ones mynde, to tourne as one tourneth a booke, to reade ouer, to studie diligently.

Euoluere se turba, or ex turba, to wynde hym selfe out of trouble.

In mare fluuij se euoluunt, The ryuers renne into the sea.

Euoluere librum, to tourne ouer a booke as one dooth in reayding.

Euoluere poetas, to studie and reade ouer poetes diligently.

Versus euoluere, to reade verses.

Euoluere naturam rerum, to serche and fynde out the natures of thynges.

Tempus hac me euoluere coegit, the tyme hath constrained me to expounde or declare these thynges roundly.

Non possum euoluere exitum rei, I can not fynde out the ende of this matter.

Promissa somnij euoluere, to muse or thynke on those thynges that seemed to be promised in his dreame.

Euolutio, onis, f. g. rollynge or tumblyng out, a reayding of poetes or verses.

Euolutus, a, um, vnfolded, or vtrolled, tourned out.

Euolutis bonis, a man tourned out of all that euer he hath.

Euomo, euomis, uis, ere, to vomite, to caste out, to spue, to vter out, or speake maliciously, and with a cankred stomake.

Euomere iram, to wreake anger, to vter his malice spitefully.

Euomere virus, to spitte out his poyson, to saie the worst that one can saie.

Euomino, one of the ples called Aeolia.

Eupalia, a towne in Locris, whiche same calle Eupalion, and some Eupylon.

Eupatorium, or Eupatoria, an herbe called Agrimonie, looke Agrimonia. but Mesues callith that Eupatorium, that in English is naz

med Maudlene.

Eupetalos, a precious stone of a frys colour.

Euphantlos, a gay imaginer of thynges.

Euphonia, a, fem. gen. good soune, a sweet pleasant noyse.

Euphorasia, a, some take for the herbe called, bright.

Euphorbia, and Euphorbium, an herbe founde out by Iuba the kynge of Libya, as called after the name of his physician. Lact. Ruellius lib. 3. capite. 53.

Euphorbus, a Troiane, the sonne of Pantha, whiche wounded Patroclus, and was slayne by Achilles. also a shepherdes name.

Euphorion, a poetes name of Lacedonia, whiche Callus dyd translate.

Euphrasia, a, fem. gen. an herbe called of fore Ophthalmitica, or Ocularia, and of the Grekes Euphrosyne, because it cleareth the eyes. In English the eye bright.

Euphrasium, syni, neu, gene. an herbe called buglosse.

Euphrates, one of the ryuers that come out of Paradise, whiche passeth thorough the citie of Babylon. also a philosophers name.

Euphrosyna, the propre name of a woman, also the name of one of the three graces called Charities.

Euphrosyne, bewrage.

Euphrosyne, a certaine swelling of the eye, or of the gumme, by the innermost cheeke.

Euphris, a lake in Fraunce Châlaine.

Eupolis, an auncient poete, whiche in his comedies sharply taxed the vices of the people.

Eupomus, a verie cunning man in arithmeticke and geometricke. Also a famous penman, whiche taught Demophilus Apelles maister.

Euporus, Caius Gracchus seruante, whiche his biddinge dyde slea hym, and after hym hym selfe.

Euprotopon, a promontorie in Phenicia.

Euprepia, comelynesse.

Eurechneumon, id est plantago.

Eureos, a precious stone lyke an olyue beere.

Eurinus, & Eurinius, a, um, belongeth to the east wynde.

Euripides, the name of a famous poet amonge the Grekes, whiche wrote tragedies most excellently.

Euripidius, the nombre of fortie in a certainedie.

Euripus, pi, mal. ge. a smalle cunditer of a great height. Also a dyche made to enclose places to plaie in, in the fiede of hedges. Some to take it for a small ponde of fwee. also an arme of the sea, or a narrowe passage betweene two places. Euripus also a parte of the sea, betwene Aulis, an haven of Beroia, and the Ile of Euboea, whiche cobbeth and floweth 7 tymes in a daie, with so swifte a streame, that it carrieth with it shippes with full saile agaynste the wynde: and yet 3 dunes euerie moneth goodspell, and moued not.

Eupodias

uracias, a certayne stone, whiche seemeth to be blake and mossy.

urodonus, a north east wynde.

urosa, the thirde parte of the world, diuided from Asia with the great seas, Hellespontus, Propontis, Bosphorus Thracius, & Pontus Euxinus, and hath the bittermost boundes in the north east, the ryuer Tanais. And from thence it is diuided by the myddell sea.

It was also the name of a fayre maide, daughter of Agenor, kynge of Phenicia, whom Jupiter (transformynge hym selfe into the forme of a bull) dyd rauyn, as poetes write: whiche of some is interpreted, that Jupiter caried hir away by force in a ship, in the decke of maister wherof was a banner or streamer, wherin was painted a bull.

Barotas, a ryuer that renneth before the towne of Lacedemonia.

Eurus, the east wynde.

Euryale, the daughter of kynge Minos. there was an other of that name, the daughter of Praxs kynge of Argiue. An other was one of the Erigons.

Euryalus, the name of one of the princes of Delopontis. Virgile feigneth a Troiane to bee so called.

Eurybates, a man of Athaca, Agamemnons seruant.

Eurybates, the name of diuers men: one was a famous robber and theefe, of whom cometh this word Eurybaticus, to scale away pryulie from them that haue hym in keepynge.

Eurybia, a nymphe.

Eurybiades, one of Perces capitaynes.

Eurycles, a soothe saier or diuynour.

Eurycia, a mayden, the daughter of Pisenoxis.

Euryclidas one of Lacedemonia.

Eurycyon, a gold smithes name.

Eurydas, a, fem. gen. a Trepane, an interpretoure of dreames.

Eurydame, was the wyfe of Leutichis kynge of Spartans.

Eurydamas, the father of Iphicra.

Eurydice, the wyfe of Orpheus.

Eurydomene, a nymphe of the sea.

Eurylochus, the kynge of Phlegia, whiche des Troyes before Ladmus buylded it.

Eurymachus, one of Peniopes wewares.

Eurymedon, the sonne of Faunus. also a riuer of Pamphilia.

Eurymides, a soothsaier amonge the Cyclops, whiche tolde to Polyphemus all that to hym hapned afterwards by Ulixes.

Eurynome, the wyfe of Orichamus, and also the daughter of Apollo.

Eurynomes, a dyuell, who as the auncient Grekes supposed, dyd eate and consume the fleshe of dead men, leauynge the bones bare, whom they painted in a terrible figure, haupynge longe steele of talles, styngynge in the shyne of a bulles

late, of colour betwene blake and blew.

Euryon, the daughter of Amynta kyng of Macedonia.

Eurypylus, one of the soones of Hercules, that reigned in the yle of Eous, an other the son of Eucemo, which bothe were at the siege of Troie.

Euryteus, a kyng of Grece, ennemy to Hercules, whiche commaunded hym to doo many of his enterpryses.

Eurythmia, a, f. g. is a beautee in the true formynge of the membris, where the height accordeth with the breadthe, and the breadthe also with the length. Finally all thyng aunsweryng to his proportion, a comely gesture.

Eurythus, a kyng of Oechalia, whiche denied to geue his daughter to Hercules.

Eurytion, one of the Argonautes, an other was the sonne of Lycion.

Eusebes, bis, masc. gen. a precious stone, wherof a chape was made in the temple of Hercules at Cyre.

Eusebia, pietie, religion, godlynesse.

Eustathius, a learned man, whiche wrote a treatise from the tyme of Enneas, to Anastasius the emperour. An other was a lerned bishop of Antioche, whiche wrote agaynst Arius. An other of the same name wrote commentaries on Homere and Dionysius.

Eustaphius, a sophister of Aphrodisia.

Eustratus, a philosopher, whiche wrote commentaries vpon Aristotles Ethikes.

Euterpe, one of the muses, and is interpreted iolynde or pleasaunt.

Eutheca, a stocheuse.

Euthydemus, a philosopher of Massilia, Apollonius maister.

Euthymia, a, f. g. quietnesse, securitee, without troublous affections of mynde, heres case.

Euthymus, a famous capitayne, or a mighty champion.

Eutices, an heretike, an abbot of a monastery in Constantinople, about the yere of our lord. 450.

He affirmed, that Christ had but one onely nature, that is to saie, diuine, or of god, lyke as he was one person. This heresye was condemned in the counsaile of Ephesine, and Eutices sente into exyle.

Eutichydes, a famous image maker.

Eutrapelia, a, f. ge. gentynesse, good behaviour.

Eutrapelus, a mans name, and is interpreted gentill and pleasaunt.

Eutropius, a mans name, who perswaded Celsus to make a lawe, whereby he hym selfe perished.

Ecclesi. histor. There was an other Eutropius S. Augustins scholar.

Eualgo, uis, are, to publyshe abroad.

Eualio, onis, f. g. pluckynge vp, or drawynge out.

Eualio dentis, the drawing of a tooth.

Eualius, a, um, plucked vp or pulled away.

Euxinus portus, a part of the sea, whiche diuideth Europa from Asia.

**E**X, signifieth of or from.  
 Ex aduersum, euen agaynst it, on the o<sup>r</sup> ther syde.  
 Ex æquo, indifferently, equally.  
 Ex asse, of the whole.  
 Harredem fecit ex asse, he made hym heyre of the whole.  
 Ex diametro opposita, so contrarie the one to the other, that they maie neuer agree.  
 Ex disposito, by an order, of a purpose.  
 Ex aduersum ei loco, agaynst that place.  
 Ex æquo & bono, accordyng to equitee and reason.  
 Ex æquo & bono facere, to doo iustly of in- differently.  
 Ex animo, of good wyl, of a good courage.  
 Ex ante diem nonarum Iuniarum, the seuenth daie of June.  
 Ex argumento, in token therof.  
 Ex composito, as it was agreed.  
 Ex dignitate tua, & ex republica facis, Thou doest accordyng to thyne authoritee, and for the weale of thy countreie.  
 Ex dignitate nostra, accordyng to our estate of dignitee.  
 Ex dignitate tribuere, To geue accordyng to his estate.  
 Ex equo pugnare, to fyght on horsbacke.  
 Summa erit hæc, statues, vt ex fide, fama, rēq; mea videbitur, This shall be the whole effecte, that thou doo as it shall seme for myne honestee, accordyng to the truste that I putte in the, and for my profite.  
 Ex insidiis, by treason, pryvely, as it were out of an ambushement.  
 Ex more, and Ex consuetudine, accordyng to the custome, as they vse to dooe.  
 Ex superabundanti, more ouer.  
 Ex diuitiis iuuentutem luxuria ac auaritia in- uasere, by the meane of rycheffe, or thozough richesse, the youth became lecherous and coue- tous.  
 Ex for Cum: as, Ex melle resinam vo- rato, Doo you cate rosen myrt with honey.  
 Ex, for præ: as, Quod ei ex aliis Gallis ma- ximam fidem habebam, Because I trusted hym best of all the frenche men: or because I had more trust to hym than any of the fren- che men.  
 Ex æquib; fertilis, euen as fertile as the other.  
 Ex æquo viuere, to lyue in equall state or con- dition with other.  
 Ex animo amicus, an hertie and vnfeigned frende.  
 Ex animo & simulate, contrary.  
 Ex animo dicere, to speake as one thynketh without any dissimulation.  
 Ex animo tibi bene volo, I will you good with all myne heart.  
 Ex animi sententia, euen as one thinketh, ac- cordyng to his conscience, also as one woulde haue it, or wyshe it.

Ex arte dicere, To speake eloquently, or accor- dyng to the p<sup>r</sup>ceptes of rhetorike.  
 Ex autoritate pontificum, By the ordynance and commaundment of the prelates.  
 Ex alio repetere, to scrche a thyng deceptly.  
 Ex inuidia, by enuy.  
 Ex aliis cognoscere aliquem, to knowe one by the reporte and information of others.  
 Ex confesso malus, openly naught, a veray lewde felowe.  
 Ex continenti, in an instant, forthwith, by and by, incontinent.  
 Ex contrario, for e contrario, contrarywise.  
 Ex contrario stare, to bee one agaynst an other, or one contrary to an other.  
 Ex omni populo, among all the people.  
 Ex consilio iurisperitorum, by the counsaile of lawyers.  
 Ex destinato, purposely, of purpose.  
 Ex diuerso, non tamen omnino dissimile, Dy- uers, but yet not utterly vnlyke.  
 Ex pueris, and Ex ephēbis excedere, To pass chyldeys age.  
 Ex eo, from thens forth.  
 Ex eo die, from that daie forward.  
 Ex eo sit, therby it cometh to passe.  
 Ex reis aliquem eximere, to discharge a person accused because the accuser dooeth not appeere.  
 Exponere ex memoria, to expound or declare by herte.  
 Diem ex die expectabam, I looked wylle our daie after an other.  
 Ex necessitate facere, to dooe by constrainyng, or of necessitee.  
 Ex facili, easily.  
 Hæres ex tertia parte, an heyre appointed to haue the thyrde parte of a mans gooddes.  
 Aliud ex alio malum, one nyschyl in an others necke.  
 Magnum mihi ex hac re erit malum, I that haue some great displeasure by this thyng.  
 Ex hoc, for this cause, by this meanes.  
 Dependit ex humeris amictus, his garmēt hang- geth on his shuldres.  
 Expresa ex annulo imago, a p<sup>r</sup>int of figure made with a seale.  
 Septem ex ordine menses, seuen monethes to- gether, one after an other.  
 Ex parte maiore, for the more parte.  
 Nisi ex præcepto domini, excepte his maisters bydde hym.  
 Ex ore alicuius pendere, To harken diligently what one will saie.  
 Ex propinquo præliari, to come to hande stru- kes, to fight hande to hande.  
 Ex re & ex tempore, as the matter and the tyme shall require.  
 Ex sententia non sum hero, I please not my mayster, or I am not to my maisters appoynt of phantasye.  
 Ex sententia seruus, suche a seruant as a man woulde

woulde wyshe.  
 Ex se reliquit filium, after his death he leste issue male of his owne body.  
 Timere ex somno, To awake or bzeake ones sleape sodeynly with a feare.  
 Ex sua quicq; parte, euerp man for his part.  
 Ex tempore, forthwith, without meditation.  
 Ex toto, wholly, utterly, all together.  
 Ex vero nomine vocor Thomas, My true name, or my right name is Thomas.  
 Ex iure hesterni panem vorare, To slabber of fesse by bzeade with greuel of broth that was left the other daie before.  
 Ex vultu cognoscere, to know by ones coun- tenance.  
 Ex visu tuo, It is for your profite.  
 Ex improviso, vnwares, sodeynly.  
 Ex industria, of purpose, for the nones.  
 Insanire ex inuria, to waxe madde for wrongs that is dooen to one.  
 Ex insperato, vnllooked for.  
 Ex integro, a freshe, a newe, eftesoones.  
 Ex intimis vnus, one of my nere frendes.  
 Iudicare aliquē ex aliorum ingenijs, to iudge a man by the disposition of other.  
 Ex iure manu confertum vocare, a maner of supyn in the law among the auncient Romans, where the action was commenced after this sort: the plaintife and the defendāt went both into the fildes, for the whiche the contention was, and there cutte a porcion of the earth, whiche after, they broughed before the J<sup>r</sup>etor, and made clayme to it as to the whole lande. Hæde more after Exitium.  
 Laborare ex pedibus, to be sicke of the goute.  
 Ex lege reperere ab aliquo pecuniam, to sue one in the lawe for moneye that he oweth or des- tyneth.  
 Ex longinquo venire, To come out of farre countreies.  
 Ex natura aliquid gerere, to doo a thyng ac- cordyng to his nature, or as his nature ledeth hym.  
 Ex me noscere potes, you may knowe by me.  
 Ex longo, of long tyme, a great while.  
 Ex obliquo, ouerthwart.  
 Ex omni occasione, by euerp littell occasion.  
 Ex omnibus sæculis, sens the world first begā.  
 Ex opibus non ex veritate causa pendetur, The cause shall be wried accordyng to the ri- chesse, not after the truthe of the matter.  
 Exacerbesco, scere, to waxe sharpe or soure.  
 Exacerbo, aui, are, to stirre vp, to prouoke to an- ger, to make one veray angry.  
 Exacerbo, exacui, escere, to waxe soure or sharp, to become egre or tarte.  
 Exacinaris, onis, f. ge. when the kernels of gra- pes, or suche lyke, doe fall out.  
 Exactio, onis, f. ge. a pyllyng of the pro- ple, craction.  
 Exactor, onis, ma. ge. a demaunder of moncie.

some englyshe it a controuller. I take it to bee a gatherer of tolle or tare.  
 Exactor supplicij, one that requiereth to haue a man punished.  
 Exactum, ti, n. g. an exacte or absolute thyng.  
 Exactus, a, um, passed, veray diligent, cracie, expelled, demaunded, perfectly dooen or pers- oured.  
 Exacta æstate, the sommer being passed.  
 Exactæ ætatis vir, a veray aged man.  
 His demum exactus, whan theie thynges were dooen and paste.  
 Exacti reges, hynges expoulled and dyspuch- out of theyr realmes.  
 Furiis exactus, for A girus.  
 Ensis exactus, a swerde thrust thzough one.  
 Exactus, us, a sellynge.  
 Exacuatus, a, um, made sharpe or pointed.  
 Exacuo, ui, ere, to make veray sharpe, to stirre, to whette, to make a sharpe edge or pointe to a thyng, to make angry or bere.  
 Exacuere dentes, to whette ones teethe.  
 Exacuere mentem, to stirre vp or quicken the mynde.  
 Acetum exacuiere, To make vinciger more tarte or byrryn.  
 Exacuit palatum, it stereth appetite.  
 Aciem oculorum exacuiere, to quychen the eie sight.  
 Cohortari & exacuiere, to exhort & stirre vp.  
 Exacutio, onis, f. ge. a popurtyng or makynge of a thyng sharpe.  
 Exadificatio, onis, buyldyng vp, or makynge of a thyng perfutte.  
 Exadifico, aui, are, to buylde perfectly, also to dyspue out of an house.  
 Exadificare opus institutum, To fynishe or make an ende of a woorkie that one hath be- gunne.  
 Ex æquo, quāui, quāre, to make equall, to bee euen or equall.  
 Ex æquare omnia, to make all thynges of lyke balue.  
 Neminem dignitate secum exæquare vult, He will haue no man to be of equall authoritee with hym.  
 Exaquare facta dictis, To deserue the dees- des and actes of men, with woordes seete and conueniente.  
 Exaquari bonis, To bee made equall with good men.  
 Exaquari ad regulam, To make mete to the rule.  
 Exaquare precio omnia iura, To esteeme noz gods lawe noz mans law more then moneye.  
 Ex æquor, quāris, the deponente, idem quod Ex æquo.  
 Ex æquatus, a, um, made equall.  
 Ex æquatio, onis, f. ge. the makynge of a thyng equall with other.  
 Ex æstuo, aui, are, to ouerflowe, to scethe ouer,

as a pottle dooth, to be verie fierie and angry.  
Exaltare ira, to be verie angrie, or greatly fumed.

Exa'uo, excuini, uire, to ware gentyl or mylde.

Exaggero, aui, are, to heape vp togyther, to augmēt, to increace, to speake muche in the praife or dispraife of a thyng, with woordes to make a thyng moze than it is, to amplifie, to extolle.

Exornare & exaggerare.

Exaggerare & extenuare, contrary.

Exaggerare virtutem, to speake muche in the praife of vertue.

Verbis exaggerare beneficium, to extolle a benefite with woordes, and make it moze than it is.

Exaggerare rem familiarem, to increace a mans subsaunce.

Exaggeratus, a, um, heaped togyther, increased, amplified with woordes.

Exaggeratio, ōnis, f. g. a heappynge together, an amplifying of making of the thyng greater.

Exigito, aui, are, to bere, to anger, to moue, to chide, to shake vp with knauysh woordes.

Lenire & exagitare, contrary.

Ne meum maiorem exagitem, I shoulde make my selfe moze heauy & sorrowful.

Exagitare rem aliquam, to debate and handell a matter in reasonynge.

Exagritus, a, um, vexed, moued, robbed, debased in reasonynge, and as it were tossed hyther and thither, enuaded, muche spoken of.

Spoliari & exagitari, spoyled and shaken out of all that euer they had.

Exagritator, ōnis, m. g. one that vexeth or moueth or speaketh shrewdly by othe.

Exagoga, gae, m. g. one that carieth any thyng out of the house.

Exagoga, gae, fcm. gene. rent, reuenues, also carying out.

Exalbescio, bescere, to ware pale.

Ex albidus, a, um, somewhat white.

Exalburno, aui, are, to take out the fatte supre, that is in some woodde.

Exalto, aui, are, to mount or lyste vp. Sometime to praise verie muche.

Exaluminatus, a, um, cleere lyke alum. orient.

Examen, aminis, n. g. a swarme as well of bees, as other thynges, a great company or flocke. also the nedill or tongue in balances and scales. Sometime it signifyeth a iuste examination or tryall, diligent inquisition.

Examen infantium, a companye of softe of chyldren.

Examino, aui, are, to examine, to serche or try, to weygh.

Examo, examas, aui, are, to lone well.

Exampeus, a fountayne in Scythia.

Examirco, aui, are, to drawe oyle cleane from the mother.

Examulsim, iustely, by rule.

Exanco, aui, are, to drawe out cleane, to empty. Sometime to suffer, to vanquyshe, to make, to take great payne & muche labour, to dispayne, and byng to an ende.

Non potest hic sine tua opera exanclari clauis, This keyle can not bee made without thy helpe.

Exanguis, gue, com. g. without bloude, timorous of fearefull, pale for anger.

Exanguis atq; astutus, pale for anger, and greatly moued.

Exanimatis, le, without soule or lyfe, or that lieth away the soule and lyfe.

Exanimatio, ōnis, fcm. g. a trouble of mynde, a great feare.

Exanimatus, a, um, made greatly asfere, aduised or troubled in mynde. Sometime it signifyeth deade.

Exanimo, aui, are, to kyl, to make asfere, to trouble and make astonied.

Priusq; intus redij, exanimatus fui, ere euer I came in againe I was amazed.

Multos exanimauit rigor insolitus niuis, the vnaccustomed chyllyng of the snowe depnynd many of theyr liues.

Exanimare aliquem metu, to make one asfened for feare.

Exanimus, a, um, and Exanimis, me, deade, put in feare.

Exanio, aui, are, deriued of Sanies, ei, to squit out matter of corruption.

Exanthema, the matis, n. g. a wheale or a puste in a mannes thynne.

Exantlo, aui, are, idē quod Exanco, toke thyn.

Exaptus, a, um, verie apte & feete, well copat.

Exaideo, exarsi, dēre, to be vehemently indamed with desyre, anger, or admiration, to be verie fierie and hotte.

Grauius exarsit, he was verie angry.

Exardere ira & indignatione, to be greatly inflamed with wrathe and indignation.

Desyderio exardere, to be verie desyrous.

Exarsit in iras, he waxed verie hoite.

Exarsit admiratio, men were in a great admiraion.

Exardesco, scere, to waxe hotte, or to be verie hement.

Exareno, aui, are, to purge and trie cleane from sande and grauell.

Exarsio, fieri, to be dyed vp.

Exareo, exares, exari, rēre, to be drie, to be come dry, to pine awaie, to decay and waxe awaie, not to be so pleasaunt.

Exaruit diuturna miseria filius, my sonne is pined awaie with long and continual miserie.

Facultas orationis exaruisse dicitur, when a mans eloquence decayeth for faule of yle.

Exaresco, scere, idē quod Exareo.

Exarmo, aui, are, to make tame, to vnrme, or to take harness from a man.

Exarmare acutionem, to make the action feynt

feinte or feible.

Exarnare nauem, to take awaie the tackinge from a shyppe.

Exarnare feras, to cut or bryake of the teeth, claws, or other partes of wyld beasts, whiche they vse for theyr defence.

Exarnare strigmenta, to plucke of the tagges of poppettes.

Exarnatus, a, um, vnrmed, made tame.

Exaro, exaras, aui, are, to eare well: also to write.

Exarare frumentum, by earyng to receyue as muche coine as the lande yeldeth.

Epistolam exarare, to write a letter.

Exaratus, a, um, eared, eared vp, founde in the grounde by earyng.

Exarculatio, the beinge out of iointe.

Exarulo, aui, are, to chip smoothe with an axe, as carpenters dooe after they haue roughe hewed: and by translacon to polyshe, but not finely and perfectly.

Exaspero, aui, are, to make sharpe, also to make verie angrie, to vere, to fere.

Animo exasperatus, vexed in minde, made angrie.

Exatio, aui, are, to satisfie, to fyll.

Exatio, aui, are, to fyll or satisfie an hungrie stomacke or gredie mynde.

Exactorum, souldiours or seruantes put out of wages, or dismissed of theyr seruyce.

Exactoratus, deposited or put out of offyce.

Exactoro, or Exanthoro, to put out of wages: also to dismyss from warre without any repossessing, and geue lycence to departe, to discharge them of theyr othe: Sometime to disgrace a knight, or other lyke.

Exaudio, audis, iui, ire, to here beneuolently, or perfectly.

Exaudire preces, to heare one fauourably and graunt his petition.

Exaugo, auxi, augere, to increace muche.

Exaugere animum alicuius, to increace ones courage, to make one haue a greater stomake.

Exauguro, aui, are, to make prophane the thyng that was holy, to vnhalowe with cersayne ceremonies.

Exauguratio, ōnis, f. g. the vnhalowynge of a thyng.

Exauspicio, aui, are, to dooe a thyng vnfoztunably, to haue yll lucke.

Exauspiciari ex vinculis, I haue had yll lucke lens I came out of prison.

Exanthoro, aui, are, idē, quod Exactoro.

Exalisto, aui, are, to shoote out of a crosse bowe, to trumpe off deuel.

Ego hunc communem meum atque nostrum omnium hostem exalisto lepide, I will feately deueile this myne enemye, and all ours in commune.

Exarco, aui, are, to make blynde, to put out ones eyes.

Exalceo, ceui, are, to pull of ones shooes.

Excalfacio, or Excalfacio, lefacis, fēci, cere, to make verie hotte.

Excalfactio, ōnis, f. g. a heatynge or making of a thyng verie hotte.

Excalfactorius, a, um, that hath the power and strength to make hotte.

Excalfio, factus sum, fieri, to be made hotte.

Excalpo, calpsi, calpere, to scratche or clawe, to ingraue or cut in.

Excandefacio, defacis, fēci, facere, to thaufe or make angrie, to make verie hotte.

Excandescētia, x, f. g. a sodaine anger that tarrieth not longe, or after some, the indignacion of the mynde to anger.

Excandescio, candui, scere, to be verie angrie, to waxe verie hotte.

Excanto, aui, are, to inchant, to charme, sometimes to thutte out.

Excarnificatus, a, um, torne or rent with tourmentes.

Excarnifico, aui, are, to rent and cutte in pierces, to tourment.

Excauo, excauas, aui, are, to make holow.

Excautio, ōnis, f. g. the making holow of a thyng.

Excēdo, cēsi, cedere, to departe or go forth, to passe or excede, to die.

Excessit ex ephēbis, he passed boyes age, he waxed a man.

Excedere ex pueris, to be passed boyes age.

Excedere officium, to do moze than his dutie.

Excedere e via, to go out of the waie.

Excedere vrbe, to departe out of the citte.

Excessit mihi ætas ex magisterio tuo, I am nowe passe your gouernance and correction.

In magnum certamen res excessit, the matter came to great contention.

Morbus, qui quatuordecim dies excessit, whiche hath continued moze then fortene daies.

Excessit annos decem, he is about tenne yeres olde.

Excedere de medio, or de vita, to die.

Excedere digitum transfusum ex loco, to go a fingers bryade out of a place.

Excedit magnitudinem fabæ, it is bigger than a beane.

Excessit memoria, I haue forgotten it.

Excedere modum, to passe measure.

Excedunt quatuagenos denarios libræ, they cost moze then 40.

Nota excessere, the markes be woine out.

Excessit res ad publicam quarimoniam, the matter came to the point, that the people complained of it openly.

Excedit fidem, it is not to be beleued, it is incredible.

Excessus, us, m. ge. goyng out, a dyng or departing out of lyfe, deathe.

Excellens, lentis, excellent, surmountyng.

Excellens omnibus vir, a man surmountyng all other.

Excellentia, x, f. g. excellencie.

Excel-

Excellentia & magnitudo animi, excellency and noble courage.  
 Excellentia & praestantia.  
 Excellenter, excellently.  
 Excellio, cellui, lere, to excell, to passe, to surpass mounte.  
 Excellere & praestare.  
 Admirabile quantum inter omnes vnus excellat, a meruailous thyng, howe muche one amonge all other dooeth excell.  
 Prater ceteros in re aliqua excellere, to be moze excellent then other in any thyng.  
 Excellere opibus, to be rycher then other.  
 Excellere animo, ingenio, consilio, dignitate, virtijs.  
 Excellere, non nunquam in malam partem.  
 Excellitas, aris, f.g. height, altitude, loftynesse, hautesse of mynde.  
 Excellitas animi, the valiantnesse of heghht of courage.  
 Excelse, loftily, hautly.  
 Excelsus, a, um, hygh of great, losite, haute, noble.  
 Magnus & excelsus homo, a noble man and of haute courage.  
 Grandis & excelsus orator, an opatour that vsseth an ample and lofty stile.  
 In excelsum collocare simulachrum, to sette it in an hygh place.  
 Amplius & excelsus animus, a courageous and losite stomake.  
 Excelsus & illustris locus, an hygh and notable place that euery man maie see.  
 Exceptio, onis, f.g. an exception.  
 Exceptor, aui, are, to take or drawe to.  
 Exceptor, onis, m. g. he that wyterly faste that, whiche other men dooe speake.  
 Exceptorius, a, um, that excepteth, or conteyneth an exception.  
 Exceptus, a, um, excepted taken, receyued.  
 Exceptitius, a, um, that is taken or receiued.  
 Excerebro, aui, are, to beate out the braynes of any thyng.  
 Excerno, creui, cernere, to sifte, to purge: properly it is to trie out the yll from the good.  
 Excerniculum, li, a sieue to trie graine, lime, or other thyng.  
 Excerpo, cerpsi, pere, to gather here and there the chiefe of any thyng, to pike out.  
 Excerptere & Libare.  
 Excetra, x, f.g. a serpent, of whom the head being cutte of, thye came vp for it. it was also called Hydra.  
 Excilio, aui, are, to take ones money from him.  
 Excidium, dii, n. g. the sackynge of a towne or citee, or the utter destruction thereof.  
 Excido, excidis, cidi, cidere, to fall out of a thyng, to fall awate, to be forgotten, to slippe out of memorie.  
 Excidit animo, it is out of my mynde.  
 Excidere animo, to be forgotten.

Excidere formula, to lose his action.  
 Excidit numero ciuium, he is not of the number of citifens, he is banished.  
 Excidit de manibus gladius, the sword fell out of his hande.  
 Tibi excidimus, thou hast forgotten be.  
 Huic excidit lingua, v. opinor, this fellowe hath loste his tongue, as I thinke.  
 Excidere, & elabi.  
 Fulmina exciderunt caelo, it lightned.  
 Mihi ista exciderant, these thynges were gone out of my memorie, I had forgotten them.  
 Excidit mihi nomen, I haue forgotten his name.  
 Excidit memoria huius rei, or excidit huius res e memoria.  
 Excidit mihi oratio, I coulde not speake.  
 Mens mihi excidit, I was asonged.  
 Fortuitu excidit verbum ex ore, he spaketh the woordes by chaunce, or vnwares.  
 Nullum ferox verbum excidit, in all his communication he chaunced to speake no cruel woorde.  
 Vxore excidit, he is disapointed of his wife, he shall not haue the woman that he thought to haue had.  
 Excidere ab aliquo, To discente or dysagre from one.  
 Excido, cidi, cidere, to cutte out, to cutt downe, to destroye.  
 Excidere arborem, to cutte downe a tree.  
 Excidere lapides e terra, to cutte off diggethnes out of a quartie.  
 Excidere malum, to take awate a mischief of yll thyng.  
 Excidere & euertere vrbein, To destroy and beate downe a citee.  
 Ex animo excidere, to plucke out of memorie, to make to be forgotten.  
 Excidere aliquem ex numero ciuium, to banish or exile one.  
 Exciet, used of olde wyters for Excutit.  
 Excindo, excidi, excindere, to ouerthrowe and destroy, to cutte out.  
 Numantiam excindes, thou shalt subuerse and destroy Numantia.  
 Excindere linguam, to cutt out ones tongue.  
 Excio, ciui, citum, cire: or Excio, ciui, citum, exciere, to come vehemently, to call out, to waken, to prouoke or stirre, to reple vp.  
 Excire somno, and ex somno, to awake one out of his slepe.  
 Excire foras, to call forth of doores.  
 Excire lachrymas alicui, to cause one to wepe, to make the water to stande in ones eyes.  
 Excire tumultum, to reple a tumultie, to make a rustlynge.  
 Excire hostem ad dimicandum, To prouoke ones enemies to fyght.  
 Excire aliquem ad cupiditatem discendi, with exhortation to make one desirous to learne.  
 Excit

Excipio, excipis, excipi, excipere, to except, to take, to take out or receyue, to enterteine, to trie or interche, to separate, to take by craft, to gather, to hyde, to succede, to resiste without any businesse. also to take vnwares or sodenly, to hearken of here diligently.  
 Excipere furem, to receyue a felon as an assassin.  
 Excipere notis, to wyte in cifer, or other comendous fourme.  
 Excipit hos luno, id est, eximit, Iuno taketh them out.  
 Comiter excipere aliquem, to welcome a man gently at his comyng.  
 Amplexu excipere aliquem, to embrace a man louingly whan he meeteth hym.  
 Excipere hospicio, to enterteine, to lodge.  
 Excipere benigno vultu, to welcome with a louing and frendely countenance.  
 Excipere audis auribus, to here gladly.  
 Quid memores, hinc excipiam, I wil stande here and hearken what he saeth.  
 Labores magnos excipere, To take on hym great payne and trauayle.  
 Excipere laudem ex re aliqua, to haue praise and commendation by any thyng.  
 Excipere pugnam, To receyue the brunt of the battaile.  
 Excipere rumores, to intende and hearken for rumours and tales.  
 Extremum spiritum filiorum excipere, To be with thes chylde as thes departynge of death.  
 Verba alius excipere, to hearken and note a mans woordes, as he speaketh theim.  
 Se in pedes excipere, to lyght on his feete.  
 Excipere incautum, to take vnwares.  
 Populus fere exceptit, he selle vpon his knees.  
 Excipere onera amicorum, to take on hym the charge and burdeyn of his friends matters.  
 Ventris onus auro excipere, to doo his easement in a vessell of golde.  
 Nominatim excipere aliquem, To excepte one by name.  
 Excipere, is a woode used of physicians, whan dyuers thynges brayed or beaten in a mortar, be after tempered with some lyoure.  
 Excipulus, li, mas, f. g. an instrument to take any thyng in, a wele to take fishe, a snatche.  
 Excipuas, a, um, that is taken.  
 Exciso, cillas, aui, are, to croke, to teate, to beate.  
 Exciso, onis, and Excidio, onis, f. g. a cuttynge out, a destroyynge.  
 Excisus, a, um, gelded, cutte oute, cutte downe, destroyed.  
 Excito, excitas, aui, are, to stirre, procure, or encourage, to reple vp, to erect and buyde.  
 A mortuis excitare, to reise from death to life.  
 Excitare somno, and De, e, or ex somno, to awake one out of his slepe.

Summam hominum admirationem excitare, to make men to meyle greatly.  
 Excitare alicui amorem sapientie, to make a man desyre wysedome greatly.  
 Excitare aedificium, to erect or reple an house.  
 Excitare ciuitatem, to reple vp and buyde a citee.  
 Animum excitare, to be of good courage.  
 Excitare clamorem, to make a great shout and crye.  
 Dormitantem excitare, to reple vp one that is a sleepe, and by translation, to quicken a negligent persone.  
 Fletum excitare, to make to wepe.  
 Caspites excitare dicitur sus, when in roostynge with the shewe the casteth by the earth.  
 Excitare memoriam alicui, to bypunge one in remembrance.  
 Excitare risum, to make to laugh.  
 Excitare varios sermones, to cause men to reise diuers tales.  
 Excitare stomachum, to comfort the stomach and prouoke appetite.  
 Tempestates excitare, to stirre by great businesse and rustlynge.  
 Opus excitare, to further the woorde, by setting seruantes diligently to labour.  
 Ignem excitare, to blow the fier.  
 Foculum bucca excitare, to blow the fier with his mouth.  
 Excitare metum, to put in feare.  
 Sepulcrum e lapide excitare, to build or make of stone.  
 Excitare, vehemently.  
 Exclamatio, onis, f. g. An exclamacion, a figure of rhetorike, expresseynge sorowe, or indignacion.  
 Exclamo, aui, are, to crye out, to call for alowde.  
 Furiose exclamare, to crye out, as one were madde.  
 Aliquem nominatim exclamare, to call one by his name alowde.  
 Exclamat maximum, he cryed out alowde.  
 Excludo, cludi, cludere, to shut out, to deliuer, to hatche egges, to make to appere, to reiecte and refuse, not to admytte that is required.  
 Excludere ab hereditate, to kepe one from his heretage.  
 Nullo loco excluditur, he is shutte out of no place.  
 Excludito mihi oculum, si dederio, put out this eye of myne, yf I geue it the.  
 Excluditur Cappadocia, he can not haue entrance into Cappadocia.  
 Excludi tempore, to be lette from dooyng a thyng by reason of the tyme.  
 Honore aliquo nominatim excludi, to be excepted by name from haupunge any office or authority.  
 Excluforius, a, um, that excludeth.  
 Exclufus, a, um, shutte out.

**Excogito**, aui, are, to fynde out inuente by thyngs  
 byng, to thynke earnestly.  
**Excogitatio**, ónis, f. g. inuention.  
**Excogitator**, óris, m. g. one that inuenteth.  
**Excogitatus**, a, um, inuented.  
**Excolio**, excolis, colui, colere, to garnyshe of  
 decke, to polyshe, to haue in reuerence.  
**Excolere officium**, and **Negligere officium**,  
 contrary.  
**Excolere animos doctrina**, to garnyshe the  
 mynde with doctrine.  
**Excomposito**, in order appointed.  
**Exconsoles**, & **exquassores**, reherfed in the code  
 of the ciuile lawe, doo signifie them (as **Alia-**  
**eus** affirmeth) whiche are of haue been in the  
 dignitee of Consul, or **Quaestor**, but they dyd  
 neuer minister in those offices, nor tooke the  
 aduantages therunto belonging. Also they,  
 whose fathers were Consuls or **Quaestors**,  
 whan they were boyne. which assertion is con-  
 trary to **Petrus Crinitus**, who in the xv. booke  
**De honesta disciplina**, saith, that they were  
 called by those names, after they had accom-  
 plished their ministracion. which sentence **Al-**  
**cius** sharply reproveth **Dispunctionū** li. 4.  
**Excoquo**, excoquis, coxi, coquere, to boyle a  
 thyng untill it be dyde, to boyle thourghly.  
**Excoquere malum alicui**, to inuent or diuise  
 some pueil for a man.  
**Ignis excoquit vitium metalli**, doth consume  
 or purge away.  
**Excório**, aui, are, to plucke of the skynne or hyde  
 of a beast.  
**Excois**, excordis, om. g. a foole or a man heres  
 lesse, without spirite or boldnesse.  
**Excreo**, aui, are, to speete out with retchynge.  
**Excreatio**, ónis, f. g. a spetting out.  
**Excreabilis**, le, that maie be auoyded with rets-  
 chynge and spetting.  
**Excrementa**, orum, thynges of digestion expul-  
 sed, moyste or dyde, whereof there bee. x. or  
 dure, scume, choler, melancoly, vyne, sweat,  
 filthe of the nose, spetill, milke.  
**Excreresco**, creui, crescere, to growe out, or to  
 growe muche.  
 In alium excreresco, to growe by hygh.  
**Excretus**, a, um, of **Excreresco**, well grownen.  
**Excretio**, ónis, f. g. is the superfluitee of excre-  
 mentes, beynge in the body.  
**Excretum**, ti. n. g. of **Excerno**, the refuse or of-  
 fall of any thyng tried or syfied out.  
**Excribo**, looke **Exscribo**.  
**Excruciabilis**, le, woorthie to be tourmented.  
**Excrucio**, aui, are, to tourment greatly.  
**Excruciar vicem meam**, he is verate soyle  
 for my myschaunce.  
**Excruciat eam animi**.  
**Filij causa coeperam me excruciare animi**, I  
 beganne to tourment and vex me mynde for  
 my soones sake.  
**Excubia**, arum, fam. g. plu. nu. wathe as well

by date as by nyght.  
**Agere excubias**, to wathe.  
**Habere excubias**, to haue a wathe.  
**Excubitor**, óris, m. g. he that wathech.  
**Excubitus**, us, m. g. a wathe.  
**Excubo**, excubas, cubui, are, to wathe, or they  
 whiche in battayle or in the garde of a priuie  
 persone dooe.  
**Excubare in muris**, to wathe upon the walles.  
**Pro foribus excubare**, to wathe at the doore.  
**Excubar laurus ante limina**, a laurell tree  
 planted before the gate.  
**Excubare animo**, to be watchfull and haue  
 an attentue mynde on a thyng.  
**Excubare & vigilare pro aliquo**, to haue  
 hede and shewe all diligence for a man.  
**Excubatio**, ónis, f. g. watchynge.  
**Excúdo**, excúdi, and after **Probus**, excúdi, ex-  
 cudere, to beate or strike out. Sometime  
 fynde out with studie, to pynce, to harte.  
**Vt primum filicis scintillum excúdi adu-**  
**tes**, As soone as **Thates** had styken fyre out  
 of the flint.  
**Capras excudent apes**, the bees make war.  
**Excudere oua**, idem quod **excludere oua**.  
**Excudere opus aliquod**, to make a woork,  
 also to pynce a mans woork.  
**Excúfor**, óris, ma. gene. a maker of pottes and  
 pannes. also a pynce.  
**Exculco**, aui, are, to treade out or wyppen out.  
**Exculcans**, a, um, troden out. also out of vse.  
**Verba exculcata**, woordes out of vse.  
**Exculpo**, phi, pere, to graue or intaple images  
 also to geat any thyng by hearyng of one.  
**Exculpere oculum**, to thrust out ones eye.  
**Exculpere ex marmore**, to engrave in marle.  
**Exculpere nidos gallinarum**, to make byrds  
 nestes in a walle.  
**Vix exculpsi**, vt diceret, I coulde scant geat  
 hym to tell it.  
**Exculpere verum**, to geat out the trueth of a  
 matter.  
**Excultus**, a, um, garnyshe, adorned.  
**Excúrio**, aui, are, to put out of company or count.  
**Apollonium ideo excuriauit**, quia nihil ha-  
 bebat, therefore dyd he put **Apollonium** out of  
 the court, because he had nothing.  
**Excúro**, aui, are, to dyesse a thyng curiously.  
**Excúratas**, a, um, dyessed or handled diligently.  
**Excúratu victus**, meate curiously dyessed.  
**Excúratu homo**, a gallarde fellowe.  
**Excurro**, excurri, or **excursuri**, currere, to runne  
 out of a place, to make inuasions, or byrache out  
 to the enemies landes, to make an intorde, to  
 assaulte enemies in battayle.  
**Excurrit oratio**, whan one maketh digression.  
**Excurrit insula**, the plande is extended.  
**Debetis mihi decem aureos**, & quod **excur-**  
**rit**, pe owe me ten crownes and odde monie.  
**Summa excurrans**, a broken summe, wherein  
 is odde monie.

**currans** in meridiem planicies, a playne  
 extendyng towards the southe.  
**Excúrio**, ónis, f. g. a digression in speakyng, a  
 misme in wares.  
**Excursiones inuicem facere**, to make skemyngs  
 and inuasions one vpon an other.  
**Excútor**, óris, m. g. a currouer.  
**Excúsus**, a, um, that whiche is ouerrunne or  
 red out.  
**Excúsus**, us, mas. ge. a course, where one pas-  
 sye his boundes, a goynge from the pourpose.  
**Excúsis**, le, that whiche maie be excused.  
**Excúsius**, with moze pardon, moze tollerable.  
**Excúsa epistola**, a letter of excuse.  
**Excúso**, aui, are, to excuse.  
**Excúsum me volo**, I woulde they shoulde  
 lide me excused.  
**Excusare aliquem apud alterum**, or **alteri**, to  
 use one man to an other.  
**Excúsum habeo me**, holde me excused.  
**Excúsalares mare**, aut **ambiguos flagis**, You  
 woulde late for your excuse the sea, or the vn-  
 stayne wyndes, nowe blowyng in one coste,  
 nowe in an other.  
**Excúsalorum ualeudinem excusauit**, He layde  
 out his excuse that his eyes were soze.  
**Excúsió**, ónis, f. g. an excuse.  
**Accipere excusationem**, to admitte ones  
 excuse.  
**Asseire excusationem**, to laye an excuse for  
 ones lesse.  
**Temporis excusatione vti**, to excuse hym selfe  
 by the tyme.  
**Non habet excusationem stulticia**, foolyshe-  
 nesse is not to be taken for any excuse.  
**Excútor**, óris, m. g. a pynce. also a maker of  
 pottes or pannes.  
**Excúsaté**, tollerably, withoute faute, without  
 offence.  
**Excúse**, exactly.  
**Excússorinus**, a, um, that shaketh of, or shaketh  
 out.  
**Excússores equi**, flinginge or gambaldynges  
 horses.  
**Excússores tritici**, wyndowes of cozne.  
**Excússorium cribrum**, a rangeyng sieue. also a  
 coarse boulder.  
**Excússus**, a, um, shaken of, chased out, exam-  
 ned, searched.  
**Excúsió**, excutis, cussi, tere, to shake, to chole, to  
 weigh or consider, to examyne, to serche or in-  
 quire diligently, to put awate.  
**Excútere clauum lapide**, to beate out an yron  
 pynne or nagle with a stone.  
**Excútere equitem dicuntur equus**, whan the  
 horse casteth a man from his backe.  
**Excútient tibi istam verborum iactationem**,  
 They will make the leaue these proude and  
 boastyng woordes.  
**Excútere ignem**, to styke fyre.  
**Excútere feras cubilibus**, to chase or hunte

wylde beastes out of theyr denues.  
**Excútere mentem**, to make madde.  
**Excútere oculos alicui**, to pull ones eyes out  
 of his head.  
**Pacem excúterat orbi**, He set all the world in  
 an vproze. or he troubled the whole world  
 with warre.  
**Excútere rationem**, to examyne an accompt  
 or rekenyng.  
**Excútere seueritatem veterem**, to put away  
 the seueritie and rigour that one hath used in  
 tyme passed.  
**Genus alicuius excútere**, to examine of what  
 stocke or kyned a man is descended.  
**Excúti patria**, to be chased or bygnen out of  
 his countreite.  
**Vires hareditatis excútere**, to examyne and  
 trye out diligently the value of ones heritage.  
**Excútere debitorem**, to value ones goodes,  
 and to examine whether he be able to pay his  
 deptes or no.  
**Excútere aliquem**, to robbe one, to shake one  
 out of his clothes, to searthe one whether he  
 haue any thyng about hym.  
**Excútere iugum**, to shake of the yoke.  
**Excútere lachrymas alicui**, to make the teares  
 come out of ones eyes, to make one wepe.  
**Excútere vomitum**, to make one to spue.  
**Excússi grandine**, beaten with haile stones.  
**Excútere cerebrum alicui**, to dash the out ones  
 braynes.  
**Excútiunt cerebrum tua dicta**, Thy woordes  
 dooe beate out my braynes, or trouble my  
 wrytes.  
**Exdecimo**, aui, are, to tythe out.  
**Exdoruo**, aui, are, to breake the backe bone.  
**Excestitides**, one, of whom for his immoderate  
 goyng on pilgrymage, grew a prouerbe.  
**Execo**, excacas, aui, are, to cut, to cut out.  
**Execare pestem reip.** to dispatche or ridde a  
 most pernicious membre of the common weale.  
**Excreabilis**, le, detestable, horryble. Sometime  
 harde.  
**Excreatio**, ónis, f. g. an excretion or cursynge,  
 a bowe, wherein one betaketh hym selfe to the  
 dyuell, p' he dooe the thyng.  
**Excreans**, and **Excreandus**, a, um, detestable.  
**Exécior**, aris, ari, to curse, to detest.  
**Exécio**, ónis, f. g. a cuttyng of.  
**Exécus**, a, um, cut out, cut of, gelded.  
**Filius excécus**, a chyld cut out of his mothers  
 wombe.  
**Exécútió**, ónis, fac. g. an exploytyng or dooyng  
 of a thyng.  
**Exédó**, exedis, or **Exedo**, exes, édi, édere, to  
 eate as a woorme or a soze dooeth, to eate by,  
 to gnaw, to consume.  
**Quid te futurum censet, quem assidue excé-**  
**dent**, what case shalt thou be in thyngest thou,  
 whome they shall continually eate out of house  
 and home?



Angor illum exest, angust of mynde confus  
meth hgm, or maketh hgm ppe aware.  
Exedra, exedra, form. ge. a place full of seates  
for philosophers or learned men to sitte and  
dispute in also a parloure, or other place, wher  
a bedde standeth.  
Exegemticus, a fourme of speakinge, where the  
poete onely speaketh.  
Exegeticon, idem quod Expositium, vel enar-  
ratiuum, by the whiche one expoundeth or de-  
clareth a thyng.  
Exemplar, aris, neu. g. a persone or thyng con-  
teynng an example to folowe or eschewe, and  
Exemplum, is the example it selfe. As the elo-  
quence of Cicero, is Exemplum, and Cicero  
hym selfe, is Exemplar. Also it is an example,  
wyrtten out of a copy. Sometime for Exem-  
plum, a thyng to bee felowed or eschued. Some-  
tyme the one is used for the other: oftentimes  
they bothe doo signifie an example, where one  
thyng is compared with an other.  
Exemplare, idem quod exemplar.  
Exemplarium, rij, n. g. an example or cople.  
Exemplum, pli, neu. gen. an example to folowe,  
eschue, or bee ware of, a cople, a paterne, a  
president, a counterpaine, an open execution or  
punishment dooen to the feare of other also  
a similitude, a thyng brought in for the prooffe  
or declaration of a matter. Also a thyng that  
hath been dooen afore tyme.  
Sine exemplo tempora, suche tymes as neuer  
hath been seen afore.  
Si meum esset exemplum, If I hadde geuen  
the example fyrst, or yf it had been dooen fyrst  
by me.  
Quod ad exemplum est: what maner of fe-  
lowe is he? whom dooeth he resemble? whom  
is he lyke?  
Capere exemplum, looke Capio.  
Nullo exemplo aliquid facere, To dooe that  
was neuer dooen before.  
Imitari exemplum alicuius, to imitate an other  
in his dooing.  
Ad illud exemplum fit, it is done euen as  
dying as you say.  
Nocet exemplo magis quam peccato, He  
doeth moze harme by geuyng an euill exam-  
ple to other, than by committing the offence.  
Præbere exemplum, to geue an example.  
Non tibi exemplo satis fuit? Waite not you  
take a good example by me? or am not I a suf-  
ficient example for you?  
Nullo exemplo aliquid facere, to dooe a thing  
so as neuer man dyd before.  
Malo exemplo facio, I dooe a thyng to the  
euill example of other.  
Vno exemplo ne omnes vitam viuerent, that  
all men shoulde not lyue after one soyle or fas-  
cion.  
Exemplum testamenti, a cople of a mannes  
wylle.

Misad Casarem eodem exemplo litera,  
haue sente letters vnto Cesar after the  
soyle, or haueing the same renouue and efface.  
Animale exemplum, a paterne taken of  
thyng that is aloue.  
Exempla edere, or exempla facere in alijs  
To punyssh any body openly, to the example  
of other.  
Exempla edi, and exempla fieri in alij  
To bee punysshd openly, to the example  
of other.  
In quem exempla fient? who is that, that  
he punysshed to the example of other?  
Dij te, malis exemplis perdat, God sende  
a wycked ende to the example of other.  
Exempli causa, or exempli gratia, For a  
of this matter, or for a moze manifest de-  
cleration of this thyng.  
Singularis exempli iuuenis, a yonge man  
suche vertue and towardnesse, as there is  
typyng agayne.  
Rarissimi exempli vxor, a wife of suche  
tue as be but fewe.  
Futuros sub exemplo præmonere, to warn  
them that shall come after, by the example  
of them that haue been before.  
Subicere aliquid in exemplum, To adde  
thyng for an example or declaration of  
matter.  
Sunt inter exempla qui, &c. wyrtters haue  
mention of some, whiche. &c.  
Est in exemplis, it is brought in of wyrtters.  
Exemplis, le, that which maie bee taken away,  
or taken out.  
Exemptio, ônis, form. g. an exceptioun, a taking  
away.  
Exemptor, ôris, mas. g. one that taketh away,  
one that dyggeth stones out of a quarry.  
Exemptus, a, um, exempte or privileged, taken  
away.  
Exemptus est rebus humanis, He is dead.  
Exemptus pœna, discharged of punishment,  
escappng punishment.  
Exentero, aui, are, to pull out the garter of  
gutes of a thyng, to drawe a splene. And by  
translacion, to cut or pryke ones purse.  
Exenteror miser, I am tourmented with  
that I am.  
Exeo, exiit, ire, to goe out, to issue, to hys-  
out, to ende, to be deliuered, to be past, to be  
deferred.  
In memoriam exire, to bee in remembrance.  
Exit in fabulam, it is made a tale.  
Exit de potestate, he is helpde hym selfe, he is  
not able to gouerne hym selfe, he is in ward of  
vnder a gardian.  
Exire domum, to go out of the house.  
Mane dum ad te exeo, tary vntill I come  
foorth to you.  
Ea dictio egit in, a, That worde endeth in, a.  
Exire ære alieno, to come out of debte.

Vt tandem et tot miseriis exiremus, That  
ones we myghte bee deliuered from so many  
miseris.  
Exire ex animo, to go out of ones mynde, to  
be forgotten.  
Vt in aliuindinem exeat, That they maye  
growe vp in hepph.  
Nec dum exierat induciarum dies, The daye  
of the trespas was not yet as than passed.  
Exire in herbam aut radicem dicitur granu,  
To spryngge vp, or to growe to a roote.  
Exierunt libri, bookes were published or sette  
abode.  
Nihil non consideratum exibat ex ore, there  
came no woorde out of his mouthe but with  
great consideration and aduiseiment.  
Exire in prælium, to issue forth, and geue  
battayle.  
Exire et vita, to dye.  
Nostra licet vita supra mille annos exeat, al-  
though we liue aboue a thousand yeres.  
Mancipare exire sepulchris, and the dead bo-  
dies to go out of theyr graues.  
In vulgus exierat cum dixisset, It was repo-  
rted or published abode among the people, that  
he sayed.  
In tertium diem probationes exierunt, The  
proues of the matter were deferred vnto the  
thirde daie.  
Exire obuiam alicui, to goe forth to meete  
with one.  
Exire tela, to eschewe and auoide dartes and  
quarrells that be hurled.  
Quum mea fors prima exisset, when my lot  
was fyrst taken out.  
Exequi, arum, f. g. plu. funeralles, whiche are  
dooen in the buriall of any person.  
Carere exequiis, to be buried with out solem-  
nity of funeralles.  
Exequias celebrare, to kepe a solene funeral.  
Colonefcare exequias, to bee at ones fune-  
rall or buryng.  
Exequiis rite solutis, after all solemnities of  
the funeral were duely finished and done.  
Exequialis, le, that belongeth to a funeral.  
Exequio, aui, are, to execute the funeralles.  
Exequor, equeris, exequi, to doo or execute, to  
accomplish or finish. Sometime to declare or  
expresse, also to punyssh.  
Exequi mortem, to dye.  
Exequi sermonem, to speake.  
Quid primum exequar? What shall I fyrst  
doe, or goe in hande with?  
Aternitatem exequi, to contynue for euer  
and euer.  
Consilium alicuius exequi, To folowe ones  
counsaile, to doo as one aduiseeth vs.  
Exequi delicta, to punyssh offences.  
Nep pro modo omnia delicta exequébatur,  
Nether dyd he punyssh all offences as they  
were woorthie.

Exequi funus, to be at ones interement.  
Incepta exequi, to doe that one hath begonne.  
Subtiliter numerum exequi, to cast or compte.  
Exequi procuracionem, to doe the parte of  
a pproct.  
Exequi egestatem, To susteine and abyde  
pouertie.  
Exequi fugam, to flee.  
Funus exequi, to keepe a funeral.  
Exequi imperium heri, to doo his maysters  
commauement.  
Exequi iniurias, to reuenge iniuries & wrongs  
ges dooen to vs.  
Iter exequi, to go a iourneie.  
Laudes eius exequi longum esset, it were long  
to recite and numbre vp the praies and com-  
mendacions therof.  
Sedulo munera sua exequentur, they shall doo  
theyr duties diligently.  
Quæ vix verbis exequi possum, Whiche  
thynges I can scantely expresse and declare  
in woordes.  
Exequi ius suum, to pursue his ryght.  
Negotium exequi, to exployte a matter or bus-  
synesse.  
Exequutor, ôris, ma. gen. one that executeth or  
doeth a thyng.  
Exequutus, a, um, executed, dooen.  
Exerceo, cui, ere, to exercise, to doo, to practise,  
to tply, to occupie, to beke, to kepe fro ydelnesse  
and reste, to sette on warke, to vse, to gette or  
wynne. Sometime to dyspue out of the house.  
Exercere ætatem, to lyue.  
Exercere Bacchanal, to be drunke.  
Principem exercere, to practise the office of a  
prince or gouernour.  
Exercere discordias & similitates, to haue bas-  
tiance or contention.  
Exercere sumptus, to get theyr expenses.  
Exercere tellurem, to occupie and tply well the  
grounde.  
Exercere cantus, to singe.  
Exercere choreas, to daunce.  
Arcu se exercere, to shoote.  
Quadam exercere festis diebus licet, It is  
lawfull to doo some thynges on the holy daie.  
Ad quam cõmunes exercemus amores, whiche  
the woman bothe of vs doo loue.  
Exercere iracundiam, to shewe his wyathe, to  
bse cruelte.  
Exercere artem, to vse his science.  
Exercere patris nomen, To vse to dooe lyke  
a father.  
Exercere populationem, to robbe or spoile.  
Exercere pugnos in aliquem, to buffet one  
with his fistes.  
Exercere questionem, to examine.  
Exercere regnum, To dooe lyke a kyng, to  
plaie the kyng.  
Exercere vestigalia, To gether and leaue  
tributes.

De aliqua re exerceri, to be troubled aboute a thyng.

Exerceri ad morem philosophorum, to be exercised after the facion of maner of philosophers.

Hic me exerceo, here I am occupied, or here I exercise my selfe.

Exercio, iii, ere, to amende or repayre.

Exercitatio, ónis, f. g. exercise, vse, or custome.

Exercitator, óris, m. g. one that exerciseth.

Exercitatrix, the feminine.

Exercitio, ónis, f. g. the taking of moneys for carrying or conveying by shyppe.

Exercitatus, a, um, exercised, vexed, disquieted.

Exercitatus & agitatus curis, vexed and tossed with cares.

Exercitium, n. g. exercise or vse.

Exercito, aui, are, to exercise.

Exercitor, óris, masc. gener. one that exerciseth or tradeth by men in any feate. Also a factour, or he that hath all the profute for conveying of wares in a shippe, whether it be the owner, or one that hath hyred it.

Exercitorius, a, um, belonging to exercitor. looke there.

Exercitus, us, masc. ge. an hoste of men of warre.

Exercitum conscribere, to gather an armie.

Exercitus, a, um, exercised, used in labour, wearied, hardened, troubled, tossed in businesse.

Exercitus in re militari, of great experience, or well practised in chivalrie and warfare.

Exercitus in agendis causis, muche practised in pleadynge of matters.

Exersitus multa lectione, a man that hath read muche.

Exersitus rebus adversis, one that hath bidden muche adversities and trouble.

Exero, exersis, erui, erere, to go forth, to put forth, to drawe out, as a man will drawe out a sword. also to lyfe up.

Fulgentemq; exersit enssem, And he drew out his bright sword.

Exerere vincula, to stryke of his gyues, or to take out of prison.

Quo caput exersatur, whereby his head maie be put forth.

Exerere caput, to thrust by the head. And by translation, to aunce it selfe, to excell.

Cochleæ exerunt se domicilio, snayles creepe out of theyr shell.

Exerere linguam, to put out the tounge.

Exerere manum, to stretch out the hande.

Exerere uincula, to vnloose bondes.

Exerere mentis secreta, to tell of vnder the secret of the mynde.

Phæbe vultus exersit, the moone appereth.

Exerto, aui, are, to shewe forth abroad.

Exertus, a, um, shewed forth, put forth, taken forth.

Exertum brachium, the arme put forth, or shewed forth.

Ensis exercitus, dialune.

Exesor, óris, m. g. one that eateth or consumeth.

Exesus, a, um, eaten up, consumed, gnawen.

Exsilatus, a, um, stitched without.

Exsio, I poure of dense.

Exsitus, us, m. g. a pouring of dense.

Exsodio, exsodis, exsodi, ere, to digge out.

Exsundo, aui, are, to caste downe harde to the grounde.

Exgregius, a, um, for egregius.

Exgrumo, aui, are, to come forth of an hys locke.

Exurgito, aui, are, to take or caste out of the chanell of streame.

Exurgitare argentum domo, to spende ones monie prodigally.

Exharedatio, ónis, f. g. a disheriting.

Exharedatus, a, um, disherited.

Exharedo, aui, are, to disherite.

Exharet, edis, com. g. one that is disherited.

Exharetismus dies, the day that maketh the scape yere.

Exhalabilia, such thynges as beynge sette to the fier doe breath out an exhalacion of fume.

Exhalatio, ónis, f. g. an exhalacion of fume that issueth out of the carthe.

Exhalatus, a, um, breathed out.

Exhalo, aui, are, to puffe out, to breath out, to sende forth a breath of fume.

Animam exhalare, to die.

Lucem supremam exhalare, idem.

Exhalare crapulam, to digeste a surfet.

Vinum exhalare, idem.

Vapores exhalat terra, The earthe sendeth out vapours.

Exhaurio, aui, ire, to draw out cleane, to make empty. By translation, to spend or consume, to pille or robbe, to take from one all that he hath, to wast. Cometyne for exequi, to burye.

Exhaurire labores, to bestowe or spende labour.

Exhaurire poculum, to drynke by all that is in the cuppe.

Exhaurire xarium, to waste the common treasure.

Exhaurit agrum fluens alius, the flux confuseth.

Exhaurire aliquem, to gette all hys monie from him.

Ciuitatem exhaurire, to send or put away all the inhabitants.

Ciuitates bonis exhaurire, to pille and cleane take away.

Exhaurire dolorem, to susteyne or endure patiently.

Exhaurire heredem legatis, to bequeath to many thynges to other, that the heire hath no thyng left for him selfe.

Quam tantum laboris exhaustum sit, seeing so muche labour is spent.

Ex

Exhaurire partem laudum alicuius, To take awaye parte of a mannes commendacion or praise.

Exhaurire mandata alicuius, To accompyse and doo such thynges as one hath committed to his charge.

Sumptu prouinciam exhaurire, to burdeyne a prouince with expenses and charges.

Exhaurire sentinam furum ex vire, by translation to ridde a company of naughtye packes and lewde persons out of a citie.

Sermone exhaurire sollicitudines, with communication to put awaye carefulesse, and trouble of mynde.

Exhaurire sibi vitam, to kill hym selfe.

Exhaustum, u, n. g. that is dooen of synned.

Exhaustus, a, um, cleane emptied, pilled, spent, and rydde of all that one hath, consumed, spent, bestowed.

Opes exhaustæ, richesse consumed and spent.

Exhaustus, one that hath an empty purse, or whose goodes be cleane consumed.

Pericula exhausta, perilles that a man hath passed and gone through.

Exhaustus est sermo hominum, men haue no more to saie.

Anno exhausto, the yere being ended.

Bella exhausta, finished, ended.

Exhebenum, ni, neu. g. a stone, wherewith golde synthes doo polishe golde.

Exheda, a, f. g. looke exedra.

Exheratio, ónis, f. g. a wedding.

Exherbo, aui, are, to plucke up herbes or weeds.

Exherbandus est locus, the place muste be weeded.

Exhibeo, exhibes, hibui, ere, to proffer, to sette abroad for all men to beholde, to exhibite, to come to shewe ones selfe.

Exhibere negotium, to putte to busynesse or trouble.

Exhibere rationes, to make an accompte.

Exhibere spectaculum, To make commune places of triumph.

Exhibere alicui affectum parentis, To shewe hym selfe lyke a father to one to beare a fathers affection towards one.

Fidem ac benenolentiam exhibere, to shewe hym selfe faithfull and longynge.

Imperium exhibere, to haue the maystry, to beare a rule.

Se iudiciis hominum exhibere, to putte hym selfe to the iudgement of the people.

Iustitiam exhibere, to shewe his iustice.

Laborem difficilem exhibere, to put to great payne and traualle.

Argutias alteri exhibere, to strue against one with subtilties.

Exhibere negotium, to putte one to busines.

Exhibere molestiam, to bere or greue.

Exhibere reum, when the suitor byngeth in the man that he was bounde for personally,

and discharge hym selfe.

Exhibere alterum, to represent the fourme of an other man.

Rem saluam tibi exhibebo, I will warrant you your good faulte agayne, I will make it good.

Vicem alicuius rei exhibere, to be in stede of an other thyng, to serue to the same vse.

Exhibitio, ónis, fac. ge. an exhibition, a geupng or deliuerance.

Exhibitus, a, um, exhibited, geuen, shewed.

Exhilaratio, ónis, f. g. a comfortynge.

Exhilaratus, a, um, comforted, made mery.

Exhilato, aui, are, to comforte or reioyce, to make mery.

Exhilarantur arbores, the trees be comforted.

Exhomologesis, sis, f. g. confession.

Exhorreo, and exhorresco, ui, ere, & scere, to feare horribly or with tremblng.

Exhortatio, ónis, f. g. a stomakynge.

Exhortator, óris, ma. g. is he that encourageth one that fainteth or warche backe in doyng.

Exhortatus, a, um, that exhorteth. Comptme past suety, that is encouraged.

Exhortor, áris, ari, to exhorte vehemently, to encourage or stomake, to cheeryse.

Exhortari canes, to chere the houndes.

Exhortari canes in aliquem, to sette the dogs ges on one.

Ciues exhortari in hostem, to encozage his contrap men against their encmie.

Eques exhortari, to animate, encourage, or chere up hoyses.

Exhibero, exhiberis, aui, are, to abounde, also actiuelly, to make to abounde.

Exibilo, aui, are, to whyste or byste a man out of the place.

Exiccatio, ónis, f. g. a dryng up.

Exiccatus, a, um, dyled up, thorough dyled, also without wyte, vnpleasaut.

Exicco, aui, are, to dry, to drye thoroughly.

Exilare, idem quod exhibilo.

Exigo, exigis, égi, igere, to expelle or shut out, to drye away, to put out, to chase away, some tyme for transigere, to passe, as one passeth the tyme, to expelle, to tye or proue, to measure, also for extorqueo, to take by force, to exacte, to make satisfaction, also to require, to demaunde, to inquire, to dooe.

Exigere statem, to lyue, to leade his lyf, to passe his age.

Exigere annos, idem.

Exigere uxorem matrimonio, to be diuorced, to put his wife from hym.

Exigere nomina, to copelle men to paye their debtes, to require debtes.

Exigere creditum, idem.

Exigere pecuniam, to demaunde moneys that is owynge.

Exigere supplicium ab aliquo, to punish one.

Exigere tempus, to passe forth the tyme.

Tua causa exegit virum a se, For pour sake  
the hath dyggen his husbände from hir.  
Vehena suctu corporibus exigere, to sucke  
the venym out of mens bodies.  
Exigere reges ex ciuitate, to expelle kynges  
out of the citee.  
Exigere aliquem honoribus, to deprive one  
of office of authoritee, to put of expell out of  
office.  
Exigere lassitudinem e corpore, to put away  
weyrenesse.  
Exigere vxorem, to put ones wyfe from hym.  
Cuius causa hanc erumnam exigo? For whose  
sake doo I suffer or susteine this payne and  
trouble?  
Exigere noctem, to passe the nyght.  
Dare & exigere, contrary.  
Iura debita pollicii tui exigere verecunde.  
Exigere pondus, to weygh, to trie the true  
weighte.  
Exigere promissum, to demande and require  
that one hath promised.  
Exigere tributa, to exacte tribute.  
Necessitas exigit, necessitee requirerth.  
Hanc exigam a te operam, I wyll requyre of  
you one thyng, and that is this.  
Exigere operam, to make a seruaunt dooe his  
busynesse and labour, to require of a seruaunt  
his labour.  
Exigere columnas ad perpendicularum, To  
prooe and try whether the pillours bee made  
euen with the plumbe lyne.  
Exigere ab aliquo veritatem, to forze one to  
tell the truth.  
Exigere imperatam pecuniam, to leaue mo-  
neie that men were cessed to paie.  
Exigere picula, to constrain one to make  
satisfaction for an offence by hym committed.  
Mediam dies exigit horam, it is noone.  
Exigere ferrum aut gladium, to thruste a  
swoorde through one.  
Exigere sues pastum, to dyggen out the swyne  
to the fildes.  
Hibernum mare exigunt, they passe of tras-  
uell the sea in the winter.  
Ad leges et instituta nostra exigere, to meas-  
ure and examine &c.  
Exigere stylo, to expresse in wytyng: Quintil.  
Exigere interdum apud Cicer. pro Com-  
pensare.  
Exigere de re aliqua, to reasone and dispute  
of a matter.  
Exigui, an abuerbe, signifyinge veray littell,  
hardly, nygardsly, sceldersly.  
Exiguus, a, um, littell, small.  
Homo corporis exigui, a man of littell sta-  
ture. Exiguus animi, of bafe courage.  
Numerus exiguus, a small number.

Exilio, exilis, lui, lij, and lui, lire, to go out  
hastily, or to leape out, to leape for toie.  
Exiliuit foras, he lepte quickly forth of the  
doores.  
Exiluit e sella, he leapte out of his seate, or  
from his stoole.  
Exilui gaudio, I leapte for toie.  
Exilis, exile, scelder, small, leane, yll fedde, alio  
of small value.  
Exilitas, a, is, f. g. sceldernesse, thynnesse,  
Copia et exilitas in dicendo, contrary.  
Exiliter, sceldersly, thynly.  
Exilium, lij, n. g. exyle, banishment.  
In exilium exigere, agere, depellere, eijcere,  
to banyshe, to sende in exile.  
Ire et proficisci in exilium, to goe in exile of  
banishment.  
De exilio reducere, to call from exyle, or to re-  
store one agayne from banishment.  
Exilica causa, a matter agaynst them that  
be in exyle.  
Eximie, excellently, notably well, passngly.  
Eximie utilis, meruapulous profitable.  
Eximius, a, um, excellent, pyched, singular, re-  
table, passng good, chosen out, great.  
Eximia spe adolescens, a younge man of great  
lent towardnesse.  
Eximius odor, a great and strong sauour.  
Eximia forma, a singular sauour, an excel-  
lent and meruapulous beaultie.  
Eximia velocitas, notable & passing swiftnesse.  
Eximo, eximis, emi, ere, to take away, to  
pyme to dygge out, to exrepte, to puche out of a  
great number, to delquer, to discharge, to  
pyme to kyll.  
Eximere actionem, to barre one of his action.  
Eximere ex ararijs, where one hath his Quies-  
tus est in the Chesquer, or other lyke place,  
to discharge one bypon his accomple. Among  
the Romaynes it was to delquer and quere  
citten of the fine and penaltie set bypon hym  
by the Lencour, for his myssebehaviour.  
Eximere ex reis, to arguite one of an offence,  
or to shew that the accusation, brought agaynst  
one is not to be receiued.  
Eximere noxam, to release one of a trespass  
committed.  
Eximere in libertatem, to take out of seruitude  
and restore to libertie.  
Eximere dubitationem, to put out of doubt.  
Exime mihi hunc scrupulum, Solus me huius  
doubte.  
Eximere lassitudinem, to put away weyrenesse.  
Eximere de vestigalibus, to exempte from  
payng tribute.  
Vinculis aliquem eximere, to delquer one out  
of pylson.  
Eximere ex culpa, to excuse, to shewe one not  
to be in any fault.  
Eximere memoria, to put out of mynde of  
memoiry.

Eximere

Exime nomen de tabella delatoria, put my  
name out of the rolle.  
Eximere ex obsidione, To deliuer from a  
siege.  
Eximere lapides sub terra, To dygge stones  
out of a quarrie.  
Eximere numero, to laie aparte, not to recken  
or numbre.  
Reum eximere, to quite a person accused.  
Ex improviso, looke ex.  
Exin, from hensfooth. Exinde, idem. after-  
warde, from thence forth.  
Exinatio, exinatis, iui, ire, to emptye, to byng  
to naught, to voyde, to take from one all that  
he hath, to robbe.  
Exinanire alium, to pourge the bealy.  
Exinanire nauim, to vnlade a shyppe.  
Exinanire vrinam, to make water.  
Exinanire aliquem re, to pyle one of all that  
he hath.  
Vastare atq; exinanire agros vestigales, To  
spole and robbe the landes, whereof cometh  
petyl reuenues to the common treasure.  
Exinatio, onis, f. g. an emptyng or voydyng,  
a purgng of the bealy.  
Exinanitus, a, um, pylled, robbed, emptied,  
brought to naught.  
Exinsilo, aui, are, to shewe or put forth.  
Exinsperato, vnlouked for, whiche no man ho-  
ped for.  
Existimatio, onis, f. g. supposell, an opinion, a  
iudgement that one hath conceiued of a thing.  
Comptine reputation, estimation, honour.  
Dignitas & existimatio.  
Homo magnæ existimationis, a man of great  
reputation.  
Colligere & parere existimationem, to come  
in estimation and credite.  
Amittre existimationem, to lese his reputaciō.  
Existimatiōi suæ consulere, to prouide and  
hure regarde to his honour.  
Existimatiōe damnatus homo, he of whom  
men haue an ill opinion.  
Existimatiōem suam committere alteri, to  
truste an other man in a matter concernng  
his honour of estimation.  
Existimatio, onis, m. g. one that speaketh as he  
supposeth, and not as a master of instructour,  
a iudge of any matter.  
Existimo, aui, are, to trowe or suppose, to des-  
cerne or iudge, to esteeme, to thynke.  
De alicuius ingenio bene existimare, to haue  
a good opinion of a mā's disposition or nature.  
Male existimare, contrarie.  
Vere existimare, to decerne or iudge truly.  
Exuentu de alicuius consilio existimare, to  
iudge of a mans diuise or counsaile by that  
that foloweth of it.  
Suis moribus alterum existimare, to iudge an  
other man by his owne maners.  
Existimatur in probro, It is taken for a re-

proche. Existimatu facile est, a man may eas-  
ily iudge.  
Existo, existi, stere, to be, to appere, to rise or  
come of, to bee sette by or aduanced.  
Et si hodie ab inferis existat Lycurgus, And  
if Lycurgus shoulde this daie appere or rise  
from death to lyfe.  
Existit ex hoc loco difficilis quæstio, there  
riseth out of this place an harde question.  
Existat ille parumper cogitatione vestra, doe  
you ymagine or suppose a litle in your mindes;  
that he is aliue.  
Summerfus equus voraginibus non extitit,  
was no moxe scene.  
Existet ex hac victoria tyrannis, Of this vic-  
tory and conquest, there will aryle a tyranny.  
Extitabilis, le, deadely.  
Extitialis, le, deadely, of that causeth deathe or  
mischief.  
Bellum extitiale, a deadely and cruell warre.  
Extitiosus, a, um, idem quod Extitialis.  
Exitium, ij, neu. ge. deathe or mischiese, destruc-  
tion, A pitauole of euill ende.  
Esse exitium alicui, to be ones deathe or des-  
truction.  
Exitus, exitus, m. g. a going-forth, an issue, an end.  
Exitus hominis, the deathe of a man.  
Exitus anni, the later ende of the yere.  
Exitus orationis fuit, The conclusion of his  
wordes was this.  
Aqua exitum reperit, the water hath founde  
an issue.  
Quem exitum res habitura sit non liquet, It  
is vncertayne what ende or issue the matre  
wyll haue.  
Contigit exitus quem optamus, it is come to  
passe as we woulde haue it.  
Imponere exitum rei, to make an ende of a  
thyng.  
In exitu est, it is at an issue or ende.  
Ex iure manu conseruum vocare, was a forme  
of contention for lande in this wyse. The des-  
mandaunt laied before the iudge to the tenant,  
The lande, whiche is in S, is mine, I saie it is  
myne by the lawe, I require the, trie it there-  
with me accordng to the lawe. The tenants  
answered: from whens thou hast requyred me  
to trie with the by the lawe: then I dooe est-  
coones appeale. Then went they together to  
the place in demaunde, to the entent, that they  
shoulde byngge with them a tyfe of the same  
ground to the iudge in the citee, and in his pre-  
sence to demande and answer as for the whole  
lande whiche was in contention.  
Exiuro, aui, are, to auowe with an othe.  
Exlex, legis, com. gene. he that liueth without  
lawe, or out of lawe, lawlesse, an outlaw.  
Exloquor, cris, qui, to speake as it is, to speake  
all, to speake out.  
Exobsecro, aui, are, to make great desyre.  
Exoculto, ptiuitly.

Ff ij

Exo

**Exochē**, ches, f. g. excellencie.  
**Exoculātus**, a, um, whose eyes be put out.  
**Exoculatio**, aui, fere, idem quod **Exoculo**.  
**Exoculo**, aui, are, to put out ones eyes.  
**Exodia**, ōrum, n. g. were wanton toyes myghte with verses in a comedie or enterlude.  
**Exodium**, ii, n. g. a longe at the ende of a comedie or enterlude, also the ende of a mattier.  
 Nullum eius rei exodium inueniebam, I founde no ende of that mattier.  
**Exolesco**, exolui, and **exui**, **lescere**, to leaue grow pge. sometyne to growe myghly, to waxe olde, to growe out of use.  
**Exoluit** fauor, his fauour or estimation is lost.  
**Instituta** exolefunt, ordinaunces growe out of use, and be littell esteemed.  
**Exolētus**, a, um, that is paste growyng. Also olde or out of use.  
**Verba exoleta**, woordes out of use.  
**Authores exoleti**, olde authours not used to be redde.  
**Reliqui domi virginem exoletam**, I leste at home an olde maiden.  
**Exolētus**, ti, m. g. a man abused against nature.  
**Exoluo**, ui, ere, to vnbrynde, to paie all clerely, to recompence or geue in rewarde, to delyuer, to loose.  
**Suspitione exoluere**, to deliuer from suspicio.  
**Exoluere religione**, to discharge from bowe or conscience.  
**Exoluere** as alienum, to paie ones dettes.  
**Exoluere grates**, to requite a good turne.  
**Exoluere idem**, to fulfill that one hath promysed, to kepe promysse.  
**Exoluere promissum**, idem.  
**Exoluere pœnas**, to be punished.  
**Pœnas morte exoluere**, to be put to death for any trespass.  
**Exoluere aliquem solitudine**, to delyuer one from carefullnesse and trouble of mynde.  
**Vota exoluere**, to accomplishe and fulfill that one hath vowed.  
**Nodum alicuius erroris exoluere**, to shewe the veray trueth of a mattier.  
**Exolūtus**, a, um, lewced, vnbounde, vndoogen.  
**Exomida**, æ, f. g. a garment without sleues, a taberde or chymere.  
**Exomphalon**, that swelleth in the nauill by dis ease or inflammation.  
**Exonero**, aui, are, to discharge, to vnburden, to vnlode.  
**Exonerare ventrem**, to do ones easement.  
**Plenas colos exonerare**, to spinne of all that was on the distaffe.  
**Exonerare aliquid in alicuius aurem**, to tell one a thyng in his eare.  
**Exonerare aliquem metu**, to put one out of feare that he is in.  
**Exonerare fidem**, to accomplishe and fulfill ones promysse.  
**Exopinatio**, as one looked for.

**Exopolis**, he that dwelleth in the suburbs of a towne or citie.  
**Exoptabilis**, le, to be wished for or desired.  
**Exoptatus**, a, um, earnestly wished for, greatly desired.  
**Exopto**, aui, are, to desire feruently, or to wish.  
**Exorabilis**, le, he that is easie to be entreated in a mattier.  
 Nulli exorabilis, he that no man can intreate.  
**Exorabulum**, li, n. g. a craftie fourme of desyringe or askyng a thyng.  
**Exoratus**, a, um, earnestly desired, intreated.  
**Exorbeo**, es, bui, ere, to sup up, and by transla sion to susteyne or endure.  
**Exorbere difficultatem**, to endure or abyde great payne.  
**Exorbere sanguinem ciuilem**, to suppe the bloude of ciuilians, to desyre in the cruell death of his countrey men.  
**Exorbito**, aui, are, to go out of the tracke of rarte lose, or to go out of the ryght waie.  
**Exorbo**, aui, are, to make one that he can not see.  
**Exorcismus**, an adueration or conuysing.  
**Exorciso**, aui, are, to adure or conuise.  
**Exorcista**, an aduour or conuiseur.  
**Exordesco**, looke **Exordesco**.  
**Exordine**, without ceasynge, in order one after another.  
**Exordior**, iris, iri, to begynne.  
**Exordini facinus**, to begyn a great enterpryse.  
**Exordium**, ii, n. g. a begynnyng.  
**Exordium dare**, to begynne.  
**Ducere exordium ab aliquo**, to take his begynnyng of any thyng.  
**Exorior**, exorior, or **exoreris**, iri, to be borne, to appere out, to rpe as the sonne dooth, to inuade, to assaie or set upon, to be receaied.  
**Dies exoritur**, the date appeareth.  
**Discordia exoritur**, discorde ariseth.  
**Fama exoribatur**, a rumour or byre byde spryng.  
**Exorta sunt hæc omnia a te**, all these thynges beganne at you, or you beganne all these mat ters.  
**Exoritur illi color**, he wareth ruddle.  
**Rex exortus est Lidyæ**, he became kynge of Lidya.  
**Exornatio**, ōnis, f. g. a deckyng or trimmyng, garnishyng or apparaylyng. Also a colom of architecture.  
**Exornator**, ōris, m. g. he that decketh.  
**Exornatus**, a, um, garnished, richly apparayled.  
**Exorno**, aui, are, to garnishe or make fayne, to apparayle richly, to ordeyne, sometyne to make foule or out of apparayle.  
**Exornare**, et deformare, contrary.  
**Exornare se honestis moribus**, to garnishe him selfe with honest maners.  
**Exornare aliquem magistratu**, to geue a man an office.  
**Exoro**, aui, are, to indure or obtayne by desyre,

tesire heartly, to entreate, to bring to cōfōrmitee.  
**Exorare veniam**, to aske pardone.  
**Non queo lachrymam exorare**, I can not geue a teare out of mine eyes by any meanes.  
**Exorare aliquid ab aliquo**, and **Exorare aliquid**, to obtain of one a thyng that he desireth.  
**Sine te exorem illis hanc veniam**, let me ob tayne this pardone for them, or forgeue them this offence for my sake.  
**Exorare filia patrem**, to entreate the father to forgeue his daughter.  
**Vnum exorare vos finite nos**, let vs obtayne of you this one thyng.  
**Mihi exorandus est**, I muste entreate hym.  
**Exors**, ōris, om. g. out of felowshipp, not part taker, sometyne excellent.  
**Exors culpa**, faultlesse, not gyltee.  
**Exors amicitia**, not partener of the friendes shipp or amitee.  
**Exors matrimonij**, he that was neuer married.  
**Exorsa**, ōrum, begynnynges.  
**Exorsus**, a, um, that begynneth.  
**Exorsus**, us, m. g. a begynnyng.  
**Exoriturus**, a, um, that pertayneth to rpyng, on the east parte.  
**Exortus**, a, um, that is rpyen, or that appeareth.  
**Exortus**, us, m. g. a rpyng.  
**Exortus solis**, the sonne rpyng.  
**Exos**, ossis, om. g. without bones.  
**Exosatus**, a, um, that hath the bones plucked out or broken.  
**Exosculatio**, ōnis, f. g. a kysyng.  
**Exoscolor**, aris, āri, to kysse.  
**Exoilo**, aui, are, to bone or plucke out bones, to break the bones of any thyng. Also to pull out the string of a lammpe.  
**Exostopes**, the superfluitee of certayne bones.  
**Exotus**, a, um, actuely, that hateth or detesteth, passuely, that is hatred or detested.  
**Exoticus**, a, um, strainge, that cometh or is brought out of an other countrey.  
**Expalleo**, lul, ere, to be pale.  
**Expallio**, aui, are, to robbe one of his garmentes, to plucke ones garment from his backe.  
**Expallo**, aui, are, to grope out, to geue or ob tayne a thyng by fayne meanes or by flatterie.  
**Expanditor amnis**, a riuer that floweth abrode.  
**Expando**, di, ere, to spreade out, to open as a floure doeth, to desplaye.  
**Expandere dictis**, To open, and declare in woordes.  
**Expandunt alas aues**, The byrdes open and spreade abrode theyr wynges.  
**Expango**, pangi, ere, to ordein or appoynt, to set or fasten.  
**Expapillo**, aui, are, to make naked to the paps.  
**Expasus**, a, um, opened, spreade abrode.  
**Expator**, aris, āri, to wander, to walke abrode, to spreade farre abroade.  
**Expatriatus**, a, um, that spredeth, walketh, or floweth farre abroade.

**Expato**, expatas, aui, are, to come abrode or in to an open place.  
**Expatro**, expatras, aui, are, idem quod patrare.  
**Expauco**, expaues, pau, ere, and **Expauesco**, scere, to be feare afraide or abashed.  
**Expauere nouitatem**, to feare the nouelte of straungenesse of a thyng.  
**Ad tumultum aliquem expauere**, To bee as frayd when one heareth of tumulte or ruffling.  
**A primo conspectu eius expauescunt**, They were afraide as soone as they sawe hym.  
**Expectare**, the aduerbe.  
**Expectate venis**, thou comest euen as I wold haue the.  
**Expectatio**, ōnis, f. g. desyre of thynges certayne and looked for, expectation.  
**Plenus sum expectatione**, I greatly longe or desyre to knowe.  
**Contra omnium expectationem**, contrary to the expectation of all men, otherwys than any man looked for.  
**In summam expectationem adducere**, to put one in great expectation, to make one looke earnestly for a thyng.  
**Crebras expectationes sui facere**, concitare, commouere, to make men looke oftentimes for his commyng.  
**Summa est expectatio tui**, They doe greatly desire you, and loke for your commyng.  
**Dare alicui expectationem conuiuij**, to make one hope or looke for. &c.  
**Vereor vt amicorum expectationem sustinere possem**, lest I be not hable to satisfie or fulfill the expectation. &c.  
**Decipere expectationem alicuius**, To frustrate ones expectation.  
**Mouere expectationem**, to make desyrus.  
**Vincere expectationem omnium**, To dooe more than any man byd looke for.  
**Expectatus**, a, um, desired, taried & looked for.  
**Expectati parentes**, were yll parentes & woorthy to be hated, as who saith, their death wold dailey to be desired.  
**Charus & expectatus**.  
**Expectatissima littera**, letters veray greatly desired.  
**Ante expectatum**, sodenly, sooner than men looked for.  
**Expecto**, aui, are, to tarie or abyde lookyng for, to obserue or take heede, to hope, to feare lest a thyng wyl folowe.  
**Expecto quid velis**, I long, or I wold fayne knowe, what you wyl mynde, or pleasure is, or elles I desyre to knowe what you woulde.  
**Expectabo dum venis**, I will tarie and loke for hym tyll he come.  
**Expectemus Tartesiorum regis ætatem**, let vs hope to lye as long as euer byd the kynge of the Tartesians.  
**Diem ex die expectabam**, I byd loke styll euery date.

Mortem alicuius expectare, to hope every  
houre for ones death.  
Expectare te arbiu or, I thynke you do desyre  
to knowe.  
Ad mensum Ianuariu te expecto, I looke  
for you at Ianuarie.  
Expectoro, aui, are, to put out of the breste of  
stomache.  
Expectulatus, he that hath nothing of his owne.  
Expedio, expedis, iui, ire, to deliuer, to spede,  
to cary out, to declare of shewe, to tell shortly  
and in fewe wordes, to ryd of dispatche, to  
byngne one out of trouble, sometyme to ap-  
poynte, to byngne shortly. Also to make prepa-  
ratione of prouision, to set in a redynesse.  
Expedit manus, to holde up his handes.  
Expedit virgas iacet, he commandeth rods  
des to be brought shortly.  
Expedit se omni molestia, to dispatche and  
rede hym selfe of all grieve and trouble.  
Aditum expedire, to make a way to entre.  
Causam alicuius rei expedire, to shewe the  
cause of any thyng.  
Merces expedire, to set abrode wares.  
Nodum expedire, to vndo a knot, to dis-  
solue a doubt, to dispatche an harde matter.  
Pecuniam expedire, to fynde meanes to gette  
money.  
Expedit rem suam iudicibus, to proue his  
matter good before the iudges.  
Ad bellum expediri iubet, he commaundeth  
them to be in a redynesse for the warres.  
Expedit rerum capita, declare the principall  
poyntes of the matter.  
Expedit ferrum, to draw a sworde.  
Nomina alicuius expedire, to contente ones  
creditors, to pay his debtes.  
Expedit me hinc, te rogo, I pray you dis-  
patche me that I maie be gone.  
Expedit panem, byngne forth bread.  
Aggere et ciuitibus adiutis expediunt, they  
make wayes to goe to it &c.  
Alimenta arcu expedire, to gette his spynge  
by his bowe: to kill such beastes as he will eate,  
with his bowe.  
Expedit se ad praelium, to addresse & make  
hym selfe in a redynesse to battaile.  
Si ita expediat, If it bee needfull of expediente  
to be doon.  
Expedit rationes, to dispatche matters.  
Expedit rem, to declare the matter plainly.  
Expedit se cura, to discharge hym selfe of  
care. Expedi, tell on quickly.  
Expedito, for Expediam.  
Expedit, signif. eth also It is expedient, or  
necessarie. It is come to passe.  
Expeditum erat, it was expedient, or rather, It  
was a shorte and redie waie.  
Expedit, quickely, easely, without cumbrance.  
Expedit navigare, to saile shortlye prosper-  
ously and with a good wynde.

Expeditio, onis, f. g. a setting forth towards  
battaille, an expedition, a viage.  
Expeditus, a, um, deliuered, dispatched out of  
busynesse, redie, in a radynesse, not letted, re-  
dy, soone prouided and gotten.  
Expediti milites, souldiours in light harnes,  
Expeditus & paratus, one well appoynted,  
and in a redynesse.  
Expeditum facere, to rydde out of busynesse  
and trouble.  
Expedita excusatio, a redie excuse.  
Expeditum iter, free passage in a mans trou-  
nep without cumbrance.  
Expedita legio, expeditus exercitus, Expe-  
dita subsidia, wherin be souldiours in light  
harnapes, and easy to be remoued.  
In expedito positum, In a redynesse, ready  
to be doorn.  
Expeditus labor, an easie labour.  
Expeditio via ad honores, a moie ready  
waie to honour and aduancement.  
Expello, expuli, lere, to expell or put out, to  
driue away.  
Expelle in opus, to driue out to worke.  
Expelle e bonis & fortunis omnibus, to pre-  
uent from theyr gooddes and all that euery thyng  
haue.  
Expelle sententiam, to reiecte a sentence of  
opinion.  
Expelle aliquem regno, to driue one out of  
his kyngdome.  
Expedito, di, ere, to ponder or weygh, to con-  
sider, to examine streightly, to paye ready, to  
spende money.  
Expedit scelus, To be punished ready for  
his offence.  
Pecunias expendere, to be purposed.  
Expedit & estimare, to podye and weygh.  
Expedit aurum auro, To weygh gold  
with golde.  
Expedit se ipsi, let theym consider theym  
selues diligently.  
Expensum, si, n. g. of Expensa, x, expense, of  
dispende, coste.  
Expensum ferre, to registre in a booke what  
money one hath deliuered or laped shortly.  
Expensum ferre, is not onely spoken of lapa-  
ping but money, but also of other wythes, as,  
Mentio facta est de legione ea, quam expen-  
sam tulit C. Caesar Pompeius, mention was  
made of the legion, whiche Pompeius said he  
had deliuered to Cesar.  
Creditoris sue negligentie expensum fer-  
re debet, The creditors ought to beare the  
losse, whiche is happened by their negligence.  
Codex accepti & expensi, a rekenyng booke.  
Ne tu expensum inane ius feras, Thou shalt  
not inuite or write it among your giftes.  
Fortuna omnia expensum, omnia fortuna fe-  
runtur accepta, what so euer good or euill  
chaunceth, is imputed wholly to fortune, or  
they

they sale, that fortune is cause of it.  
Expensus, a, um, weyghed, pondered, con-  
sidered.  
Expersfacio, gefacio, feci, facere, to awake  
one out of his sleepe.  
Expersfactus, a, um, waked out of sleepe by  
an other.  
Expersfio, factus sum, fieri, idem quod Ex-  
persfio.  
Expersfio, eris, expersfactus sum, sci, to  
awake.  
Cum sole expersfactus, he that awaketh at the  
sonne rysing.  
Somno expersfactus, wakyng out of sleepe.  
Expersgitus, a, um, waked by an other.  
Expersgo, expersxi, expersgere, to waken. idem  
quod Expersfacio: Expersgor, the passyue.  
Expersge te, awake.  
Expersge te facias, idem.  
Expersgo, spersi, gere, to spynke with litoure.  
Expersctus, a, um, that awaketh hym selfe,  
quencheth, sterred.  
Expersctus, i, ientis, an adiectiue, that trieth of  
proueth.  
Expersctissimus homo, a man of great ex-  
perience, or that useth to proue of tre mat-  
ters with great diligence.  
Expersctum, ti, n. g. an experiment or proue.  
Capere experimentum, to proue or trie.  
Expersctia, x, f. g. experience.  
Expersctio, is, tri, to attempt of assaie, to proue,  
to trie by the lawe.  
Experscti ad arborem cornua, to trie his hoz-  
nes against a tre.  
Experscti in paruis, To assaie in littell mat-  
ters of small value.  
Experscti re ipsa, to proue the thyng in deede.  
Experscti certamen, to fyght, to toyn battail,  
to assaie the harsarde of battaile.  
Experscti fortunam, to put in aduenture and  
proue what wyl chauce.  
Experscti, in Plautus is used for Experscti.  
Experscti iure, To trie for ones ryght by the  
lawe.  
Vires suas experscti, to assaie what he is hable  
to dooe.  
Extrema experscti, To vse the extreme remedies  
di. to put all in harsarde.  
Te experscti quanti facias vxorem, I trye the  
how much thou dost loue thy wyfe.  
Expersctum est, it is tried by experience.  
Ad expersctanda viua, To assaie whether the  
wyne be good or no.  
Expersctis, om. g. without any parte, lachyng  
experience, rude, ignorant.  
Experscti doloris, without paine.  
Experscti lucis, without light.  
Experscti moris, neuer dysynge.  
Experscti corporis, that hath no bodie.  
Ne quis experscti tua liberauit heret, That  
euery man myght be partaker of your lybes

valitres.  
Experscti consilij, that knoweth not what to doe.  
Experscti lingua græca, that hath no knowlage  
in the greeke tongue.  
Experscti amoris gaudi, not knowyng that his  
sonne was in loue.  
Laboris experscti, that dooeth not labour and  
trauaple.  
Experscti fama & fortunis, he that hath losse his  
credite and all his goodes.  
Experscti metus, or metu, with out feare.  
Expersctus, a, um, spzyng with lycour or weate.  
Expersctus, a, um, attempted, taught by expersctice,  
that hath proued of tried.  
Expersctus loquor, I speake that I haue expers-  
ctience of.  
Sagitta expersctus, a good archer.  
Experscti prodigum, wee shew thynges that be  
proued and tried.  
Experscti industria homo, a man whose dillig-  
ence is well known and tried.  
Expes, om. g. without hope.  
Expersctus, a, um, woorthy to be despyed.  
Expersctio, lere, to demaunde of despye.  
Expersctio, scere, to despye vehemently.  
Expersctus, a, um, despyed greatly.  
Experscti, experscti, tui, or ti, ere, to despye muche  
or courte, to happen, to wylie, sometyme to take,  
to passe out. Also to pursue of indouour to  
gette, as,  
Mirum quin tuum ius meo periculo expers-  
tam, it is meruaple but I shall endeuour to get  
thy ryght with my great daunger. It is also to  
redounde of tourne.  
Nam deum non par videtur facere, delictum  
suum, suamy culpam experscti in mortalem  
vi finit, it is not spyring for god to do, that he  
shoulde suffer his offence of faulte to redounde  
to a mortall persone.  
Experscti alterum prae te, I will despye an o-  
ther rather then the.  
Audire experscto, I greatly despye to heare.  
Experscti vnguentis radix aspalathi, It is  
greatly despyed and sought for to make opynt-  
mentes.  
Experscti tuam iracundiam illud facere, thyne age  
requirereth to dooe it.  
Experscti multa iniqua, many unhappy thyngs  
ges chaunce.  
Primum hoc abs te experscto, fynde of all I des-  
pye this thing of you.  
Experscti ab aliquo auxilium, to requyre one  
to helpe hym.  
Pecunias ab aliquo experscti, To requyre one to  
make satisfaction.  
Experscti, le, that maie bee purged, or for the  
whiche satisfaction maie be made.  
Expersctum, ti, neut. gene. satisfaction, or a  
purgation.  
Expersctio, onis, f. g. a purgynge or satisfiynge.  
Expersctio, onis, f. g. a robbynge or pollynge.



Morem alicuius expectare, to hope anye  
houre for ones death.  
Expectare te arbiuor, I thynke you do desyre  
to knowe.  
Ad mensum Ianuarium te expecto, I looke  
for you at Ianuarie.  
Expectoro, aui, are, to put out of the breste of  
stomache.  
Expectatus, he that hath nothyng of his owne.  
Expedito, expedis, iui, ire, to deliuer, to spede,  
to cary out, to declare of shewe, to tell shortly  
and in fewe wordes, to ryd or dispatche, to  
byng one out of trouble, sometyme to ap-  
pointe, to byng forth. Also to make prepa-  
ratione of prouision, to set in a redynesse.  
Expeditur manus, to holde up his handes.  
Expeditur virgas iuber, he commandeth rods  
des to be brought forth.  
Expeditur se omni molestia, to dispatche and  
ryde hym selfe of all grieve and trouble.  
Aditum expedit, to make a way to entre.  
Causam alicuius rei expedit, to shewe the  
cause of any thyng.  
Merces expedit, to set abroad waares.  
Nodum expedit, to vndo a knot, to dis-  
solue a doubt, to dispatche an harde matter.  
Pecuniam expedit, to fynde means to geue  
monep.  
Expedit rem suam iudicibus, to proue his  
matter good before the iudges.  
Ad bellum expedit iuber, he commaundeth  
them to be in a redynesse for the warres.  
Expedit rerum capita, declare the principall  
poyntes of the matter.  
Expedit ferrum, to draw a sworde.  
Nomina alicuius expedit, to contente ones  
creditors, to pay his dettes.  
Expedit me hinc, te rogo, I pray you dis-  
patche me that I maie be gone.  
Expedit panem, byng forth bread.  
Aggere et ciuitibus aditus expediunt, they  
make wayes to goe to it.  
Alimenta arcu expedit, to gette his bypunge  
by his boe: to kill such beastes as he will eate,  
with his boe.  
Expedit se ad praelium, to addresse & make  
hym selfe in a redynesse to battaile.  
Si ita expedit, If it be needfull or expediente  
so to be doen.  
Expedit rationes, to dispatche matters.  
Expedit rem, to declare the matter plainly.  
Expedit se cura, to discharge hym selfe of  
care. Expedit, tell on quickly.  
Expedito, for Expediam.  
Expedit, signif. eth also It is expedient, or  
necessarie. It is come to passe.  
Expeditum erat, it was expedient, or rather, It  
was a shote and redie waie.  
Expedit, quickly, easly, without cumbrance.  
Expedit nauigare, to saile forth the prosper-  
ously and with a good wynde.

Expeditio, onis, f. g. a setting forth towards  
battaille, an expedition, a viage.  
Expeditus, a, um, deliuered, dispatched out of  
busynesse, redie, in a redynesse, not lettered, eas-  
ly, soone prouided and gotten.  
Expediti milites, souldiours in light harnay,  
Expeditus & paratus, one well appoynted,  
and in a redynesse.  
Expeditum facere, to ryde out of busynesse  
and trouble.  
Expedita excusatio, a redie excuse.  
Expeditum iter, free passage in a mans iour-  
ney without cumbrance.  
Expedita legio, expeditus exercitus, Expe-  
ditia subsidia, wherein be souldiours in light  
harnages, and easly to be remoued.  
In expedito positum, In a redynesse, easly to  
be dooen.  
Expeditus labor, an easie labour.  
Expeditior via ad honores, a more ready  
waie to honour and aduancement.  
Expello, expuli, iere, to expell or put out, to  
driue awaie.  
Expelle in opus, to driue out to worke.  
Expelle e bonis & fortunis omnibus, to put  
men from theyr gooddes and all that euery thyng  
haue.  
Expellere sententiam, to reiecte a sentence of  
opinion.  
Expellere aliquem regno, to bypue one out of  
his kyngdome.  
Expendo, di, ere, to ponder or wryght, to consi-  
der, to examine streightly, to paie truly, to  
spende monep.  
Expendere scelus, To be punished iustly for  
his offence.  
Pennis expendere, to be punished.  
Expendere & estimare, to pōdie and wright.  
Expendere aurum auro, To weyghie golde  
with golde.  
Expendant se ipsi, let theym consider theym  
selues diligently.  
Expensum, si, n. g. of Expensa, x, expens, of  
dispende, coste.  
Expensum ferre, to registre in a booke what  
monep one hath deliuered or layed forth.  
Expensum ferre, is not onely spoken of lay-  
ing out monep, but also of other workes, as,  
Mentio facta est de legione ea, quam expens  
sum tulit C. Caesar Pompeius, mention was  
made of the legion, whiche Pompei saide he  
had deducted to Cesar.  
Creditoris sua negligentia expensum fer-  
re debet, The creditors ought to beare the  
losse, whiche is happened by their negligence.  
Codex accepti & expensi, a rekenyng booke.  
Ne tu expensum manibus feras, That you  
should not mittle of wite it amyg pour gyltes.  
Fortuna omnia expulsa, omnia fortuna fe-  
runtur accepta, what to euer good or euill  
chaunceth, is imputed wholly to fortune, or  
they

theyr fate, that fortune is cause of it.  
Expensus, a, um, weyghed, pondered, consy-  
dered.  
Experfacio, gefacis, feci, facere, to awake  
one out of his slepe.  
Experfactus, a, um, waked out of slepe by  
an other.  
Expergesio, factus sum, fieri, idem quod Ex-  
pergisor.  
Expergisor, eris, experrectus sum, sci, to  
awake.  
Cum sole experrectus, he that awaketh at the  
sonne ryng.  
Somno experrectus, wakyng out of slepe.  
Expergitus, a, um, waked by an other.  
Expergo, experrecti, expergere, to waken. idem  
quod Experfacio: Expergor, the passue.  
Experge te, awake.  
Experge te facias, idem.  
Expergo, spergi, gere, to spynkle with lioure.  
Experrectus, a, um, that awaketh hym selfe,  
quickeneth, sterred.  
Experientia, ientis, an adiectiue, that trieth or  
proueth.  
Experientissimus homo, a man of great ex-  
perience, or that useth to proue or tpe mat-  
ters with great diligence.  
Experimentum, ti, n. g. an experiment or ppose.  
Cape experimentum, to proue or tpe.  
Experientia, x, f. g. experience.  
Experior, is, tri, to attempt or assaie, to proue,  
to tpe by the lawe.  
Experiri ad arborem cornua, to tpe his hoz-  
nes against a tree.  
Experiri in paruis, To assaie in litell mat-  
ters of small value.  
Experiri se ipsa, to proue the thyng in dede.  
Experiri certamen, to fyght, to ioyne battail,  
to assaie the hasard of battaile.  
Experiri fortunam, to put in aduerture and  
proue what wyl chadnce.  
Experire, in Plautus is used for Experiri.  
Experiri iure, To tpe for ones ryght by the  
lawe.  
Vires suas experiri, to assaie what he is habile  
to dooe.  
Extrema experiri, To use the extreme remedies  
di. to put all in hasard.  
Te experior quanti facias uxorem, I tpe the  
how muche thou doest loue thy wyfe.  
Experimentum est, it is tried by experience.  
Ad experiunda vina, To assaie whether the  
wynes be good or no.  
Experis, eris, om. g. without any parte, lachyng  
experience, rude, ignorant.  
Experis doloris, without paine.  
Experis lucis, without light.  
Experis moris, neuer dyngre.  
Experis corporis, that hath no bodie.  
Ne quis experis tua liberalitatis fieret, That  
euer man myght be partaker of your lyber-

talitete.  
Experis consilii, that knoweth not what to dooe.  
Experis lingue gracie, that hath no knowlage  
in the greeke tongue.  
Experis amoris gratia, not knowyng that his  
sonne was in loue.  
Laboris experis, that dooeth not labour and  
trauaple.  
Experis fama & fortunis, he that hath losse his  
credite and all his goodes.  
Experis metus, or metu, with out feare.  
Experisus, a, um, spzyng with lytoure or weate.  
Expertus, a, um, attempted, taught by experience,  
that hath proued or tried.  
Expertus loquor, I speake that I haue exper-  
ience of.  
Sagitta expertus, a good archer.  
Expertus prodigum, wec we thynge that he  
proued and tried.  
Expertus industria homo, a man whose dili-  
gence is well known and tried.  
Expes, om. g. without hope.  
Expensius, a, um, woorthy to be despyed.  
Expetito, fere, to demaunde or despye.  
Expetisco, scere, to despye vehemently.  
Expetitus, a, um, despyed greatly.  
Expeto, expetis, iui, or ti, ere, to despye muche  
or souete, to happen, to wyle, sometyme to take,  
to passe ouer. Also to pursue or indeuour to  
gette, as,  
Mirum quin tuum ius meo periculo expe-  
tam, it is meruaple but I shall endeuour to get  
thy ryght with my great daunger. It is also to  
redounde or tourne.  
Nam deum non par videtur facere, delictum  
suum, suamq; culpam expetere in mortalem  
vi finat, it is not styng for god to do, that he  
should suffer his offence or faulte to redounde  
to a mortall persone.  
Expetam alterum prae te, I will despye an o-  
ther rather then the.  
Audire expeto, I greatly despye to heare.  
Expetitur vnguentis radix aspalathi, It is  
greatly despyed and sought for to make opnt-  
mentes.  
Expetere tuam aetatem illud facere, thynke age  
requirith to dooe it.  
Expetunt multa iniqua, many unhappy thyn-  
ges chaunten.  
Primum hoc abs te expeto, fynde of all I des-  
pye this thing of you.  
Expetere ab aliquo auxilium, to require one  
to helpe hym.  
Fueras ab aliquo expetere, To require one to  
make satisfaction.  
Expriabilis, le, that maie bee purged, or for the  
whiche satisfaction maie be made.  
Expriamentum, ti, neut. gene. satisfaction, or a  
purgation.  
Expriatio, onis, f. g. a purgynge or satisfynge.  
Expuluo, onis, f. g. a robbynge or pollynge.

Expilator, óris, ma. g. a robber, whiche leauech nothing behynde hym.  
 Expilatus, a, um, pylled, robbed.  
 Expilo, aui, are, to robbe or polle, to take by extorcion of decepte, to spolie.  
 Expingo, expinxi, ere, to pynct, to pynct out.  
 Expio, expias, aui, are, to pacifie god with satisfaccion of praier, whan we thynke he is displeased, to purge by sacrifice.  
 Tua scelera diu immortales in nostros milites expiauerunt, god hath punished our men of armes for thyne offences.  
 Expiare iniuriam, to make satisfaccion of as mendes for iniurie that is done.  
 Luxum populi expiare solenebella, warres are wont to chastise and punishe the riotous luyng of the people.  
 Cædem cæde expiare, with one murder to make satisfaccion for an other.  
 Expiratio, ónis, f. g. a breathyng out.  
 Expiro, aui, are, to breath out, to die, to geue by the gost.  
 Expirare animam, to die.  
 Flammæ expirare, To caste or send out great flames.  
 Expirante libertate, whan the libertie began to decaye and perishe.  
 Expirare auras, to cast forth exhalacions of vapours.  
 Expiscor, áris, ari, to seeke for fysh, to fysh out or serche diligently, to get or wyne.  
 Tandem nescio quid ab eo expiscatur, finallye I can not tell what he winneth or getteth by hym, of what he trusteth to haue of hym.  
 Expisso, aui, are, to make thicke.  
 Expianate, playnly, manifestly.  
 Expianatio, ónis, f. g. a declaration, or makinge manifeste.  
 Expianator, óris, m. g. one that interpreteth or maketh playne a thyng.  
 Expianatus, a, um, declared, expounded.  
 Expiano, aui, are, to make plaine, to declare, to make manifeste, to expounde.  
 Expianare verba, to pronounce distinctly and playnely.  
 Expianto, aui, are, to pull by that whiche is set.  
 Explendescere, scere, to appere clerely, to shine, to shyne bryght.  
 Expleo, cui, ere, to fill, to fyll, to fyll by.  
 Also to satiate, to comforte, to make perfect, to accomplyshe, to content, sometyme to make emptye of voyde.  
 Exple animum curis, put all care out of thy mynde, or fill thy mynde with cares.  
 Explere aliquem scribendo, To satisfie and fyll one with wrytynge letters to hym.  
 Explere animum suum, to doe his owne pleasure, to fulfill his owne mynde.  
 Explere animum alicui, to cõtent ones mind.  
 Explere annos ducentos, To lye full two hundred yeres.

Supremum diem expleuit, he died, he ended his laste daie.  
 Susceptum munus explere, to fulfill a charge that one hath taken vpon hym.  
 Numerum explere, to fyll by the numbre.  
 Famem explere, To satisfie or stynte ones hunger. Iphiclype Sicim explere.  
 Libidinem suam explere, To do and accomplyshe his pleasure.  
 Rimas explere, to stop and fyll by chynkes.  
 Quod summam talenti autici expleret, which was of the iust value of a talent.  
 Explicabilis, le, that may be fylled.  
 Explementum, ti, n. ge. a thyng that fylleth by.  
 Explicio, ónis, f. g. a fyllinge, a makinge perfect.  
 Explicus, a, um, fylled by, perfecte, accomplyshed, atchyued, finished, also replenished.  
 Spectando explicus, satisfied, filled.  
 Dapibus explicus, filled, replenished.  
 Explicabilis, le, that may be declared.  
 Explicare, playnely, manifestly.  
 Explicatio, ónis, f. g. an unfoldyng, a declaration, an expounding.  
 Explicator, óris, m. g. an expounder or declarer.  
 Explicatrix, the feminine.  
 Explicatus, us, mas. g. a declaration, an unfoldyng.  
 Explicatus crurum, a castyng of the legges one from an other.  
 Explicatus, a, um, declared, made manifest, unfolded, dispatched, brought to passe.  
 Explico, explicas, plicui, and aui, are, to unfold, to unfold, to desplate, to declare, to tell of shewe a thyng playnely, to desplay, to rydde out of trouble, to byng to passe, to dispatche or make an ende of.  
 Explicatensem, he draweth out his sword.  
 Explicat & cenas vnica mensa duas, he maketh two suppers at one table.  
 Explicat caudam pauo, doth sette abroade his tayle.  
 Cursum explicare citatis gradibus, to retine apace.  
 Explicat vinbram porticus, maketh abroade shadowe.  
 Explicare prouintiam cinctam periculis, to deliuer.  
 Explica astum meum, putte me out of this fantasie or doubt.  
 Explicans acies, agmen, vel exercitum imperatores, whan they in an open fildesette their souldiours in araye, redy to battayle.  
 Explicare alas, to spreade & open the winges.  
 Explicare naues, to set shippes in an order redy to fight.  
 Explicare epistolam, to open a letter.  
 Iter commodè explicui, I haue prosperously atchyued and made an end of my iourney.  
 Explicatum tibi rem dabo, I will dispatche the matter for you.  
 Da operam, vt te explices, endeavour toge and

and dispatche your selfe out of businesse.  
 Explicare, & expedire negotium aliquod, to rydde and dispatch a matter.  
 Explicatus, a, um, unfolded, declared, made an ende of, dispatched.  
 Explicatus, the comparatiue.  
 Explodo, plósi, ere, to drue out with noyse or rebukes, or clapping of handes.  
 Explorate, for a suretie, for a certaintie.  
 Explorato, after it was serched or tryed.  
 Explorator, óris, m. g. an espie or priute sctechour.  
 Exploratus, a, um, well knowne, or surely knowne.  
 Exploratum est mihi, I know surely, I am sure. Exploratum habeo, idem.  
 Exploro, aui, are, to bewail with exclamation, to assay, to serche out diligently, to proue by diligent serchynge, to be aduised, to dyv by, to exhaust, to espye.  
 Amenta explorare in digitis, to assay, to proue, to trie &c.  
 Animum alicuius explorare, to proue ones mynde, to thende to know it.  
 Taurus cornua explorat in truncis, doth assay of proue his hornes. &c.  
 Explorare fugam, to serch and loke for a meane to flee.  
 Gustu explorare bonitatem panis, to taste, to assay &c.  
 Exploratum dicere, to speake that he hath tryed to be true.  
 Explosus, a, um, conuicted or relected, dyuen out of the place with clapping of handes.  
 Expolio, aui, are, to spolie or robbe.  
 Expolio, expolis, iui, lire, to polissh well and cleauly, to make smoothe and trymme, to make perfite.  
 Expolire vnguium scabritias, to trimme and make smoothe.  
 Nihil omni ex parte perfectum natura exposiuit.  
 Expolitio, ónis, f. g. a polisshyng, a trymmyng.  
 Expolitus, a, um, polisshed, made smoothe, cleauly and trymme.  
 Expóno, sui, ere, to expounde or declare, to put a thyng out of that, wherein it is. Sometyme to caste out a thyng, to the entente that it maie perishe, to sette forth at aduerture, also to spende, to set forth to be shewed, to laye out, sometyme to paye money.  
 Exponere in terram copias, to land an armie.  
 Exponere scænum in sole, to laye abrode hege in the sonne.  
 Exponere vasa, to set abrode plaate on cups bordes to be scene.  
 Exponam vobis ex memoria, or memoriter, I will declare to you by herte.  
 Verbofus exponere, to declare a thyng in many wordes.  
 Expopulatio, ónis, f. g. a wastyng or spoilyng.

Expopulor áris, ari, to waste, to spolie, to rob.  
 Expórrigó, exi, ere, to extende or stretch out, sometyme to prolonge.  
 Expórrigere frangem, to shew a merie countenance, to be plesant and iocunde.  
 Exportatio, ónis, a bearing out, a conueyng of carryng out, also exile or banishment.  
 Exporto, aui, are, to beare or carie out.  
 Exportauit Syraculis magnam vim mellis, he caried out of &c.  
 Exposco, posci, poscere, to aske or desyre in stantly.  
 Exposcere deos aliquid, to desyre a thyng in stantly of the goddes.  
 Exposcere aliquem, to require one to be delgated into our handes to be punished.  
 Expóstiti, childzen caste out to be perished.  
 Expóstitio, ónis, f. g. an exposition or declaration of any thyng difficult or hard to be vnderstanded. also castyng out of a thyng to haue farde or daunger.  
 Expóstitus, a, um, that is laped out to the intente it shoulde perishe. also set out, set abroade, open to all chaunces, in daunger, declared.  
 Taurus prouincia ad prædandum, a prouince in daunger to be spoled and robbed.  
 Expóstitus solibus locus, a place open vpon the sonne.  
 Expóstulatio, ónis, f. g. a quarell or complaynt.  
 Expóstulátor, óris, m. g. he that complayneth of wronge dooen by his frende.  
 Expóstulo, aui, are, to complayne, to make a quarell, to thye with one for a thyng, to desmaunde, to requyre, to wyl.  
 Cum eo ne iniuriam hanc expostulem? Is it best that I thide with hym, or take hym by for this displeasure or not?  
 Minaciter expostulare, to take one by sharpsly for a thyng that he hath dooen.  
 Expostulare computationem, to demande a reckenyng.  
 Expótiis, a, um, idem quod Epotus.  
 Expresse, manifestly, playnly.  
 Expresse dicere, to speake properly and to the point.  
 Expresio, ónis, f. g. a strengnyng.  
 Expresus, a, um, expresse, manifest, lyeuely made, taken by force.  
 Expressa senatus consulta, ordinances obtayned of the senators by force.  
 Expressa sceleris vestigia, manifest and apparent tokens of the mischiefe.  
 Expressa in cara imago, the lkenesse of a thyng printed in ware.  
 Exprimis, expresse, mere, to presse or wryng out, to make to doe by force, to constraine, to wryng out by force, to expresse, to portray, to draw, also to resemble, to be lyke, to desriue.  
 Deinde per lintea exprimuntur, Afterwards they be strengned thorough a clothe.

Eripiendum atq; exprimendum est, it muste be taken and wrenched away by force.  
 Vi lachrymas exprimere, to wrest out teares violently by rubbing the eyes.  
 Expresit hoc necessitas patribus, necessitie constrained the senators to doe this.  
 Exprimere confessionem culpæ, To constrain one to confesse that he hath offended.  
 Exprimere risum alicui, to make one to laugh whether he will or no.  
 Vocem exprimere, to make speake by force.  
 Exprimere & reddere aliquem, to doe like one.  
 Similitudinem palatii hæc domus exprimit, is like.  
 Exprimere per aures sanguinem, To make bludde come out. &c.  
 Exprimere per linteam, to streine through a linnen cloth.  
 Exprimere animam, To pelde the goose and dye with great difficultie.  
 Exprimere effigiem alicuius, To portraye or drawe out ones picture.  
 Exprimit similitudinem, it resembleth or it is like.  
 Verbis exprimere, to peincte or describe in herles.  
 De græcis litteris ad verbum exprimere, to translate out of greke wordes for wordes. like wise Verbum de verbo.  
 Ut græci magis expriment, as the grekes do expresse or signifie more naturally.  
 Exprobratio, onis, a reproche, a twittinge, an upbraidynge.  
 Exprobro, exprobras, aui, are, to upbraid, to twyte. Also to late in reproche, somtyme to resecte or disallowe.  
 Non exprobrandi causa dicam, I will not speake it for any reproche unto you.  
 Catonis orationes exprobrant callem a prugnum, Catons orations reproche or disallowe him.  
 Expromissor, oris, m. g. he that promisseth, or is suretee for an other.  
 Expromitto, si, ere, to promise or undertake for an other.  
 Expromo, prompsi, ere, to shew forth or open, to speake, to utter.  
 Expromere nummos, to take out money.  
 Audacius expromam, I will utter or speake more boldly.  
 Expromitur, is shewed, or is imployed.  
 Expromptus, a, um, taken out, shewed abroad.  
 Opus est mihi tua exprompta memoria, I must needs haue the shewe thy good and ready witte.  
 Expugnabilis, le, preignable, that maie bee wonne by assault, that maie bee vanquished.  
 Expugnatio, onis, f. g. conquering or wyngnyng.  
 Expugnator, oris, m. g. a conquerour.  
 Expugnator pudicitie, a ruffian.

Expugnatus, a, um, conquered, won by assault, overcome.  
 Expugno, aui, are, to wyne by assault or force, to conquer, to overcome, to vanquish.  
 Expugnare aurum alicui, by translation, to get money from one by craft and gyle.  
 Expugnare carcerem, to breake prison.  
 Expugnare fortunas patrias alicuius, to thynke a man wrongfully from his heritage, and take it to hym selfe.  
 Expugnare propositum alicuius frequenti expostulatione, by great suite and intreatynge to cause one to leaue his purpose.  
 Expugnare pudicitiam puellæ, by gyfts and other meanes to wynn a mayden to lewdnesse.  
 Expulsi, with often beatynge out.  
 Expugnare pertinaciam alicuius, to overcome, to vanquish. &c.  
 Expulsio, onis, f. m. gen. an expelling or puttynge forth.  
 Expulso, aui, are, to meue a thyng with muche thrustynge, or to put awaie.  
 Expulsor, oris, m. g. one that expelleth or putteth awaie.  
 Expulsus, a, um, expelled, thrust out, put awaie.  
 Expultrix, the feminine.  
 Expulso, aui, are, to caste out some.  
 Expuncti, were souldiours discharged or put out of wages.  
 Expungo, punxi, ere, to put awaie or remove, to put out a woorde or sentence in wytyng, with pyckynge it rounde about, after the ancient maner, somtyme to pycke, to crosse out.  
 Expungere nomen debitoris, To put a debtours name out of his booke, to crosse the title of his dette.  
 Expungere rationes, to heare and examine an accompte.  
 Stipendiis expungere militem, to put a souldiour out of wages, to crosse hym out of the rolle, wherein their names were written that receyued wages.  
 Expungere nonnunquam significat pungere.  
 Expungor, eris, gi, to be cancelled and put out, or rased. It is also spoken of iudges when they are put out of commission. it is also to quitte as, Munus munere expungitur, one good turne is quitte with an other.  
 Expurio, onis, f. g. a spetynge forth.  
 Expuro, expuis, ui, ere, to spet out, to boyste out, to cast out.  
 Cum illam expueret ex animo miseria, when he woulde caste that trouble and carelesse out of his mynde.  
 Expurgatio, onis, f. g. a purgynge or makinge cleane of a thyng.  
 Expurgo, aui, are, to make all cleane.  
 Expurgare se, to declare him selfe innocent of that whiche is laied to hym, to purge or cleane ones selfe of a fault.  
 Expurgationem habere, idem.

Ex

Exputo, exputas, aui, are, to threde or loppe a tere, to cutte cleane awaie. Also to vnderstande perfectly, to connecte, to imagine or deuise in ones mynde.  
 Exputesco, putui, scere, to rotte.  
 Exquilar, arum, a mountayne in Rome, where warthe was kepte.  
 Exquilus, or Exquilinus mons, the same mountayne.  
 Exquilus, or Exquilinus, a, um, of the hyl Exquilia.  
 Exquiro, exquisiui, ere, to seche or tise out, to enquire diligently, to demaunde or aske.  
 Introquire, sine ira, vt ego dico, go aske within, whether it be as I saie or not.  
 Quod meum consilium exquiris, in that you desyre to knowe my counsaile or aduise.  
 Exquirere facta alicuius ad antiquæ religionis rationem, to examine.  
 Omnia verba alicuius sententia exquirere, to examine and ponder. &c.  
 Exquirere a stippe, to enquire of a matter chosen from the verbaile roote of begynnynge.  
 Exquirere iudicium alicuius, to demaunde ones iudgement.  
 Exquirere mores alicuius, to make enquire of ones maners.  
 Precium alicuius rei exquirere, to demaunde and aske the price of a thyng.  
 Exquisite, and Exquisitum, exquisitely, with muche studie and diligence.  
 Exquisitus, a, um, exquisite, muche searched for, picked, singular, excellent, deintie, syne persue.  
 Exquisito opus est, it muste be looked for.  
 Exquisita epula, deintie meates.  
 Iudicio exquisito vir, a man of exquisite and rare iudgement.  
 Exquisita doctrina philosophus, of singular or excellent learnynge.  
 Exquisita ingenia, excellent, fine and picked wittes.  
 Extradio, aui, are, to plucke vp by the roote.  
 Exrogo, exrogas, aui, are, with a newe lawe to abrogate parte of the lawe that was made before.  
 Exsacrifico aui, are, to offer in sacrifice.  
 Exsano, looke Exanio.  
 Exsturo, aui, are, looke Exaturo.  
 Exscribo, scripsi, ere, to wyte out, somtyme to represent and be verbaile like.  
 Excensus, us, m. g. a clymbyng out, a comynge forth, as one cometh forth of a shippe to lande.  
 Excindo, looke Excindo.  
 Excitilo, looke Excitilo.  
 Excisco, looke Excisco.  
 Exsigna, idem quod Signare.  
 Exsordesco, sordui, scere, to become spithy and dishonest.  
 Expumo, looke Expumo.  
 Exugo, looke Exugo.

Extā, orum, n. g. plu. the inwardes, as the hert, the liver, the longes or lyghtes, and the spleene.  
 Extabesco, tabui, scere, to weare or pyne away, to become drie, to consume.  
 Extrahit opinio, that opinion is to wyne away and come to naught.  
 Extemplo, forthwith.  
 Extemporalis, le, sodaine, bryzmeditate.  
 Extemporalitas, atis, f. g. a promptnes or redinesse without meditation or musing.  
 Extemporaneus, a, um, sodaine, with out musynge.  
 Extemporaneus, & Extemporalis oratio, an oration of matter written without studie.  
 Extendo, di, ere, to extende, to stretche out, to continue, to pprolonge, to make longer.  
 Extendere in proceritatem, to stretche vp in height.  
 Extendere consulum, to pprolonge ones tōsultyppe.  
 Extenderem preces nisi, &c. I woulde entreate you longer, saueynge. &c.  
 Ibi suam ætatem extendebat, there he byd bestowe and spende his tyme.  
 Extendere se supra vires, to assaie or enter ppye more than he can dooe.  
 Extenditur in maiorem partem noctis solanus, continueth or abydeh. &c.  
 Extendere agros, to gette great landes, or to enlarge his landes greatly.  
 Extendere famam, to make his fame be spread farther abynde.  
 Extendere iter, to make a great journey.  
 Extendere se magnis itineribus, to aduance and marche forwarde by great iurnes.  
 Viam extendere, to pprolonge ones lyffe.  
 Extensus, and Extentus, a, um, stretched longe.  
 Extentus sonus, an hyghe and shrill sounne.  
 Extenta iuina, great iournes.  
 Extento, aui, are, to stretche often.  
 Extentare vires, to thrust out strength in doynge of a thyng.  
 Extenuatio, onis, f. m. g. a makinge of a thyng lesse than it is, a diminishynge.  
 Extenuatus, a, um, made thynne, or slender, made lesse.  
 Extenuo, aui, are, to minishe or make litle, to cleuate, to make leane.  
 Extenuare & augere, contrarie.  
 Extenuare in puluerem, to make in powder or duste.  
 Vehementer causam extenuare, to diminish and make a matter lesse than it is.  
 Extenuatur cibus dentibus, the meate is chawed with the teeth.  
 Extenuatur, it wexeth lesse and lesse.  
 Extenuare corpus, To make the bodie leane and slender.  
 Extenuare census ciuis, in scyng to sette a titelen at a lower summe.  
 Extraneus, a, um, looke Extraneus.

Ex

Extercorator, oris, m. g. one that carteth awate  
doange, a gounge farmer.  
Extercoro, aui, are, to cleanse, to auoyde dounge  
or ordure.  
Exterebro, aui, are, to pette through, also to in  
ferche curiously.  
Extergeo, teisi, ere, to wypp cleane.  
Extergo, teisi, ere, idem.  
Exterminator, oris, m. g. one that destroyeth or  
casteth downe.  
Exterminatus, a, um, banished, dyuen out, put  
awate.  
Extermino, aui, are, to dyue out or pul downe,  
to banyshe, to dyue awate.  
Exterminare, & Reuocare, contrary.  
Exterminare ex hominum communicate, to  
cast out of the felowshyp or companie of men.  
Exterminare morbum, to put awate sickness.  
Externatus, a, um, astonied, made beside him self.  
Externo, aui, are, to make madde.  
Externus, a, um, whiche is not of that countrey,  
a stranger, an alien, outward.  
De parte externa, outwardly, on the out syde.  
Externa bona, outwardes wordes gooddes.  
Extero, exteris, trui, ere, to beate out, also to  
whet of gynde, to rubbe harde.  
Exterere literam, to put out a letter.  
Exterere messem, to thresh tozue.  
Extraneus, of an other countrey. Also bozne or  
brought forth befoze the tyme.  
Exterreo, ui, ere, to put in feare.  
Exterritus, a, um, put in a great feare.  
Extans, a, um, that whiche is not of this coun-  
trei or place, strange, comen farre of.  
Extensus, a, um, stoured, made cleane.  
Extexo, teui, ere, to vntweaue.  
Exulio, aui, are, to drop out.  
Exullare lacrymis, to weepe, to consume  
with weeping.  
Extimico, and Extimesco, timui, ere, and exti-  
mescere, to haue great feare, to dread muche.  
Extimulato, oris, m. g. one that encourageth  
or stereth by men to a thyng.  
Extimulatus, a, um, pricked, stered by.  
Extimulo, aui, are, to pynke, to ster by, to en-  
courage.  
Extimus, extrema, um, the outwardmost or  
laste.  
Extinguo, xi, ere, to put out, properly the fyre,  
or any thyng that bourneth or is lyght. Some-  
tyme it signifieth to slea or destroye, to abo-  
lyshe: sometyme to make a distinction, or dis-  
uerfitee betwene thynges.  
Extinguere animam alicui, to kill or straine  
hym to death.  
Extinguere bellum, to stynte the warre.  
Extinguere familiaritatem, to breake and dis-  
solue the loue and familiaritee that is be-  
twene men.  
Extinguere formam, utterly to disgrace the  
fauour and beautee of one.

Extinguere furorem alicuius, to suppress and  
alate the furie of any persone.  
Extinguere infamiam suam, to stynte the in-  
fame of yll name that goeth on hym.  
Morbo extinguere, to make to dye of a sick-  
nesse.  
Obliuione extingui, To bee forgotten and  
cleane out of mynde.  
Leges extinguere, To abolysh and destroye  
lawes.  
Vestigia vrbis extinguere, to to subuerse and  
destroye a citee, that no signe of it may remaine.  
Extinctio, onis, fem. ge. a putting out, a des-  
troying, an abolyshing.  
Extincto, oris, m. g. a destroyer, one that stin-  
teth or maketh an ende of a thyng.  
Extincto patriæ, a destroyer of his country.  
Extincto coniurationis, he that suppresseth  
a conspiracie.  
Extincto belli, one that stineth the warre, or  
that maketh therof an ende.  
Extirpacio, onis, fem. gene. a plucking by the  
rootes.  
Extirpo, aui, are, to plucke by the rootes.  
Extirpare humanitatem ex animo, to plucke  
all humanitee and gentylnesse out of a mans  
mynde.  
Extirpare vitia, to roote by vice and naughty-  
nesse out of the common weale.  
Extispex, tispicis, m. g. a soothsaier by loo-  
ping in the inwardes of beastes.  
Extispicium, i, n. g. the craft of soothsaing.  
Extantia, æ, f. g. apperance aboute the other.  
Extio, extiri, are, neut. to be, to remaine, to be  
apparent, to appere aboute other.  
Extat capite solo ex aqua, he appereth with  
his head onely aboute the water.  
Ita ut extra terram paululum exteat, so that  
they appere a littell aboute the grounde.  
Extat et terra sesquipedes, it is aboute the ground  
a foote and an halfe.  
Extare & eminere.  
Extant libri, orationes, studia &c. id est, sue-  
persunt. Extare & interciderere, contrary.  
Extat litteris, It is left in writyng.  
Non extat alius author doctrinæ eius, there is  
none other authour of that learning.  
Dum id extabit, as long as that shal continue.  
Extollo, extuli, tollere, to aduance or pre-  
tolle. Also to lyft by, to prolong, to magnifie.  
Extollere liberos, to byng by children.  
Extollere indignationem, to shewe hym selfe  
to be greatly displeased.  
Extollar nuptias, I eat hym deserre or prolong  
the marriage.  
Extollere onera in iumenta, to lyfte by packes  
on beastes backs, to lode.  
Extollere in maius, to make a thing more than  
it is.  
Quem virtus extulit, eundem inuidia de-  
mit, whom vertue hath auanced. &c.

Ex

torqueo, torfi, quere, to fynde out the trouth  
by tourmentes, to take awaye by force, to  
suche awate, to wrest from one by violence.  
Also to put out of toynte.  
Exorare & extorquere, contrarie.  
Exprimere & extorquere.  
Errorem alicui extorquere, to make one to  
know and hate the error that he was in.  
Extorquere veritatem: to extorte the truely,  
to make one to confesse the truth.  
Extorsisti, vi fatear, you forced me to con-  
fesse it.  
Extorsit articulum, he hath put a toynte out  
of his place.  
Extoror, oris, m. g. one that taketh from men  
by violence, an extortioner.  
Extorris, ris, com. gen. is he that is made to  
pay, or that is dyuen out of his countreie. Also  
to one that is excommunicated.  
Extortus, a, um, constrained by tourmentes.  
Also wrested from one by violence.  
Extra, without, except, saung.  
Extra telorum iactum, out of arrowe shotte,  
out of gunshotte. It signifieth out of daunger,  
or in saftegarde.  
Extra iocum, in earnest, without mockyng.  
Extra precium est, it can not be valued or es-  
tymed. extra culpam esse, not to be in the faulte,  
to be faultlesse.  
Extra modum, aboute measure.  
Extra ordinem, out of order.  
Extra ostium, without the doores.  
Extra urbem colloqui, to commune togyther  
aparte, from other company.  
Extra vnum, onely you excepted, saung you  
onely.  
Extra duces paucosq; præterea, Saunge  
the capitayne and a fewe other besyde.  
Extra, an aduerbe: as,  
Extra, simile est amigdalæ, on the vtter parte  
it is lyke almondes.  
Extra quam, for Nisi.  
Extraquam, si quid factum sit. &c. Excepte it  
be so that a thyng be dooen. &c.  
Extractio, onis, f. g. a drawing out.  
Extractor, oris, m. g. he that draweth out.  
Extractorius, a, um, that hath the power or na-  
ture to drawe out.  
Extractus, a, um, drawen out by force.  
Extraho, extrahis, xi, here, to drawe out, to pro-  
longe, to deserre, also to ridde of dispatche.  
Extrahere telum e corpore.  
Extrahere scelus in lucem, to discover, to re-  
uele.  
Extrahere ex animis religionem, to plucke  
out of ge.  
Extrahere diem, to put of a matiere from date  
to date.  
Extrahere certamen, to deserre battayle.  
Extrahere iudicium, to deserre iudgement.  
Quomodo me inde extraham nescio, I can

not tell howe I should geat my selfe fro thens,  
or out of that busynesse.  
Extrahere in annum rem aliquam, to pro-  
longe or delaie a matiere a whole yere.  
Extrahi rem in suum aduentum iussit, he com-  
maunded the matiere to be prolonged vntyl his  
comyng.  
Extraneus, a, um, strange, of an other countrey.  
Extraneus hares, he that is not the very heire.  
Extraordinarius, a, um, extraordinarie, contrar-  
y to the ordinance, contrarie to the order or fas-  
cion commonly used.  
Extrarius, a, um, that is not of the same howse  
or kinrede.  
Extrimitas, atis, f. g. the extremitie or vttermost  
parte.  
Ora & extremitas regionis, the frontiers and  
boundes of. &c.  
Extremo, lastely, in the ende, finally.  
Extremus, a, um, sometyme signifieth the begin-  
nyng or the first. sometyme the ende or the last.  
Sometyme the woofte. also farre of.  
Extrema linia, is spoken where a man woulde  
signifie a thyng to be laste, and after al other.  
+ Extremis digitis attingere, to touche with  
the synger toppes, is spoken, where it is signi-  
fied, that a man hath welch touched or felte a  
thyng.  
Ab extremo narrare, to declare and shewe es-  
uen from the begynnyng.  
Extremus labor, the last labour.  
In extremo spiritu, such to the tyme of his  
deathe.  
Halius extremus, the last breath.  
Hora extrema, the hour of death.  
Extremam manum addere, to finish, to make  
perfecte.  
Extrema nox, the latter ende of the night.  
Extrema pueritia, the latter ende of his chyld-  
hode.  
Supplicium extremum, death.  
Durare in extremum, to continue to the ende.  
In extremo tertio libro, in the latter ende of  
the thirde boke.  
Ad extremum, in the vbraie toppe or ende.  
Also at the last, finally.  
Litteræ, quibus in extremis erat subscriptum,  
a letter, in the ende wherof it was writen or  
subscribed.  
Extremum tunica, the hemme of a quate.  
Extrema hyeme apparuit, it appered in the  
latter ende of winter.  
Extrico, tricas, aui, are, to deliuer or shake of a  
ny thyng that letteth.  
Extricare se, to ryd him selfe out of busynesse.  
Extricare syluestrem agrum, to ryd and bushe  
a fiede from trees, thowes, and byers.  
Nummos vnde vnde extricare, to gette monye  
from one or an other toge so cует it be.  
Extingo, xi, gere, idem quod stringo.  
Extrinfecus, outwarde, on the out syde, from  
without.

without.  
 Ex tripode, when we speake of thynges, whiche are verarie true, and not to be doubted, as it were spoken of goddis owne mouth.  
 Extritus, a, um, rubbed out.  
 Extro, aui, are, to go out.  
 Extrorsum, from without.  
 Extrudo, si, ere, to thrust out, to dyue out.  
 Extrudere adibus, and Extrudere foras, to thurst out at the doores.  
 Quam primum fac vt extrudas, See that you sende hym forth with all speede, or as soone as you maie.  
 Extrudere alicquem, To make one to departe in haaste.  
 Extractio, onis, f. g. a building vp.  
 Extractus, a, um, buylde, made, garnished.  
 Extruo, extruis, uxi, ere, to ordeyne, to builde or set vp.  
 Extruere & euertere, contrary.  
 Extruere adificium in alieno, To builde a house in an other mans grounde.  
 Verba in numerum extruere, to couche and place wordes in order of certayne feete.  
 Focum extruere lignis, to make a fyre.  
 Mensas extruere epulis, to garnish the tables with good meates.  
 Extruere stramenta in acervum, To laye vp strawe together in an heape.  
 Cumulum extruere, to make an heape.  
 Extruere rogam, to make a great fyre.  
 Exuberatio, onis, f. g. a swelling or ryleng in the body.  
 Exuberare, aui, are, to swelle muche, to rylse vp lyke a botche. also actiuelly, to make to swell or rylse vp.  
 Extumescere, extumes, and Extumescere, ui, scere, to swelle or rylse vp.  
 Extumidus, a, um, that swelleth or rylseth vp.  
 Extundo, extudi, ere, to spnde out with muche labour, to get out with payne, to obteyne by force. also with thumping to make to swell.  
 Exturbatus, a, um, thurst out, pulled vp by the rootes.  
 Exturbo, aui, are, to put awaie, or to put out of from a thyng by violence.  
 Expellere atque exturbare.  
 Exturbare homines a possessionibus, To thurst men violently from theyr goodes and possessions.  
 Exturbare spem pacis, to put away the hope of peace.  
 Exturbare adibus, or ex adibus, to thurst out of the house.  
 Vt istam exturbes ex animo aegritudinem, That you maie put this passion out of your mynde.  
 Exturbare mentem alicuius, to make one out of his wille.  
 Exturbare spem pacis, to put awaie all hope of peace.

Exturbare calculos, to breake the stone in the body.  
 Extussire, to cough out, to auoyde with coughinge.  
 Exuberare, aui, are, to abounde, loke Exuberare.  
 Exuccus, a, um, without iuyce or licour.  
 Exudo, aui, are, to sende forth the lycoure, to sweate out.  
 Humor exadat, the humour (sweat) out like sweate.  
 Exudare laborem, to employe and bestowe labour and trauayle, to labour untill he sweate.  
 Exudare causas, to pleade matters with great labour and diligence.  
 Exuerrare, the sweepnges of the house.  
 Exuerrare, ti, ere, to pteuente.  
 Exugo, exuxi, ere, to sucke out.  
 Exul, exulis, com. g. a banished man.  
 Specs alunt exules, euen banished men have hope ones to retorne in to their cuntry: a proverbe, signifying, that there is yet some hope or that wee should not yet despayre, but loke for a day: for in space cometh grace.  
 Mentis exul, madde, out of his wille.  
 Exulceratio, onis, a soresness.  
 Exulceratorius, a, um, that hath the power of nature to make soze.  
 Exulceratus, a, um, vered, made worse, made soze, corrupted with rancour and grudge.  
 Exulcero, aui, are, to make soze, to bere or make worse, to impaire, to corrupte with rancour and grudge.  
 Exulcerare gratiam alicui, to impaire the favour that one beareth to another.  
 Exulcerare animum, to displease the mynde greuously, to make very angry.  
 Ex vinculis causam dicere, To pleade in ward.  
 Exulo, exulas, aui, are, to be banished, to linge in exile.  
 Exulare domo, to be banished from home, or from his owne house.  
 Exultabundus, a, um, reioysing very muche.  
 Exultanter, ioyously, as it were leaping for ioye, braggingly.  
 Exultantia, a, f. g. idem quod exultatio. also a beatyng, as a soze of the pulse doeth.  
 Exultatio, onis, f. g. a hopping or dauncyng.  
 Exulto, aui, are, to reioyce exceedingly, to brag, or make auaunt proudly, to magnifie ones selfe, to triumphe over one cruelly, to leape out, to leape for ioy, to bubble, to boyle or playe, as the potte doeth, when it doeth sceth.  
 Exultum, with leaping and hopping.  
 Exultatus, a, um, that bouleth out, to rylse out fully.  
 Exultulo, aui, are, to houle out, to rylse out fully.  
 Exundatio, onis, f. g. an ouerflowyng, a superfluous aboundyng.  
 Exundo, aui, are, to overflowe, to abounde, to be superfluous.

Exungo,

Exungo, xi, gere, to annoynt.  
 Exungulo, aui, are, to cut of ones naples.  
 Exuo, ui, ere, to put of, to despoyle or vncloth, to depriue, to depur, to vncouer, to shewe out.  
 Exue mentem, put awaie that mynde or affection.  
 Amicitiam alicuius exuere, to forsake or leaue ones frendshipp.  
 Armis exuere alicquem, To take away ones harneys, to vncarme a man.  
 Exuere castris hostem, to depriue the enemies out of their campe.  
 Ensem vagina exuerat, he hadde drawen his sword.  
 Exuere ferociam, to leaue the fiercenesse and crueltie that one hath used in tyme passed.  
 Fidem exuere, to breake promise, to doo contrary to that that one hath sworn.  
 Iam gratiam nouitatis exuit, Nowe it is no more pleasant or acceptable for the nouelte thereof sens that it wareth olde.  
 Nonne humanitate omnem exuisses? Should not you haue declared your selfe, to haue no humilitie or gentlenesse at all?  
 Exuere iugum, and Exuere se iugo, to shake of the yoke of bondage, and sette hym selfe at libertie.  
 Antiquos mores exuere, To leaue his olde conditions.  
 Exuere alicquem regno, To depriue one out of his realme, to put one out of his kyngdome.  
 Exuere se paterno agro, to sell the lande that came to hym by his father.  
 Exuere senectam, to become yong agayn.  
 Exuere obsequium, To become disobediente and stubborne.  
 Exuere tributa, To refuse to pay any more tribute.  
 Exuperabilis, le, that may be exceeded or passed, also actiuelly, that maye excell or passe.  
 Exuperantia, a, f. g. excellencie, preeminencie.  
 Exuperatio, onis, f. g. idem.  
 Exupero, aui, are, to excede, to passe or surmounte.  
 Exuperat eius stulticia hac omnia, his folys passeth all these thynges.  
 Non solum dum anima exsuperabo mea, not onely as longe as I shall lyue.  
 Exurdo, aui, are, to make deafe.  
 Vina feruida exurdunt palatum, Hot wyne make dulle the taste.  
 Exurgo, exi, ere, to arise vp, to arise out of miserie and trouble.  
 Exurgite amba a genibus, rylse vp both and sleue no more.  
 Exurgere de multa nocte, To rylse late in the nyght.  
 Exurgere de insidiis, to breake out of an ambush, and set vpon the enemies.

Exurgat foras, leat hym rylse and gette hym forth of the doores.  
 Exuro, uisi, ere, to burne out.  
 Exussito, aui, are, to sitte or rylse vp, to wake from sleape.  
 Exussitare animos, to quicken and stirre vp the myndes.  
 Exustio, onis, f. g. a burnyng.  
 Exustus, a, um, burned, parched, dried.  
 Exutus, a, um, cut of, spoiled.  
 Exutus campis, dyuen out of the fildes.  
 Exuuiæ, arum, f. g. plu. spoyle taken from enemies.  
 Exuuiæ serpentis, an adders skinne.  
 Exubaphon, phi, n. g. a salate of herbes.

**E**zechiel, (a prophete of the countreie Sarezra, in Syria, of the line of bishops,) had meruailous reuelacions and visions, and by hym God shewed many great miracles. For in the tyme of a great scarstie, he by prayer obteyned of god abundance of fishe, wherby the people were sufficiently refreshed. Also when the people were oppressed, he stode and made their enemies to abashed with myracles and wonderfull sightes, that they ceased of theyr enterpryse. Weeping in the countreie of Caldrie, he tolde the people of many thynges doon in the temple of Hierusalem, he brought the people out of Caldrie to Hierusalem, to the reproche of the infidelles. He weping in Babylon, iudged the tribe of Dan and Gad, for that they had wyckedly dooen agaynst the toyde, in persecuting the hym, whiche beleued in the lawe. And he shewed vnto them a terrible token. For adders deuoured their chyldren and all their cattall. At the laste he was slayne at Babylon by the duke of the people, because he reproved hym of ydolatrie. He was buried in the fildes Haur, in the monumente of Sem and Arphaxad, progenitors of Abraham. He prophesied of the retourn of the chyldren of Israel, and also of the comyng of Christ. He lyued afore the incarnation. 617. yeres.





**F** VVAS VSED in olde tyme for H, as Fordeum, for Hordeum, Trafo, for traho. &c.

Faba, *ie*, *f. g.* a beane. *Erasmus* *Lordus*, a physician of our tyme, affirmeth, that the pulse, whiche we call beanes, is not Faba, whereof *Dioscorides*, *Celsus*, *Galenus*, and *Plinius* dooe wryte: For that is runde, and lasse than our beane, whereof. *xviii.* made a dramme, where ours be so great, that some one beane weigheth a dramme, and is somewhat longe and flatte.

✦ Faba cuderur in me, the beane shall be knotted on me, signifying the pegne of blame that lyght on me.

Faba inuersa, some do suppose to be that herbe, whiche is called *Lunaria*, or *Solanum somnificum*: reade in *Solano*.

Faba Pythagorica, signifieth the counsel of *Pythagoras*, where he biddeth we shulde not eate beanes, saying, Faba abstinet, which is by diuers men diuersly expounded. Some declare it for a bare precepte, saying: That for as muche as beanes make the sight dulle, and causeth yll dreames, as *Plinius* saith, or as *Cullius* affirmeth, prouoketh inflamed or much wynde in the body. Therefore *Pythagoras* forbare the eating of them. But *Aristoxenus* affirmeth, that *Pythagoras* did not eate more of any kynde of pulse than of beanes, because they easily loused the bealy. *Empedocles* saith, that *Pythagoras* comanded to absteyne fro beanes, as it wer fro the acte of lechery, because *Cyamos* signifieth not only a beane, but also the genitours. *Plutarchus* expoundeth this precepte, as yf he had saied: Absteyne fro the ministracion of a comon weale, because it is full of perilles, nor can not be without rebuke or damage. In the olde tyme the consent of people was declared by beanes, which yet doth remaine at Venice, as well in election of officers, as in iudgements & sentences: for by whyte beanes thynges are affirmed, by blacke beanes they are denied or refused.

Fabacia, *ae*, *f. g.* a beane cake.

Fabaginus, *a*, *um*, of beanes.

Fabalis, *le*, of a beane.

Fabale, *lis*, a beane stalk.

Fabalis, the refuse or of fall of beanes.

Fabaris, a tyeur in Italy, renning by the Sabins.

Fabarius, *a*, *um*, pertaining to beanes.

Fabarica calendæ, the calendes of June.

Fabella, *te*, *f. g.* a short tale.

Faber, a fische of the Spanishe sea, also called Zeus, and is in figure runde, and of a russet colour. It is lyke to be that fische, which is called a lumpe, and of late yeres was founde in the sea about Deuonshire.

Faber, *bri*, *m. g.* almost euery craftes man, that woorketh with the hande.

Faber lignarius, a carpenter.

Faber ferrarius, a smith.

Aurifaber, a goldsmith.

Faber, *bra*, *brum*, pertaining to a smith.

Faberrime, counnyngly, veray craftily or well.

Fabianus, the propre name of a man.

Fabitor, in the aunciente tyme was taken for a mainteynour.

Fabius, the surname of a noble house of the Romans, which had first that name of sowing or sowing of beanes, as *Cicero* of the grain called *Cicer*, *Piso* of pisen, *Porcius* of swine. of this name wer diuers valiant capitains & wyle counsellours: of whom one was called *Fabius Maximus*, who in his youth exercised both eloquence & prowesse: & therfore he after became, as well in armes as in counsaile, a capitaine most excellent: & subduyng many countreies vnto the Romans, he triumphed. v. times. Being made dictator against *Annibal*, he so tempered prudence with manhood or prowesse, that by detracting of battaile, and training *Annibal* from place to place, and at sundry aduantages chirming with hym, he minished his puissance, & persued the publike weale of his countreie, where *Minutius* (enmyng hym) in fightyng with *Annibal*, was vanquished, and had ben slayn with all his armie, had not *Fabius* come to his succor and rescous, who despuered his aduersarie and all his trayne, and caused *Annibal* to retyre: who saied then to his hoste: *Why I not tell you before, that this clowde wold a the last byng vs a storme: calling Fabius a clowde because of his hovering on the hilles.* This man was afore the incarnation of *Christ*. 200. yeres, and somewhat more.

Fabius Quintilianus, reade after in *Quintilian*.

Fabrateria, a towne of *Lampagne*.

Fabre, woorkmanly, craftily. *Vrapologum* *facit*: quam fabre? Se what a defence he maketh: howe craftily he handleth it?

Fabrefacio, *brefacis*, *feci*, *ere*, to woike cunningly, to bylde.

Fabrica, *ae*, *f. g.* a woorkhouse, a forge, sometime the frame or woork. also the science of a carpenter, the facture, toingnyng or setting together of a thyng, the makynge of woorkman and shyp. also a wyle or deceipt.

Fabrica ferraria, a smithes forge. *Aliquam fabricam fingit*, he goeth about some wyle.

Quot admodum fabricas? howe many craftes waies dyd I assaie.

Fabrico, *ani*, *are*, & *Fabricor*, *aris*, *ari*, to make, to build, to inuent. *Fabricare* naues, to build shippes. *Fabricare* *gladiu*, to make a sword.

Fabricare animum, to forge the mynde.

Fingere & fabricare.

Fabricatus, *a*, *um*, made.

Fabricator, *oris*, *m. g.* a maker.

Mundi fabricator deus, god the maker of the worlde.

Fabris

Fabricus, *a*, *um*, of or pertaining to a carpenter.

Fabrilis, *le*, belonging to handye craftes, as smithes and carpenters.

Fabrianus, a mans name.

Fabritius, a noble Roman, who being wounded full poore, refused a great summe of money, sent to hym by hyng *Pirrhus*, touchyng with his handes all his members, and sayng vnto the hynges messengers: As long as he mought rule all that, whiche he touched, he wold take nothing.

Fabula, *le*, *form. g.* a fable or tale. sometime an interlude. It is also a luttell beane.

Fabula palliata, a comedie of greke.

Fabulogata, a comedie of latine.

Fabulam incipiat, he beginneth to tel a tale.

Fabula est omni populo, he is a talkyng stocke to all the people.

Iam nos fabulari sumus, now be we a talkyng stocke for euery man: nowe be we mocked and talked of by euery man.

Fabulam arctis agere, To passe the whole course and tyme of ones lyfe.

In fabulis esse, to be babbled of abroad.

Fabula, spoken in an answer, without any other woorde. togyrd thertowh, amounteth to as muche, as yf one woulde saie, Fables, trisles, fantasies, iapes. sometime is added meræ, as meræ fabulae, veray trisles or fantasies: or as one wold saie, That whiche ye saie, is not to be regarded.

Fabularis, *re*, of a tale, or lyke a tale.

Fabulator, *oris*, *m. g.* a teller of fables or tales.

Fabulinus, was supposed of the paynymys to be a god, whiche had the rule ouer children, whan they began to speake.

Fabulor, *aris*, *ari*, to talke, to commune, to moche or delude, to babble foolpethly.

Moruo verba fabulare, Thou speakest to a dead man, thou labourst in vayne.

Fabulari falsum, to lye.

Fabulose, lyke a fable or lye.

Fabulositas, *avis*, *form. ge.* the inuention of fables and lyes.

Fabulosus, *a*, *um*, muche talked of, that euery man speaketh of, that whereof many thynges be saynged.

Fabulum, *li*, *n. g.* a beane.

Facessio, *cessi*, *cessere*, to go about to do a thyng, to doo, to accomplishe. sometime to go away.

Facessit hinc, geat the hense.

Facessit ubi negotium, he putteth the to busynesse and trouble.

Facessere periculū, to put in peryll & daunger.

Facere, meryly, pleasantly, playfully.

Facetia, *arum*, *f. ge. plur. nu.* merie woordes or dyes without dishonestie, merie conceites with a pleasant grace.

Acerbae facetiae, bitinge scoynes, satyrage scoyes.

Condus sale & facetiis, full of wittes and

pleasant saynges.

Facetiosus, *a*, *um*, full of mirth and pleasantnes.

Facetum, *u*, *n. g.* a thyng that is pleasant & mery.

Facetus, *a*, *um*, mery, pleasant, that speaketh of doeth pleasantly to make men laugh.

Facies, *ei*, *form. g.* a face. sometime the proportion of all the body, a visage, a similitude, the figure, fourme, or faction of a thyng, the cheere or countenance.

Qua facie est homo? Of what stature is the man?

De facie hominem noui, I knowe the man by sight.

Facies arboris, the fourme or faction of a tree.

Facies honesti, the description and figure of honestie. Confusa in pulueris faciem, beatein small lyke duste.

Loci facies, the figure and faction of a place.

Alphewise Facies visibis, stagni, montis, cœli, maris.

Noua illic rerum facies, all is newe there to looke to.

Vertere se in omnes facies, To assaye all the meanes and waies that one can.

Facies, and facij, was used of olde wyters in the genuie case.

Facile, lyghtly or easly, without leat or dout, without any great greife, without paine.

Illius ciuitatis facile princeps, without controuerthe chief and principall of that citee.

Facile facere possum, si iubes, I can dooe it quickly, if you bidde me.

Propter eas, viuo facilius, By theim I geat my luyng more easly.

Facile hic plus mali est quilibet boni, without doute there is more ylle in this parte, than good in the other.

Facile carere, to be well content to lacke.

Facile parior, I am veray well content.

Facilis, *le*, light, easie, facile, gentle, good to be entreated, easie to be pleased, tractable, ready to forgieue, propice, fauorable, gracious, sometime obedient, peassible, easie to be ruled.

Facilis aduersarius, a weake aduersary, easie to be vanquished.

Cara facilis, costie waxe.

Deos faciles habere, fauorable.

Cibi faciles, meates easie to be gotten.

Lactura facilis, a small losse.

Faciles oculi, rolling eyes.

Facilis & plana via, an easie and playn waie.

Facilis homo, a man easie to please, contrary to Morosus.

Ministri faciles, obedient.

Facillimi mores, passible maners, and easie to away with.

Populum facilem habere, an obedient people, easie to be ruled.

Facilis ad credendum, prone & ready to beleue.

Facilitas, *avis*, *f. g.* easynesse, genuinenesse, whan one is soone contented and pleased, promptnes.

Gg ij Faci-

Facinerosus, a, um, full of mischief, wicked, ungracious.  
 Facinus, facinoris, n. g. an act of dede. Sometime an ill dede, a great acte.  
 Facinus indignum nepharium, tetrum, a shamefull and abhominable acte.  
 Factus nobile, a noble dede of enterprise.  
 Facinus admittere, cōfiscere, facere, patiare, to committe some shamefull or heynous acte.  
 Facio, feci, facere, to dooe, to bee occupied, to make. also to sacrifice, to profite.  
 Facere aucupium auribus, to harken as a spie.  
 Aequi bonique facere, to take in good parte, or in good woorthly.  
 Animum alicui facere, to geue one courage, to stomache a man.  
 Facere carnicinam, to execute the office of an hangeman, in hangyng, beheadyng, or quarters yng of men.  
 Facere castra, to pitche a campe, to campe.  
 Facere certiores, to asserayne or aduertise one by letter of messenger.  
 Facere compendium, to make short, to abydge to go a short waie to woork, to dooe a thyng the sooner.  
 Facere compotem, to geue to one that thyng, whiche he despyeth.  
 Facere coniecturam, to coniecte or deduce, to diuine or esteeme.  
 Facere contumeliam, to doo displeasure.  
 Facere conuitium, to rebuke, or put to rebuke, to cheeke.  
 Capitale facere, to make it felony or death.  
 Cautiorem facere, to make him wiser, to make him more ware.  
 Concilia facere, to gather to gyther for couns saylyng one an other, to geue counsaile.  
 Facere copiam, to geue leaue.  
 Facere copiam alicuius, to leat hym take his pleasure of one.  
 Facere copiam argenti, to lende monie.  
 Copiam consilii sui facere, to heare them that come for counsaile, and to geue it to them.  
 Facere consuetudinem, to be familiar.  
 Deditionem facere, to geide by as a man banquished in warre.  
 Facere delicias, to speake for pleasure, or in morage. Fac esse, admit it be so, or admit the case.  
 Fac esse, quifum, ymagine that thou were as I am.  
 Eruptionem facere, to breake or issue out bypon enemies.  
 Facere fidem, to make one to belue hym.  
 Facere frugem, to wyne gaynes.  
 Facere funus, to minister funeralls.  
 Gradum facere, to steppe foot the or steppe by, to wyne somewhat.  
 Gratiā facere, to thanke, to release or acquite one of a thyng, to geue leaue, to pardone.  
 Gratiā iusiurandi facere, to dispence with one for his othe.

Facere gratiam, to dooe pleasure to one, or to buy a mans sauour.  
 Facere grauidam, to get with childe.  
 Facere iacturam, to haue a losse.  
 Imperium facere, to renne on a thyng with all force.  
 Facere inditium, to tell or to geue warnyng of a thyng that he knoweth.  
 Facere ingenium suum, to dooe accorpyng to his witte or nature.  
 Facere insidias, to lie in waite to do harme to one.  
 Facere iter, to go or ryde.  
 Iusta alicui facere, to persourme all oblique belonging to deade men.  
 Lenocinium facere, to kepe baudy.  
 Facere lucrum, to wyne.  
 Facere ludos, to moke or scozne. also to flye footy plaies.  
 Facere magni, to esteeme muche.  
 Modum facere, to kepe measure.  
 Modos facere, to synge.  
 Moram facere, to tary, to pprolonge, to defere.  
 Morem facere, to bynge by a custome.  
 Multum facere, to forsaite a pyne.  
 Mutuum facere, to do one for an other, to quyte.  
 Facere mecum, to make for my purpose, to hold on my syde, to take my parte.  
 Facere naufragium, to renne to wreche, to haue a thyng wreke.  
 Naufragium gloriæ facere, to lose his gloie and renoune.  
 Facere negotium, to put one to business.  
 Facere nequiter, to doo thewoldy.  
 Facere nomina, to get debtors, as by lendyng as they dooe now by exchange, and in thyngs, properly called vsure, and in bargaynes of coine, cattalle, and other lyke, or lettyn of landes. it is also to bozowe monie, to name, to make renoumed and famous.  
 Respondit, secum facere Syllam, he answered, that Sylla was of his opinion, or dyd thyng as he dyd.  
 Obnoxium sibi aliquem facere, to bynde one to be at his commaundement.  
 Facere triciū, to geue to one leysure.  
 Facere palam, to tel a thyng abyode.  
 Facere periculum, to proue, to assaie, to bynge in perill and danger.  
 Facere plaris, to set more by.  
 Facere propitium, to make him thyng of his good loide or maister.  
 Facere questum, to gayne.  
 Facere reducem, to byng one agayne.  
 Facere rem, to geat profite or gayne by a thyng to thyng.  
 Facere reum, to accuse or sewe one in a crymynall cause.  
 Facere risum, to cause to lawgh.  
 Facere scelus, to dooe a mischeuous dede.  
 Facere sementem, to sowe gayne.  
 Facere stipendia, to be in wages in the warres.  
 Facere

Facere sumpum, to bestowe coste.  
 Facere superbum, to flea one.  
 Facere technam, to plaie a crafty pageant.  
 Facere terrorem, to put in feare.  
 Facere transacta omnia, to bynge all thynges to a poynte.  
 Facere turbas, to make business.  
 Facere vadimonium, to tap in gage of surctes, to promise to appere at a daie appointed.  
 Facere verba aut verbum, to speake.  
 Facere vindemiam, to gather grapes, to make wyne.  
 Facere vitium, to fall in decate.  
 Facere voluptatem, to satisfie myne, thyng, or his pleasure, or appetite.  
 Faciam vt te plurimum amem, I will loue the muche.  
 Facisse hoc oportuit, needes muste ye haue doen it.  
 Facio plurimi, I make muche of.  
 Floccifacio, I sette not a strawe by it.  
 Facit ad difficultatem vrinar, it is holtsome for the strangullion, or for them that can not pis easily.  
 Non facit ad stomachum, it is not holtsome for the stomache.  
 Aes alienum facere, to bozowe monie.  
 Facere ad bonos mores, to helpe or anagle to honest behauiour.  
 Facere ad alicuius palatum, to bep for ones nouwe tooth.  
 Caput facere, to growe to an head, as herbes doo before they beage seede.  
 Facere concursum, to renne together.  
 Qui cum Sertorio faciebant, whiche folowed or fauoured the parte of Sertorius.  
 Facere descensionem, to lande out of a shyp or boie.  
 Quamuis paucos vnā fecerimus dies, Al though we taried but fewe daies together.  
 Facere dolorem, to put to paine.  
 Facere errorem, to deccie.  
 Exempla faciam in te, I will punyssh the to the example of other.  
 Facere fauorem apud aliquem, to reconcle.  
 Finem facere, to make an ende.  
 Formidinem facere, to put in feare.  
 Fraudem legi facere, by some craft or wyle to delude the lawe.  
 Fenus facere prandio, to eate a mans diner.  
 Gloriam alicui rei facere, to make a thyng great esteemed and set by.  
 Hospitium facere, to entertayne or lodge.  
 Hostilia facere, to thewe hym selfe to be an enemy, to doo lyke an enemy.  
 Facere iudicium, to iudge, to geue iudgement.  
 Facere manum, to gather a company or bande of souldiours.  
 Medicinam facere, to make a confection. also to heale or cure.  
 Mercaturam facere, to vse or practice the feate of marchandise.

Missum facere, to leat go.  
 Missa hæc faciamus, Leat vs speake no more of these thynges.  
 Momentum facere, to bee of some wepyghte or importance.  
 Facere momentum annonæ, to bynge downe the price of vitaille or coine.  
 Nilus rei sibi naturam faciat, Let him by long custome tourne this thyng in to his nature.  
 Non possum facere, quin ad te miram, I can not choose but send to you.  
 Optionem facere, to put to the choys.  
 Opus facere, to labour.  
 Quidam vitæ facere, to make one weete of his lyfe.  
 Quia facere, to lake eggs.  
 Partes facere, to diuide.  
 Facere pecuniam, to geat great gaynes.  
 Securitatem facere, to make carcelle.  
 Facere syngrapham, to make an obligacion.  
 Facere prouentum maiorem, to geide more fruite.  
 Pugnam facere, to brade the fyte.  
 Factus, a, um, made, dooen, wrought.  
 Argentum factum, plute.  
 Factio, onis, f. g. a diuision of people in sundry opinions. also an acte, a dooyng. also a company or bande of men. Sometime rhyesse, and choysite of estimation in a cite.  
 Cui testamenti factio nulla est, to whom it is not permitted by the law, to make any testamēt.  
 Factidum principes, the heades of rebellion or sedicion.  
 Neque nos tanta factione sumus, nepther be we of so great authoritee.  
 Factitius, a, um, made by couctetfai to the like of an other thyng.  
 Factitius color, a counterfaiete colour.  
 Factito, aut, are, to doo often tymes.  
 Cāmina in aliquem factitare, to make verses agaynst one.  
 Factiare medicinam, to practice physike.  
 Factiosus, a, um, factious, sedicious, byaulyns, also rhye, of great authoritee.  
 Factor, oris, m. g. a maker.  
 Factum, ti, n. g. a dede, a thyng made.  
 Factum atque transactum, dooen and brought to good passe.  
 Haud muto factum, I repent me not of that I haue dooen.  
 Facta, promesse and noble actes.  
 Fortia facta patrum, the valiant dedes of our forefathers.  
 Factura, æ, f. g. the facture or makinge of a thyng.  
 Facturio, iui, ij, ire, to despye to dooe.  
 Factus, us, m. g. a makinge.  
 Facula, læ, f. g. a lyke, or lytell coye.  
 Facularij, coye beaters.  
 Facultas, atis, f. g. power to doo or speake, habilitie: Sometime rhyesse. also facultee, vertue.  
 Gg iij

of strength in a thyng. also occasion, oportus  
nutee.  
Adimere facultatem aliquid faciendi, to teat  
one that he can not dooe a thyng.  
Facultatem dare, to geue power of licence.  
Si facultas erit, pf we maie, pf we can haue of  
oportunitie of licence.  
Dare facultatem eligendi, To geue one the  
choise.  
Facultas ingenii, a facultee of science that the  
wytte is exercised in.  
Facultas dicendi, eloquence, aptnesse, or p̄opt  
nesse to speake in any thyng.  
Facultatem in dicendo habere, to be eloquent  
or well langaged, to be a good orator.  
Dare facultatem omnibus sui irridendi, To  
geue all men occasion to mocke hym.  
Prætermittre facultatem alicuius rei, To  
omitte the oportunitie. &c.  
Vitiū esset facultatis meæ, I wolde to god  
that my eloquence were such that I coude:  
or, I wolde it were in my power to doo it.  
Facultas iuniorum, Age of plentie of mo-  
rie, riches.  
Omnia medicamentis propriis facultates ha-  
bent. All medicines haue theyr propre vertues  
and strength.  
Facultates, ratum, form. gen. plu. riches, res-  
nences.  
Facultatibus labi, to tefethey gooddes.  
Facultas operæ ubi mihi erit, when I shall  
haue leisure, when my busynesse will suffre me.  
Facunde, eloquent.  
Facundia, a, f. g. eloquence or sweete and pleas-  
ant speche.  
Facundissus, a, um, full of eloquence.  
Facundus, a, um, eloquent, well spoken, he that  
prophcieth thynges to come.  
Faculus, a, um, haupng tees or dregges.  
Facatum vinum, wyne that dyspeth of the  
lyes.  
Facinia vuz, grapes, whereof cometh wyne has  
upng muche lies.  
Faculentus, a, um, full of lyes, dregges, or  
groundes of any licour.  
Facutinus, a, um, perteynyng to dregges.  
Fax, fa' cis, fae. g. lies, dregges, or groundes of  
any lynde of licour.  
Fax ciuiatis, thei that in a citie doe lyue beas-  
ly and viciously, the dregges and rascall.  
Fagus, a, um, of a beech tree.  
Fagineus, and fageus, a, um, idem.  
Fagus, gi, fae. g. a beech tree.  
Fagural, a chapelle in Rome, wherein was a beech  
tree consecrated to Iupiter.  
Fala, a, f. g. a towre made of symbe.  
Falacium, a promontorie of Sicile, called nowe  
Melayo.  
Falatica, a, f. g. a lynde of dartes thowen out  
of towres and fortreises besieged.  
Falcarius, a, m. ge. he that fighteth with a bill,

or he that occupieth a hooke of sieth.  
Falcarius, a, um, perteynyng to a belle, hooke,  
or sieth.  
Falcatus, a, um, hooked. also any thyng, whereon  
bee hookes or other lyke thynges.  
Falcatus currus, cartes armed with hookes.  
Falcicula, fa, f. g. a luttell hooke or byll, a spyle.  
Falcidius lex, a lawe, whereby legacies were dis-  
cated of cutte of, where the fourth parte of the  
goodes were not assigned to the heppes.  
Falcifer, cis, fa, um, that beareth a byll or hooke.  
Falcito, aui, are, to cutte with a byll or hooke.  
Falcio, aui, are, to cut of or mowe, to cut of loppe  
with a byll or hooke.  
Falcio, onis, a hauke.  
Falcones, they that haue crooked toes.  
Falcula, fa, f. g. the diminutive of Fals, falsis,  
a spyle, a luttell hooke or byll. also falcula be  
crooked clawes of spores, lybides, and such  
lyke wild beastes. also the talons of an hauke.  
Falcuna, fa, f. g. a ceraine birde, the thirde kind  
of swalows, and is called also Riparia, a banke  
martnet.  
Falere, is, n. ge. a woode vfed of Marro, for a  
parte of an house to be vknownen.  
Falerus, a, a countrey in Campania, nowe in the  
realme of Naples, wherein grew the best wyne  
of Italy, called Falernum, Mount Falcon.  
Falsci, a people in Italy also a kind of pudding.  
Falscus, a, um, that is stuffed like a pudding.  
Fallacia, a, fae. gen. a deceitfull woode, or ge-  
nerally decept of crafty handlynges, a subtil  
or crafty deuise.  
Fallaciosus, a, um, full of decepte.  
Fallaciter, deceptfully, falsly.  
Fallax, aei, am. g. that deceueth or begyleth.  
Fallax coniectura, a coniecture that deceueth  
a man in his opinion.  
Herba fallaces, herbes that geide not so muche  
fruite as is looked for.  
Fallo, fefelli, fallere, to decepue, to beguile, p̄sed  
p̄sely with woordes, to be p̄sue of close from,  
to be vknownen. also to be hydde.  
Fallunt amaritudinem edentes absynthium  
in fico, because they fele not the bitternesse.  
Fallere, idem, to breake promise.  
Iura tori fallere, to committe adulterge.  
Memoria falli, to forgeat.  
Nihil me fallit, I know the well enough, thou  
deceuest me nothyng, thou canste not go anad  
beyond me.  
Nisi me fallit animus, excepte my iudgement  
decepue me.  
Nisi omnia me fallunt, excepte I bee utterly  
decepued. Opera fallunt, in their dooynge  
they decepue men.  
Curam fallere somno, To put away care by  
sleepe, to lye downe and sleape to put away  
his care.  
Tempus sermonibus fallere, to passe the tyme  
in talkyng.

Opi

Opinionem tuam fefellit ea res, that thyngge  
was otherwyle than thou dyd thynte.  
Opinio de te multum me fefellit, I was great-  
ly decepued in you.  
Fallere promissum, not to kepe promise.  
Spes fefellit, it hath chaunced otherwise than  
we hoped it would.  
Cum saxa lubrica vestigia fallerent, Where  
as the slippery stones did make mens feete slide.  
Tanta celeritate, vt visum fallant, so sodenly  
or so quickly, that it can not be sene.  
Num me fefellit hoc id struere, dyd not I  
knowe well enough, that they went about sus-  
taining a thyng?  
Quæ mutatio Neronem non fefellit, whiche  
change was not vknownen to Nero, or Nero  
percepued well enough.  
Qui per biennium fefellerat, which the space  
of two yere was not knownen.  
Fallens, enis, that deceueth, vnconstant.  
Vestigium fallens, the foote spydyng.  
Fallonia, a trespass, whereby the tenant forsaileth  
to the lord, that whiche he holdeth.  
Falsitas, m, m. g. a forger of wytynges.  
Falsus, falsip.  
Falsidicus, & falsiloquus, a liar or fals reporter.  
Falsifico, aui, are, to forge dedes, wytynges, or  
scals.  
Falsificus, a, um, that vseth to decepue men.  
Falsitas, aui, f. g. falshood.  
Falsissimus, a, um, that vseth to sweare falsely.  
Falsimonia, m, n. g. a decepte or falshood.  
Falsiloquus, a, um, that speaketh falsly.  
Falsiparens, enis, that hath an other father, than  
he that is supposed.  
Falso, aui, are, to forge.  
Falso, falsip, without a cause, wrongfully.  
Nec tu me habebis falso suspectum, Thou  
shalt not suspect me for naught.  
Falsum, si, n. g. a falsse or vaine thyng.  
Tela in falsum iacere, To cast dartes, and  
misse them that they hurle at.  
Falsus, a, um, falsse, vaine, deceiued, countrefait.  
Falsum habere, to decepue.  
Haud mihi sum falsus, I knowe well.  
Falsus es, you are deceiued, or it is otherwise  
than ye weene.  
Falsum gaudium, vaine ioye.  
Falsalachryma, a feigned teare.  
Falsum testamentum, a countrefaite testa-  
ment or will.  
Vt falsus est? howe farre is he decepued?  
Falsi sub imagine cerui, vnder the lyknesse of  
a countrefaite harte.  
Vt falsus animi est? how much is he deceiued.  
Nec ea res me falsum habuit, neither dydde  
that matier deceiue me any thyng: or I was  
not decepued in that matier.  
Fals, falsis, fae. ge. a hooke, byll, or sieth: also an  
ingyn of warre, made crooked lyke a hooke.  
Fals fenaria, a sieth to mowe grasse.

Adhibere frondibus falcem, to cutte of mydd  
boowes with an hooke or byll.  
Fals arboraria or syluatica, an hodgeyng byll,  
a hooke.  
Fals vineatica, a hooke.  
Curare vitem false, to cutte a vine.  
Supponere falcem arboris, to mow corne.  
Fama, a, fae. gene. fame or byute of a thyngge  
good or yll, a rumour or a noyse brought vp of  
any newe thyngge: also renowne, sometymes  
opinion.  
Prior fama, more renowned, more famous.  
Famam dissipare, to sowe a byute of noyse ad-  
monge the people.  
Fama commendatoris homo, a man that  
hath a good name.  
Secunda fama, a good renowne or fame.  
Fama incolumis, fame of a man that is not  
discepued.  
Morta fama, heauie tydynges.  
Accipere fama, to here by reposte of commu-  
nyng of the people.  
Dare fama, to sprende abroad.  
Famam extinguere, to stynte a byute or rits  
moore.  
Conualescit fama, the fame or reposte begin-  
neth to waxe great.  
Fama ferebat, the reposte was.  
Famam alicuius inquinare, to discepu a mans  
good name.  
Accipere fama, to here say by reposte.  
Percrebuit fama, it was commonly reported.  
Lacerat famam sub Nerone, In the tyme of  
Nero he gatte hym an yll name: or he was yll  
spoken of.  
Famam temeritatis subire, to be coisted rashly,  
foolhardie, or vndiscrete.  
Intra famam esse, not to be of suche estimation  
or value, as the fame goeth.  
Fama vngauera, it was communed abroad.  
Famam facere, to reise a fame or byute.  
Vt hominum fama est, as the communynge is  
among the people, or as men saie commonly.  
Si vera est fama, if it be true that the fame and  
reposte sayth.  
Famigeratio, onis, fae. gene. a spreayng of  
fame.  
Famelicofus, a, um, often hungrye.  
Famel, in the mōche tongue, is a scrant.  
Famelicus, a, um, hungrye, hunger stozen.  
Famela, a, fae. gener. the diminutive of  
Fama.  
Famen, minis, n. g. speche.  
Fameo, mui, ere, to be hungrye.  
Fames, famis, f. g. hunger, famine.  
In fame, in tyme of famine or dearth.  
Aurifames, couetousnesse.  
Fame absumi, to be stozen for hunger.  
Fame confectus, hunger stozen.  
Famem explere, to satisfie and stynte ones  
hunger.

Leuare famem, to aſſuage ones hunger.  
 Famiger, famigeri, a ſpreader of fame.  
 Famigerabilis, le, famous.  
 Famigerator, ōris, a teller of newes or tidyngeſ,  
 or a ſpreader of fame.  
 Famigeratio, onis, f. g. a ſpreading of a fame or  
 rumour.  
 Famigerulus, idem.  
 Famigeratus, a, um, renowned, famed.  
 Famigero, geras, am, are, to publiſhe or diuul-  
 gate a thyng.  
 Familia, æ, f. g. a houſholde, a familie, or hyn-  
 red. it alſo ſignifieth all the ſeruautes of the  
 houſe. ſometyme a ſecte of philoſophiers.  
 Submonere aliquos familia, to put or remoue  
 out of his houſe.  
 Familiaris, re, perteynyng to houſholde: alſo fa-  
 miliar, of the ſame familie or houſholde. alſo  
 a frende of longe acquaintance.  
 Familiaria ſepulchra, were places of buriall  
 for men and theſe ſeruautes.  
 Familiaris Italia arbor, a tree, whiche groweth  
 muche in Italie.  
 Familiaris ſella, a chambie ſtoole.  
 Negotia familiaria, houſholde affayres.  
 Res familiaris, a mans propre goodes.  
 Familiarior aditus, a priuie entre.  
 Familiari pecunia tenui eſſe, not to be verie  
 epche, to haue no great gooddes or ſubſtance.  
 Familiaris filius, the mans ſon of the houſe.  
 Familiaria veſtimenta, raymente for the houſ-  
 holde.  
 Sermones familiares conferre, to talke fa-  
 miliarlie.  
 Familiaria ſepulchra, Sepulchres for one and  
 for thoſe that be of his familie.  
 Familiaritas, aris, f. g. cuſtome, familiaritee, ac-  
 quaintaunce, familiar frendſhip.  
 Summa familiaritate coniunctus, a verie  
 nere and truſtie frende.  
 Intrare in familiaritatem alicuius, to become  
 familiar and thoroughly acquainted with one.  
 Arcta familiaritate complecti, looke Com-  
 plector.  
 Conſlare familiaritatem, to geat frendſhip  
 and acquaintance.  
 Dedere ſe penitus alicuius familiaritatem,  
 to addicte and geue hym ſelfe wholly to vſe a  
 mans familiaritee and frendſhip.  
 Intercedit inter nos familiaritas, there is fa-  
 miliaritee and acquaintance betwene vs.  
 Illum a mea familiaritate diſiunxit, he made  
 hym to forſake my companie, or to be no more  
 familiar with me.  
 Familiariter, familiarly, ſometyme homely, alſo  
 greuouſly.  
 Nimium familiariter me atrectas, you handle  
 me to homely.  
 Familiariter ignotum compellare, to ſpeake  
 to one that he knoweth not, as though he were  
 well acquainted with him.

Familiariter noſſe cauſam alicuius, to knowe  
 ones matter ſo well as he wolde his proper and  
 priuie affayres.  
 Familiariter ferre mortem alicuius, to take  
 ones death greuouſly.  
 Familiariter aliquo viſi, to vſe one as his fa-  
 miliar frende.  
 Familiariter aliquem diligere, to loue one he-  
 tely, and as his truſty frende.  
 Faminare, of olde writers was vſed for Dicere,  
 Faminor, the olde writers vſed for Dicere, ſay,  
 ſpeake, tell on.  
 Famofus, a, am, greatly renowned, famous,  
 muche ſpoken of. alſo that hath an yll name,  
 vnhoſte, or that ſpeaketh yll by other.  
 Vrbis famoſa, of great renowne.  
 Famofa mulier, an harlotte.  
 Famofa epigrammata, epigrammes written  
 to the infamie of other.  
 Famul, idem quod famulus.  
 Famula, æ, f. g. a woman ſeruaunt.  
 Famulanter, humbly, ſeruiſtable.  
 Famulare, aduerbially, lyke a ſeruaunt.  
 Famularis, re, that perteyneth to a ſeruaunt.  
 Famularius, a, um, ſeruiſtable.  
 Famulatio, onis, f. g. houſholde or meynie.  
 Famulatus, us, m. g. ſeruire.  
 Famulitium, ij, n. g. ſeruire. Alſo the meynie, the  
 companie of ſeruautes.  
 Famulor, aris, ari, to ſerue.  
 Fortuna famulante agere aliquid, with the  
 ayde of fortune to doe a thyng.  
 Famulus, li, m. g. a houſholde ſeruaunt.  
 Fanaticus, a, um, madde. In the olde tyme he  
 ſore Chriſte expelled the diuell (whan that di-  
 uelles were honoured in Idoles) certayne per-  
 ſons, as well men as women, were poſſeſſed  
 with diuelles, whiche ladde them whither they  
 lyſted, agaynſte theſe propre wyls, and cauſed  
 them to ſpeake wonderfull thynges. ſome alſo  
 ſodaynly and oftentimes dyd tell what ſhoulde  
 happen. Wherefore they were thought to be in-  
 ſpired with goddes. Theſe perſons were called  
 Fanatici. Sometyme Fanaticus is taken for  
 the keeper of the temple of the chappell, where  
 the dyuell gaue anſweres.  
 Fanatica arbor, a tree blaſted with lightninge.  
 Fandi, of ſpeaking.  
 Fando, in ſpeaking.  
 Ne fando quidem audium eſt, neuer any man  
 hearde it reported.  
 Fandus, a, um, uſte to be ſpoken.  
 Fanenſes, and Fanetries, people of a towne cal-  
 led Fana, in a countrey of Italie called Marca  
 Anconitana, in latine Picenum.  
 Fanetii people in the northe part of the world,  
 whoſe eares be ſo great, that with them they be-  
 uer all theſe bodics.  
 Fanetris, a towne.  
 Fannia lex, an honourable and vertuous lawe  
 made by Auguſtus, the noble emperour, the

conſent of all ſtates of the citee inſorteyng it,  
 all dignities approuing it, the people gladly  
 receyvinge it. By this lawe, the ſuperfluous  
 charges in feaſtes, whereby the citee abounded  
 in vices, were prohibited, and ſuch temperance  
 therein provided, that in the great plaies of the  
 Romans, and thoſe that were called Saturna-  
 les, they ſhoulde not exceſſe an hundred bralle  
 pens, whiche were ten Romaine grotes, cal-  
 led Denarii: and in our money nowe current,  
 amounteth to .v. s. vi. d. ob. halfe farthyng:  
 & the fourth partie of a farthyng: ten other daies.  
 xxx. bralle pens, whiche is xxx. d. ob. q. and a lit-  
 tel more. Every other daie .x. brallen pens,  
 whiche was, vi. d. halfe penie, and the vii. part  
 of an halfe penie. This lawe was made. xxii.  
 yeres after the lawe called Lex orchia, whereby  
 was determined the numbze of thegm that  
 ſhoulde dyne and ſuppe together, and that the  
 doores ſhoulde be open whyle they ſate, that men  
 myght perceyue, if any mo came than the lawe  
 had appointed. But this lawe was not ſo good  
 as the other, for theſe might none come to their  
 frendes, but ſuch as were invited or bidden.  
 Fanniana, a kynde of peares.  
 Fannius, the name of diuers oratours and noble  
 men of Rome.  
 Fanum, ni, n. g. a temple, where the deuill gaue  
 anſweres out of an Idole.  
 Fanum fortuna, a citee of Italie.  
 Far, aris, n. g. ſometyme ſignifieth all maner of  
 corne, all be it amonge auncient phiſicians it is  
 taken for meale, as wel of wheate as of barley,  
 properly where the corne is beaten in a moyter:  
 See Columella libro. 9.  
 Farcellis, le, app thyng ſtuffed.  
 Farcimen, giminis, n. g. a puddynge or ſauſage.  
 Farcio, ciui, ire, to ſtuſſe, alſo to franke or ſcede,  
 to fatte, to cramme.  
 Farcire pannum in os, to thruſte clothe into  
 ones mouth.  
 Farcire alicui centones, looke Cento.  
 Farfaria, farſugium, or farſaria, an herbe, called  
 alſo Tuſſilago, vngula equina, & Bechion,  
 looke Bechion.  
 Farſarum, fari, n. g. the popler tree.  
 Farſarus, or Farſar, a ruuer of Siria.  
 Farſenum, a kynde of ſhrubbes or twigges.  
 Farina, æ, f. g. meale.  
 Farina auenaria, ote meale.  
 Cribrum decuſſa farina, ſifted meale.  
 Farinarius, a, um, pertayning to meale.  
 Farinarium cribrum, a ſieve to ſyſte meale.  
 Fari, faus ſum, fari, to ſpeake.  
 Farraceus, a, um, of meale.  
 Farracea, meates made of meale.  
 Farraginata, plural. meates made of dyuers  
 grapes.  
 Farrago, inis, f. g. a mixture of ſundry kyndes  
 of grayne and corne: It is that, whiche in  
 Cambridge ſhyre is called Wolymonger, wherein

is barley, otes, and beaſon, or betches: ſomes-  
 tyme it is taken for a mixture of thynges good  
 and bad together.  
 Farratia, amonge the olde Romaines were the  
 ceremonies of matrimonic.  
 Farreatio, onis, f. g. a ſacrifice made with a  
 wheaten cake: whan the byrde was brought  
 to church.  
 Farreum, rei, n. g. a wheaten cake, alſo a barne  
 to laye corne in.  
 Farreus, a, um, of corne or wheate.  
 Farreus panis, wheaten breadde.  
 Farrinarium, rij, n. g. a place where wheate or  
 meale is kepte.  
 Farrinus, a, um, and Farrinaceus, a, um, per-  
 tanyng to wheate.  
 Fartilis, le, that is franked or crammied.  
 Fartilis anſer, a franked goole.  
 Fartim, full ſtuffed or crammied.  
 Fartor, ōris, m. g. a puddynge maker, or he that  
 feedeth or crammeth geſe, capons, or other  
 foules to fatte them.  
 Fartum, ti, n. g. the ſtuffynge of a puddynge or of  
 theſe meate.  
 Fartum veſtis, the bodie.  
 Fartura, æ, f. g. the craſte or maner of ſtuffynge  
 or crammynge.  
 Fas, n. g. indeclinabile, leſull before god, ſtand-  
 yng with the lawe of god.  
 Fas & iura ſunt, It is permitted bothe by  
 the lawe of god and man.  
 Neq; id me facere fas exiſtimo, neyther doo I  
 thinke it lawfull for me to doo ſo.  
 Fas habebant, they thought it leſull.  
 Vulgo fas habetur, it is commonly coumpted  
 to be leſull.  
 Faſcelis, a name of Diana.  
 Faſcia, æ, f. g. a ſwathell, or ſwathynge bande,  
 or other lyke thyng of linnen. ſometyme any gy-  
 dle. ſometyme an hoſe, greaue, or buſhyng, or  
 after ſome a garter or latchet to faſten ones  
 greaues to his legges. ſometyme it is vſed for  
 a cloude.  
 Deuinctus erat faſcis, he was ſwathed, or he  
 was bounde, or in bondes.  
 Faſcia cretara, painted or coloured hoſe.  
 Faſcia lecti, the couerynge of a bedde.  
 Faſcia orbis, the circles that aſtronomers calle  
 Zona.  
 Faſcia pectoralis, the gorget that women vſed  
 to couer theſe pappes. Alſo a mucheter that  
 chyldzen weare for raynge theſe clothes.  
 Nil faſcia nigra minatur, the blacke cloude.  
 Faſciatus, a, um, ſwathed, or bounde with ſwad-  
 dell bandes.  
 Faſciculus, li, m. g. a gyppe or thyng bounden  
 together. It is alſo a noſegate, or any thyng  
 knytte together, whiche maie bee bozne in a  
 mans hande.  
 Faſcinans, nantis, one that bewitcheth.  
 Faſcinatio, onis, f. g. a bewitchynge.

**Fascino**, au, are, to transfigure by enchantment, or to bewitch.  
**Fascium**, ni, neu. gen. an enchantment or bewitching, and one so enchanted is of the common people called, taken, or forspoken, or forlooked.  
**Fasciola**, la, fem. gen. a little bande, a garter, a larchet, wherewith men vsed to fasten theyr legges harnesses.  
**Fascio**, au, are, to swathe a childe.  
**Fascis**, is, masc. gen. a knytc of woodde or twiggcs, or any other thing bounden together, a faggotte, a bawen, sometyne for Onus, a bourdeyne.  
**Fasces**, rodde bounden together, and an are in the myddle, whiche were bozne before the chiefe officers of Rome, in declaring theyr authority, whereof some had vi. and some mo.  
**Fasces** in the plurall numbze is vsed for the offices of magistrates, that the people assigned or gaue to any noble men.  
**Fasces stramentorum vel virgularum**, a bundle of barden.  
**Fasces cocularius**, a faggotte of dyce wood.  
**Fasces submittre**, was a kynde of reuerence that the Romaine magistrates vsed, eker towarde the people, or some other noble personages.  
**Iustitiae fasces princeps submitit**, whan he, leaping his princely traine, or kingly maiestee, sheweth hym selfe in any place of iustice to his subiectes more pleasantly.  
**Fasces sagittarum**, is taken for a sheffe of arrows.  
**Fasculus**, li, m. g. a kynde of small pulse.  
**Fascellus**, or **Fascelus**, li, m. g. & f. g. a kynde of bores called a gallion.  
**Fasolus**, loke Phasolus.  
**Fassus**, a, um, one that hath graunted or confessed.  
**Fasti**, orum, or **Fastus**, uum, plu. booke, wher in were contained certein ceremonies and causes of sundrie thynges amonge the Romaines, concerning theyr feastes and sollemnities, whiche were longe kepte from the knowlage of the common people, vntill at the laste they were deuulgate by one Caius Flavius.  
**Fasti dies**, were certein daies, wherein onely the officer of Rome called Prætor, myghte speake these three wordes, Do, Dico, Addico: pleasurable daies: **Nefasti dies**, contrary.  
**Fastidio**, fastidis, iui, ire, to contemne with disdain, to abhorre, to haue in abhominacion.  
**Fastidire preces**, to contemne or disdain.  
**Fastidi mei**, he doeth disdain me. **Plaut.**  
**Fastidiose**, proude, disdainfully, scornfully.  
**Fastidiosus**, a, um, full of disdain.  
**Fastidius**, a, um, hated, abhorred, disdained.  
**Fastidium**, ii, n. ge. hatred, properly where one abhorreth the sight or presence of any thyng, contempt, disdainfulness, to thesomencesse.  
**Fastidium delicatissimum**, A veray nice loz-

thyng or disdainyng of any thyng.  
**Fastidium audiendi**, disdainfulness in hearing.  
**In fastidium adducere rem aliquam**, to make a thyng lothed, hated, or disdained.  
**Abigere fastidium**, to put away lothsomnes.  
**Afferre fastidium**, and **Creare fastidium**, to make one loth or disdain a thyng or person.  
**Eius non possum ferre fastidium**, I can not abyde his disdainfulness.  
**Modo ne sit fastidio**, so that it wyll not loth you: or so that ye wyll not disdain.  
**In fastidio esse**, to be lothed or hated, to be nothing esteemed.  
**Fastidium in eu**, wherewith I disdain othe.  
**Fastidium in eu**, whan othe disdain me.  
**Fastidium stomachi**, lothynge of the stomache, whan one can not brooke meate.  
**Fastigatio**, onis, fem. g. the making of a thing sharpe toward the toppe, steep wyle.  
**Fastigiatus**, or **Fastigatus**, a, um, reysed by sharpe towarde the toppe.  
**Fastigiatus in mucrone**, sharpened to point.  
**Fastigio**, au, are, to make or reys up in height sharpe towarde the toppe.  
**Fastigium**, gi, n. g. an altitude or the toppe or heyghe of any thyng, a ridge of an house: also the bottome of a pyte or lyke thyng, sometyne the begynnyng of a matter. Sometyne it signifyeth the estate of a person in any dignitee. Sometyne the ende of a thyng.  
**Summi fastigia tecti**, The ridge or toppe of the howse.  
**Fastigium imponere**, is spoken whan a man will signifie a matter of thyng to be finished or brought to a poynte.  
**Fastigium**, idem quod genus.  
**Tria sunt agrorum fastigia**, id est genera, the hyndes or sortes.  
**Fastigium tenere inter homines**, To be of great authoritee or power, to be highly aduanced or in great promotion.  
**Fastigo**, au, are, idem quod **Fastigio**.  
**Fastus**, a, um, that proude disdaineth othe.  
**Fastus**, us, m. g. hauteness of mynde, pryde, arrogancy with proude wordes.  
**Fatalis**, le, pertaining to death, fatal: sometyne mortall.  
**Fataliter**, deadly, by death.  
**Fatantur**, id est, Multa fauor.  
**Fateor**, eris, fassus sum, eri, whan a person that is culpable or faulty, doeth confesse & acknowledge his offence, in maner by confession. Also to vtter and affirme boldly without cōfessing, boldly or freely to confesse.  
**De se ipso laud cunctanter fassus est**, as for hym selfe he confessed without delay.  
**Fathico**, loke Fathico.  
**Faticinus**, a, um, that telleth death.  
**Fatidicus**, a, um, that readech or telleth death of thynges to come, a south sayr.

**Faifer**, ifera, uni, that bringeth death or pestilence, deadly.  
**Faugatio**, onis, f. g. a weeping.  
**Faugatus**, a, um, weired.  
**Faugatus corpore**, fessus animo.  
**Faigo**, au, are, to make weire, to trouble much, to moue, to constrain, to encourage, to beate or strike, to strike, to stre of prouoke, to restrain or let.  
**Faugare deum votis**, to praye and call vppon god verie instantly.  
**Faugare vinculis & carcere**, to rule & byngne to conformite and reason by imprisonment.  
**Spe laudum corda faigar**, he doeth earnestly sollicite or encourage wih hope of prayse.  
**Inuicem terga faugamus hasta**, Verg. id est, percutimus.  
**Quæ mare nunc terrasque metu exlumy faugar**, id est, perturbat, commouet.  
**Fauoqua**, a weyche.  
**Fauoquus**, a, um, idem quod **Fatidicus**.  
**Fauko**, cere, to be weire, to chynke or cleane, to open, gape, or chappe, as the earth doeth in a ditch, to wate fence or fible, to become barren, and as it were weire of bearyng, as the earth with ouer muche tilling.  
**Area faulcit**, the flooze choppeth.  
**Acculatores non fauiscabant**, were not weire.  
**Fator**, a, is, ari, to speake muche.  
**Fauis**, a, is, f. g. foolishnesse.  
**Faum**, ti, n. ge. the ordinaunce and disposition of almyghtie god, death, goddess prouidence, sometyne death: sometyne calamitee or great mischaunce of aduersitee.  
**Fauo consilium fieri**, To be made consill by the ordinaunce of god.  
**Si faum tibi est**, if it be thy death.  
**Fau dies**, the daie of ones death.  
**Fauo concedere**, to die.  
**Fauo fungi**, to be dead.  
**In his qui fau sunt functi**, among them whiche be dead.  
**Veneno fata præcepit**, he kylled hym selfe with poyson.  
**Fauor**, a, is, ari, to plaie the foole or idiote.  
**Faus**, a, um, that hath spoken.  
**Fauus**, a, um, unsauety, without any maner of taste, for the, that lacketh naturall knowlage, an idiote.  
**Fauus**, a naturall foole, without any wisedome of good fauor, or after some one that speaketh for the wordes, foolishly in wordes or saynges.  
**Faua dea**, called also **Bona dea**, the name of the earth, so called, because chydren whan they be bozne, doe not vtter any voyce, before they haue touched the earth.  
**Fauces**, ciui, f. g. plu. the chokes, the iawes, the upper parte of the throte. Also a streete entre into any place. Also the mouth of a riuier.  
**Fauce** is sometyne redde in the singular numbze,

**Immani fauces ducit hiatu**, the gape of murtherous wyde.  
**Crucior bolum tantum mihi e faucibus eripsum**, It gructh me soze, that such a good morsell, gobbez, or praye, is snatched out of my mouth.  
**Fauentia**, a citee in Italic, called commonly, **Faenza**, an other of Spaine.  
**Fauentinus**, a man of Fauentia.  
**Fauco**, ui, ere, to fauour, to beare good wyl, to be still and kepe silence.  
**Fauere linguis**, to kepe silence.  
**Fauere faucibus**, fauere ore, idem.  
**Inuidere & fauere**, contrary.  
**Honori alicuius fauere**, to wil wel the entrest and fortheraunce of ones honour.  
**Male fauere alicui**, To beare one little good will.  
**Isti sententia fauco**, I like this sentence well.  
**Fauetur**, the impersonall.  
**Fauani**, certaine people.  
**Fauii**, people whiche descended of Hercules.  
**Fauilla**, a, fem. ge. a drade sparke of fyre, hottes ashes or embers extincted.  
**Fauiscæ**, certaine cellers in the courts of the capitol at Rome, where were wont to be laied the banners of the Romaines, whiche were bozne in warres. Also therein was layed the treasure and money, whiche the priestes of the temples in the capitol, dyd employe aboute thynges necessarye to their superstition and ceremonies.  
**Fauna**, idem quod **fatua**.  
**Fauni**, were named of the poetes rusticall gods, and monstrous beastes lyke vnto men.  
**Faunus**, an ancient kyng of the olde Latines, sonne of Picus, he was also called **Fauelus**, and was father of **Latinus**, whiche reigned in Latium, whose wyfe was called **Fatua** or **Fauna**.  
**Fauoniāna**, ōum, n. g. pearces whiche are redde.  
**Fauonius**, one of the wyndes called the south west wynde.  
**Fauor**, ōris, masc. gen. fauour, good will, supportacion.  
**Studium & Fauor**.  
**Facere fauorem**, to get one fauour.  
**Emerere fauorem**, to deserue ones fauour or good wyl, to get fauour.  
**Fauorabilis**, le, fauoured of many, fauourable. Also that fauoureth.  
**Inuidiosus & fauoralis**, contrary.  
**Fauorabiliter**, fauourably, with good wyl or supportacion.  
**Fauorinus**, a philosophier in the tyme of Adrian the emperour.  
**Fauste**, prouperously, fortunately, luckely.  
**Faustianum vinum**, wyne made of the grapes growng in the myddes of the fildes called **Falerii**.  
**Faustitas**, a, is, for. gen. good fortune, good lucke, happynesse.  
**Faustus**, the sonne of Sylla,



Faustulus, a shephearde, whiche was the nouryssh of Romulus and Remus.

Faustus, a, um, prosperous, fortunate, luckie. Fautor, oris, ma. g. one that fauoureth or suppotheth.

Faurix, icis, f. g. she that fauoureth, or suppotheth, she that susteyneth or mainteyneth.

Fauulus, a little honny combe.

Fauus, ui, m, g. a honny combe.

Fax, acis, f. g. a torch or candell, or other lyke thyng, which burnyng, geueth lyght, a chiefe autho or mouer, one that inceneth or sterceth a man to any thyng, a chiefe sterer or mouer.

Fax accusationis, the chiefe autho and furthreer of an accusation.

Faces corporis, the motions or appetites of the bodie.

Dicendi faces, a very eloquent & earnest maner of oration aboundyng with all figures of amification & other ornaments of Rhetorike.

Fax seditionis, a thyng that is a great occasion of maintenance of sedition.

Præferre faces, by translation, to shewe the way, or prouoke by his example.

Addere faces, & subdere faces alicui, to increase and encourage one forward in doyng any thyng.

Dolorum faces admoere, to geue one great occasions of sorowe and heuynesse.

Faxim, let me dooe.

Lubens faxim, I will dooe it with a ryght good will.

Verbum caue faxis, beware thou speake not one woorde.

Vinam dij ita faxint, I woulde the goddes woulde bypge it so to passe.

Faxint, let them dooe.

Faxo, I will or shall dooe.

Faxiolus, li, m. g. the fruite of a certayne tree in the realme of Zenega, in Arike, which are cedde with blacke spots.

## F ANTE E

**F**ebriçito, aui, are, to be sicke of a feuer.

Febriçula, læ, f. g. a little or easie feuer.

Habere febriçulam, to be sicke of an ague. Febriçigia, looke Centaurium, some thynke it to be one of the kyndes of the herbe, whiche is called of olde wyters Parthenyon.

Febriçilis, le, perteynyng to a feuer.

Febrio, iui, ire, to haue a feuer.

Febriç, bris, f. g. a feuer, whiche is an vnnatural heat kindred at the hert, brought from thens by the veynes and arteryes, by the meane of the spirite and veynes, into all the body, sensibly hurtynge his naturall operation.

Wherof be thre kyndes; one called Hectica, whiche is in the spirites and principall humours, and also in the firme partes of the body, and is epyer by it selfe proceeding of con-

tinuall anger, labour, famyne, excess of lycheric inflamyng and dryng the members: or for lowyng other sickeneses: sometyme vniuersal, specially in the bodie colerke or melancholicke of elles particular, as when it happeneth after the weakenesse of the spye principall members, the hert, the longes, the lyuer, the stomache, or the reynes. In other is named Ephemera, or Diaria: whiche is an inflammation of the spirites vitall, naturall, or animal. In the vitall spirites, it happeneth by wrath inflamyng, by thought or sorowe restryngyng, by hote aery chaufyng, or by colde aery styppynge. In the naturall spirites it happeneth by hunger or thyrst inflamyng, by hote meates and drynes inflamyng, by replecion oppressing, by superfluous lake of stoppyng, by accustomed exercise neglectyng, or forbearage of customeable haynes, sweate, or bloude lettynge. In the spiritus animal it happeneth by to muche beynge alone without recreation, by muche watchyng of lacke of sleape: by to muche of olde dryppynge, by a catarre or reume, by vntemperate heate or coldenesse of the aye, or by to muche labour or exercise. In other feuer called Humoralis, and also Putrida, is in the humours, the matter wherof is epyer bloude, choler, fleume, or melancholie. This feuer happeneth either by tenentnesse of the sonne or aye, or by lacke of accustomed exercise, haynes, or euacuacion, by dayly surfettes, inordinate walkyng or mealyng after meales, dymnyng muche wyne after meate, hot confessions of spices after meales. Of superfluite of meates & drynes comes cometh replecion, which stoppeth the pores of the thyngne, and the holes of the little veynes called Capillares, because they be as smal as haeres. And that stoppyng or opilation, letteth the ventyng out of the naturall heate: by reason wherof the heate of the naturall humour (nature beynge vnable to rule it) boyleth and sendeth up fumes, whiche whirlyng about cometh to the herte, and inflameth it: and passyng soothwith by the veynes and arteries into all the bodie, maketh the feuer, called Putrida, whiche accordyng to the humour, wherein it reigneth, taketh a sundry name, as ye shall reade in thes feuerall places.

Accessio, and Accessus febris, the beginning of the feuer, or the increase of the feuer.

Ardo febris, the burning of the feuer.

Horrores februm, the chyllynges or shakynge of the feuers.

Intentio febris, the increase of a feuer.

Remissio febris, contrary.

Reliquia febris, the geidgyng of a feuer, after the courtes haue lefte a man.

Vaga febris, a feuer that kepeth no certayne course.

Abigere, arcere, depellere, submouere, resolduere febre, to put away an ague.

Accessit

Accessit febris, and Desijt, contrary.

Minui febre, and intendi, contrary.

Afferre & facere febre, to bypge one in an ague.

Febris instat, incipit, augetur, consistit, finitur, decedit, repetit, reuertitur, redit.

Corripere febre, and incidere in febre, to fall into an ague.

Librare febre, to heale one of an ague.

Remittit se febris, the feuer diminisheth.

Februa, orum, plu. sacrifice, and ceremonies for purgynge of soules. Also all thynges used in sacrifice to purge and cleanse.

Februus, a, um, that which was so purged.

Februarius, ii, m. g. the moneth of Februarie.

Februo, aui, are, to purge soules by sacrifice or prayer.

Februum, i, neu. g. in the Sabyne tongue, is called purgynge or cleansing.

Februs, is also Pluto called god of hell.

Fecialis, is, m. g. a certayne officer of armes, whiche denouced warre or peace, where as was hostilitie or cause of battayle: whiche maie be now taken for an ambassadour, sent for suche a purpose.

Fecialis, le, belongyng to that officer of armes.

Fel, fellis, n. g. the galle, sometyme it is taken for grise of the mynde.

Felterra, the herbe called Centaurium, loke there.

Sales suffusi felle, tauntynge scoffes.

Felicones, men that are necessarie for nothyng, it hath an other signification, whiche for the abhominableness thereof I will not wyte:

since it is more expedient that it be unknownc.

Felis, lis, m. g. a catte, sometyme it signifieth a weasel.

Felix, icis, looke Felix.

Felleus, a, um, bitter lyke gall.

Fellico, aui, are, to sucke.

Felina, a, a citee in Italie, nowe called Bononia.

Feltrum, a towne in Italie in the countrey called Marchia Taruina.

Femen, minis, n. g. the inner part of the thigh, sometyme the prauie membre of a woman.

Feminalis, the heueryng of the thighes.

Femorialis, lium, n. g. plur. breeches.

Femur, oris, n. g. the viter and harder parte of the thigh, some englyshe it the hamme.

Femur bubulum, an herbe, holisome for the sicknesses.

Fenestella, læ, m. g. the propre name of a storie wyter, whiche floyshed in the daies of Tiberius Caesar: but Eusebius affirmeth, that he dyed in the tyme of Augustus.

Fenestella, læ, f. g. a little window.

Fenestra, a, f. g. a wyndowe, sometyme an enerie into a thyng.

Fenestram aperire, to open a wyndowe, to geue an occasion, to make aware.

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Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris? How greete a gappe shalt thou open to naughtynesse? How great an occasion shalt thou geue to dooe lewdly.

Fenestralis, le, belongyng to a wyndowe.

Fenestras, a, um, opened.

Nulla est fenestration domus, no house is more open.

Fenestrenula, a, a little wyndowe.

Fenestro, aui, are, to open.

Ferabiles, wylde.

Fera, a, f. g. a wylde beaste.

Feracitas, aui, fruitfulnesse.

Feralia, orum, n. g. plur. a daie dedicate to the infernall goddes to pacifye them towards the soules departed. They were also sacrifices made for soules.

Feralis, le, deadly or mortall, lamentable.

Feralia officia, solemnities aboute deade bodies.

Feralia amicalia, wyndyng sheetes, and suche lyke thynges, wherin dead bodies were lapped.

Feralis culus, mournyng apparayle.

Feralis dies, the daie of buryng.

Ferax, acis, om. ge. fruchtfull, or that byngeth sooth muche fruite.

Ferax miraculorum Asia, Asia bypnyng sooth many meruailous and straunge thynges.

Ferax ingenium, a plentifull wyte.

Feraces agri, fruchtfull and fertile fieldes.

Ferax solum, a ranke soyle.

Ferax bonarum artium seculum, a tyme, in the whiche learnyng & good sciences do flourish.

Ferbec, bui, ere, to boyle or seeth.

Ferculum, li, neu. g. a dysh with meate, also a pageant caried or borne to be looked on in a triumph, as were in olde tyme, the images of the goddes, spoyle of the enemies, crownes, ingens of warre, and other lyke thynges: sometyme it signifieth the stage or place, wher in the pageant is sette.

Fere, almoeste, nyghe, well nyghe, lackyng but little, for the mooste parte.

Rure fere se continebat, he abode or tarped for the mooste parte in the countrey.

Fere in diebus paucis, shortly after within fewe daies.

Qui tum fere multis erat in ore, Whiche was than all mooste in euery mans mouthe.

Vtor fere hac veste in facis faciendis, in doyng sacrifice, I mooste commonly weare this garment.

Vt fere sit, as it chaunceth for the moost partes: or as it chaunceth almoeste in euery place.

Fere plerumque, for the mooste parte, mooste commonly.

Ferentarius, a, um, armed in lyght harnes, ready to come quickly to succours, byng to fight with a parte, woorde, or syng.

Ferentarius amicus, a frende that helpeth at tyme of neede.

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Ferentinum, a cite, which after Blisile standeth in the spise region of Italie.  
 Ferentum, a cite in Apulia.  
 Fercola vitis, a hynde of vynes.  
 Feretrius, a name of Jupiter, geuen by Romulus.  
 Feretrum, tri. neu. g. a beere of coffyn, whereon deade bodies are borne. Sometye a thyng, whereon mayes, reliques, or iewelies are borne.  
 Feretris, a mounteyne, of the whiche the house of Pherece was named.  
 Feria, arum, f. m. gene. plu. holy daies, daies vacant from labour.  
 Feria belli, times of vacation from warres.  
 Feria statuar, holy daies that come at one certayne tyme of the yere.  
 Conceptiua feriar, fastes & holy daies, whiche were ordeyned yersly by the prelates and maiestates, but at no certayne tyme.  
 Feria imperiar, extraordinarie holy daies commaunded suddenly by officers, for some thyng that hath chaunced.  
 Feria esuriales, fastyng daies.  
 Feriatus, a, um, vnoctupied or ydle.  
 Feriati dies, holy daies.  
 Feriatus voluntate sua a negotiis publicis, one that is not occupied or busied about the affaires of the common weale.  
 Ferina, a, f. ge. venison, fleshe of a wyld beast.  
 Ferina caro, idem.  
 Ferinus, a, um, wyld as a beast, or pertaining to wyld beasts, or lyke to a wyld beast.  
 Ferio, aui, are, and Ferior, aui, ari, the deponent, to be vacant from labour, busynesse, and studie, to make holy daie.  
 Ferio, percussu, ferire, to strepke, to stablythe, to knoche.  
 Ferire fœdus, to make a league or truse.  
 Ferire iugulum, to flea, to hit the marke.  
 Feriunt aures hominum, whan thynges that are spoken dooe pleasauntly here by men to herken to them.  
 Ferire cornu, to bushe with the horne.  
 Feriam fores, I wyll knoche at the doze.  
 Oculos feriunt quæcunq; conspici possunt.  
 Pectus ferire, to strepke or knoche ones brest.  
 Pecunias ferire, to coyne money.  
 Pugno ferire, to strepke with the spise.  
 Calce ferire, to strepke with the hyl.  
 Ferire rostro, to peche with the byll.  
 Ferire securi, to cut of with an axe, to dooe execution.  
 Porcum ferire, to sacrifice an hogge.  
 Ferias, aui, f. g. a naturall wyldenesse, fiercenesse, crueltee.  
 Ferme, almoeste, well nere, for the mooste parte.  
 Haud ferme, scantly, hardly.  
 Fermentesco, rescere, to puffe or rise vpp by leauenyng, & in the grounde to lye lycht and not faste to gether.

Fermento, hui, are, to medle or myxt well together, as leauen with dowe also to leauen.  
 Fermentare terram, after Calpine, to make fatte the ground: but diuers places in Solismella dooe well declare, that Fermentare terram, is to resoule the earth into dust, & make it light, soluble, and lewse, and not to be sadde, faste, compact, and cloddy together.  
 Fermentum, ti, n. g. leauen.  
 Mea vxor tota in fermento iacet, my wyfe is verie angrie, greatly meued, all bestrewed.  
 Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, to beare, to suffre, to susteine, to abyde, to leade or bynge, to escape or go awaie, to saie, to name, to shewe or tell, to repozte, to desyre, to bynge forth, to haue, to haate, to take awaie, to receiue, to obteyne, to accustom.  
 Balbum vero, qui est istius rei (quemadmodum scribis) adiutor, in oculis fero, Balbus, who (as you wyte) is the helper of al this matter, I loue heretofore, & I greatly esteeme.  
 Ferre acceptum, looke Acceptum ferre.  
 Ferre ad calum, to extolle or praise a man exceedingly.  
 Ferre in astra, idem.  
 Ferre ad populum, or Ferre rogationem ad populum, to aske aduys of the people.  
 Agere ferre, to take it greuouely.  
 Aequo animo ferre, to take patiently.  
 Ferre annos, aut vetustatem, to endure long, or beare well his age. It is properly spoken of wyne, or other lyke thyng.  
 Ferre conditionem, to proffer, to put to the thoppe, to offer a condition.  
 Ferre expensum, to spende, to laie out, to write expenses, to bestowe.  
 Vinum ita fortunatum fuit, I woulde it had to fortune.  
 Ita fama ferebat, to the bzute went.  
 Fortiter ferre, to abyde or susteine constantly.  
 Fructum ex aliquo ferre, to take profit by one.  
 Fructum ferre, to bynge forth the fruite.  
 Ferre gradum, to go forth.  
 Ferre grauitat, to take a thyng greuouely.  
 Fero tibi iudicem, I am contented to be iudged by such one: least hym be iudge betwene vs, or iudge the matter betwene vs.  
 Fer contra manum, geue me thy hande.  
 Fer me, venter with me.  
 Ferre molestie, to take a thyng greuouely, or displeauntly.  
 Ferre obscure aliquid, to dissemble a thyng, to kepe secret, to make as though it were not.  
 Paupertatem tuam nunc obscure tulisti, you dyd thus dissemble or hyde your pouertie.  
 Odium ferre pro labore, for ones labour and trauaile to be hated.  
 Ferre osculum, to kysse.  
 Ferre palam, to speake it abrode, to publishe a thyng secretly.  
 Partum, or ventrem ferre, to be with childe.  
 Pedem

Pedem ferre, to go forth, poetice.  
 Personam alienam ferre, to plaie an other mans parte.  
 Premium ferre, to be rewarded or recompensed.  
 Precium ferre, idem.  
 Primas ferre, to haue the pyze or preeminence, to be chiefe.  
 Palmam ferre, idem.  
 Priuilegium de aliquo ferre, whan the prince or maiestrate requirith the people to enacte a thyng in pzeudice of any particular person.  
 Ferre questionem, whan the magistrates desyre the people to ordeyne iudges extraordinarie in a ppuate case.  
 Si in res fert, I neede bee, if the matter so requyre.  
 Repullam ferre, to be refused, or put backe in a request.  
 Responsum ferre, to haue an answer.  
 Matrum responsum tulere, They had an heauy answer.  
 Ferre sententiam, to shewe his opinion.  
 Sese obuiam ferre, to go and mete with hym.  
 Signa ferre, to marche againste enemies with banners displayed.  
 Ferre litum, to suffer thirte.  
 Suffragia ferre, to geue voyce in election, or of ther consent.  
 Ferre supplicas, to succour.  
 Suffragio fero, I care not, I passe not on.  
 Ferri, to be borne or caried.  
 Feror, I go I wote not how like a madde man.  
 Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, whyle tyme ferred therfore, whyle it was conuenient.  
 Dum res fert, while age suffereth or requirith. Tu ne hoc aliter a me argentum feras? Shalt thou haue this money of me, if thou do not?  
 Quod posces, feres, what so euer you wyll requyre or aske, you shall obteyne.  
 Eius se magistrum ferebat, he saied he was his maieste.  
 Et veritas illa fert, and as the facion or condicion of that age is.  
 Fer animus, it is my pleasure, it pleaseth me, I am disposed.  
 Arma ferre aduersus patriam, to warre against his country.  
 Auxilium ferre, to abyde, to helpe, to come to the rescue.  
 Clam iram ferre aduersus aliquem, to beare grudge and malice againste one priuile.  
 Maiori strepitu quam populi Romani fert consuetudo, with greater noyse then the custome and facion of the Romaines was.  
 In fama ferebat, to the bzute or rumoze went.  
 Præcipuum gloriam tulit, he had the chiefe renowne and praise.  
 Immoderate, or Immodice res aduersas ferre, to take aduersities too vnpatiently.  
 Impune & inulium ferre, to escape unpunished.  
 Inuoluntate ferebat, he was vntoale angrie and dys-

pleased with the matter.  
 Laudem ferre, to haue great praise.  
 Ferre laudibus, to extolle, to praise.  
 Ferre lucem, to abyde the lycht.  
 Fer in notitiam meam, geue me knowlage.  
 Faciet, quæ feret libido, he wyll doe, what so euer his fantasie or pleasure shall leade hym to.  
 Ut natura ferebat, as nature ledde hym: according to his nature and inclination.  
 Natura fert, it is a thyng naturall.  
 Nomen alicuius ferre, to beare the name of any person, to be called after hym.  
 Neq; id occulte fert, neppher doeth he that priuile or in corners.  
 Ut mea fert opinio, as I thynke, as I suppose.  
 Plagas ferre, to be beaten.  
 Precium ob stultitiam fero, I haue a reward for my foolysheesse.  
 Ferre rem vulgo, to diuulgate or tell abrode.  
 Ferre salutem alicui, to geete or salute.  
 Sententiam ferre, to speake ones opinion or iudgement.  
 Non feret, quin vapulet, he shall not goe as waie before he be beaten.  
 Supplicium ferre, to be punished.  
 Preces deo ferre, to praye.  
 Victoriam ferre, to haue the victorie.  
 In questionem serum ferre, to despuer a feres haunt to be examined by tozmentes.  
 Via quæ ad portam fert, the streete which leadeyth to the gate.  
 Fertur ad terram viris, the vyne groweth downe toward the grounde.  
 Tributum ferre, to paie tribute.  
 Fertur, the impersonalle, the repozte is, the bzute is.  
 Ferunt dixisse, they report that he saied.  
 Ferocia, a, f. m. g. fiercenesse.  
 Ferocio, ciui, ire, to be fierse or cruell.  
 Ferocitas, aui, f. g. in thewyngne crueltee, fiercenesse, cruelnesse, haltpnesse.  
 Ferociter, fiercely, cruelly.  
 Feroculus, li, m. ge. one that is somewhat fierse or arrogant.  
 Feronia, the gooddesse of woddes. it was also the gooddesse of seruantes, in whose temple (the head byng hauen) they were wont to receyue a capped rappe, in token that they were in franchise. it is also a cite vnder the hyl Sozades.  
 Ferox, ôcis, omni. gene. fierse, arrogant, glorious, hardy, courageous, cruell, vntactable, curst or shewed.  
 Eo ne es ferox, quia habes imperium in beluas? Arte thou therfore to hasty on men, because thou arte mayster ouer bzute beasts?  
 Ferox forma, prowde and gloypoule of his beaute.  
 Ferramentarij, orum, ma. ge. they whiche worke in yron.  
 Ferramentum, ti, neu. g. an instrument or toole of yron.

**Ferramenta** tonforia, barboures tooles.  
**Ferraria**, &c, f. g. an yron myne.  
**Ferraria, Ferret**, a citie in Italye. also a yronmō  
 tolic in Spayne.  
**Ferrarius**, a, um, perteynyng to yron, oꝝ of yron.  
**Ferrarius faber**, a smythe.  
**Ferraria officina**, a smythes forge.  
**Ferraria aqua**, The water in the cole trough,  
 wherein smythes vse to quenche hottē yron.  
**Ferratus**, a, um, haupnge yron on it, oꝝ closed  
 in yron.  
**Ferrous**, a, um, of yron And by translation, harde  
 to intreate, vnynde.  
**Durus & ferreus**. Ferus & ferrens.  
**Ferreus scriptor**, an authour that hathe an  
 harde and crabbed stile.  
**Ferro**, auī, are, to sette yron on.  
**Ferrugineus**, a, um, of the colour of rusty yron,  
 a blew colour.  
**Ferrigo**, inis, f. g. ruste of yron, a murrayrou  
 lour. some call it a sadde blew. also the frenge  
 about a canaby oꝝ other lyke thyng.  
**Ferrum**, ri, neu. ge. yron. sometyme a weapon.  
 a swoorde.  
**Absumere ferro aliquem**, To kille one with  
 a swoorde.  
**Adegit ferrum in viscera**, he thraist his swoord  
 into his bealy.  
**Cernere ferro**, to trie by dente of swoorde.  
**Ferrūmen**, inis, n. g. glewe, tylse, soulder, oꝝ sus  
 che other byndyng oꝝ cleauyng matter.  
**Ferruminatio**, ōnis, f. g. a fowdyng with yron.  
**Ferrumino**, auī, are, to ioygne oꝝ myxte together,  
 propely metallas, to soulder.  
**Fertilis**, le, fertile oꝝ fruitefull, rante, battie.  
**Fertilitas**, āris, form. g. fruitefulness, fertilittee,  
 battleness of the growund; abundance.  
**Fertiliter**, fruitefully, abundantly.  
**Ferum**, ti, n. ge. a cake made of sundry graynes  
 and spices.  
**Feruefacio**, ufacis, feci, ere, to make hot.  
**Feruens**, entis, that is veraiie hottē, that scaldeth,  
 fierce, feruente, chauffed, angrye, vehemente.  
**Feruens aqua**, scaldyng hottē water.  
**Feruens gustu radix**, vehement and bur  
 nyng tast. Feruents hora diei, the myddaye.  
**Feruens ingenium**, a fierce oꝝ hasty nature.  
**Feruenter**, hotely.  
**Ferueo**, es, ui, and **Ferbui**, ēre, to bee chauffed oꝝ  
 hette, to boyle, to seethe, to bee veraiie angrye.  
**Ira totus feruet**, he is thopoughely chauffed  
 with anger.  
**Fora libus omnia feruent**, All the common  
 places of iudgements bee greatly busyed and  
 occupped with suites and mattiers of the lawe.  
**Ferueo**, ferbui, feruescere, to wage hottē.  
**Feruide**, vehemently, with a great heate.  
**Feruidus**, a, um, feruent, verie hottē, scaldyng,  
 vehement. also diligent.  
**Ferula**, la, f. g. a certayne herbe, haupng a stalke  
 lyke to fenell, and, as Turnoz iudgeth, may be

named tenell gant, oz herbe Sagapene. It is  
 taken for a rodde oz sycke, wherewith chyl-  
 drens handes be strephen in schooles, called a  
 paultner. Also a cane oz reede, a pottle sycke.  
 Sometyne a spleinte to spleinte a broken synger  
 oz legge with.  
**Ferula** manum subducere, To go to schoole  
 with a maister, & to bee beaten as the other bee.  
**Ferulacens**, a um, like the herbe called Ferula.  
**Ferularius**, a um, lyke a cane oz reede.  
**Feruo**, ferui, ere, to be hotte, to bee chaufed, to  
 bee angry.  
**Feruit sol**, the sonne is hotte.  
**Feruor**, oris, m. ge. a greate heate oz burninge,  
 vehemencie, great anger.  
**Ferus**, a, um, wyld, cruell, terrible.  
**Fescenninum**, a town of Campayne, where bet-  
 tes longe at mariages were fyrst invented.  
**Fescennini versus**, verses longe at wedding-  
 ges, full of ribauldy, scoffes, and tauntes.  
**Festis pro feriis**, aliquando dicunt antiqui,  
**Fessus**, a, um, weerie.  
**Fessus via**, and **De via**, weerie with toynceping.  
**Fessus vita**, weery of his lyfe.  
**Fessus cursu**, weery of rennyng.  
**Artus fessi**, weeri lymmes.  
**Festinas**, auris, that maketh hafte oz speche.  
**Festinantur**, **Festinate**, and **Festine**, hastily,  
 quickly, swiftly, speedily. Sometyne without  
 aduiseiment.  
**Festinatio**, oris, f. g. hafte oz speede.  
**Adhibere festinationem**, to make speche,  
**Festinatio**, and **Otiun**, contrary.  
**Festinato**, speedily, in hafte.  
**Festinator**, oris, m. g. one that maketh hafte.  
**Festinatus**, a, um, hastened, dooen with speche.  
**Festino**, aui, are, to make hafte, to be trouble,  
 to hve apace.  
 ✚ **Festina lente**, speche the slowly, make slow  
 hast: soft fire maketh swete walte, it is good be  
 merie and wise, this is. &c. spoken, where a  
 man will signifie a thyng to be doen, neither  
 to hastily, nother to slowly, but in a conuenient  
 temperance. Se my booke of the gouernour in  
 the chapter of maturitie.  
 ✚ **Comes festinationis penitentia**, hast byn-  
 geth repentance, hast is hastic mans wor.  
**Properare & festinare**.  
**Festinat ad fratrem**, he maketh hafte to goe to  
 his brother.  
**Nihil festinat**, he maketh no hafte.  
**Fugam festinare**, to make hafte oz speche, to  
 renne awaie.  
**Mortem in se festinauit**, he hastened his owne  
 deathe.  
**Festinant effeda**, They make ready the wagg-  
 gons oz chariottes with all speche.  
**Quid festinas**? why hyst thou so faste? what  
 is the matter that thou arte so troubled and  
 makest suche hafte?  
**Festino**, the passius.

Festinus, a, um, hastie, quicke.  
Festive, meryly, pleasauntly, featelly, pzeatilly,  
iolye.  
Festivitas, ais, fcm. g. merythe, pleasauntnesse,  
iopfulesse.  
Festivo, aui, are, to keepe holy date.  
Festivus, a, um, mery, pleasaunt, pzonokynge  
meryth, ioyous: also pzetepnyng to holy daies.  
Festivum caput, a mery and pleasaunt felowe.  
Festivus sermo, pleasant and mery talke:  
Festra, a lytell wycket.  
Festuca, a, f. gen. the ponge tender sprynge of a  
tree of herbe also a mote also the rodde, whiche  
the pzetozyled amonge the Romans, in mas  
hyng bondmen see.  
Festucarius, a, um, pzetepnyng to Festuca, be  
longing to the pzetoz rodde.  
Festus, a mannes name, familiar with Do  
mittian.  
Festum, ti, n. g. a feastivall date.  
Festus, a, um, feastfull or solemne.  
Dies festus, an holy date.  
Festa pax, a topfull peace.  
O dies festus, O mery and iopfult date.  
Festus clamor, a crye of thowse of men fea  
strug and making mery.  
Conivitia festa, mery tauntes.  
Culus festus, apparell vsed on holy daies.  
Celebrate & agere dies festos, to solemmise  
and keepe holy daies.  
Festula, arum, f. gen. plu. an olde citee in Tus  
cane, not farre from florence.  
Fax, looks Fax:

**F**iber, bri, m. gen. a beaſt called a beuer, cal-  
led alſo Caſtor, whoſe ſtones are vſed in  
medicine, and are named Caſtorium: if is  
alſo a kinde of walrus.  
**Fibra**, z. form. gen. the bryennes of a vner, of  
any other thyng. alſo **Fibra** are the extreme  
partes of the luer, the hette, the lungues, or  
other thynges, wherein is app diuſion. They  
may be called lappes. alſo ſmall thynges lyke  
beuers, hanginge at the rootes of herbes or  
trees, ſometyme the ſmall pores of the ſkinne,  
by the which the ſweate iſſueth. alſo in botanie  
congeled, thynges lyke theeredes, which are la-  
ken out, ere they make up drinke.  
**Negmih cornua fibra ety.** There not to harde  
beuer.  
**Fibratus**, a, um, that hath bryennes of ſmale  
thynges hanginge at it lyke beuers, as the beards  
of an onyon.  
**Fibrinus**, a, um, of a beuer.  
**Fibula**, z. form. gen. a buckle of a gyrdell, of  
other thyng lyke thereto, Attache on clasp. alſo  
the bylbone it is a beare, in malornie it is a  
crampen or cramp. **Neosmih hals quadrifones**  
together. alſo a thyng that ſurgions vſe to

those wounds. sometime a littell house of  
 sponge of brasse.  
 Tigna coniuncta fibulis, The principall pos-  
 ses ioined strongly together with brases.  
 Fibulo, aui, are, to buckle, to ioyne, or fasten to-  
 gether tymbre of bouders, or other like thinges.  
 Ficaria, a, f. g. a fygge tree, or rather the place  
 where fygge trees growe.  
 Ficarius, a, um, that despyeth to cast figges.  
 Ficatium, ti, neu. gener. the liver of a hogge of  
 swyne.  
 Ficculula, a, form. g. a hyde, whiche seedeth on  
 fygges of grapes.  
 Fictum, ti, neu. gene. a plate where fygge trees  
 doore growe.  
 Fictor, toris, maf. gen. he that loutheth or gather-  
 eth fygges.  
 Ficola, a, f. g. a staffe or stake of a fygge tree.  
 Ficofus, f, fulle of sores in the heade or in the  
 beard.  
 Fiste, feygnedly, with counterfaytynge, not  
 sincerely.  
 Fictile, lis, a thyng made of earthe.  
 Fictilis, lc, earthen or made of earthe.  
 Fictitius, a, um, feigned, or dissembled, coun-  
 terfayted.  
 Fictor, toris, ma. ge. a counterfayter, a feigner, a  
 potter that maketh earthen vessels.  
 Fictrix, icis, f. g. the feminine.  
 Fictus, a, um, made to the similitude of a thyng  
 feigned, inuented to no purpose.  
 Ficulnea arbor, a figge tree.  
 Ficulneus, a, um, & Ficulnus, a, um, of a fygge  
 tree.  
 Ficus, li, m. g. a littell figge.  
 Ficus, secunda & quarta declinationis, fer. ge.  
 a fygge, or figge tree.  
 Ficus Aegyptia, called also Sycomorus, is  
 a tree, which hath his name of a figge tree, and  
 a mulberi tree, and therefore may be called mul-  
 beri figge tree.  
 Ficus, ci, maf. gene. a sore of scabbe, growyng  
 in the places of a mans body, where heare is.  
 sometime a fygge.  
 Fidei commissarius, a scrover of truste.  
 Fidei commissum, a scrovement of truste.  
 Fidei commissus, a, um, that is committed to  
 one, to be by hym disposed to a certayn use.  
 Fidei committito, missi, re, to encofse.  
 Fideiussor, oris, a suretie of bondowe.  
 Fidelia, a, form. gene. an earthen vessel, set  
 uppe to diuers purposes. Also a carpenters  
 square, chaiced to marke out the euen propor-  
 tion of thynges.  
 De eadem fidelia duos parietes dealbare, spo-  
 ke of hym that with one benefite or pleasure  
 woulde deserue thanke of two persons.  
 Fidelis, is, faithfull, toall, trusty, sure.  
 Fidelitas, aris, form. gener. faithfulness, toall-  
 ite, suretie.  
 Fideliter, Fidelé, and Fide, faithfully, trusty,

vrbtely.  
 Fidenā, a, or fidenā, arum, a towne in Italy.  
 Fidenates, people of the Sabines.  
 Fidentia, a. f. g. a confidence, boldnesse, truste,  
 credite, estimation, tuition, sauegarde.  
 Fidenūeo, fidēi bes, to be suertee for an other,  
 to wyl a thyng to be doone on his wa:randise.  
 Fideusio, ōnis, f. g. suertethp.  
 Fidens, entis, trustpge, bolde, haung a good  
 confidence.  
 Fidenter, stoutly, boldly, with a good confidence.  
 Timide & fidenter, contrary.  
 Fides, ei, form. gen. belse, truste, promyse,  
 credite, estimation, tuition, sauegarde. It is  
 a stablesse and truth in promyses and con-  
 nantes. It is also a faithfull execution of  
 thynges comytted or promysed, saythful-  
 nesse, true dealing, vppghynes of conscience.  
 Fides labefactata, affecta, afflicta, credence  
 losse.  
 Fides publica, assurance or warrantise made  
 in the name of all the rulers, and people for a  
 man to dooe or saie a thyng safely withoute  
 peryll or hurte, saue conducte.  
 Fide nulli es, thou kepest no promise.  
 Fide bona, without fraude or couen.  
 Fide sua, mea, tua, iubere, to undertake.  
 Fidem accipere, to be beleued.  
 Fidem altingere, to promyse faithfully.  
 Fidem desicere, prodece, abruptere, fallere,  
 se, frangere, mutare, to breake promise, to be  
 fowsworne, to goe from ones woordes, to be un-  
 constant of promise.  
 Fidem habere, to beleue. a so to be beleued.  
 Fidem labefactare, to lose credence.  
 Fidem liberare, implere, exoluere, prestare,  
 seruare, to discharge ones promise or honestee,  
 to keepe promise.  
 Fidem publicam dare, to geue assurance or war-  
 rantise, to graunt a safe conducte.  
 Fide tua esse iubes, Thou dost undertake, thou  
 dost make warrantise.  
 Fidem excedere, to be incredible.  
 Fide maus esse, idem.  
 Fidem rei exhibere, to declare that a thyng  
 is trewe, to shewe a true ppose of a thyng, to  
 dooe a thyng in dede.  
 Fidem dare, to promise, to plight ones trouche.  
 Ad fidem veri, for the confirmation and de-  
 claration of the truth.  
 Fides si pones auctorem, Zeat the first teller  
 thereof answer for the truth.  
 Fide nulla homo, or fidēi nullius, a man of  
 no credite, a man of no honestie, of no substan-  
 tiall dealing.  
 Fide publica venire, to come vnder saule con-  
 ducte.  
 Fronti nulla fides, a man may not be trusted  
 or beleued by his looke.  
 Inest in verbis fides, There is in his wordes  
 substantialnesse of truth.

Absolum fidei, not to be beleued, vnphely  
 to be trewe.  
 Haud magna cum re, sed fidei plenus, I man  
 of no great substance, but faithfull and trusty.  
 Abrogare alicui fidem, to credyte a man no  
 moze.  
 Bonafides, substantiall and trewe dealing,  
 without gyle or craft, contrary to Dolus malus.  
 Bona fide dicere, to speake as one thyng in  
 his conscience, without leasyn.  
 Bona fide emere, to bye a thyng withoute  
 fraude or gyle.  
 Fac hoc quod te iubemus, mea fide, Do this  
 that we byd you on my warrantise.  
 A fide alicquem abducere, to entice a man to  
 doo agaynst his othe and conscience.  
 Abhorret a fide, it is not lykely to be true.  
 In fidem accipere, to take vnder obedience and  
 protection.  
 Fidem detrahare alicui, to bypnyge a man out of  
 reputation or credite.  
 Alligare fidem iuramento, to swear.  
 Committre se in fidem vel fidei alicui, to  
 put ones selfe in the tuition and protection of a  
 man, to truste one to doo with him as he wyls  
 hym selfe.  
 Fides concidit, his credence is losse, no man  
 wyls truste hym.  
 Fides constitit, it is proued or tried.  
 Cum fide, faithfully, trustly.  
 Ex fide scribere, to wyte a thyng truly and  
 faithfully as it is.  
 Si fidem habeat, pf he myght beleue: pf he  
 myght be in suretie, or pf he myght surely trust.  
 Res habuit fidem, the thyng was beleued.  
 Fidem nullam habere, They are nothyng  
 lyke to be true.  
 Imminuere fidem alicuius, to make a man of  
 lesse credite or estimation.  
 Fidem implorare, to desyre ayde or succour.  
 Fidem interponere, to make warrantise, to  
 assure.  
 In fide populi Romani manere, to abyde or  
 continue in the protection or sauegarde of the  
 people of Rome.  
 In fidem manere, & frangere fœdus, contrary.  
 Reddere nunc pactam fidem, Now performe  
 thynge you promised.  
 Hoc vult curauit, ut esset mihi fides, This  
 one thyng I haue endeuoured, that a man  
 myght trust me at my woordes.  
 In nullius fide esse, to be in the obedience and  
 protection of no man.  
 Inne parua fides mihi apudre, Doo ye trust  
 me so lytell: or am I in so small credite  
 with you?  
 Fides militi apud hunc est, I am in good re-  
 dite with this man.  
 Fide alicuius sumere argentum, to borrow  
 monete vppon an other mannes credite or war-  
 rantise.

Fidem

Fidem suam tueri, to mainteyne and defende  
 his honestee and credite.  
 Fides, dis, f. gen. the stryng of any instrument.  
 Contempe an harpe or lute, or other lyke instru-  
 ment with strynges.  
 Conspicuous fide, famous and well known  
 for his cunning on the harpe or lute.  
 Adhibere fides epulis, to play on the harpe  
 or lute at a fest or banquet.  
 Discebāt fidibus antiqui, men of auncient tyme  
 learned to play on the lute, harpe, or gitterne.  
 Docere alicquem fidibus, to teach one to play  
 on the harpe, lute, or gitterne.  
 Iungere vocem fidibus, to singe to the lute,  
 or harpe.  
 Fidicen, fidicinis, m. gen. an harper, or one that  
 playeth on an instrument with strynges.  
 Fidicina, a, a woman harper or luter, a syngyng  
 meny.  
 Fidicinius, a, um, of or perteynyng to an harper,  
 or player on a stringed instrument.  
 Fidicula, a, f. gen. a rebetke or gitterne. also the  
 name of a strere.  
 Fidicula, arum, form. gen. plur. a tourment  
 made with cordes or strynges, wherewith men  
 be tourmented, to make theym confesse treas-  
 sone or felonye.  
 Fidiculanus, a noble senatour of Rome.  
 Fidipedes, a kynde of birdes, wherof Helianus  
 writeth.  
 Fidus deus, a god among the Romans, Sonne  
 of Jupiter.  
 Fido, filus sum, fidere, to truste, to beleue, to put  
 ones hope in a thyng.  
 Fiducia, a, f. gen. truste, confidence, sometyme  
 hope, boldnesse, most commonly in the good  
 parte, sometyme in the yll. It is properly that  
 truste, wherin any thyng is deliuered by one  
 man to an other, to the intent that he shall deli-  
 uer it whan he is required.  
 Propter tuam fiduciam, for the confidence that  
 he hath in the.  
 Quā fiducia id facere audeam? Howe maye I  
 be so bolde as to doo that?  
 Fiducia in virtute alicuius, Confidence and  
 truste that a man hath in ones constancie and  
 vertue.  
 Fiduciam etiam diligentie tibi habeo, I trust  
 well, or I haue a good truste or confidence, that  
 you will be so diligent. &c.  
 Fiducia sui, hardynesse, confidence and trust  
 in ones owne strength.  
 Fiduciam accipere, vpon ones faith and pro-  
 myse, to receyue possession of a thyng, whiche  
 he must after restore to hym, of whom he re-  
 ceuyed it.  
 Fiduciam committere, to deliuer the posses-  
 sion or charge of a thyng on that condicion.  
 Fiduciarus, a, um, that hath the possession, char-  
 ge or custodie of a thyng on condicion to restore  
 it agayn, or elles the thyng that is so geuen or

committed to ones charge.  
 Fiduciarus hæres, idem quod Fideicom-  
 missarius.  
 Legatus fiduciarium optinet operam, a lieu-  
 tenant of a pinte hath great authoitee, but yet  
 so that he must leaue it, whan his soueraigne  
 commaundeth.  
 Philippus Corinthum Nabidi, tanquam fi-  
 duciarium dedit, Philip deliuered Corinth to  
 Nabid, vpon condicion that pf he returned, he  
 shoulde restore it to hym agayn, otherwylse to  
 kepe still the possession therof.  
 Fiduciarium mancipatio, aut venditio, a state  
 in landes made vppon confidence or truste,  
 vpon condicion that it may bee redeemed and  
 restored agayne, mortgage.  
 Fiduciarium possessio, a possession to an other  
 mansste, or vpon condicion.  
 Fides, a, um, trustye, faithfull, sure, trewe  
 herted.  
 Figlina, a, form. gen. a potters warkehouse, or  
 potters craffe.  
 Figlinum, i, n. g. a thyng made of earth.  
 Figlinus, a, um, that belongeth to a potter.  
 Figlina creta, potters clate.  
 Figmentum, ti, neu. gen. the woothe or wothes  
 manshp. sometyme a lye, or a thyng feygned, a  
 forged tale.  
 Figo, xi, gère, to thruste in, to stycke in, to shoote  
 in, to fasten to. Also to hange vp, as one han-  
 geth a thyng by a walle. Sometyme to dyue or  
 fasten in the earth. Sometyme to strike. also to  
 plant or sette.  
 Palum humi fixit, he dyoue the stake into the  
 ground.  
 Ipse feraces figat humo plantas, he maye sette  
 in the grounde the fruitefull plantes.  
 Figare ceruos, to hunte deere with bowes.  
 Figare legem, to sette an acte of parliament or  
 ordinance on a walle or poste, to the intent that  
 all men maye reade it.  
 Amicus parcere, aduersarios figere, to taunte  
 his aduersaries.  
 Figare carnes verubus, to spyt meate.  
 Figare arma, to hange vp ones armour, and  
 by translation, to be no moze carefull for the  
 warre.  
 Figare alicquem maledictis, to ralle or speake  
 spitefully agaynst one.  
 Figare mentem in re aliqua, to sette ones cog-  
 itation or mynde on a thyng.  
 Oculos figere in aliquo, to looke stedfastely  
 vpon one, to eye one.  
 Oscula figere, to kysse.  
 Figare in poste, to fasten on a poste.  
 Vestigia figere, to steppe surely, that one fall  
 not. also to stop & stand stil whē one is goyng.  
 Figeantur nostri diuersis telis, were stiched  
 or thrust in.  
 Figularis, re, perteynyng to a potter.  
 Figularis creta, looke Figlina creta.  
 Hh ij Figus

**Figulina**, looke **figlina**.  
**Figulus**, li, m. g. a pottre.  
**Figura**, x, f. g. a figure. also fauoure, shappe, faction, sometyme a scoffe.  
 Noua figura oris, such a fauour of face as you haue not lyghtly seen.  
 Species & figura humana, The fauour and shappe of man.  
**Figuratio**, oris, f. g. a foamyng of facyonyng, sometyme an ymagynyng.  
**Figuratus**, a, um, facyoned, fourmed.  
**Figuro**, au, are, to make of fourme, to facion. sometyme to ymagine, to gesse.  
**Figurare** os pueri, to facion a chyldes pronuntyation of speakyng.  
**Figurare** orationem, to garnyshe an oracion with figures of eloquence.  
**Figurare** tamen potestis, qui. &c. yet you may ymagine. &c.  
**Filiam**, threde by threde.  
**Filia**, x, f. g. a daughter.  
 Adultera filia, a bastarde daughter.  
 Collocare filiam, to geue his daughter in marriage.  
**Filiaster**, tri, m. g. a sonne in lawe by an other wyfe, or an other husbunde.  
**Filica**, idem quod mix.  
**Filicium**, ti, n. g. a ferny grounde.  
**Filica** a, x, f. g. a fine growyng on trees, called in greche Polypodium, in English Polypodium, or wallfene.  
**Filicia**, x, f. g. a little daughter.  
**Filiolus**, li, m. g. a little sonne.  
**Filiolum**, a cuntrie that is now called Asealon.  
**Filius**, li, m. g. a sonne. Filius etiam in brutis, a coltre, a whelp, or the yong of any beast.  
**Fili**, sometyme dooth coneyne both sonnes and daughters.  
**Filius terre**, a newe begun gentelman, or a gentelman of the fresshe head. After some a vile persone, of an unknowen buthe.  
**Filius** filius, a nephewe.  
**Fortuna filius**, a fortunate persone, whiche hath prosperous successe in all his doynge.  
**Iustus filius**, a sonne begotten in wedlocke.  
**Entri filios**, to byngne forth chyldren.  
**Filix**, filicis, f. g. ferne or bzake.  
**Filo**, au, are, to spynne or make threde.  
**Filum**, li, n. g. a threde. sometyme the proportion or draught of a thyng. sometyme a lync, also the forme or figure of ones visage.  
**Filum** ducere, to spynne.  
**Deducit** aranea filum pede, spynneth.  
**Transcere** filum in acu, to threde a nedell.  
**Filum** orationis, a style or maner of oracion.  
**Fimbria**, x, f. g. the flickes or hem of a garment.  
**Fimbriatus**, a, um, that hath a hemme, purple, pleat, or wrinkle.  
**Fimbria**, the name of a Romain, whiche was veray proude and sedicious.  
**Fimicium**, ti, n. g. a dounge hyll.

**Fimum**, a bore, out of the whiche men doo caste dyce.  
**Fimus**, mi, doung of cattall or of man.  
 Reddere fimum, to styte.  
**Fimum**, is sometyme red in the neuter gender.  
**Fimus columbinus**, pygcons dunge.  
**Fimus ouillus**, shepes dunge.  
**Finalis**, le, fynall or laste.  
**Findo**, fidi, findere, to cut, to cleane, to druide.  
 Aratro calum findere, a prouerbe spoken of a thyng impossible.  
**Finditur** cor meum, istius hominis vbi sit mentio, Myne hert bursteth, or it greuen me verie fore, as often as that man is spoken of.  
**Finditur** illic Euphrates, at that place the ryuer Euphrates is diuided.  
**Fingo**, xi, gere, to make, properly of earth, as potters doe, to foume, to feine, to counterfayt, to ymagine. to diuise.  
**Finge** animo, suppose, or put the case.  
**Fingere** mores alicui, to facion one in maners.  
**Vultum** fingere, to make coun. enaunced not to be mery or sorowfull, where in dede he is mery or sorowfull.  
**Facere & fingere**, Fingere & formare.  
**E cetera** fingere, to make in ware.  
**Fingere** animo or cogitatione, to ymagine or conceiue in ones mynde.  
**Qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerent**, whiche dyd iudge other by thei owne natures.  
**Eum** te esse finge, qui ego sum, I ymagyneth selfe to be as I am.  
**Voto** aliquem fingere, to wyshe a man suche one as we would haue him.  
**Fingit** causas, he picketh quarrells, or he feyneth lictes, excuses, or occasions.  
**Fingere** corpora lingua, with lychynge to facion the bodies of the ponge, as beares and lions doo. Nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Doth he not go about some wyle of craft to deceiue the olde man?  
**Fingere** fallaciam, idem.  
**Falsi** quippiam fingere, to forge or inuente some vntre tale or lye.  
**Fauos** fingere, to make honny combes.  
**Fugam** fingere, to make as one dyd runne of fce awaie. Fingere & fabricare.  
**Nidum** fingere, to make a nest.  
**Fingere** se ad nuntium aliorum, to facion ones selfe to the mynde or fantasy of other.  
**Vultus** quosq; hominum fingit scelus, The vngacious bnaue canne facion the countenance of men, and make theym looke as he lusteth hym selfe: or he can counterfayt other mens looks.  
**Finio**, iure, to finishe or ende, to accomplishe, to determin. or appoint sometyme to desine, to die.  
**Finire** vitam inedia, to dye for hunger.  
**Finiri** morbo, to die of a sicknesse.  
**Laqueo** or suspendio huius vitam, to hange ones selfe.

Finire

**Finire** prouintiam alicui certo tempore, To finishe or prescribe a tyme, howe long one shall haue the rule of a prouince.  
**Finem** finire, To determine or appointe a certayne date.  
**Finitur**, the impersonall.  
**Finis**, is, m. ge. the ende, the conclusion. also the intent or purpose, wherunto any other thyng hath relation, or is made of dooen for. sometyme death. also for Fines, the boundes, marches or bittermost borders of any countrey.  
**Finis**, nium, plur. the boyers of marches of a countrey, boundes.  
**Adferre** finem alicui rei, to make a thing haue an ende.  
**Finem** maledictis fecit, he leaueth raplyng.  
**Finem** sermoni facere, to speake no more, to holde ones peace.  
**Orandi** iam finem facito, intrete me no more.  
**Implere** finem vite, to finishe his lyfe.  
**Imponere** finem bello, To make an ende of warre.  
**Quem** ad finem? To what intente or purpose?  
**Finis**, determinately, with a certayn measure.  
**Finimus**, a, um, ngyh, togyng, bordering.  
**Bellum** finitimum, warre among borderers or neyghbours.  
**Finis**, oris, f. g. a definition.  
**Finior**, oris, ma. g. a setter of boundes, a bounder of landes.  
**Finitus**, a, um, finisshed, ended.  
**Finis**, factus sum fieri, to be made, to bee, to be esteemed.  
**Nulla** adeo ex re istud fit, nisi ex nimio otio, This cometh of nothyng elles but of to muche idleness.  
**Ex** ea re quid fit, vide, Consyder what will folowe or come to passe by so dooyng.  
**Fit** obuiam casu ei multitudini C. Curio, By chaunce C. Curio met with that route.  
**Illud** fit sepe, That happeneth, or cometh to passe oftentimes.  
**Fit** absinthium in Arabia, wormewood groweth in Arabia.  
**Modum** fieri non video, I can not see that they vse any measure or meane.  
**Aliquid** cibi fiet, some meate shall bee preparred or made ready.  
**Commodioris** hio valetudinis, I ware better at ease, I begyn to ware stronge.  
**Qui** finit hac re scrupulus? what doubte is in this matter?  
**Finem** illum exempla, looke Exemplum.  
**Mihi** non sit verisimile, It seemeth not to me to be lykely.  
**Fieri** non potest quin sentiant, it can not bee shosen, but that they must nedes perceiue it.  
**Vbi** satietas capiti fieri, whan I began to be somewhat weery.  
**Vbi** tantos sumptus sibi cotidianos videbit

fieri, whan he shall perceiue, that he shal dailie be at so great costes and charges.  
**Ira** fit verum, So it is proued to be trewe.  
**Ne** quam in illum vim fieri sinat, Leat hym not suffer any violence handes to be layde on hym.  
**Quid** pecunie fiet? What shall bee doorn with the monney? better than **Quid** de pecunia fiet?  
**Tanti** fit ab aliis, so muche he is esteemed of other.  
**Fiet**, be it so.  
**Hoc** nisi fit, except this come to passe.  
**Firmamen**, inis, neu. gen. that holdeth of fastnes with a thyng.  
**Firmamentum**, ti, neu. gene. a suretie or stabylitee. also that whiche is called the grounde of a cause or matter. Also the firmament of heauen visible. Firmamenta, bee sometyme taken for the sinues.  
**Firmamentum** reipublice, the chiefe stape and vpholder of the commune weale.  
**Firmator**, oris, m. ge. that maketh stedfast, constant, and sure.  
**Firmatus**, a, um, stablyshed, fortified, made stronge.  
**Firme**, and **Firmiter**, assuredly, stedfastly, constantly, fastly, veray diligently.  
**Firme** respondere, to aunswere constantly and boldly.  
**Firmitas**, atis, & **Firmitudo**, dinis, f. g. stableness, constance, surenesse, strength.  
**Firmitas** vinorum, The strengthe and durableness of wyne.  
**Firmitudo** animi, constance of mynde.  
**Firmo**, au, are, to assure, to make stable or sure, to affirme, to saufsie, to make stronge.  
**Alum** firmare, to bynde the deaile, or make one coshure.  
**Firmare** corpora cibo, to strength theyr bodies with meate.  
**Dorem** firmare, to be at a point what he will geue in mariage with his daughter.  
**Firmare** fidem, To perfourme or make assurance of promise, to confirme that he hath promised.  
**Firmare** agrum sepibus, To hedge a fiede about.  
**Firmata** cibo vires, He is made stronge with good meates.  
**Ei** rei firmasti fidem, thou haste made me beleue that thyng the more.  
**Prasidia** firmare, to fortifie garrysons.  
**Ad** rem aliquem firmare, with conforttable wordes to put in hope.  
**Firmare** agrum sepibus, to fence or mounde.  
**Munia** firmare, to fortifie.  
**Firmare** corpora labore, to harden the bodies with labour, and exercise.  
**Pacem** firmare, to make peace more sure and stable.

Fih ij

Vis



Vix quicquam firmare ausim, I dare scantly  
 affirme any thyng for a suretie.  
 lurreturando firmare, to vpholde a thyng with  
 an othe.  
 Firmus, a, um, stable, constaunt, well fortified,  
 assured, stronge, in good health, lusty.  
 Cibus firmus, stronge nouryng meate.  
 Satis firmo corpore cum esset, whan he was  
 stronge, lusty, and in good helth.  
 Firma hæ vereor vt sint nuptiæ, I feare this  
 marriage will not continue longe without some  
 breach.  
 Rumor firmus, a constant rumour.  
 Porio firma, a porcion of drynke that noury-  
 sheth muche.  
 Vina firmissima, stronge wines that continue  
 long. Firmus ab equitatu, he that hath a strong  
 bande of horsemen.  
 Iuuenis firmus, stronge and mightie.  
 Pectus firmum, constant.  
 Firma valetudo, when one is not sickely of  
 attached with diseases.  
 Firmum castellum, a citie of Italy.  
 Fiscæles, false accusations of those men, whiche  
 haung parte of the forfeyte, doe bynge men in  
 trouble.  
 Fiscâlis, le, perteynyng to the kynges treasure.  
 Fiscella, æ, fœm. ge. a littell basket of ewygges.  
 it may be used for a fraile. also a chese fate. It  
 to it is a thyng made with withies and halters,  
 wherewith cattelle was so mofelled, that they  
 might not bite any yong sprynges of buddes  
 of trees.  
 Fiscellum, li, n. g. idem.  
 Fiscellus, li, a littell byll in Italye, not farre  
 from Cyber.  
 Fisci, fiscinæ, fiscellæ, great sachelles, wherein  
 were put great summes of monie.  
 Fiscina, æ, fœm. g. a great basket, a fraile. also a  
 bagge of sachel to put money in.  
 Fiscina ficorum, a fraile of figges.  
 Fiscus, ci, ma. g. a bagge, whereinto monie is  
 put. also the kynges eschequer, a kynges treas-  
 sure. somtyme a panger of oysters bled in pres-  
 tyng of oysters, or a great fraile.  
 Fiscus lineus, a manner of strappers.  
 Fissilis, le, that maye be cut, litte, or clouen.  
 Fissio, ðnis, f. g. a cleauyng of chappynge.  
 Fissura, æ, fœ. g. a cut or cleft. also the space be-  
 twene the fyngers of toes.  
 Fissus, us, and Fissum, si, n. g. idem quod fissura.  
 Fissum ani, the cleft of a man betwene the  
 buttockes.  
 Fissus, a, um, clouen, chynked.  
 Fistica, æ, f. g. an instrument, wherewith piles  
 of woode be dryuen into the grounde, called a  
 water pile sledge or a commander, and stones  
 in a pavement, called a rammer.  
 Fistucatio, ðnis, fœmi. generis, the dryynge  
 downe of piles, or rammyng downe of stones  
 in payng.

Fistucatus, a, um, dryuen with a commander or  
 rammer.  
 Fistuco, aui, are, to dryue downe piles into the  
 earth with a water pile sledge, or to ramme  
 downe stones in payng.  
 Fistula, æ, fœm. gene. a flute or pipe, as well to  
 conueigh water as an instrument of musike.  
 also the weyll of throte bolle, a tappe of foun-  
 tain, a dyscase of soze, whiche cometh of a pus-  
 tified humour, and renneth continually, cal-  
 led in englishe Fistula. somtyme an yllue, by  
 the whiche some fyfthe fetche byeth. also that  
 whiche the apothecaries call commonly Cista  
 fistula.  
 Fistulator, ðris, m. ge. a piper, one that playeth  
 on a flute, or lyke instrument.  
 Fistulo, aui, are, to be holowe lyke a sponge.  
 Fistulosus, a, um, full of holes lyke a sponge.  
 Fistulosa terra, earth barrenne of nature, whiche  
 serueth neither to tyllage nor pasture.  
 Fite, the imperative of Fio.  
 Fittiges, the heales of Æthiophe, of a bytowne  
 four, haunge two pappes on the breast as a  
 man hath. They bee not so wyde, but they may  
 bee tamed, not so tame, but they wyll chawte  
 those that greue them.  
 Fiuere, olde wyters used for Fugere.  
 Fixula, olde wyters used for Fibula.  
 Fixus, a, um, fyrm, fast, stedy, constant, sure,  
 that is not lightly chaunged, certayne.

**F**labellifer, lifera, um, that whiche beareth a  
 fanne.  
 Flabellum, li, neu. g. an instrument, wherewith  
 with in the heate of sommer, wynde is fanned  
 and blownen into mens visages, to coole thym,  
 a fanne.  
 Flabellum seditionis, by translation, a mouer  
 of stoner of sedition.  
 Flabilis, le, that maye bee blownen, or of the ayre.  
 Flabrum, bri, or rather flabra, ðrum, neu. ge.  
 a blaste of winde, a blowyng.  
 Flaccidus, a, um, wythered, feble, weake, hang-  
 gng downewarde, lollyng or flaggyng.  
 Flaccidæ aures, hanggyng eares.  
 Flaccus, a, um, that hath hanggyng eares. some-  
 tyme haused.  
 Places, flacium, fœm. gene. plur. nu. the oyles  
 of oliues.  
 Flagellum, li, n. g. the small branche or twyg of  
 a vyne, or other tree. somtyme a whyppe or  
 scourge, a flappe, wherewith coyne is thrydded.  
 Flagello, aui, are, to whyppe, to scourge, to  
 thrydde, to blame or rebuke.  
 Flagellare annonam, To bye coyne of byt-  
 tle ere it come to the markette, as forshals  
 lers dooe.  
 Flagellare periculis frumentum. Plin. To  
 thrydde coyne.

Flagi-

Flagitiose, vngraciously, mischiefully, wickedly  
 detestably, naughtily, vnjustly.  
 Flagitium, ti, n. g. an yll or mischeuous dede  
 woorth the rebuke and punishment, an heynous  
 offence, a detestable acte, a synfull thyng,  
 a great trespass, an abhominable vice or naught-  
 y facion. somtyme for Dedecus, dishonour,  
 disworship. somtyme a notable error, also  
 perille.  
 Flagitium tuum est, it is by thyne vngracious-  
 nesse, or through thy default.  
 Promptus flagitio, ready to doe mischiefe.  
 Namid nobis tam flagitium est, quam illa non  
 facere vobis, quæ modo dixi. For that is in  
 vs as great a fault, as it is in you, not to do  
 those thynges that ye spake of euen nowe.  
 Flagitio ardere, to be conuicted of a great  
 offence.  
 Non patiar me tuis flagitiis infamem fieri, I  
 will not suffer my selfe to renne in the sclander  
 & obloquie of men through thyne abhominable  
 vices and naughty facions.  
 Compertus flagitiū, one conuicted of some detesta-  
 ble fault.  
 Flagitium facimus, we goe aboute an heynous  
 offence.  
 Flagitium est, it is yll dooen.  
 Flagitiosus, a, um, vngacious, full of mischiefe.  
 Flagito, aui, are, to aske importunately, and  
 with clamoure to exacte, to require instantly, als  
 to accuse.  
 Flagitare plus est quam postulare.  
 Implorare & flagitare.  
 Flagitare aliquem, to desyre of one instantly.  
 Flagras me vt eloquar, you are verie instant  
 on me, that I should utter it.  
 Vt peculatorem flagitari iussit, he commanded  
 hym to be accused as a robber or spoiler of the  
 common weale.  
 Id me flagitat, he despreth that thyng of me im-  
 portunately.  
 Flagrat frumentum ab Heduis, he exacted  
 coine of grayne of the people called Hedui.  
 Flagitator, ðris, m. g. he that instantly despreth  
 or asketh.  
 Te flagitatore suscepi negotium, at thy instant  
 desyre I tooke on me the busynesse.  
 Flagrans, aris, om. g. burnyng, stamyng, very  
 hote, ardent, thynnyng bygyht.  
 Flagranter, veraciter ardentely.  
 Flagrans, æ, f. g. stamyng or burnyng, bygyht-  
 tle, thynnyng, ardent desyre.  
 Flagrantia oculorum, glisteryng brightnesse  
 of the eyes.  
 Flagrator, they whiche for monie doo suffer  
 them selves to be beaten.  
 Flagro, ðnis, f. g. a flauie used to be beaten.  
 Flagro, aui, are, to bournce with a flame of fyre.  
 somtyme to loue or desyre inordinately.  
 Flagrare infamia, to be veray yll reported of.  
 Flagrare inopia, to be in greaite necessitee of

potestete.  
 Flagrare inuidia, to be exceedingly hated.  
 Flagrare libidinis, to be outragiously ges-  
 uen to the desyre of filthy pleasure.  
 Flagrare amentia, to bee woodde or stark  
 madde.  
 Flagrare amore, or ardore alicuius rei, to loue  
 a thyng inordinately. Lychwylfe Flagrare  
 desyderio & cupiditate.  
 Flagrat bello tota Italia, warre rageth through  
 out all Italy, of all. Italic is miserably troks  
 bled with warre.  
 Flagrant mutuo odio, They dooe hate eche  
 other deadly, or they beare mortall hatred one  
 towards the other.  
 Rumore malo flagrare, to haue a very ill name  
 to be verie ill reported of.  
 Flagrare studiis, to bee exceedingly geuen to  
 study and learning.  
 Flagrum, gri, neu. gen. a whyppe, a rodde, or  
 scourge.  
 Flamaica, a tree bourned with lightnyng.  
 Flamea, clothe of silke of yelow colour.  
 Flamen, flaminis, n. g. a blast of wynde, the blast  
 in an instrument.  
 Flamen, minis, m. g. the great priest amonge  
 the gentiles.  
 Flameum, mei, n. g. a beyle or tippet of yelow,  
 whiche women did weare, whan they were new  
 married.  
 Flaminia, a countreie in Italy, called also Aemi-  
 lia, and commonly Romandiola, in the whiche  
 are the cities of Bononia, Fauentia, Imola,  
 Rauenna, and Ariminum.  
 Flaminia via, an hygh waye from the citie of  
 Rome vnto the citie of Ariminum.  
 Flaminia, æ, fœm. gen. the house of the arches-  
 priest.  
 Flaminica, æ, f. g. the wyfe of the great priest  
 called Flamen, whiche myght not be diuorced  
 from hyr husbende for any cause. also a wed-  
 dyng gowne, whiche was of yelow colour.  
 Flaminium, or Flaminia, ðrum, the office of the  
 archepriest.  
 Flaminiana ostenta.  
 Flaminus minister, a seruant attendyng vpon  
 the hygh priest.  
 Flaminus, the name of dyuers Romaynes, of  
 whiche one beyng Consul, was ouerthrowen  
 by Hannibal at Trasimene.  
 Flamma, æ, f. g. a flame. somtyme perill. some-  
 tyme loue.  
 Flamma fumo proxima est, there is no smoke  
 without fyre.  
 Flamma concidit, the flame ceaseth.  
 Concipere flammam, and Corripi flamma,  
 to bournce, to be on a lyght fyre.  
 Incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordia. I  
 chaunced on the verate rage of moste perillous  
 fyre of the ciuile warres.  
 Eripuit se de flamma iudicii, He rydde hym  
 selfe

tette out of the perill of that iudgement.  
 Flammatica arbor, blasted with lightning.  
 Flammea, a, f. ge. an herbe called also Lachnis coronaria, of the frenchmen Candelaria.  
 Flammecolum, li, n. g. a litle beyle of tppet.  
 Flammecolus, a, um, somewhat coloured like a flame of fyre.  
 Flammecarius, rij, masc. gen. he that maketh or dieth the beyles called Flammea, a dyer of ycos lowe colour.  
 Flammescere, to be inflamed.  
 Flammeus, a, um, burning or flaming, that is of the colour of a flame of fyre.  
 Flammifer, a, um, that byngeth or causeth fyre or bournyng.  
 Flammigena, a, comen of fyre.  
 Flammiger, idem.  
 Flammigero, aui, are, to burne in a lyght fyre, to cast out flames.  
 Flammigermus, a, um, sendyng out flames.  
 Flammula, a, fem. gen. a litle flame. also a certayne herbe.  
 Flandria, a countrey called Flanders.  
 Flator, óris, m. g. one that bloweth.  
 Flaus, us, m. g. a puff or blast of wynde.  
 Flauco, flauus, uere, to be lyke golde or of yelow colour.  
 Flauesco, idem.  
 Flauinium, a place in Italie.  
 Flauus, ij, the name of a family in Rome, of the which was Vespasianus, Titus, and Domitius.  
 Flauus, a, um, yelow or of the colour of golde.  
 Flaua arua, when coyne is ripe.  
 Flebilis, le, lamentable.  
 Flebiliter, lamentabile.  
 Flecto, xi, flectere, to bowe, to bende, to leade, to tourne.  
 In diuersum flectere, to bowe contrary waies.  
 Inde Capuam flectit iter, he turned his iourney from thens to Capua.  
 Flectere animum, To attende and settle the mynde on a thyng. Also to tourne the mynde from any purpose.  
 Flectere genu, To make curtsepye, to make a legge.  
 Flectere in gyrum, to turne rounde.  
 Flectere Leucaten, to turne his iourney to Leucate.  
 Flectere aliquem oratione, to perswade or tourne one to his opinion.  
 Flegma, looke Phlegma.  
 Flegmen, flegminis, n. ge. to where with muche goyng the bloud issueth out of the toes.  
 Fleo, fletui, flere, to weepe.  
 Flere de morte alicuius, To wepe for ones death.  
 Fletus, us, m. g. weepynge.  
 Abstergere fletum, to wype the eyes whan one weepeth.  
 Fletum ciere, exitare, mouere, to make one weepe.

Comprimeret fletus, to cease weeping, to cease weeping.  
 Prosequi natos fletu, To weepe and lament the death of ones chyldren.  
 Rumpere iam fletus, wepe no more.  
 Flexus, a, um, lamented, bewailed.  
 Flexo, one of the mouthes of the river of Rine.  
 Also a towne by the same ruer.  
 Flexanimus, a, um, that tourneth the mynde.  
 Flexanima ardeo, an oration of speche, whiche by a mans mynde is stered to pite, receyving or other lyke affection.  
 Flexibilis, le, and Flexilis, le, any thyng that maie be easily bowed, or bent. Also vnconstant, mutable.  
 Flexiloquus, a, um, that speaketh thynges doubtfull and obscure.  
 Flexipes, edis, that hath crooked feete.  
 Flexio, ónis, fem. gen. a bendyng, bowyng or crookynge. Also the tunyng of the voyce by and downe.  
 Flexumines, certayne swifte horsemen amonge the Romans.  
 Flexuose, crookedly, wyndyng in and out.  
 Flexuosus, a, um, that is crooked, or hath many tournynges and wyndynges in and out.  
 Flexura, a, f. g. a crookynge or bowyng.  
 Flexus, us, masc. gen. a bowyng, a tournyng, the chaungeyng or curvyng of the voyce in pronouncacion.  
 Flexus sonus, a rebowndyng of a towne.  
 Flexus ætatis, the declining of the age in the later parte of the lyfe.  
 Flexus Aurumini, the later part of Autum.  
 Flexus, a, um, bowed, bended, tourned, curved, curled.  
 Flictus, us, masc. gen. a strykyng or balyng against a thyng.  
 Fligo, xi, flum, ere, to tournet or bere, to stryke or ballye against a thyng.  
 Flo, aui, are, to blowe, also to make coyn of metall.  
 Simul flare & sorbere, a prouerbe signifying to dooe two contrary thynges together.  
 Floccifacio, floccifacis, feci, facere, to sette naught by.  
 Illum non floccifacio, I sette not a strawe, rushe or heare by hym.  
 Flocci non fecit solum, He nothyng esteemed his credite or honestie.  
 Flocculus, li, m. g. a fyne floche.  
 Floccipendo, endere, idem quod Floccifacio.  
 Floccus, i, masc. gen. a floche of the shearing of wollen clothe.  
 Floccum facere, idem quod Floccifacere.  
 Flores, floccum, floccibus, lyres or dyalles of wyne.  
 Flora, an harlot, taken of the Romanes for a goddesse.  
 Floralia, órum, neu. gen. plu. the feastes of the goddesse Flora.  
 Florabilis, le, perteynyng to Flora.

Floralis

Flores ludi, plaies made in the honour of Flora the harlot, whiche haue a great treasure unto the people of Rome.  
 Florens, entis, om. g. flouryng, excellent, beautifull, in great estimation.  
 Florens flores ambo, bothe of them in the flour of theyr age.  
 Aristus & florens, consary.  
 Florentine Anquio, whyle Antonie flourished, or was in estimation of authoritie.  
 Florentia, a cite in Italie called Florence.  
 Flore, rui, ere, to flourish, or to haue flowers.  
 Also to excell, sometime to prosper, to be renowned, to be in great authoritie, or esteem.  
 Flore & vigere, to flourish, to be in great authoritie and reputation.  
 Omni genere virtutis floruit Pericles, Pericles excelled in all kynde of vertue.  
 Flore laude bellica, to be greatly renowned for cheualrie, or martiall prowesse.  
 Flore ætate, & forma, to be in the flour of ones age and beauty.  
 Flore auctoritate & gloria, to be in great authoritie and reputation.  
 Floresco, scere, to surgen, to bypasse forth the flowers, to growe, to increase.  
 Florens, a, um, made of flowers.  
 Floridus, a, um, a litle flouryng, some what beautifull.  
 Floridus, a, um, garnished with flowers, sometime feche of lustie, flouryng, iollie.  
 Gelu flumina constituerunt, the ryuers be frozen ouer.  
 Superare flumina, to passe ouer the ryuers.  
 Florifer, florifera, um, that beareth flowers.  
 Floriger, a, um, bearyng flowers.  
 Florianus, an emperour of Rome.  
 Florilegus, a, um, that gathereth flowers.  
 Florius, a ryuer in Spaine.  
 Florulentus, a, um, full of flowers.  
 Flos, floris, m. g. a flower.  
 Appetit florem suum arbor, the tree dooeth blossom.  
 Flores carpere, decerpere, legere, delibare, to gather flowers.  
 In ipso Græcia flore, whan Grece was in the flour of her age.  
 Florem amittit puella, cum corrumpitur.  
 Flos vini, the sauour of wyne.  
 Flos ætatis, the moste flouryng tyme of ones age, lustie youth.  
 Flos Italia, the flour or principall of all Italie.  
 Odorus flos, a sweete flower.  
 Blandi flores, faye flowers.  
 Fundit humus flores, byngeth forth great abundance of flowers.  
 Nectere flores, to make a garlande.  
 Flos in siligine, the flower of wheate.  
 Fluctifragus, a, um, that breaketh the waves of the sea.

Fluctio, ónis, f. g. the remyne of pise.  
 Fluctuagus, a, um, wandryng in ryuers, waters, or in the sea.  
 Fluctuans, aui, vnertaine, doubtful, lewse.  
 Fluctuans, troublyd, doubtfully, lewse.  
 Fluctuatio, ónis, fig. folyng, doubryng, vnertaine, wandryng.  
 Fluctuatio animi, whan a man doubteth what is best to be doon, wandryng, vnconstantie of mynde.  
 Fluctuatio stomachi, whan the meate stowmeth in the stomacke.  
 Fluctuatus, a, um, shaken, tossed, moued.  
 Fluctuo, aui, are, to waue by and downe as the water goeth. By translation it signifieth to thycke nowe one thyng, nowe an other, to be troubled or disquieted in mynde, to be in an vnertaine state of condicion.  
 Fluctuat animus, my mynde wauereth, or it is nowe in one pyinion, nowe in an other.  
 Fluctuare animo, to be vnertaine what one maie dooe.  
 Fluctuor, idem quod Fluctuo.  
 In re aliqua fluctuare, to behaue ones selfe vnconstantly in any thyng.  
 Fluctuose, troublydly.  
 Fluctuosus, a, um, troublouse, vnquiete, stormy.  
 Fluctus, us, m. g. a floude, a waue of water stirred by tempestie, businesse or trouble of aduersitee, disquietenelle of mynde through anger, loue or care, sometime a violent course, or assault, a great multitude.  
 Fluens, entis, om. g. flowing, wyde, lewse.  
 Fluens buccæ, great hangyng chekes.  
 Fluentia, the aunciente name of the cite called Florence in Italie.  
 Fluentum, i, n. gen. a ryuer or streame.  
 Fluere, to be resolued or relented.  
 Fluidus, a, um, flowyng, relented, resolued, that is nothing stronge, without stiffness of strength, feeble.  
 Fluida corpora, nice and tender bodies vnapt to pene or labour.  
 Fluito, aui, are, to flowe continually. sometime to styte or swymme.  
 Flumen, fluminis, n. g. a great ryuer. sometime the course of the water.  
 Ne flumini eius riuus esset impedimento, that it myght not let the course of that ryuer.  
 Aduerso flumine, against the streame.  
 Increuerunt flumina, the waters were yfled.  
 Nullius tantum est flumen ingenij, no man hath so abundant or plentifull a witte.  
 Flumineus, a, um, of the ryuer.  
 Aqua fluminea, rennyng water.  
 Fluminosus, a, um, full of ryuers.  
 Fluo, xi, ere, to renne as water dooeth, to pcede or come of a thyng, to growe plentifully, to sprede farre abroad, to styte or styde, to passe awaie.  
 Volupias corporis fluit, pleasure of the body.

die

die palleth awate lyyhtely, or is of no conit nuance.

Tempus fluit, the tyme palleth awate.

Fluere luxu, to be viterly geuen to riotte and wantonnesse, to coume in sensualitee.

Fluit ratio a capite, reason proceedeth or cometh from the head.

Ad voluntatem nostram res prospera fluit, thinges chaunce and come to passe euen as we woulde haue them.

Qorism fluant eius rationes: what doeth he intende or purpose in his procedynges.

Fluonia, the name of Iuno.

Fluor, oris, Fluxus, us, m. g. & Fluctio, onis, f. g. a fyre.

Flustrum, i, n. g. the full tyde in the sea or other water, whiche ebbeth and floweth.

Fluta, x, for. ge. a fyre lyke to an eece called a lamprepe.

Fluuialis, le, of the ryuer.

Fluuiaticus, a, um, and Fluuiatilis, le, that whiche is in the ryuer.

Fluuiatus, a, um, laied to soke in ryuer water.

Fluuius, ij, m. g. a floude or ryuer.

Fluxu, abundantly.

Fluxio, onis, f. g. a fyre.

Fluxio sanguinis, the bloudie fite.

Fluxura, lecherie.

Fluxus, a, um, flowyng, vnsable, or that whiche dureth but for a while, large or wyde, relented, lecherouse and wanton.

Fluxi, men abandoned to all delicioussnesse or pleasures of lecherie and wanton luste.

Fluxa vestimenta, wyde garmentes, hangyng lewse about a man.

## F ANTE O.

**F**Obij, idem buod, Fabij.

Focale, is, n. g. a hercheffe, whiche men and women dyd weare about theyr chokes.

Seneca semeth to take it for a garment to sit by the fyre in. It may be taken for a muffler that women do vse, It is also an yron pynde to make the heare crispe and curle.

Focaneus, nei, m. g. a braunche of a vine, whiche groweth out of a twiste or foxhed boughe.

Focaria, x, f. g. a fyre panne. Also a concubyne that one keepeth as his wyfe.

Focarius, a, um, of or pertainyng to the herth.

Focarius panis, bread baked on the herthe.

Focillatio, onis, f. g. a nowrthyng of hepyng warme.

Focillo, aui, are, to nouryng or comfote, to hepe warme, to maynteyne.

Focilo, idem.

Focula ventris, nouryng meates.

Foculo, aui, are, to nouryng of susteine.

Foculus, i, mas. g. a little panne, wherein fyre is bozte, A little herthe.

Foculum excitare bucca, to blowe the fyre

with ones mouth.

Focunites, people of the Alpes.

Focus, i, m. g. a paste of herth, wherein fyre is.

Cometina is significth fyre, sometyne pyram houses or tenementes.

Extremis lignis focum, to make a fyre, to laye wodde on the fyre.

Splendet focus, the fyre burneth.

Probris & vobis pugnares, a pownre, ap- poynting to fight and contende as well for the

magnitudo of religion and noblynesse, as the saluagion of his countrey and pyra- gooddes.

Fodare, vobis & vobis, to pownre, to pownre.

Fodico, aui, are, to perse or pryke, to boze.

Fodicare dolore, to greve or myne to boze.

Fodina, x, f. g. a place where a thyng is digged, a quarrie, a myne.

Fodio, fodi, fodere, to delue, to digge, to mine.

Fodere argentum, vel metallum, to mine for silver or other metall.

Fodere ora hastis, to thurst theyr speares in mens faces.

Fodere stimulo, to pryke with a goade.

Fodere terram, to care or delue the grounde.

Fodiri, is vobis of Columella in the fourth book of iugation.

Fecundus, plentifully, abundantly.

Fecunditas, atis, f. g. fertilitie, plentie.

Experta fecunditatis femina, a barren woman.

Fecundo, aui, are, to make fruitfull or plentious.

Fecundus, a, um, plentious, abundant of fruitfull, battie, as the gronde is, full.

Fecundi calices, full cuppes.

Fecundus & vber.

Fecunda mulier, a woman with childe.

Fecundissimus melle & felle amor, loue hath both great plentie of sweetnesse, and also of so rowe, or loue is both verry sweete & very sorrow.

Fecialis, looke Fecialis.

Fecde, villanousely, shamefully, vnhonorely, filthily, cruelly.

Federatus, a, um, confederate, one that is in a league or alliance.

Federo, aui, are, to confederate.

Fedifragus, a breaker of league or trust or entre confere.

Feditas, atis, f. g. filthynesse, dishoneste, unchastite, ill fauourednesse.

Feditas odoris, the noyng of a stinkyng and popson fauour.

Feditas spectaculi, the crueltee, or horriblenesse of that sight.

Notabilis feditas vultus, notable illfaourednesse, or mishap of countenance.

Fedo, aui, are, to polute or despyse, to destroye, to rente or teare, to consume.

Ora vnguibus fedans, scratchyng or rentyng ones face with his nayles.

Fedus, fedris, n. g. a treatie of peace or league betwene

betwene princis, an entrecourse, a truse after bataille. Sometyne it significth a lawe made in the tyme of warres. Also alliance betwene frendes.

Fedus facere, sancire, ferire, inire, icere, to make a league or alliance.

Panam federibus ascribere, to appoynt a penaltie for them that bzeake leagues.

Genalia federa, alliance of marriage.

Polluere fedus naturæ, to bzeake the law of nature, to doe against nature.

Fedus aliquando pro lege, vt, Aquisismo iure aut federe ciuitas.

Cauere federe de re aliqua, in confirmyng a league to make an exception or caution of any thyng.

Coire in fedus, to alie, to become federates.

Fedus frangere, violare, rumpere, to bzeake a league, contrary to, In fide manere.

Fedus, a, um, foule, deformed, cursed, or cruel, yll fauoured, lothesome to looke on, fylthy, vn- honeste, abhominable, detestable.

Fedum exemplum, a vyle and naughtie example.

Fedum in modum laceratus verberibus, scolded or beaten, that it wolde lothe a man to see it.

Fedus odor, a popson stronge fauour.

Fedissima tempestas, a verrie great or foule storme of tempeste.

Facinus fedum, a shamefull or abhominable acte, a cruell deede.

Fedum consilium, a shamefull and mischeuous counsaile or purpose.

Bellum fedissimum, a verate cruell warre, wherein is shewed no mercie nor pitie.

Felicitas, atis, f. g. felicitie, prosperitee, aboundance of all thynges.

Felicitas terræ, the fruitfulnessse of the erth, fertilitie.

Felicitier, happily, fortunately, with good lucke.

Felicio, aui, are, to make prosperouse, happy, or fortunat.

Felix, icis, om. gen. haupyng abundance of all thynges, prosperouse, happie, commodious, or profitable. Also fatte, fruitfull, plentiful, abundant, fertile, sometyne propise, fauourable of good.

Ramis felicitibus arbor, a tree haupyng bowes laded with frute.

Felix industria, industrie and labour that hath good successe.

Felices horri, frutesfull gardens.

Felix hostia, fatte. &c.

Femen, looke Femen.

Femina, x, f. gene. a woman, also in beastes, the female.

Lectissima, primaria, probatissima.

Feminas implere, by generation to make the female with yonge.

Femineus, a, um, of a woman, or of the female

hynde. Feminineus amor, inordinate of this moderate loue.

Femininus, a, um, of the female hynde.

Fernarius, a, um, pertainyng to haye.

Falces fernaria, hookes of synthes for to cutte haye.

Fernebris, bre, pertainyng to vsurie, or vntreason- sonable gayne.

Fernebres leges, lawes made against vsurie.

Fernalia, orum, the date of paymēt of the money lent to vsury.

Feneratio, onis, f. gene. vsurie, or the feate of practise of vsurie.

Feneratius, a, um, that is lent or taken to vsurie, or that pertaineth to vsurie.

Fenerator, oris, ma. g. an vsurer, or lender for vntreasonable gayne.

Feneratorius, a, um, idem quod Feneratius.

Feneratus, a, um, pertainyng to vsurie.

Feneratum istum beneficium tibi pulchre dices, Thou shalt saie thy selfe, that thou hast been well recompensed, or that thou hast had good aduantage by shewyng this benefite of pleasure.

Fenero, aui, are, the actiue, whereof cometh Feneror the passyue, beyng construed with a datiu case, and sometyne with an accusatiue case, significth to lende out to vsurie.

Feneror, aris, ari, the deponent, with an ablatiue case and a preposition, to bozowe or take money lent to vsurie: with a datiu case, to lende out to vsurie.

Fenerat sol lumen suum ceteris syderibus, the soonne parteth or lendeth out his lyyght to other planetes.

Fenerari ab aliquo, To bozowe money of a man to vsurie.

Fenerari aliquid alicui, to lende out a thyng to vsurie.

Fenicularium, rij, neu. gene. after some inters pretours, a place where an armie dooeth lie. It significth properly the mowing of hay, or the tyme of hay harvest.

Feniculum, li, n. g. Fenell, or fenkel.

Fenile, lis, n. g. an haye house, an haye loste, a place where haye lyyeth.

Fenifeca, x, com. g. a mower of haye.

Fenifecium, ij, n. g. haye harueste.

Fenifex, nifecis, com. g. a mower of haye.

Fenum graecum, fenegreke.

Fenum, ni, n. g. haye.

Fenum cordum, latwardde haye.

Meta feni, a cocke of haye.

Feniculum, i, n. g. gayne by lendyng.

Fenus, fenoris, n. gen. fruit, whiche the earthe bringeth forth without any labour. Also vn- reasonable and vntreasonable gayne comyng of that thyng, whiche is lent, vsurie.

Credere fenus argenti, and dare fenori pecuniam, to lende out money to vsurie.

Fenore accipere, to bozow money by vsury.

Quum



Formóstitas, áis, fœm. gen. welſauouredneſſe, comelyneſſe.  
 Formóſus, a, um, ſaype, welſauoured.  
 Fórmula, x, f. gene. an inſtrument or deede in wytyng. A ſyle in wytyng, and a fourme in pleadynge. A rule or ſation.  
 Formula iniuriarum, an action of treſpaſſe.  
 Formula cognitionis, the maner of an exaſmination.  
 Formula excidere, to be barred of his action.  
 Formulam intendere, to bypyn an action.  
 Formuláriuſ, rj, m. g. a practiſer of the lawe.  
 Fornacalia, drum, n. ge. plu. daies dedicated to bakynge of breade, or rather bakers holydayes, when certayne ſacrifice was doone in the bakehouſe.  
 Fornaciárius, ij, m. g. a baker.  
 Fornáceus, a, um, made like a furnaie or oven.  
 Fornácula, x, f. g. a little oven.  
 Fornax, áis, fœm. gene. a chymney or oven, a furnaie.  
 Fornax calcaria, a lyme hylle.  
 Fornax lateraria, a brycke hylle.  
 Fornicárius, rj, m. g. gene. he that hath a ſtall or booth vnder the vaultes or arches of churches or palaces, where they ſell their wares to them that paſſe by, as they do in Weſtmiñſter halles.  
 Fornicárius, a, um, perteynyng to lecherie.  
 Fornicatio, ónis, f. g. a vaultynge or makynge of a vault or archeruffe, alſo fornication, hoyes dome, lecherie.  
 Fornicátor, oris, m. g. a lechoure.  
 Fornicátus, a, um, made lyke an arche, that hath committed hoyedome.  
 Forábilis, le, that maie bee perred or boyed thowowe.  
 Fórnico, aui, are, to make an arche or a vault.  
 Fórnico, aris, ari, to committe fornication.  
 Fornix, icis, m. g. an arche or a vault. Sometyme a ſewes or byothelle houſe.  
 Fornices, were alſo arches in Rome made in the memorie of any noble victorie, or triumph.  
 Foro, aui, are, to perſe or boye an hole.  
 Fórpices, ſpſars to clippe heare.  
 Fors, ó, fors, a forte, fortune, ſometyme it is byled for Forſan, peraduenture.  
 Fors fortuna, good fortune or chaunce.  
 Fors ſunt, god ſende the good fortune, god ſpede the well.  
 Fors viderit, I leaue that to fortune.  
 Mala fors, yll fortune.  
 Forſitan, & forſan, peraduenture.  
 Fortaſſe, fortaiſis, idem.  
 Forté, by chaunce, as hadde was, as it fortunéd, peraduenture.  
 Forté fortuna, by good aduenture.  
 Forte fortuna adſuit. &c. by chance, or, as fortune was &c.  
 Fortefco, ſcere, to waxe or be ſtronge.  
 Forticulus, a, um, a little ſtrong, ſomewhat hardie.

Fortifico, aui, are, to ſortifie or make ſtronge.  
 Fortis, e, ſtronge, puſſaunt, valiaunt of courage, conſtaunt. Alſo ſaype. Sometyme epyche.  
 Fortis & ignauiſ, contrary.  
 Fortis familia, a epyche and ſubſtanciall ſamilie.  
 Fortis equus, a couragious and ſwift horſe.  
 Fortia facta, valiaunt dedes.  
 Forte ac vehemens dicendi genus, a weightie and vehement maner of ſyle or oration.  
 Fortes fortuna iuuat, fortune ſorteth the bolde aduenturers, nothyng venture, nothyng haue ſpare to ſpeake, ſpare to ſpede.  
 Fortis & magnus animus, a valiant and noble courage.  
 Fortiter, ſtrongly, valiauntly, manfully, conſtantly, myghtily.  
 Fortiter ferre aliquid, to take a thyng patiently, or with a valiant ſtomake.  
 Fortitudo, inis, f. g. ſtrength, valiant courage.  
 Fortitudo, idem.  
 Fortuitus, a, um, that happeneth by chaunce.  
 Diuinum & fortuitum, contrary.  
 Subita & fortuita oratio, ſpeakynge without meditation or ſtudie.  
 Fortuitus euentus, a chaunce of fortune.  
 Fortuna, x, f. g. fortune.  
 Afflicta fortuna, aduerſe.  
 Integra fortuna, proſperitee.  
 Fortuna, x, or Fortunæ, arum, goodnes, good fortune, aduancement, eſtate, condition.  
 Committre ſe fortunæ, to abyde the aduantage of fortune, to aduenture.  
 Fortunæ filius, looke Filius.  
 Ampliſſimæ fortunæ, of epyght hygge eſtate or degree.  
 Poſſeſſiones & fortunæ.  
 Conditio, & fortuna.  
 Inſima fortuna homines, men of make vile and baſe condition.  
 Fortunis omnibus euertere, To thryſte one out of all that euer he hath.  
 Fortunatior fortuna, a better chance, a more luckie fortune.  
 Fortunatæ inſulæ, the fortunate ples, whiche were in the great Ocean ſea, and of ſhine are named to be. vi. of Solinus. iii. of Idolome. ii. whiche he calleth alſo the ples of goddes, for the holſomenesſe of the ayre, and wyndes blowynge there. Alſo the plentie of good fruites and fertilitye of the grounde. It is thought of ſome men to be thoſe ples, whiche are nowe called Canaria, diſtant from Spaine, towards the weſte. 1200. myles, after the count of Petrus Martyr. of theſe ples are founden to be. vi. in numbze. fyrſt about the yere of our lord. 1405. a frenche man, called Betanhor, at the commaundement of Catharine, then queene of Caſtell, founde two of them, and called the one Launclotte, and the other Forte ventum. Soone after one Fernandus Peraria, and his wyfe found other two, and called the one Ferream, and the other Gomeram. After that the great Canaria was founde by Petrus de Veia, and Mychaell de Moxica. laſt of all, by commaundement of Fernando, and Elizabeth late kynge and queene of Spaine, Tenes rhyſe, and Palma, were founde by Alphonsus Lugo, So that nowe all the. vii. ples be vnder the dominion of the kynge of Spaine. For withſtandynge ſome ſuppole, that theſe be not the ples, whiche were called Fortunatæ, but rather thoſe moze ſouthe, called now of the Portugales, Inſulæ capitis viridis.  
 Fortunatæ, happily, fortunatelly, proſperouſly.  
 Fortunatim, idem quod fortunatè.  
 fortunatus, a, um, luckie, happye, welthy.  
 fortunò, aui, are, to make proſperouſe, to augment with good fortune.  
 fórla, fórla, f. g. a wicket.  
 fórla, a cite of Italie.  
 fórla, drum, m. g. plur. hatches, wherin bookes were kepte, nowe they be taken for heuerpyngeſ of bookes.  
 forum, i, neu. ge. a market, where thynges bee ſolde. Alſo a place where iudgements are practiſed, and matters in lawe pleaded.  
 Forum agere, to ſpe in iudgement, to heare & determyne cauſes.  
 Foro vii, to dooe accordynge to the tyme, to take the tyme while it ſeruyth.  
 Forum Linij, a cite of Italie called Forli.  
 Fora, beſtelles vſed in preſſynge wyne.  
 Forum, whan it is taken for a markette, hath commonly an other worde iogged therewith: as Forum boarium, the market where cattail is ſolde.  
 Forum olitorum, the market, where herbes be ſolde.  
 Forum piſcarij, the ſpyche market.  
 Forum Corneli, a towne in Italie called Finola.  
 Forum Iulij, a region or countrey of Italie, whiche was ſometyme called Iapidia, nowe it is called Frioll.  
 Forum Claudij, Tarentaſia in Italie.  
 Foſſa, x, f. g. a dyche, or dyke, or a mote.  
 Vallo & foſſa munire caſtra, to caſt a trench and dyke about a campe.  
 Foſſa marianæ, a cite in the prouince of Narbonne called Aigues mortes.  
 Foſſa Papyriana, a cite in Italie called Foſſo nouum.  
 Foſſatim, i, n. g. a dyche or mote.  
 Foſſilis, le, that whiche is or maie be digged.  
 Foſſio, ónis, f. g. a diggyng or deluyng.  
 Foſſinus, a, um, that is digged.  
 Foſſor, oris, m. g. a digger, or dycher.  
 Foſſula, le, f. g. a little dyche.  
 Foſſum Sempironij, a towne in Italie called Forſenboſne. Alſo Fauentia.  
 Foſſura, x, f. g. a diggyng.

Forum, us, m. g. nouryſhyng, keepynge warme and in naturall heate.  
 Fórus, a, um, nouryſhed, cheeryſhed, kept warme.  
 Fouea, x, f. g. a denne.  
 Foueo, ui, ere, to nouryſhe, to ſuſteyne, to mainſteyne, to kepe warme, to cheriſhe, to weate or waſhe a thyng, to ordeine or ſet, to defende.  
 Fouere aliquem, to kepe one his friends, or to ſauour or make muche of one.  
 Fouere in pectore, to thynke priuily.  
 Fouere oua, to kepe warme egges, as ſoales dooe ſpytyn on broode.  
 Fouere amorem, to nouryſhe and mainteine loue.  
 Caltra fouere, id eſt meri.  
 Fouebam dolores meos, I byd nouryſhe and mainteine my ſorrowe and heauyneſſe.  
 Fouete iudicium, quod de vobis habet, mainſteim and increaſe the good opinion that he hath of you.  
 Fouere aliquam, to embrace a woman.  
 Fouere vulnus aqua, to waſh a wounde with water, to ſtint the bledynge.  
 Fouere os multa aqua frigida, to waſhe the mouth with muche colde water.

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Fraceo, cui, ere, to putrifie for age.  
 Fraceſco, ſcere, idem.  
 Fraces, lies of ople.  
 Frácidus, a, um, moze than ripe, rotten as fruite is.  
 Fractúra, x, f. g. a breakynge or bruſtyng.  
 Fractus, a, um, broken, diſcouraged.  
 Fracto animo & dimiſſo eſt, his courage faileth hym, his herte ſeynteth, he ſtoupeth.  
 Fractæ res, riches or goodes ſpente or loſte.  
 Fracti bello, were af warres.  
 Fracta pronuntiatio, an eſſeminate, womanly and nyce pronuntiacion.  
 Fránatus, a, um, that is bypdeled or reſtreyned of his wyll.  
 Fránigerus, a, um, that ruleth the byddle.  
 Ala fránigera, the wynges of hoyſe men.  
 Fráno, aui, are, to byddle, to reſtreigne, to ſtop.  
 Voluptates fránare, to maſter the wanton appetites or pleaſures.  
 Fránare populum, to kepe vnder a ſtuburne an frowarde people.  
 Iram fránare, to byddle, rule or moderate anger.  
 Fránium, ni, n. g. a byddle, or the bit of a byddle.  
 Fránium, morbus eſt cum glans penis ita conſecta eſt, vt nudari non poſſit.  
 Frános adhibere, to reſtreigne.  
 Frénos inſicere alicui, to ſet one of his pleaſures, to byddle hym that woulde not be ruled.  
 Fránium mordere, to take the bit in the teeth.  
 Fránium, id eſt teſte naught by.  
 Accipere fránium, by a metaphoze to ſubmit, and become ſubſtete.



Compescere animum franis, To bydle the mynde.  
 Da frænum, let hym haue the bydle at will, geue hym the head, leat hym doe as he list.  
 Ducere frænum, contrary.  
 Eget franis, he hath nede to be restrained.  
 Fraga, drum, neu. gen. plur. drawe berries, the herbe is called Fragaria.  
 Frages, gere, & Fragesco, scere, to braste.  
 Fragilis, le, fragile, buckle, soone broken.  
 Fragile & caducum.  
 Fragile dentibus, That may easily be broke with the teeth.  
 Fragilitas, atis, form. ge. frailtee, byoukleness, inconstancie.  
 Fragiliter, weakely, inconstantly, byoukly.  
 Fragitides, the two great veynes, which doe appere on either syde of the necke.  
 Fragmen, inis, & Fragmentum, ti, n. g. a piece of gobbet of a thyng broken, a fragment.  
 Frago, oris, m. g. the noise that is made at the falling of byulpyng of any great thyng.  
 Fragofus, a, um, uncase to clime, rough, sharpe.  
 Fragosa oratio, & Lenis oratio, contrary.  
 Fragens, anus, om. gen. haupng great of soote sauoure.  
 Fragrantia, æ, f. g. a great sauour.  
 Frago, aui, are, to geue a pleasaunt sauour.  
 Franea, æ, f. g. a speare of iaulcyn.  
 Francones, people of Germanie.  
 Frango, cgi, ere, to breake, to discourage, to vauquish, to maister, to tame and kepe vnder.  
 Frangere animum, to discourage.  
 Audaciam hostis frangere, to abate his cnesmes courage.  
 Frangere auctoritatem veteris disciplinæ, to breake of destroye the olde rule of laudable custome.  
 Fidem frangere, To bysake promyse of appointment.  
 Frangere hominem, To cause one to relente from his purpose, to make hym to agre to his requeste.  
 Opes inimicorum frangere, to impoueryshe his ennemis.  
 Sententiam alicuius frangere, to confute ones opinion and make it of no value.  
 Frangi, not to abyde patiently aduersitee for rowe of trouble.  
 Frangi dolore, to be in extreme sorowe, or almost deade for sorowe of grieve.  
 Frangi metu, to be almost deade for feare.  
 Frangi pudore, to be exceedingly ashamed, to be out of countenance.  
 Frangere in micas, to breake small, to crume.  
 Fregit naem, he had a thypwache.  
 Cupiditates frangere, to maister ones wanton appetites.  
 Frangere & domare nationes, to vauquish and kepe vnder nations.  
 Patientia aliquem frangere, To overcome

one with patience.  
 Frangere molis, to grynde.  
 Frangere confilia alicuius, to stop ones pyses, to let that one goeth about.  
 Frangofus, a deceptuour.  
 Frater, tris, m. g. a brother.  
 Frater patruelis, a brothers sonne, a cosyn germane.  
 Fratres gemini, two twynnes.  
 Fratrui mei gnatus, my nephewe.  
 Fraterculus, li, m. g. a little of yong brother.  
 Fraternus, brotherly.  
 Fraternitas, atis, brotherhede.  
 Fraternus, a, um, of a brother.  
 Fratilli, the frange of tapestrie that hangeth next the grounde.  
 Fratro, aui, are, properly is said of children bestes, whan they do grow and ware imberth.  
 Fratres Aruales, rede befoze in Aruales.  
 Fratria, æ, f. g. a brothers wyfe.  
 Fratricida, æ, form. gener. he that hath slayne his brother.  
 Fratrucles, brothers chyldren, cosyn germane.  
 Fraudatio, onis, f. g. a deceyving of beggylng.  
 Fraudator, oris, m. g. a deceptuour.  
 Fraudatus, a, um, deceyved of beggled.  
 Fraudus, aui, are, to deceyue pryntly by sayngs awate that is due, to disapoynte.  
 Fraudare aliquem suo testimonio, where one holdeth his peace, whan his frende is spoken of, and wyl not saie well of hym.  
 Fraudare genium, not to satisfie the necessities of nature of carnall appetite.  
 Fraudare se victu suo, to farse hardely for his gardedthp, to withdraue part of his owne byupng and sustinaunce.  
 Fraudare stipendium, To retayne of kepe a wate wages from men.  
 Fraudare, & Fallere.  
 Vadimonium alicui deferere, & cum fraudare, To disapoynte one and not to appeare at the date appoynted.  
 Fraudare creditores, To deceyue his credits, not to paie his debtes.  
 Aliquem pecunia fraudare, to geat ones moneye from hym by some wyle of cautele.  
 Fraudulenter, Deceytfully.  
 Fraudulentus, a, um, full of deceipte.  
 Fraus, fraudis, form. gener. decepte, fraude, a snare of trappe to beggely one, displeasure, inconvenience, hurte, damage. Also peryll daungier.  
 Fraus & integritas, contrary.  
 Agere aliquem in fraudem, to byngg one in to perill and daungier.  
 Astruere, cogitare, nectere fraudem, to go about to deceyue.  
 Facere fraudem legi, with some interpretacion of meane to delube the lawe.  
 Quod sine fraude mea populi mei fiat, sayng myn own right, & the right of my people.  
 Fret

Fert illi fraudem hæc res, this thyng brought hym in daungier.  
 In eandem fraudem ex hac re atq; ex illa incidit, Thou shalt fall into the same trappe bothe by this meanes and by the other.  
 Illicis in fraudem, Thou byngest theym to displeasure and inconuenience: Thou dost enstie of allure theym to that thyng, wherby they shall haue hurte, & thou tollest them into the snare, or into daungier.  
 Modo ne cares mihi sit fraudi, So that that thyng put me to no displeasure, hurt or inconvenience.  
 Sine fraude esse, To bee out of peryll of daungier.  
 Fraus capitalis, a deadly offence.  
 Fraus, was used of olde wyters for Perna.  
 Frausum, was used of olde wyters for Fraudum.  
 Fraxineus, of Fraxinus, a, um, of ashe, of ashen.  
 Fraxinus, i, f. ge. an ashe.  
 Fraxo, aui, are, to go about the watche.  
 Fregille, a, f. ge. a brittle towne in Italy, sometye a noble citee.  
 Fremebundus, a, um, that maketh an horrible and great noise.  
 Fremitus, us, mas. gene. a roynge, properly of waters. Sometye a murmuring, rumble, or noise of people assembled together.  
 Fremo, mui, ere, to roze or make a noise lyke great waters, or lyke a lpon, to murmure and be werye angrie or greatly mouded.  
 Legiones fremebatse fraudari stipendio, the souldiers shewed theim selves greatly discontented, that they were dectued of their wages.  
 Hac fremit plebs, the people murmureth and grudgeth greatly at these thynges.  
 Frendens, dentis, om. gene. gnathng with the teeth.  
 Frendeo, dui, dère, to grynde the teethe together for anger of pepne. Also to grunte or grone for pepne, to breake or byrse.  
 Frendo, dui, frendere, idem.  
 Frentani, people of Italy.  
 Frenum, lobe Fracum.  
 Frequens, entis, om. gener. accustomed, muche haunted. Also assembled together, abounds daunt.  
 Omnibus relictis mihi frequentem operam dedisti, Leauynge all other men, ye haue often holpen me.  
 Frequens auditorium, a great audience.  
 Frequens cest, he cometh often.  
 Frequens est cum eo, he is often tymes with hym.  
 Frequentes fuimus ad ducentos, we were a great numbre about ii. hundred.  
 Frequens senatus, all the senate gathered together.

Venio in senatum frequens, I come ordinarly into the senate.  
 Frequens populus, muche people continually resortyng.  
 Frequens vrbs, a citce full of people, a citce of great reforte, a citce of muche haunt.  
 Frequens forum, the hygh strete full of people.  
 Aderat ibi frequens, he was muche there a comer and goer.  
 Auditor frequens, a scholar that resorteth oft ten to ones lecture.  
 Frequens numerus, a great numbre.  
 Via frequens & tuta, a wate muche haunted and without daungier.  
 Frequens secretis, muche of ones pryue counsaile.  
 Frequentes obuiam prodeunt, they goe forth in great numbre to mete with hym.  
 Frequentamentum, ti, neu. gen. in myspe, it is warbylpyng.  
 Frequentarius, a, um, of olde wyters used for Frequens.  
 Frequentatio, onis, f. ge. an hauntyng, an assemble. also a figure of rethorike.  
 Frequentia, æ, f. ge. a great haunte of company of folke.  
 Domum reducebant cum maxima frequentia, with a great companie.  
 Circumfusus frequentia hominum, haupng a great multitude of people about hym.  
 Frequentissima ades, an house muche haunted with people.  
 Frequento, aui, are, to haunt, to go together, to go muche to a place. also to make to be haunted, or muche used. Sometye for Geminare, to repete agayne.  
 Frequentare aliquem, to resort much to one, to visite hym often.  
 Frequentatur domus, the house is muche resorted to.  
 Solitudinem alicuius loci frequentare, to make a place inhabited, whiche was before deserte.  
 Frequentare templum decet, it is mete that the people shulde resort muche vnto the churche.  
 Frequentare populum, to assemble the people in great numbre.  
 Fressus, a, um, broken or byrised.  
 Fressa faba, a beane byrised or broken.  
 Fretum, ti, neu. ge. a narrowe sea betweene two landes, as Freum Herculeum, whiche is in the sea betweene Spayne and the countrey of Moores, called the straighes of Marroch.  
 Fretus, was used of olde wyters in the masculin gender.  
 Fretus, a, um, of Fruor, trustyng, haupng confidence in a thyng.  
 De qua tamen magnam spem habemus, freti clementia collega tui, wherof not withstanding we haue god hope, trustyng on the mercy of your companion.  
 Quo fretus hoc audebat? upon whose supporte

perfection durste he be so bolde to doo this?  
 Friabilis, le, soone broken in smalle pieces, that  
 maie be crummed.  
 Fribolus, almost woorth an halfe peny.  
 Frico, fricui, and fricaui, frictum, and Fricas-  
 tum, are, to rubbe.  
 Frictilla, æ, fœm. gen. a friter made of flowre  
 and batter.  
 Frictus, us, m. g. Fricatio, & Frictio, ònis, f. g.  
 rubbing, frication,  
 Frictus, and Frixus, a, um, fœp. d.  
 Frigedo, gedinis, idem quod Frigus.  
 Frigefacto, gefacis, feci, ere, to coole.  
 Frigefacto, aui, are, to make colde often.  
 Frigefo, fieri, to bee cooled.  
 Frigeo, gui, and frixi, ère, to be colde or slowe,  
 to bee fapite or out of courage, to bee almoste  
 blanke.  
 Nimis hi homines frigenti, In faith these  
 slowes are blanke: Or the courage of these  
 men is gone or well abated.  
 Vbi friget sermo, whan our communication  
 ward colde: or whan there lacketh matter to  
 talke of.  
 Friget venus, lust of the bodie is colde.  
 Frigero, aui, are, to coole.  
 Frigefco, scere, to waxe colde.  
 Frigidarius, a, um, where colde water is kept.  
 Frigidaria cella, a colde barthe.  
 Frigide, coldely, vnaptly, vnpleasauntly, with-  
 out any grace.  
 Frigiditas, àtis, f. g. coldenesse.  
 Frigidulus, a, um, somewhat colde.  
 Frigidus, a, um, colde, dangerous, or noyfull.  
 also nothyng hotte in a matter, fapnt, slowe,  
 without grace or pleasantnesse.  
 Frigidum opidulum, a towne of small roste.  
 Argumentum frigidum, a slender argument  
 without force or pith.  
 Frigida negotia, trifelynge matters of no  
 weyght or importance.  
 Frigida solatia, slender comfortes.  
 Frigidum, foolyshe, that hath no grace, cui  
 Facetum & plausibile opponitur.  
 Frigida, used substantiue for colde water.  
 Frigidam suffundere, prouerbiaily, signifieth  
 to encourage or stee to a thing, with flatterynge  
 and fapre wordes.  
 Frigilla, æ, fœm. gen. a byrde that syngeth in the  
 colde wether, that whiche is called a chaffinch,  
 or a spynke.  
 Fringillago, ginis, fœ. g. a little byrde called the  
 lesse turtous.  
 Frigo, xi, & frigui, frixum, and Frictum, ere,  
 to fpe, to parche.  
 Frigorificus, a, um, that maketh colde.  
 Frigor, oris, neu. gene. colde. Sometyme feare.  
 Sometyme deathe.  
 Frigufculum, looke Friuculum.  
 Friguro, frigatis, tui, ire, to quake for colde.  
 Fringilla, idem quod Frigilla.

Frigillarius, a kynde of haukes, most lyke to be  
 our hobbie.  
 Friso, aui, are, to breake small, especially betwixt  
 the fingers.  
 Frisi, people by Hollande, wherof the country is  
 called Friselande.  
 Frit, the grapne in the toppe of the eare, whiche is  
 lasse than a cozne.  
 Fritilla, læ, f. g. a froyse or pancake.  
 Fritillus, li, m. ge. a bore, out of the whiche dyes  
 were cast on the tables.  
 Friuculum, li, n. g. diffencion betwene men and  
 theyr wyues, whiche cometh not to separation,  
 this word is in Altpian, where some woude  
 haue it redde frigusculum, some fribusculum.  
 Friuola, òrum, neu. gen. plu. vrenfiles, of lye  
 tell value.  
 Friuolarius, i, m. ge. he that selleth stuf of lye  
 tell value, a pedlar.  
 Friuolus, a, um, bayne, lyghte, of no estimation  
 or value, that wyl quickly banishe or perpe.  
 Frixorium, òris, n. g. a fring panne.  
 Frondarius, a, um, of leaues.  
 Frondario, ònis, fœ. ge. a fpyng of leaues or  
 bowes, lopping of trees, also byslyng.  
 Frondator, òris, mas. gen. a byouler, a woodde  
 lopper.  
 Frondico, frondui, ère, & Frondesco, scere, to  
 beare or byng footy leaues.  
 Frondicus, a, um, that is of leaues.  
 Frondifer, a, um, bearyng leaues.  
 Frondo, dau, are, to cutte of leaues, or small  
 bowes.  
 Frondosus, a, um, full of leaues.  
 Frons, frontis, fœm. gener. the forehead, the  
 fronte or fozepart, the entrance or begynnyng  
 of a thyng, shamefastnesse Also countenance.  
 also it signifieth the fozepart of an hode. also  
 seueritee, grauitie.  
 Fronte obducta, corrugata, caperata, contra-  
 cta, nubila, with an heauie, sadde, frowning,  
 slowe or displeaunt countenance.  
 Frons causæ, the begynnyng of the matter.  
 Prima fronte, at the fpyte, at the entree, at the  
 pyme face.  
 Porrecta, serena, explicata fronte, with a  
 mery countenance.  
 Frontem explicare, and exporrigere, to labe  
 meryly, to be mery and iocunde.  
 Frontem contrahere, and Obducere, to labe  
 sowely, to bee heauye and sadde, to labe dis-  
 pleasauntly.  
 Frontem ferire, As spoken, where a man  
 signifieth, that one dysdreyne an other as  
 tremely.  
 Peritilli frons, he hath lost his countenance,  
 he is past shame.  
 Frons virbana, confidence, boldenesse, vn-  
 mefastnesse in requeryng a thyng.  
 A fronte præcipitum, a tergo lupi, 3  
 prouerbe, signifying a man to be in the mpy-  
 des

des between two great daunglers or myse-  
 chices.  
 A fronte & a tergo videre, 3 prouerbe, no-  
 tynge a prouidence and wylsome, in conside-  
 ring and weyng as well thynges passe as to  
 come.  
 Sed virum fronte an mente dubitatur, But it  
 is doubtfull or vncertaine, whether he dooe it  
 with his herte and mynde, or with the counte-  
 nance only, shewyng a fapre face.  
 Frontem perfica, caste awaye all shame.  
 Frontem remittere, to abate of ones seueritee,  
 and to become more pleasant and gentill.  
 Frons libri, the edge of a booke that is peins-  
 ted and coloured.  
 Frons, frondis, fœ. g. the leafe of a tree with the  
 haunthes.  
 Agere frondem, to bourgein.  
 Frontale, lis, n. g. the headstall of a byrdell.  
 Frontatus, a, um, that is lyke a fozthead.  
 Frontati lapides, stones that go thoroughe,  
 and appere on bothe sydes of a wall, and are  
 the chief strength of the wall. The Grekes call  
 them Diatori, and Diatori: the Frenche men  
 call them Perceins.  
 Fronto, a learned man, instructoure of M. Ans-  
 tonius.  
 Fronto, ònis, m. g. that hath a brode fozthead.  
 Frontosus, a, um, that hath a great fozthead, or  
 that is not abashed.  
 Fructifer, a, um, bearyng fruite.  
 Fructarius, rij, mascu. gene. he that taketh the  
 fruite or profyte of a thyng, called of our law-  
 yers, Percout of profites.  
 Fructuarius, a, um, that whiche beareth fruite,  
 or dorth pertyne to fruite.  
 Flagellum viuis fructuarii, That beareth  
 fruite.  
 Scrofa fructuaria, a sow hepte for byrde and  
 entrase.  
 Fructuosus, a, um, fruitefull, profitable.  
 Fructuosissimus locus, a verie fertile and  
 fruitefull soyle.  
 Fructuositas beneficia.  
 Fructus, us, tuis, & ti, fruite, vse, commoditee.  
 also all profitte, or reuenues that come of the  
 ground, or any other thyng. Sometyme meate,  
 also the vse or pleasure of a thyng.  
 Fructum capere ex aliquo, to haue profite or  
 commoditee of a thyng.  
 Alere suis fructibus exercitum, to mainteine  
 an armie with his reuenues.  
 Frugalis, le, in the positue degree, no good last-  
 inge woorde. But in the fcede thereof the latine  
 authours vse Frugi.  
 Frugalior, Frugalissimus, more temperate,  
 more temperate.  
 Dedo patri me nunc ut frugalior sim quam  
 vult, 3 puite my selfe into my fathers handes,  
 to be more honest man and of better rule than  
 he woude haue me,

Nequissimus & frugalissimus, contrary.  
 Parcissimus & frugalissimus, a verie thyrsty  
 felow, of great moderation and temperatnesse  
 in luyng.  
 Frugalitas, àtis, fœ. g. moderation of luyng,  
 especially in apparayle & diete, sobre rule, thyrsty  
 tines, frugalitee, good and honest behauiour,  
 also sufficiencie.  
 Frugaliter, tẽperately, sobrely, profitably, with-  
 out reproche, excelle, or spot.  
 Parce & frugaliter viuere, to leade a tẽperate  
 or moderate lyfe, without excelle, or spotte, to  
 liue sparingly and thyrstily.  
 Fruges, or Frux, frugis, fœm. g. encrease of all  
 those thynges, which the earthe byngeth forth,  
 moste properly of cozne and grayne. Sometyme  
 it signifieth rente or reuenues.  
 Recipere se ad frugem bonam, of a naughtye  
 and lyghte felow, to become thyrstye, and waxe  
 an honest man.  
 Corrigrere ad frugem, to chastise to the intent  
 to make hym an honest man.  
 Euadere ad bonam frugem, To proue in the  
 ende a right honest man.  
 Frugi, of all genders and vndeclined, temperate  
 and meaurable in byet, or maner of luyng of  
 ones bodie, and sometyme in apparayle and  
 other thynges, of a good rule or moderation,  
 moderate, profitable, necessarie, thyrstie, sobre,  
 good, honeste, contrarye to Nequam.  
 Frugi ædificium, an house not sumptuous.  
 Frugi homo, a good man, a thyrstye man, en-  
 dued with manhod and vertue, an honest man,  
 temperate in expences.  
 Frugi seruus, a trusty seruant, whiche looketh  
 well to his maysters profite.  
 Permodestus ac bonæ frugi homo, a verie  
 modeste persone, and of a ryghte honeste be-  
 hauiour.  
 Frugies, thou arte a profitable and necessary  
 felowe.  
 Frugi corna, a moderate & temperate supper.  
 Frugi victus, an honest moderate and temper-  
 ate diete. Cui luxuriosus opponitur.  
 Frugis, is used of Plautus in the genitiue  
 case.  
 Frugi filius opponitur luxurioso.  
 Frugifer, a, um, fruitefull, that beareth fruite  
 or cozne.  
 Frugilegus, a, um, that gathereth together fruite  
 or cozne.  
 Fruscor, fci, to vse at libertee.  
 Frumen, fruminis, n. g. the vppermoste parte of  
 the throte, the gargyll.  
 Frumentaceus, a, um, of cozne.  
 Frumentarius, a, um, pertynyng to cozne.  
 Res frumentaria, prouision of grayne.  
 Locus frumentarius, a soyle or place where  
 muche cozne groweth.  
 Re frumentaria laborare, To labe fozrage or  
 cozne.

**Solam frumentarium**, a soyle of ground apt to beate corne.  
**Frumentarius**, rij, m. g. a forager, one that maketh prouision for corne to sell agayn to other.  
**Frumentarius negotiator**, idem.  
**Frumentatio**, ónis, f. ge. a takinge in of corne, haruest, forageyng, also a distribution of corne and grayne among ciueis.  
**Frumentator**, óris, m. ge. a pouruer of corne, a forager.  
**Frumentor**, áris, ari, to gather of puruey corne.  
**Frumentum**, ti, n. g. all corne of pulse. it is most vsed for wheate of rye.  
**Frufisor**, vsed of olde wryters for fruor.  
**Frutitus**, wise in vsyng of a thyng.  
**Fruor**, frúeris, frúus sum, fruit, to cate, to bee fedde of nouryshed, to haue the vse of profite of a thyng, to vse with delectation and profite.  
**Fruí ingenio suo**, to dooe as he wyll, to dooe after his owne fantasy and pleasure.  
**Fruí otio**, to bee at leysure without busynes.  
**Recordatione nostræ amicitie fruor**, I take great pleasure in the remembrance of oure amitie and frendshipp.  
**Fruí sermone alicuius**, to take pleasure of profite by hearyng a mans talke.  
**Fruí agrum**, to take the profite of a piece of lande.  
**Aeternitate fruuntur animæ**, soules lyue eternally, of soules haue fruition of euerlastyng lyfe.  
**Frusino**, a citee of Lampayne.  
**Frusinum**, a citee of Lampayne called Frusinona.  
**Frustatim**, in pieces of gobbettes.  
**Frustillatim**, piece meale.  
**Frustra**, in vayne, without any effect or purpose.  
**Frustra es**, Thou arte deceyued or abused.  
**Frustra esse**, to come to none effect, to profite nothing, to doo no good.  
**Frustra habere aliquem**, to abuse or deceyue one. Ne frustra sis, That thou bee not disappointed.  
**Frustra legati discessere**, the embassadours departed without hauyng theyr purpose.  
**Frustra gaudis sum miser**, I was glad for nothing, unhappy body that I am.  
**Frustra est homo**, It is not as the man thyng keth, or he is deceyued.  
**Ea res frustra fuit**, that thyng deceyued theyr expectation, or it came not to passe as they looked for.  
**Frustratio**, ónis, form. gene. abusyng or deceyuyng of one.  
**Frustror**, aui, are, & Frustror, aris, ari, a verbe common after Plinian, after other a deponent, to deceyue. Also to dooe a thyng in vayne, or vayne to employe.  
**Frustrari expectationem alicuius**, To disappoint one of that whiche he looked for.  
**Frustrari expensas**, To lose his costes and charges.

**Imprudenter facta opera frustrantur** expensas, warkes made vnaduisably make one to lose all that he hath bestowed.  
**Frustrari laborem**, to lose his payne.  
**Frustrari ab aliquo**, to be deceyued of one, to be defeated of his purpose.  
**Frustratus**, a, um, that hath deceyued or begyled.  
**Hæc spes me fæpe frustrata est**, this hope hath begyled me more than ones or twyse.  
**Satis adhuc tua frustrata est fides**, I yetthero the trust that I haue had in the, hath miche well deceyued me.  
**Frustulentus**, a, um, full of small pieces of gobbettes.  
**Frustulum**, and **Frustillum**, li, n. g. a little gobbet.  
**Frustum**, i, n. g. a piece of gobbet.  
**Frustum hominis**, a litle pyete below, that is mery to be but a peere of a man.  
**Frustra meribunt**, They drink wyne, frolic in to peeces of pye.  
**Frusus**, a hynde of byambles, whose pyches be not hooked.  
**Fruetuosus**, a, um, hauyng abundance of such great herbes, full of shubbes.  
**Fruetum**, ti, seu **Fruicetum**, i, neu. ge. a place where groweth herbes with great stalkes of stemmes, or where shubbes growe.  
**Frutex**, frútis, mascul. gene. a shubbe, that whiche hath a great stalk, and yet it is no tree, as fenell, callis, certayne malowes, and other lyke herbes. Sometime it is taken for the tree or stalk.  
**Frutex**, is also a certayne tree growyng in Idyppia.  
**Fruticatio**, ónis, f. gen. the byngyng of footes of shotes or yong spynges.  
**Frutico**, aui, are, & **Fruticor**, aris, ari, to spyng in stalkes, to byng footes spynges, shotes, or shubbes.  
**Fruticare pluribus culmis**, to spyng & byng forth many stalkes and shotes.  
**Fruticósus**, a, um, that byngyth footes many shotes, stalkes, or stemmes.  
**Frutinal**, a temple of Venus.  
**Frux**, frugis, form. gen. vsed of olde wryters for corne of pulse.

**F**at, for fit.  
**Fucatus**, a, um, coloured or peincted as fow women be.  
**Fucatus pitor**, counterfait brightnes of clere nesse. **Fucata** and **syncera** & **vera**, contrarie.  
**Fucilis**, le, false coloured.  
**Fucinus**, a lake in Italy.  
**Fucósus**, a, um, coloured, counterfaiet.  
**Fuco**, aui, are, to laye on a colour, to counterfaiet.  
**Fucus**, ci, mascul. gener. a doxer or bee without spyng, which entresth into hives, and eateth up the

the honey. **Fucus** is also a sea herbe; lyke **Acas** use, good to die clothe with. also peinctyng, all false or counterfait colour. it is also vsed for decept of false hooode, or any maner colourable decepte.  
**Fucus gloriæ**, the gloffe of renoume.  
**Facere fucum**, to deceyue or begyle.  
**Sine fucis**, without fraude, sincerely, plainly.  
**Atregit taketh fucus** sometime for ware.  
**Fucus marinus**, an herbe called also **Alga marina**, wherewith clothe is died.  
**Fufidius**, the name of an oratour.  
**Fuga**, gæ, f. g. flight, eschewyng of a thyng. sometime exile, banishment. also a swifte rase of course, swiftenesse.  
**Fuga honoris**, a meane to eschewe an office or promotion.  
**Nulla fuga malefactoris meis**, my naughtynesse can by no meanes escape unpunished.  
**Discurrere in fugam**, and **In fugam vertere**, to discomfite, to put to flight.  
**Dare, consicere, conuertere, conferre se in fugam**, to fle or renne awaie.  
**Labors fuga desidiam coarguit**: eschewyng of labour is a token of slothfulness.  
**Fugalia**, órum, a feast amonge the Romans in remembrance of druyng out of the kynges, and expelling of Tarquinus, sollemnised in the moneth of februarye.  
**Fugas**, gæcis, om. g. that fleeth lightly. also it signifieth swifte.  
**Fugacia poma**, appulles that will not longe continue, that wyl soone be rotten.  
**Fugacia**, thynges that wyl perishe and vanysh awaie quickly.  
**Anni fugaces**, which passe quickly.  
**Fugax contra insequentes ciocodilus**, it fleeth from theym that pursue it.  
**Fugiens, entis**, om. g. flyng or rennyng away.  
**Fugiens laboris**, abhorryng labour or payne.  
**Fugiens vinum**, wyne that hath lost his vertue: or wyne that will not be long kept.  
**Fugientes literæ**, blinde letter.  
**Fugio**, gi, gere, to fle, to ren awaie, to escape, to forget, to eschewe, to be unknowen.  
**Fugitaciem tenuitas**, it is so smalle that one can not see it.  
**Fugiteratio**, thou understādest not the matter.  
**De Casare fugerat me ad te scribere**, of Cesar I had forgotten to wryte vnto you.  
**Nisi quæ me forte fugiunt**, Except perchance I haue forgotten somewhat: or excepte there be some thynges that I know not.  
**Oculis aliquem fugere**, to be lothe to see ene, or looke vpon him.  
**Non te fugit**, ye be not ignoraunte, ye knowe well enough.  
**Si paululum quid te fugerit**, If ye chaunce to forget any thyng: or ye be ouersene in any point, be it neuer so littell.  
**Ex manibus fugere**, to escape ones handes.

**Infamiam fugere**, to eschewe infamy or shamed.  
**Fugere**, is spoken either of hyppes sayyng of bydes slepyng awaie.  
**Fugin hinc**: art thou gone in all the hastie? or wilt thou not geat the awaie quickly.  
**Fugitiuius**, rij, m. g. one that seeketh seruantes that bee runne away, to byng them agayn.  
**Fugitiuus**, a, um, fugitiue, not abydyng, itarsyng awaie, flytynge, that gladly and quickly renneth awaie.  
**Fugitiuus seruus**, he that renneth frome his master, wyllyng neuer to retourn: or goeth to a place, from whence he supposeth that his master can neuer recouer him.  
**Fugito**, aui, are, to vse to ren awaie.  
**Fugitare patrem**, and **Fugitare e conspectu patris**, to kepe ones selfe oute of his fathers sight: or that his father see him not.  
**Fugitare questionem**, to eschewe examinaciis on by tourmentes.  
**Fugo**, aui, a, e, to dreyue away, to put to flight.  
**Fulcimentum**, ti, n. g. a boreault, or that, wherewith a thyng is sustented, a propp, a stowe.  
**Fulcio**, cui, circ, to supparte, to fortifie, to stay or holde by.  
**Beneuolencia fulcire imperium**, to establishe and make stronge a kyngdome with beneuolence and gentleness.  
**Eius ope fulius**, hauyng his good helpe and suppartation.  
**Fulco**, a duke of angew, the fyfthe kyng of the rusaleim.  
**Fulcrum**, cri, n. g. a beardsede.  
**Fulgeo**, si, gere, and **Fulgo**, gi, gere, to shyne. sometime for **Fulgurare**, to make to lyghten. olde wryters vsed it for **Ferire**.  
**Auro et purpura fulgere**, to be gorgeously apparelled in purple and golde.  
**Fulgetrum**, tri, n. g. and sometime **Fulgetra**, træ, f. g. a belement and great lyghtnyng, a frame of lyghtnyng.  
**Fulgidus**, a, am, byghth.  
**Fulgor**, óris, m. g. byghtnes, shynynge. sometime lyghning, sometime great noblenesse and glozy.  
**Fulgur**, guris, n. g. lyghtnyng.  
**Fulgurâlis**, le, pei teyng to lyghtnyng.  
**Fulgurates**, a people of Italy.  
**Fulguratio**, ónis, f. g. the lyghtnyng whan it is in the clowdes.  
**Fulgurâtor**, óris, m. g. the sender of lyghtnyng, or he that diuyneth by lyghtnyng.  
**Fulgurio**, riui, rirc, to cast lyghtnyng.  
**Fulgurias**, áris, f. g. lyghtnesse or byghthenesse, glysternyng.  
**Fulguritasunt**, they are blasted or streken with lyghtnyng.  
**Fulguritus**, striken or blasted with lyghtnyng.  
**Fulguro**, aui, are, to sende forth lyghtnyng.  
**Auro fulgurat domus**, The house shyneth or glystereyth all of golde.  
**Fulica**, ex, f. g. a sea byrde, more than a culuer. a white

a white semewc, with a blacke coppe. there bee diuers opinions, and diuersly this name is taken. after Gaza, it is Cepphus, of some called Larus.

Fuligo, ginis, f. g. the soote of a chimney.

Fulix, liciis, idem quod fulica.

Fullo, onis, m. g. a fullar of clothe.

Fullonica, ce, f. g. fullars crafte, of a fullars shop Fullonius, and Fullonicus, a, um, of of petteynge to a fullar.

Fullonicum, ci, n. g. idem quod Fullonica.

Fulmen, minis, n. g. lyghtning.

Ictu fulminis desagrare, to be bouened with lyghtning.

Afflare fulmine, to blast with lyghtning.

Fulmina verborum, great vehemency of wordes. Fulmina fortunæ, great mischaunces of fortune.

Fulmineus, a, um, of of belongyng to lyghtning.

Fulmino, auis, are, to lyghten, to stryke with lyghtninge.

Fulura, æ, f. g. a shoye of ppyppe, a thyng that staeth by.

Fulminates, people of Illiria.

Fuluiana, a certayne herbe.

Fuluiafter, he that imitateth the maniers of Fuluius.

Fuluis, the name of a Romaine.

Fuluus, a, um, a colour mixte of greene and red, a darke pealow. sometyme greene.

Fumaria herba, an herbe called fumitorie.

Fumarium, rij, n. g. a smoky place, where wyne was layed, to the intent that it myght the sooner wake olde. also the shanke, shafte, or tonell of a chimney.

Fumeus, a, um, smoky of of smoke.

Fumidus, a, um, smoky, that smoketh.

Fumifer, ra, rum, that bypnyeth smoke.

Fumifico, auis, are, to make smoke, to incense, to perfume.

Fumicus, a, um, makynge smoke.

Fumigo, auis, are, to perfume.

Fumo, auis, are, to smoke.

Fumosus, a, um, smoky, blacke with smoke.

Fumosa imagines, olde smoky ymages, beynge the monuments of ones auncestours.

Fumus, mi, m. g. smoke.

Fumos vendere, is the practise of them, which beynge wyghe about a prince, or in his fauour, dooe beare men in hande, that they speake for them to the prynce, whan they speake neuer a worde, & cause men to lye therby in foolles paradise.

Funale, lis, n. g. a forche. sometyme it is bled for a corde of halter.

Funalis, le, petteynge to cordes.

Funales equi, horses, whiche coupled with an halter, did go before the chariot in a triumphe.

Funalis cereus, a forche of waxe.

Funambulus, li, m. g. he that walketh on a rope.

Functio, onis, fce. g. the exercise of a weightye

matte of office, an office of charge that a man hath to dooe, as in teachynge, in gouernynge a company.

Functus, a, um, dooyng of executynge.

Functimilitia, they that be past warfare.

Funda, æ, f. g. a synge. also a castynge net, a shellyl of purple lyke a nette, also a circle of golde or other metall, wherein stones be sette.

Fundamen, minis, and fundamentum, ti, n. g. a foundation, the fyrst beginning of grounde of a thyng.

Fundamenta camentitia, foundations made with stones and rubbysh.

Iniria & fundamenta.

A fundamento, euen from the grounde and fyrst beginninge.

Fundamenta iacere, and opera perficere, contrary.

Fundamenta reipublicæ iacere, to begyn to establishe and set in good order the common weale.

Causæ fundamenta iacere, to laie the grounde of a matiere.

Fundatus, a, um, founded, stablished.

Fundatilibus ciuitas, a citee stablished with good lawes and ordinaunces.

Fundatissima familia, a berate aunient and substantiall familie.

Fundibularius, rij, m. g. a synge of stones.

Funditare rem, to spende gooddes in vaine.

Funditor, oris, m. g. idem.

Fundito, auis, are, to poure out often, to speake muche and in vayne, to spende riotously and prodigally.

Funditus, aduerb. from the foundation, utterly.

Funditus me perdidisti, Thou haste utterly vndoone me.

Funditus perij, I am utterly vndoone.

Funditus euerfa ciuitas, a citee utterly destroyed and cast downe euen by the grounde.

Fundo, auis, are, to founde, to make stable, to lay the foundation of a thyng.

Fundare nauein, to make of builde a shippe.

Fundo, fudi, fundere, to pette of caste metalle, to poure out, to shede, to throwe downe, to spreade or scatter, to discomfit or banquish, to geue abundantly, to speke much, to lay downe.

Fundere exercitum, & fundere copias, to discomfite an hoste, to slea all the armie.

Fundere lachrymas, to weepe exceedingly.

Fundere verba, to speake more than needeth, to speake in vayne.

Fundere versus, to make verses sodainly.

Fundere vrinam, to pisse muche.

Fundere preces, to praye.

Fundere ex ære imaginem, to caste an ymage of brasse.

Fundere flores, to pette of byng forth flowers abundantly.

Fundere frugem, to putte oute fruite aboutly.

Fundere

Fundere corpora humi, to caste downe bodies on the grounde.

Fundere mendacia, to tell lies plentifully.

Fundere orationem incondite, to speake confusedly without pauynge, as muche as one can utter at a breath.

Funditur in Rhenum fluuius, the ryuer hath his course into the Rhyne.

Lausime fundi, to be spredde farre abroad.

Fundum, di, neu. ge. the bottome of any thyng that coneyneth licour.

Fundus, di, mascu. gene. that whiche is vled to be called lande of soyle, a plette of grounde with an house buylded on it. sometyme it is taken for a foundation. also for the chiefe authout of a thyng.

Funebris, bre, of of petteynge to funeralles or mourning for the dead.

Funebria iusta, the ceremonies dooen at the buryng or interment of one.

Funebris bellum, a cruell and deadly warre, wherein is muche slaughter.

Epulum funebre, a feast at a burfall.

Funeræ, arum, those women that are the mothers ners at a burfall, as the mothers and sisters.

Funeris, le, petteynge to funeralles.

Funereus, a, um, petteynge to the dead body, or to the funeral.

Funero, auis, are, to bury.

Funesto, auis, are, to vpolate a place with a dead body.

Functus, a, um, vpolated with dead bodies. also to mortall, bloudy: also petteynge to dead bodies or deathe, deadly, cruell.

Functa vox, a bloudy and cruell sentence.

Functa familia, a familie, wherof one of the house is dead.

Perniciosum & funestum.

Funetam, boomed or houped as some vines be.

Fungibiles res, at such thinges, which be nūdyed, wayed, or measured: as wine, oyle, coyne. &c.

Fungor, fangeris, functus sum, fungi, to ceterise an office.

Fungi officio suo, to doo his duettie of office.

Fungi fato, to be dead.

Fungi via, idem.

Funguice alicuius, or vicem alienam, to be in another mannes steede, to supply an other mannes roume.

Functus vita, he that hath synned his lyfe.

Iustitia fungatur officio, leat hym lue accoysdyng to the lawes of iustice.

Fungi munus, or officium alicuius, to doo an other mans office or charge.

Fungi munere, to geue a gyfte or present. also to ceterise an office.

Fortuna prospera fungi, to haue good fortune, to prosper.

Laboribus functus, he that hath taken paines and trauailes, and is now past them.

Functus honore, that hath ben in any office,

or dignitee.

Primo loco fungi, to be the first.

Funginus, a, um, of a mousherom.

Fungositas, atis, f. g. the holownesse of a mousherom, or other lyke thyng.

Fungosus, a, um, lyke a mousherom.

Fungus, gi, ina. gen. a tadstoole, a mousherom, a snuffe of a candle. also a faute in trees as it were a kynde of blasting. also a bulle head, a bolte, a foole, an ideote, that hath no witte or vnderstandyng.

Funiculus, li, m. ge. a smalle rope, a littell corde.

Funis, nis, m. & f. g. a rope or corde.

Funipeus, idem quod funambulus.

Funus, funeris, neu. g. funeral crequies, or lossementes of buryng. sometyme it signifieth the dead corpe. sometyme deathe.

Funus facere, to cause one to dye, or to keepe a funeral.

Funus facere prandio alicuius, to eate by ones dyner.

Crudeli funere extinctus, cruell death.

Imitatum funus, vntimely death.

Soluere iusta paterno funeri, to kepe funeral obsequies at his fathers death or burfall.

Fuo, fui, fatum, to bee.

Fur, furis, com. gene. a theefe. Fur, is taken of Varro, for a doctre of great bee. of Cergile for a seruaut or slaue.

Fur furem cognoscit, one knaue knoweth an other, one theefe shaketh an other by the hand, lyke will to lyke.

Fur mihi es, thou stealest awaie my goodes.

Fur diurnus, he that robbeth in the daye tyme.

Fur nocturnus, contrary.

Furax, acis, om. g. theupsthe, a great pycker.

Furaces manus, theupsthe handes.

Furacitas, atis, f. g. thesthe.

Furaciter, theupsthe, lyke a thesthe.

Furca, ce, fce. g. a forche, or any thyng made lyke a forche, to bnderlet or ppypp by. Furca, was also a facion of galowes, made with two great forches, and a polle layde ouerthwarre.

Furcifer, ri, m. g. a seruaut, which for some light office was compelled to beare a forche on his necke, haupng both his handes bounden fast thereto, & to go through the tounne, confessyng his deffaute, & exhortyng other, that they shoulde not in lyke case offend, which was a great reproche.

It is vled for euery villayne hāgrope, or knaue.

Furcillis, lis, f. g. a doung forche.

Furcilla, le, fce. g. an hopy forche: also a galowes.

Furcula, le, f. g. a littell forche.

Furculus, li, m. g. a littell thesthe, a pycker.

Furfur, furis, m. ge. branne.

Furfures, furfurum, ma. g. plu. nu. white scurfes that falleth out of a mans head or face.

Furfureus, and furfuraceus, a, um, of branne.

Furia, æ, or furie, arum, fce. gene. the furies of helle, whiche were thre, Aleto, Tisphosne, Megera. sometyme the woome of pypne.

Full remorse of conscience, whiche horebly  
tourementeth the myndes of wycked persons.  
Furfurōsus, a, um, full of byan or scurf, scurfy.  
Furēter, lyke a mad bodie.  
Furiālis, le, of or pertaining to the furies. Or  
that is proper of lyke to mad folkes.  
Furiāter, madly, of lyke a mad body.  
Furiātus, a, um, made furious of mad, rageinge.  
Furibundus, a, um, woode of verie mad.  
Furio, aui, are, to make madde of woode.  
Furiōse, furpously, madly.  
Furiōsus, a, um, madde of woode, frantpke, fu-  
riouse, ragepng.  
Vesanus & furiōsus.  
Furinus, a, um, belongpng to a thefe.  
Furnaceus, a, um, baken in an oven.  
Furnaria, x, f. g. bakers crafte, a woman baker.  
nario a bake house.  
Furnariam exercere, to vse of exercise a bakers  
crafte, or to sette out a bake house of oven to  
hye.  
Furnalia, the sacrifices of the goddess Furina.  
Furnarius, rij, m. g. a baker.  
Furnianus, a, um, of Furnius.  
Furniana vasa, certayne vesselles, whiche were  
invented by one Furnius.  
Furnus, ni, m. g. an oven.  
Furo, furis, fuere, to be woode for anger, to  
rage, to be mad of distraught.  
Furere se simulavit, he made as though he were  
madde.  
De aliquo furere, to be in a great rage of  
fury, for a thyng doone.  
Furere aliquid, id est, ob aliquid.  
Furor, ōris, m. g. madnesse. also furep, which is  
a vehement concitacion of steryng of the mynde.  
Furor, ōris, ari, to steale, to attemp to a thyng  
by pryue and secrete meanes.  
Furtificus, a picker of pryue stealer.  
Furtim, by stealthe, pryuly.  
Furtiuus, a, um, that whiche is dooen by steth,  
or verie pryuly, or that is stolen awaie.  
Furtiuā litterā, and furtiuā scripta, letters, which  
no man can rede, but onely he, vnto whom they  
be sente, as letters in cipher.  
Furtiuā excursionē, pryue rodes of thye-  
mythes.  
Furtiue, idem quod furtim, by steth, pryuly.  
Furtum, ti, n. g. thefte. it is defined to be a de-  
ceyftull handpynge of vspng of any thyng, or  
the possession therof, to haue therby gayne or  
aduantage, whiche is by the lawe of nature  
prohibited to be suffered. it is sometyme any  
acte that is dooen pryuly, to the intent it shulde  
bee secrete, a crafty wyle to deceyue one. some-  
tyme auoutrie.  
Furti teneri, aut obstringi, to be answerable  
to felonie.  
Furtum facere, to steale.  
Furunculus, li, m. g. a little thefe. also a beaste  
called a scote, that kylleth rabbits. it is also a

toze called a scot, also a toze called a cat, beare,  
whiche breaketh out in the spngers wryth great  
weales, and muche peyne. sometyme a hood  
in a vine, lyke a warre.  
Furūus, a, um, darke, blacke.  
Furua hostia, sacrifices dooen to Plato and  
Proserpine.  
Fuscina, x, f. g. a speare wryth many teeth, wher  
with fshers dooe take troutes or peles, by  
throwpge of it, a troute speare, an yele speare.  
Fuscina, le, f. g. a fleshe hooke.  
Fusco, aui, are, to make browne.  
Fuscator, ōris, m. g. he that maketh blacke,  
darke, or cloude.  
Fuscus, a, um, browne of colour, not fully blacke,  
lyke a moze, or one bourned in the soone.  
Fusca vox, a lowe voyce, whan one speaketh  
in the throte, as he were halfe hoarse.  
Fusc, in length, longe, abundantly, plentifully.  
Fusc lateq dicere, to speake of a thyng at length.  
Fusilis, le, that whiche is molten.  
Fusim, abode as it were molten.  
Fusio, ōnis, f. g. a melting, a founding, a pouring  
out, a spreading.  
Fusor, ōris, m. g. a founder, a melter.  
Fusorius, a, um, pertepnyng to foundyng of  
melpnge.  
Ars fusoria, the craft of melpng of foundyng.  
Vas fusorium, a melpng pottle.  
Fustigatio, ōnis, f. g. a beatyng wryth a staffe.  
Fustigo, aui, are, to beate wryth a staffe.  
Fustis, tis, m. g. a clubbe, a staffe, a cudgell.  
Caput aperire fuste, to breake ones head wryth  
a cudgell.  
Fustuarius, rij, m. g. a minister, whiche serueth  
to beate men wryth staves.  
Fustuarium, rij, a beatyng wryth staves.  
Fusus, si, m. g. of fusum, si, n. g. a spendell.  
Fusura, x, f. g. a melpng of foundyng.  
Fusus agrestis, the herbe, called also Arac-  
tilis.  
Fusus, a, um, molten, scattered, or spred abode  
Fusus humi, stretched on the ground.  
Fusi fugatio, slayne and put to flyght.  
Per herbam fusi, lyngge alonge on the grasse.  
Crines fusi, heares disheueled of hangynges  
about ones eares.  
Fusa cupressus, a large & great cypresse tree.  
Fusa in omnes partes vitis, a vyne tree spred  
abode on every syde.  
Fusum corpus, a bodie playne and smooth.  
Fusile, lis, a cuppe vled in the sacrifice of Ie-  
sa, whiche was so hyde at the mouth, and so  
narowe at the foote, that it coude not stande.  
Fusilis, le, that whiche wil be soone poured out.  
Fusilis, he that speaketh all that he knoweth  
wryth of vnauidedly, vayne, vnprofitable, bab-  
lyng foolpshly.  
Fusilis homo, a blabbe, that can keepe no  
counsaile, a telle tale, one that hath a longe  
tongue, one in whom is no staye. Fusilis

Futiles alacrias, dissolute, or vncomey mythy,  
or gladnesse without cause.  
Futile de causa, for a vayne and trisyng cause.  
Futile, and inutiliter, foolpshly, dissolutely.  
Futillas, aui, f. g. lyghnesse, foolpshnesse, fool-  
pshly babbling.  
Futis, tis, tire, to poure out, or renne out.  
Futis, a vessel, wherewith water was poured in  
to a lauer, to hyngge water into a parlour of  
suppyng chambrze.  
Futo, aui, are, to blame.  
Futurum, for Profuturum.  
Futuo, tui, tuere, to doo the acte of generation.  
Futurus, a, um, that shall be hereafter.



GA B A, a towne in Galilee.  
Gaba, a citee of Syria.  
Gabales, a people of aquis-  
tayne in Fraunce.  
Gabalum, a towne in France  
nygh to Narbona, where  
veraye good cheese was  
made.  
Gabalus, li, m. g. a galowe tree or gybe, wher-  
on men be hanged.  
Gabalus, the name of Helio gabalus, befoze he  
was emperor.  
Gabaon, a citee in the holy lande, nygh to Ra-  
ma, where Salomon doyng sacrifice, spake  
with god.  
Cabaonites, men of that towne.  
Gabata, x, f. g. a portage detyne.  
Gabbā, a citee in Syria.  
Gabi, orum, a citee in Italy, whiche the Ro-  
mans destroyed.  
Gabinensis, and Gabinus, a, um, of the people  
called Gabi.  
Gabinus, a Romayn imballadour, whiche resto-  
red Ptholome to his kyngedome.  
Gabinus cinctus, a garment with two lappes,  
wherof the one caste backwarde, dyd gyde  
hym that dyd weare it, whiche garmente the  
consull ware, whan he denounced warres.  
Gabriel, signifieth the puissance of myghte of  
god.  
Gaddir, a citee of Spaine.  
Gades, dium, f. g. plur. num. two ples by the  
further partes of Spayne beyonde Granada.  
Gaderes, a citee of Syria, not far from Alalon.  
Gadira, a place nere to the vtermoste boundes of  
Spayne: to whiche whan Hercules came, and  
shoulde passe no further, he sette by there his  
pyllours.  
Caditanus, a, um, of or belongpng to the ples  
Gades.  
Caditanum fretum, the entre out of the ocean  
an sea, in to the sea called Mediterraneum,  
hauyng Spayne on the northe syde, and the

Doozes on the southe.  
Gaon, a great ruier, whiche renneth through  
Ethiopia and Egypt, it is now called Nilus.  
Gagates, m. g. of Gages, a stone called Jente, &  
a ruier in Lycia, where that stone was fyrste  
founde.  
Gagites, tis, m. g. a pzeious stone, of notable  
vertue, founde in the Egles nest: it is called  
also Aenites. if it be shaken, it semeth to haue  
an other stone within it.  
Gaioli et lagunculi, marchepaines and othe  
lyke fine breade.  
Galactis, idem quod thymalus.  
Galactobdolon, idem quod galeopsis.  
Galactites, a pzeious stone of white colour.  
Galactophagus, an eater of mylke.  
Galactopota, a dynker of mylke.  
Galanga, x, f. g. a spice called Galingale.  
Galandis, the handmayde of Alcmena, by whome  
crafte she brought forth Hercules, whan she  
was let by Juno & Lucina in despite whereof,  
shee was touned into a weasyl, called Gale.  
Galata, an yle not farre from Melia.  
Galata, or Gallograci, people of Galatia.  
Galathea, a nymphe or mayden of the sea, and  
was daughter of Neptune and Doris.  
Galatia, or Gallogracia, a countreie in the lesse  
Asia, ioyngpng to Thracia and Lidia.  
Galaxias, a pzeious stone.  
Galba, a Romayne, whiche in his tyme was be-  
raie eloquente.  
Galba, arum, f. g. maggottes or small wooz-  
mes that byde in meate.  
Galbanus, ni, for g. of Galbanum, ni, neu. g. a  
gumme of a certayne tree, whiche is muche vs-  
ed in plaisters. also a kynde of garmentes,  
whiche delicate persones vled, of a byghte  
whyte colour.  
Galbanatus, a, um, that weareth the garmente  
called galbanum.  
Galbanus, a, um, of the gum called Galbanus.  
Galbeum, a certayne kynde of ornaments that  
women vled.  
Galbinus, a, um, delicate, wanton, or nyce.  
Galbulus, li, m. g. the cypresse nutte, or lytell  
rounde ball, wherin the seede is conteyned.  
Gallula, le, a certayne byrde.  
Gale, gales, f. g. a weasyl.  
Galea, x, f. g. a helmette or saler.  
Galeatus, a, um, that weareth an helmet or saler.  
Galena, x, f. g. that part of the spluer ooze, that  
is lesse after the tyme and spluer is tryed out:  
of the whiche blacke leade is made.  
Galenus, a noble physicion (borne in Pargamo,  
sonne of Picon a great geometrician) in the  
arte of physike, excelled all other befoze his  
tyme and tene, in so muche, as in his ministra-  
cion, counsaile, or doctryne, he neuer had re-  
proche, as he him selfe wyrteth. also liuyngge,  
as some doo wyrt. Cr. peres (after he passed  
the age of .xviii. peres, vntill the tyme of his  
deathe



death) he was neuer bered with any sykne-  
ness, except the grudge of a feuer of one day,  
as he saith in his worke De sanitate tuenda,  
and that happened onely by to muche labour.  
He flourished in the tyme of the emperours  
Marcus Comodus, and Pertinax, and dyed  
onely for feblenesse of age, after the incarnas-  
tion of Christe, about. 160. yeres.  
Galeo, aut, are, to put on a salette of helmet.  
Galeola, la, a wyne pottle, somewhat facioned  
lyke a salette.  
Galeobdolon, idem quod Galeopsis.  
Galericulum, li, n. g. an vnder bonet of rydng  
cappe. also a trowke.  
Galerita, x, f. g. a lake.  
Galeopsis, in latine Vrica labeo, called of the as-  
pothercaries Scrophularia maior, or after some  
Agripalma, an herbe haupng a vtraie strong  
saueur, and is muche lyke a nettill: it is called  
Archangel, as some dooe suppose, or blinde  
nettle.  
Galeotes, tis, a kind of lpsardes, extreme enemye  
to serpentes, for they can not abyde the sight of  
this beast.  
Galerus, ri, m. g. and Galerum, ri, n. g. a hatte.  
also a piewke.  
Galeus, a ryuer of Calaber, by the citee Tar-  
rentina.  
Galeos, called of the latines Mustela, and Lams-  
pena, a fythe muche lyke a lamprey, or rather  
after some a lampreie it selfe.  
Galgulus, li, m. ge. a byrde, whome yf one dooe  
beholde, that hath the pelowe laundise, forth-  
with the man becometh whole, and the byrde  
dyeth.  
Galilea, a countreie, whiche marcheth on Syria,  
Arabia, and Egypt.  
Galion, idem quod Galeopsis.  
Galla, x, f. g. a fruite called gaulles.  
Gallaria, a lamprene.  
Gallia, a noble region, sette betwene Spayne and  
Germany, and on the easte bordereth on the  
mountaynes Alpes. That whiche toigneth to  
Germany, was called Belgica, and was con-  
teyned betwene the ryuers Scaldes, and Se-  
quana. That parte, whiche marcheth to the  
mountaynes, was called Celica, or Lugdu-  
nenis, and was conteyned betwene the ryuers  
Seyne and Gerunde. That whiche bordereth  
on Spayne, called Aquitania, was bounded  
with the mountaynes Pyrenai. Caesar bound-  
edeth the parte called Celica, with the ryuers  
Rhône and Geronde: and Aquitania with the  
hylles Pyrenai. and the ryuer of Geronde.  
Agrippa describeth Gallia betwene the ryuer  
Rhene, the mountaynes Pyrenai, the ocean  
sea, and the mountaynes Gebenna, & Iura.  
Moreouer that, whiche is nowe called Lums  
bardie, was called Gallia Cisalpina.  
Galliamuscata, a certaine elestuarie, verie pres-  
sious and comfortable.

Gallicanus, a, um, Gallicus, a, um, and Gallus,  
a, um, of Fraunce.  
Gallica, arum, a hynde of hoers that the frenche  
men vset to weare in foule weather.  
Gallicinium, cinij, neu. g. the tyme in the nyght,  
whan the cocke croweth.  
Gallina, x, f. g. an henne.  
Supponere oua gallinis, To sette a henne  
broode.  
Gallinaceus, a, um. of an henne.  
Gallinaceus, a house cocke.  
Gallinaceus pullus, a chycke.  
Gallinago, naginis, a wood cocke.  
Gallinarium, ri, neu. ge. a place where poultre  
is kepte, a cubbe.  
Gallinarius, ri, m. g. he that keepeth poultre.  
Gallipes, that hath a foote lyke a cocke.  
Gallium, an herbe, lyke vnto clove, but it hath no  
burrer nor prickes, and groweth on stone walls.  
It is called thes wurt of couerde wurt.  
Gallo, aut, are, to be madde.  
Gallogracia, a countreie in Asia, called Galatia,  
the people therof be called Gallograci.  
Galloni, a, sumptuous and a volupuous pte  
sone, of whome Cicero maketh mention.  
Gallulo, as, and Gallulasco, to begynne to haue  
a bigge voyce, as yong stryplings at the change  
of their voyce.  
Gallus, li, m. ge. a cocke, a frenche man, a pte  
of Lybeyes. also a ryuer in Phrygia, the waite  
wherof if it be drunke vnmoderately, maketh  
one mad.  
Gallus, a, um, of Fraunce.  
Gamale, a towne in Iudea.  
Gammurus, ri, m. g. a fythe called a topstar, or  
cremle of the sea.  
Gammoides, an instrument that surgians vse to  
take matter out of woundes.  
Gamos, in latine Nuptia, marriage, wedloche.  
Gampasantes, a wilde people of Ethiopia, wher  
they can handell no maner of weapon.  
Ganea, x, f. g. and Ganeum, nei, neu. gen. a  
brythell house, a house of baudy and ryote,  
also Ganea is taken for gluttony.  
Ganeo, onis, m. g. a ruffian, a haunter of houses  
by houses, a riotour. also a rauener of chyl-  
dren meates.  
Gandari, people in the eastre parte of Asia, by the  
ryuer Indus.  
Gangaba, haues and porters that carpe burden-  
nes among the Persians.  
Gangarida, people betwene Assyria and India  
not farre from the ryuer Ganges.  
Ganges, a great ryuer, that diuideth India, cal-  
led in holy scripture Phison, one of the 4 ry-  
uers, whiche come out of Paradise. Iosephus  
dooth interpretate it Inundatio. The breadith  
therof (as Solin<sup>us</sup> writeth) is in the narrowest  
place. viii. myles. in the broadest. xx. myles. Ar-  
rianus writeth, that where it is narrowest, it is  
in bredith. 100. furlonges, whiche is viii. myles.

In many places it spredeth so wyde, that where  
the grounde is most playne, nor any hygh place  
appreth, no man maye discern any thyng on  
the other syde. In the shalowest place it is 100.  
foote deepe. There renneth into it. xvii. great  
ryuers, eueri of theym able to beare a shyppe.  
In this ryuer of Ganges is an yle, and therein a  
great citee, called Palibotra, the countreie is  
named Phrasia, the kyng wherof (as Pliny  
writeth lib. 6. cap. 19.) hath alwaie in wages  
600000. foote men. 30000. horsemen, and  
9000. chlypantes.  
Gangeicus, a, um, of that ryuer.  
Gangetica tellus, India.  
Ganglion, or Ganglion, a sickenesse in the heade  
of a beaste, wherewith the heade becometh  
full of water. Ganglion, is also the wylthyng  
of a fiewe.  
Gangrena, x, f. g. a soze called a canker.  
Gangtor, a mannes name.  
Gannio, niui, and nij, nire, to make a noyse lyke  
a fore, to barke or houle lyke a dogge. also to  
mutter or crie betwene the teeth, as one dooth  
that is beaten.  
Gannius, us, m. g. backynge lyke a fore, the com-  
playnyng of weeping of one that is beate.  
Ganimedes, a Troiane chyld, which was seig-  
ned to be rauyned of Jupiter, and made his  
butlar.  
Ganza, x, f. g. a goose.  
Garamantes, people in Arike, in the middell of  
Libya, whiche are blacke wooges.  
Garamanticus, a, um, of the people Garamantes.  
Garamantes, a certayne kyng, whose daughter  
Garamantis, Jupiter rauyned, and on hir be-  
gote Hierba.  
Garganus, a hille in Apulia, called now Mons  
sancti Angeli.  
Gargarus, ri, m. g. and Gargara, orum, neu. ge.  
the toppe of the mountayne Ida. also a lake of  
Phrygia, out of the whiche issue the ryuers  
Scamander and Simois.  
Gargarizatio, onis, f. g. a washyng of the mout-  
he and throte, to expelle fleume oute of the  
head, gargellyng.  
Gargarizo, aui, are, to gargell or washe the  
mouthe and throte.  
Gargarizans, a, um, gargaryng.  
Gargarizans, us, m. g. idem quod gargarizatio.  
Gargitius, the dogge, whiche kept the oren of Ge-  
ryon, whom Hercules slewe, whan he stole  
theim.  
Gario, niui, nire, to babble, to chatte or speke ma-  
ny woordes foolishly to no purpose, propely  
to chype as byrdes dooe.  
Garrulus, aui, f. g. chatterynge, tanglyng, bab-  
blyng.  
Garrulus, a babblar.  
Garrulus, a, um, that chattereth, babbleth, or  
speaketh many vayne woordes.  
Garrulae aues, birdes that chyrpe & syng much.

Garum, ri, n. g. sauce made with fythe salted.  
Garumna, x. f. g. a ryuer in Fraunce called  
Gronde.  
Garus, ri, a certayne fythe.  
Garyophyllata, some thynke it to be the herbe  
called herbe Senet. some suppose it to be that,  
whiche Plinie nameth Gium. The roote of  
this herbe gathered in Marche, smelleth lyke  
cloues. And Plinie writeth, that Gium hath  
blacke rootes, which dooe smell vtrape sweetly,  
looke Caryophyllata.  
Garyophilli, the spice called cloues.  
Garyophyllus, Ruellius calleth it Garyophyllen,  
a glyster, nexte to the rose, the sayrest and soon-  
test flower. It is also the tree that beareth  
cloues.  
Gaster, called also Gasterium, a certayne kynde  
of vessell.  
Gastrimargia, gluttony, ingurgitacion.  
Gaudeo, gaudius sum, ere, to reioyce, to be glad,  
to delite or take pleasure in a thyng.  
Gaudere in sinu, to reioyce by him selfe.  
Triumpho & gaudeo, I triumphe & reioyce.  
Hunc scio mea solide gaudium gaudia, I  
knowe well, that he will be ryght ioyous and  
gladde of my myght and gladnesse.  
Gaudebis facto, Thou wilt be gladde that it  
hath been dooen.  
Gaudeo mihi, I am glad for myne owne part.  
Id gaudeo, I am glad of that.  
Frustra gaudere, to be glad in vayne, to re-  
ioyce without a cause.  
Gaudium, di, n. g. ioye, myght, an affection of  
the mynde, conceyued of an oppinion of a thyng  
good or pleasant.  
Gaudium capere, compleri, and affici gaudio,  
to reioyce, to be gladde or mery.  
Gauia, x, a certayne byrde, which I iudge to be a  
sea cob, or a seagoull.  
Gauisus, a, um, gladde or mery.  
Gaulus, a littell rounde vate, or a paille to res-  
ceue mylke. Herodotus taketh it for a great  
shyppe.  
Gaurus, an hille in Campania.  
Gaufape, n. g. indeclinabile, a frise or rough  
garment, that souldiours vset. a mantell to  
cast on a bedde. also a carpet to lay on a table.  
Some call it a dagwayne. Some dooe expounde  
it a beluer cloke. It is taken of Petrus for  
a longe bearde.  
Gaufapina, x, idem.  
Gaufapina penula, a rough garment vset to  
be woyn in wynter.  
Gaufapina cubicularia, a rough frise frocke to  
weare in ones chambze.  
Gaza, x, f. g. the treasure of a kyng. also a citee  
in Palestine.  
Gazella, x, a beaste in the partes of India, of  
whom cometh muske. Antonius Musa writeth,  
that there be of theim in Arike, in figure lyke  
a roe. Serapio saith, that they haue hoynes.  
also

also long teeth and white, aboute .ix. ynches in length, standinge out of theiꝝ mouthes lyke a boze. This beast naturally hath a superfluous bloud congeled on his beale, and groweth lyke an impostume. And whan it is ripe, the beaste goeth to a tree or a stone, and rubbeth thereon his bealie, tyl the humoure breaketh out, lyke vnto to corrupte matter, whiche at the first synketh, but whan it hath ben haged a while in the aire, it warerh ripe: and than hath it an odoriferous saour, and is called muske. Gazella, is not a ciuet, as some suppose: for the ciuet is lyke a great rat, and the sweete humoure that cometh from hym, is lyke sweete, and is founde betwene his flankes, wherefoze vnto it is geuen a newe name, and is called Cibera.

Gazophilacium, ij, n. g. a chesse of place where treasure is kepte, a iewell house.

## G ANTE E.

**G**ebbanitæ, a people dwellynge in Arabia deserta, by the reddie sea.

Gebenna, a citee in Sauoy, called Geneua, where, among the women specially reygnerh a disease called Bronchocale, whiche is a boylng of swellng vnder theiꝝ chinnes. Also Solinus nameth the parte of Alpes, ioyngng to Sauoy, Gebenna.

Gebuscus, the sonne of Lanaan, of whome the olde inhabitants of Hierusalem were called Gebusei.

Gedanum, a towne of Germanie, in the mouth of the ryuer visula, called now Dantz.

Gedeon, the name of a iudge in Itacell.

Gedrosia, a countreie in Asia.

Gehenna, is taken in holy scripture for hell.

Gela, a ryuer in Sicile.

Gelabilis, le, that may be frozen.

Galasco, scere, to be frozen.

Gelasinus, ni, m. g. one of the foze teeth, whiche be shewed in laughng.

Gelasinus, he that laugheth to make other men laughe.

Gelatina, næ, f. g. a kynde of sauce.

Gelatio, ðnis, f. g. a fryngng.

Gelidium, dij, n. g. a froste.

Gelide, coldely, as it were frozen.

Gelidus, a, um, colde as ice.

Gellius, a learned man, whose woꝝkes remaine at this daie.

Gello, a maydens name.

Gelo, aui, aui, to friese. Sometye actively, some tyme neutrally.

Geloi, or Gelones, a people nowe called Cartasians.

Gelon, one that attempted to poyson hyngge Pꝛꝛꝛhus.

Gelos, a poite of hauen of Laria.

Gelothophyllis, lidos, an herbe, whiche (as Plinius wyrteth) begng drunken in wine with

myꝛre, maketh laughng without cessynge, except the hernds of pyne appullos myꝛre with pepper and honie, in the wyne of dates be dyngken after it. This herbe is founde about the ryuer Borysthenes, in the furthest parte of Russia, and also in the countreie Bactra.

Gelotropæus, he that maketh other folkes laugh.

Gelu, n. g. vndeclined, yre, sometye colde.

Gelus, li, m. g. was vied of olde wyꝛters.

Gemæa, a, a wyng of souldiers amonge the Macedonians.

Gemellar, a certayne vessell to put oyle in.

Gemellaria, a, f. g. an instrument, by the whiche oyle renneth out of the presse.

Gemellipera, the name of Latona.

Gemellus, a, um, lyttle or small twinnes: sometye double.

Gemella vites, bynes that beare two manes of grapes.

Gemelli, is sometye taken for two hoꝛs drauyng together in a carte.

Gemibundus, a, um, full of wailng.

Geminatio, ðnis, f. g. a doublng of reppynng.

Geminatus, a, um, doubled, reppid.

Gemino, aui, are, to double.

Geminus, a, um, the numbre of two. Sometye lyke. Also Geminus is a twinne, where many chyldren are boꝛne at one burdeyne, although they be .iii. or mo. Also it is the name of a man, whiche in Hebrue and englysh is Thomas.

Acies geminæ, the two eyes.

Gemini nominis errore seruatus est, he was saued out of danger, by reason that bothe names were not known.

Gemina audacia, lyke boldnesse of stomache.

Gemini, is also a fygne in the firmaments of Eastor and Polur.

Gemisco, gemui, scere, Idem quod gemo.

Gemite, es, f. g. a certayne precious stone, beuyng the fygure in it of handes clenched together.

Gemitus, us, m. g. a waylynge, lamentynge, or mournng, a pitefull groane or sygh.

Gemma, a, f. g. a ponge budde of a vyne, also a precious stone.

Geminasco, scere, to begyn to budde.

Gemmatus, a, um, budded. also set with precious stones.

Gemmæus, a, um, of or lyke a precious stone.

Gemmifer, a, um, that bynggeth precious stones.

Gemmo, aui, are, to budde or spyngge as a ponge graffe or vine doeth.

Gemmofus, a, um, that whiche is all of precious stones.

Gemmula, a, a littell budde of precious stone.

Gemmula, be also freshe flowers in the spyngge tyme, whiche garnishe the meadowes and fieldes as it were with precious stones.

Genio, mui, ere, to groane or waille, or to make a lamentable noyse, to be soꝛy or lamente.

Gemitymba, The bote craketh begng ouercharged.

Gemutur, the passiue.

Gemiturtur, the turtill syngeth mournngly.

gemodes, precious stones, whiche are supposed to increase and byngg foorth ponge, they ease women trauayleng of chyld.

gemonia scala, a place, from whens the bodie of perones condemned were thowen downe at Rome.

gemonide, women great with chyld.

gemusa, a, f. g. ge. a coꝛne of lyke grefe vnder the lyttell toe.

gena, a, f. g. the eye lyd as well hyꝛer as nether. it is sometye taken for the chekes, some take it for the ball of the cheke vnder the eye. some for that part of the face, where the beard becometh first to grow.

Pubentes gena, when the bearde beginneth to sprynge.

Humectare genas, to weep.

genaius, a, um, gluttonous.

genalogia, a, f. g. ge. a pedegree, a genealogie.

gener, generi, malcu. gene. he that marieth my daughter.

generabilis, le, that is easely engendred.

generalis, le, generall.

generaliter, generally.

generalco, rascere, to engender.

generatim, by euery kynde. sometye generally.

Sigillatim & generatim, contrary.

generatio, ðnis, form. ge. a generation, an engendryng.

generator, ðris, m. g. he that engendreth.

genero, aui, are, to engendre as the male doeth, to byngg foorth as the female dooeth, to spyngg as herbes doo, sometye to inuent.

generose, nobly.

Generositas, aui, f. g. nobilitie, the estate of gentill men, sometye aptnes to generation.

Generosus, a, um, of a gentyll or noble kynde, excellent, couragious.

Generosus princeps, a puissant and couragious pynce.

Generosus equus, an hoꝛse of a good case, a couragious hoꝛse.

Arbores generosa, trees which beare plente of good fruite.

Genesis, genescos, f. g. ge. generation, natiuitee, also the planette, vnder whiche one is boꝛne.

Genethia, ðrum, neu. g. plu. solemnitee of feasting at the daie of ones byꝛthe.

Genethiacus, an astronomer or other like, whiche by the sterres sette at a mans natiuitee, telleth his fortune.

Genethiacus, a, um, belongng to a mans natiuitee.

Genetur, ti, a promontory, wherein is a temple dedicated vnto Jupiter.

Geneca, a towne in Sauoy.

Genezareth, a great meere or ponde in the lande

of promission, called also Mare Tyberiadis.

Genialis, le, that is geuen to voluptee and pleasure, and to make good there, full of myꝛthe and pleasure.

Genialis torus, sue lectus, a byꝛde bedde.

Genialis dies, a daie addit to voluptuousnesse and pleasure, or to be merry and iocund in.

Genialis homo, a man in his house veray liberal and fresche.

Genialiter, deynly.

Genialiter viuere, To liue delicately and merrily.

Geniana, næ, f. g. a precious stone, procuring punishment to a mans enemies.

Genia, olde verbes full of unhappynesse.

Geniculatim, ioynt by ioynt, at euery ioynte.

Genicularis, the herbe called Lychnis coronaria.

Geniculatus, a, um, that hath many ioyntes, or knottes, as the stemes of herbes or straws.

Geniculum, li, neu. gen. the ioynt of a straw, or stalke of an herbe.

Genij, men whiche do geue all theyꝝ study to casting and dyngng.

Genista, a, f. g. ge. a thubbe, whiche hath littell sedes lyke lintels, growng in coddies, and a peelow floure, whiche bees delite in: they vse it for bandes to bynd vines, and for diuers other purposes: loke Spartum.

Genimen, niminis, n. g. generation.

Genitale, lis, n. g. the membꝛe of generation.

Genitalis, le, pꝛteynng to the byꝛth or natiuitee of a man.

Genitale solum, the naturall cuntreie of place where a man is boꝛne.

Genitale semen, the seede of generation.

Genitalis dies, the daie of natiuitee.

Genitales trunci, stockes of trees that be fertile, and haue strength to beare.

Genitaliter, by generation.

Genitura, sometye generation. sometye the seede of generation.

Genitiuus, a, um, that hath power to ingender, or that whiche pꝛcedeth with generation.

Genitiua nota, markes wherwith a manne is boꝛne.

Genitor, ðris, m. g. a father.

Genitores omnium vitiorum Græci, The Greckes, fathers and begynners of all vicious lyfynng.

Genitrix, icis, f. g. a mother.

Genitura, a, f. g. ge. generation, engendryng, conception. sometye for Horoscopus, the obseruation of the tyme of ones byꝛthe. also the seede of generation.

Genitura herois, the herbe Polygonon.

Genitura Titani, the herbe Sideritis.

Genitus, a, um, begotten, engendred.

Genius, ij, ma. gene. an angell. among the paynims some supposed it to be the spirite of man. some dꝛd put two gouernours of the soule, a good and an euell, Bonus genius, & malus

genius, which neuer departed from vs. Sometime it is taken for nature it selfe, or delectation moved by nature, the grace or pleasauntnesse of a thyng.

Genio dare operam, & indulgere genio, To lye voluptuously.

Genium defraudare, to absteyn from all thynges pleasaunt.

Geno, genui, genere, idem quod gigno.

Genochia, a beast lesse than a foxe, in colour a darke yellowe, full of black spottes. I suppose it to be a blacke genet, the furre wherof is in Englande esteemed aboue all other fures.

Genon, a kynde of oymons, whiche haue a sharpe taste.

Gens, entis, fœm. gen. a nation, a people. somtyme a kynrede.

Gens Aelia, a kynrede comparte of many families.

Minime gentium, in no wyse in the worlde. The latin men of olde tyme did take these wordes, as who shulde saie thus: a thyng that all the people of the worlde iudge in no maner wise to be doone.

Nusquam gentium, no where. Likewise gentium is vsed after these aduerbes, Vnde, vnde, quocumque, vbi, ubi, ubique, vbi, quo, quando, longe, and it is an expletive, added festiuatis gratia.

Sine gente, vnnoble.

Gentiana, x, f. g. an herbe called Gentian.

Genticus, a, um, of a nation or people.

More gentico, after the maner of that people.

Gentilis, a kynfman of the same name or stocke.

Sometyme it signifieth a Gentile or Paganym.

Sometyme a countreie man.

Gentilis, le, proprie or familiar to that people or kynrede, or that hath the same name.

Gentiles dominorum serui, seruantes haueing the same name that they masters haue.

Gentilias, âtis, gentilitie, the multitude of the people or familie, the frendshipp and alliance betwene men of the same stocke and kynred.

Gentilias in herbis, the fogle or place, where the herbe groweth, or the likenes of nature and propertie.

Gentilius, a, um, of the people or nation, or that a people nation or kynrede hath of long tyme vsed.

Gentilium hoc illi est, this cometh to hym of kynd: he hath this of his auncestours.

Gentilium nomen, the surname or auncient name of a mans auncestours, declaring their originall begynnyng.

Gentilia sacra, ceremonies of that countrey or people.

Gentilium est, It is a proprie vse or custome among them taken of theyr auncestours.

Genis, idis, a kyng of Illiria, called now Slauony, whiche was the first finder of the herbe called Gentian.

Genu, n. ge. in the singular numbze vnderstand, plu. genua, genuum, genibus, the knee.

Aduoluo genibus vestris supplex, I falle downe at your knees humbly intreating you.

Nixus genu, kneelynge.

Genua submittere, to knele, to make curstie.

Genu terram tangere, to make to lowe curstie, that his knee toucheth the grounde.

Genua, a great citee called Gena.

Genualia, a kynde of hofes to keuer the knee.

Genuinus, a, um, proper, peculiar, naturall.

Genuinum frangere in aliquo, & genuino rodere, to bathe wch of sclander, to speake pl of one behynde his backe.

Genuini dentes, the innermoste cheke teethe.

Genuinus sermo, The naturall speche of man thet tongue.

Genus, generis, neu. gene. is the begynnyng of every thyng, either of the person that ingendyeth it: or of the place where it was ingendyed, a kynred, a stocke, a linage, a parentage.

It is also a sort, a maner or faction.

Orestes à Tantalò ducit genus, Orestes had his begynnyng of Tantalus, or is descended lineally of Tantalus.

Plato genere Atheniensis est, Plato is of his bloude or auncestrie, an Athenian, also it is signifieth kynde.

Genus vitæ, a kynde of lyfe.

Genus mortis, a kynde of deathe.

Genus animalium, a kynde of brastes, also it signifieth that, whiche comprehendeth many sundry kyndes, as Animal comprehendeth a man, a byrde, a fische, and curstie of them is Genus to that whiche is comprehended in them. As a byrde beaste is Genus to an hofse, a lyon, a bull, a dogge. &c. a byrde is Genus to an egge, a crow, a lark, a sparowe. &c. a fische is Genus to a whale, a porpise, an haddocke, a plaice. &c.

Genere summo progenatus, descended of a noble familie or stocke.

Genere paterno ab Hercule oriundus, descended of haueing his begynnyng of Hercules on the fathers syde.

Genus humanum, or genus hominum, mans kynde.

Genus Thebanum, the nation or people of Thebes.

Est genus hominum, there is a sort of faction of men.

Generis grati est, he cometh of a kind stocke.

Eiusdem generis, of the same sort.

Vno genere pisces capere, to take but of one sort of fishes.

Geodes, a certaine stone.

Geodesia, f. ge. a science of thynges concerning sensible greatnesse and figure.

Geodares, he that hath that science, a diuider of grounde, a measurer of lande.

Geographia, x, f. g. the description of the earth.

Geomantia, x, f. ge. superstitious working in sortie,

sortie, by circles and pyches in the earth.

Geometres, is, or Geometra, x, m. g. a geometician, a measurer of the earth.

Geometria, x, f. g. geometry, measuring, and proportioning of figures in the earth.

Geometrica, drum, feates or poyntes of geometry.

Geometrica, like a geometician, or accordyng to the preceptes of geometry, by demonstration.

Geometricus eruditus, lerned in the science of geometry.

Geometricus, a, um, of or belongyng to geometry.

Georgi, people of Asia, haueing that name of tpyng the earth.

Georgia, as, fœm. gene. culture and tpyng of the earth.

Georgica, drum, bookes written of husbandry.

Georgicus, a, um, belongyng to husbandry.

Geonium, nq, neu. ge. herbe Roberde, as some doe iudge: other call it Pinke nettle, or Leasnes bill.

Geanogeron, ri, neu. gene. idem.

Geanopodion, the herbe called Lachnis coronaria.

Geira, a cite of Portugall, called Caceres.

Geironia, a towne in Cypen standyng on an hygh hill.

Germania, brotherly.

Germania, a countreie called of some Ducheland, of some I. magne, it is described by Ptolomee the ii. chapter, to be bounded on the west with the ryuer of Rhene: on the north with the sea Germanicus oceanus: the south west part with the riuer Donowe, the east side is bounded with the bendyng of Donowe: vnto the byles of Sarmatia. The name of Germany extendeth nowe further: for therein are comprehended many great countreies and citces, whiche somtyme were part of Gallia Belgica, that is to saie, from the ryuer of Rhene westwarde, vnto the sea Mare Britannicum.

Germani, people of Germany, or Germanes.

Germanicus, a noble man of Rome, father to Caligula the emperour.

Germanicus, a, um, of Germany.

Germanitas, fœs, f. m. ge. brotherhood of brothers germanes.

Germanus, a substantiue, brother of one father and one mother.

Germanus, a, um, cometh of the same stocke, right and true, not counterfeit.

Germanum nomen, the proprie & right name.

Megermana patria, my braye and naturall countreie.

Germani Arici, the right and true folowers of the Aithie countreie.

Germanissimus Stoicis, verat lyke the Stoics in opinion.

Germana gentis, braye of the.

Frater cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, by nature a cousin germane, in loue, a verat brother germane.

Geremen, geminis, neu. ge. a branch of a tree or herbe, a pong spryng.

Germinalis, le, that spryngeth or brancheth.

Germinales arbores, Trees that spryng of a kernell or seede.

Germinasco, fœre, to shoote or spryng up.

Germinatio, ônis, f. g. a spryngyng, a brachyng.

Germinatus, us, m. g. idem.

Germino, aut, are, to brachyng out, to shoote out longe sprynges.

Gero, gersi, erere, to beare, to carie. somtyme it signifieth to haue, to do, to execute, to behaue.

Gerere amicitiam, to practise frendshipp, to be ones frende.

Quorum sunt de gerenda amicitia practica scripti libri, whose bookes we haue, howe to practise frendshipp, very well written.

Gerere bellum, to make warre.

Gerere honores, To be in honour or authoritie.

Gerere magistratum, to exercise an office.

Gerere morem, to obeie.

Gerere negotium, to doo his busynesse.

Patremam specie gerere, to be lyke his father.

Animo morem gessero, I will saue my mynde, I will follow myn appetite or fantasie.

Gerere pratum, to be in the office of a iudge.

Gerere pudorem, to be chaste.

Gerere rempublicam, To mynister the publicke weale.

Suum tatem cum aliquo gerere, to be at acquaintance with one.

Gerere cornua, to weare or to haue hornes.

Gerere consulum, or Consuldem, to beare the office of a consull, to be consull.

Quemadmodum nos geramus, howe we may behaue our selfe.

Animum muliebrem gerere, to haue a womanly herte or courage.

Fidem fluxam gerere, not to be faithfull and trusty of promysse.

Ingenium callidum gerere, To haue a crafty and subtil witte.

Veteres inimicitias cum Casare gerebat, There was olde grudge and malice betwene hym and Cesar.

Moulu onera gerunt, they carie their burdeins in their mouthes.

Gerere partum or vicium, to be great with chyld.

Bene rem suam gerere, to play the good husband, to doo his busynesse well and thyslyp for his owne profite.

Personam ciuitatis gerere, To represente the state or person of the holt cite or commonalte.

Reuiso quidnam hic rerum gerat, I come as gapne, to see what he is dooing here.

Sciui exitio rem de compacto geri, I perserued

repued by and by, that the matter was agreed between them.

Res alias geris, The mynde is on other matters.

Gelsit se contra disciplinam meam, He hath dooen contrary to myne instruction.

Tutela ianuæ gerit, He kepeth the gate.

Gerontocomion, mī, n. g. an hospitall, wherein old men are kept, an almes house.

Gerra, x, f. ge. the name of. iii. cities: One in Syria, an other nere to Traconites, the thyrde in Arabia felix.

Gerra, arum, f. m. g. plu. nu. lattysse made with twiggess. also trilles and thynge of no valur.

Gerra scular, trilles.

Gerres, fythe of the hende of herpynges. it maye be called pylchardes.

Gerro, onis, f. gen. a talker of tridyng thynges or light matters.

Gérula, x, a mayde that kepeth a chylde, and beareth hym aboute.

Gérulus, li, m. g. a porter or a man hyed to cary burdeyns.

Gerrus, a ruuer of Scythia.

Gerunda, a citee in Spayne called Girona.

Gerundium, a gerunde, a nowne participiall.

Gerusa, a citee of Sacmatia, called nowe saint Georges.

Gerusia, x, f. m. g. a place where the counsaill was assembled at Lacedemonia, like as the senate house was at Rome.

Geryon, or Geryones, a kyng of Spayne, whom Hercules dyd slea, and toke from hym certayn bulles and hyen of notable greatnes.

Gescoréta, x, f. m. g. a kynd of boates, whiche some call profcumia.

Gesodumum, a citee of Bozrice, called Saltzbourg.

Gesum, si, neu. gene. a certayne weapon for the warre, as a swoorde or a woodknife. some take it for an halberde.

Gessampini, trees whiche beare cotten, wherof cloathes be made.

Gessoriacum, as some suppose, was the towne, whiche is nowe named Calais, Layland saireth Boloigne.

Gessus, a ruuer of Ionia.

Gesta, orum, neu. g. thynges whiche haue been doon, actes.

Gestāmen, inis, n. gen. what so euer is bozne, a burdeyn or cariage, a mace, a scepter.

Gestatio, onis, f. g. the exercise, where a man is caried or bozne on any thyng. Also a place whither men be caried either for theyr helth, or for their solace and pastyme, in maner of a gaslep or parlour.

Gestatorium, ii, n. g. that wherin any thyng is caried or bozne, a flagon, a hozelitter.

Gestatorius, a, um, that which is caried, or whers in one is caried.

Sella gestatoria, a chaire wherein one is caried,

or that maie be remoued from place to place.

Gestāus, us, m. g. carieng.

Gesticularia, x, f. m. g. the feate of them that daunce with poppettes. also a dauncynge or tumbleng wenche.

Gesticularius, a, um, perteynyng to signes or tokens of mythe, with meuyng the bodye of handes.

Gesticulātor, oris, m. f. ge. he that playeth with poppettes.

Gesticulor, aris, ari, to make signes or tokens of mythe, as in dauncynge, to make muche gesture.

Carmina gesticulari, to daunce accordyng to numbze and measure of verses.

Gestiens, entis, hoppynge or thypynge.

Lactia gestiens, hopping or thypynge for ioy.

Gestio, onis, f. m. gen. an explayng or doynge of a thyng.

Gestio, iui, ire, to shewe the affections of the mynde by meuyng of the bodye of any parte therof, and maie be referred both to mythe, sorowe, or any other passion or appetite of the mynde. Sometyme it significth to delue, also to desyre gladdely.

Quid est, quod sic gestis? What is the matter that ye leape or thyppe so? or that ye fayne such gambaldes?

Gesticulōsus, a, um, full of mounge, busye in mounge.

Gestito, aui, are, to beare or weare ostentym.

Gesto, aui, are, to beare longe.

Gestar ventrem, he is with chylde.

Annulos gestare, to weare rynges.

Gestare collo, to weare about ones necke.

Gestare aliquem in sinu, to sette muche close by a man, to loue hym heartly.

Gestas animum meum, Thou knoweste my thought or mynde.

Non obrusa adeo gestamus pectora, we be not so harde hearted.

Gestus est mos, it was obeyed or doon accordyng to theyr wyll or pleasure.

Gestuosus, a, um, full of gesture.

Gestus, a, um, bozne, or don, ministred, executed.

Gestus, us, m. g. gesture of countenance with meuyng the body, demeanynge, demeanure.

Sometyme for Gestio, a doynge or explayng.

Getz, people whiche some suppose to be those,

whiche are in Bozwaie and Gothia. Some

saie that they be moze in the northeast in Syria,

prerteynyng to Europa: some thinke that

it is the people of the countreys Valachia &

Transiluania.

Gethium, the herbe called a siue, a thure or a

cruet.

Getuli, a people of Afrike.

Gétulus, a, um, and Getulicus, a, um, of the

people Getuli.

Geum, an herbe called in Englyshe abennet.

Glarus, a litell yle in the sea Ionium, whets vnto men condemned were exiled.

Gibber, eris, m. ge. idem quod Gibbus.

Gibber, a, um, and Gibber, eris, & hoc re, that hath a crooked backe, or a great bunche on any parte of the body. Sometyme that appereth or standeth by aboue other.

Gibbōsus, a, um, idem quod Gibber, a, um.

Gibbus, bi, m. ge. a great bounche or swellynge of the fleshe in any part of the body.

Gibbus, a, um, for conuexus, that hath the round figure of a thyng embossed.

Giganteus, a, um, of or belongyn to gigantes.

Gigantomachia, a battayle which gigantes preserued agaynst the Goddis, as Doctes feigned.

Gigas, antis, m. f. m. g. a gyaunt, a man or woman fatte excedyng the common stature of men, of whom as well holy scripture, as other

credible writers do make mention. Plutar-

chus writeth, that Sertorius, a Romayne cap-

itayne, beeyng in Mauritanian, brake downe the sepulchre of Antheus, and therin was found

the body of a man, of suche monstrous great-

nesse, that the same Capitayne incurred with a

reuerent feare, caused the monument to be

redified. Plinie writeth, that in Crete, an hill

fell downe, and there was founde the body of

a man, in length .xlvi. cubites, whiche was sup-

posed of some to be the body of Dion, of some

the body of Etio. Sabellicus affirmeth, it was

reported to hym of a credible person, that in the

south part of Landie, was founde under a great

tree, the head of a man as great as a wyne

besell called Dolium. Howe great that beselle

is at Venice, where Antonius wyate, I can

not tell, with vs it is taken to be the greatest

besell, whiche was sometyme a tunne. But he

saith, one of the teeth of that head remagneth

at Venice, of wonderfull greatnesse, by the

whiche they that se it may make som gesse to

the greynesse of the head. Solinus remembzeth,

that in the warres, whiche the Romayns hadde

in Landie, in a great rage of water, the ground

beeyng broken vp, there was found the body of

presume to haue knowlage aboue any other,

contemnyng all men but them selues, and

suche as they fauour.

Gigeria, orum, n. ge. a meate made of garbage

of pullapne and other thynges.

Signo, gēui, or gēui, gignere, to ingendert

or geat. Sometyme to make, to cause.

Gignere & procreare.

Qua piper gignunt, whiche bynge foorth the

pepper.

Gignere capillum, to breede heare.

Oua gignunt pisces, Fyshes breede and byng

foorth spawne.

Ad has & huiusmodi fortunæ occasiones gi-

gnimur, we be bozne to abyde these and such

lyke channes and aduentures of fortune.

Gilo, a citee, the people wherof be called Gila-

lonites.

Gillus, a man of Tarentum.

Gilus, a, um, peolow, lyke honge.

Gingiber, loke Zinziber.

Gingidium, dii, neu. gen. an herbe that groweth

muche in Syria, or Cilicia, lyke to wilde tur-

nepes, but moze bitter, and hath a small roote,

somewhat white and pleasaunt to see to: Plin-

ie and Dioscorid. saie, that it is a strange

herbe: some Physicions take it for Theriacle,

they are decepted, that take it for Fame &

terrie.

Gingina, ur, f. ge. the gumme of lawes, wherein

the recthe bee sette.

Gingeria, idem quod Gigeria.

Gingiuula, x, f. g. a litell gumme.

Gingrina, x, f. g. a kynde of small pyppes, m-

kyng a noyse lyke the churkyng of byrdes.

Gingrio, grii, grii, grii, to churre or make a

chirme as byrdes doo.

Ginzeriatory a piper, a mynstrell.

Gion, a great ruuer in Egypte, otherwyle cal-

led Nilus.

Girgillus, li, m. f. ge. a reele, whereon theyrede

is wounden.

Giruli, fyshes, whiche I suppose to be mes-

nowes.

Gith, or git, neu. gen. indeclinabile, an herbe,

whiche is nowe called Nigella Romana, the

seede therof is blake lyke vnto onyon seede,

and is verie soote. And the sauour therof ex-

hauesth rumes of the head.

Githago, cockle, growynge amonge cozne that

is rype.

Labella, x, f. gene. the space betwene the

browes ouer the nose.

Labellus, a, um, that is bare without

heare.

Glaber, a, um, smoothe without heare, pryde.

Glabreo, brère, to become naked, bare or pryde,

without heare.

Glafresco, scere, to be without heare or smothē.  
 Glabrētum, ti, neu. ge. a place, haupng nothng growng in it, a plot that will beare no cozne.  
 Glabrières, they whiche lacke heare.  
 Glābrior, ōris, the comparatiue of glaber.  
 Glabro, aui, are, to make bare, pyld, or smooth, without heare or woullē.  
 Glaciālis, le, where pfe is, that maie or is wont to be frozen or tourned into pfe.  
 Polus glaciālis, the nozthen pole.  
 Glaciātus, a, um, congeled, frozen. also for Coagularus, gathered to a curde or cecame.  
 Humor glaciatus in grandines, congeled.  
 Glacies, ei, f. g. pfe.  
 Ignis exoluit glaciem, dissoluith, or melteth.  
 Glacio, aui, are, actiuelly to freeze, or tourne to pfe. sometyne for Glacior, to bee frozen or congeled.  
 Glacior, aris, ari, to bee frozen.  
 Humor glaciatur in gemmas, the humour is congeled into pccious stones.  
 Glacito, aui, are, to make a noyle lyke a gander.  
 Gladiador, oris, m. gen. one that playeth with a swoorde. Amonge the Romaynes they were men, whiche fought vnarmed with swordes.  
 Gladiatōrius, a, um, perteynyng to that manier of feghtng.  
 \* Gladiatorio animo, spoken prouerbiāly, whan one with a stubburne or spitefull mynde intendeth to hurt an other, thoughē it be to his owne great peryll and daunger.  
 Gladiatorium, is sometyne vsed absolutely for the rewarde geuen to swoorde plaiers.  
 Gladiatura, a, f. g. the acte or scate to feght or plaiue with a swoorde.  
 Gladiolus, li, m. ge. a littell swoorde, a woodde knyfe. also the name of an herbe like to sedge, haupge a yealowe floure, lyke in fourme to a floure deluce.  
 Gladius, ij, m. f. gene. a swoorde. also a kynd of sphe, whiche hath a bone in his forcheade lyke to a swoorde.  
 Dedisti gladium, qui se occideret, you haue geuen hym an occasion to destroye or cast away hym selfe.  
 Gladio nostro conficere sententiam alicuius, With our reason of persuation to confounde an other mans opinion.  
 Distringere, enudare, educere gladium, To drawe out a swoorde.  
 Recondere gladium, to put vp a swoorde in his scabarde.  
 Suo sibi hunc iugulo gladio, I kylt hym with his owne swoorde, I confounde hym with his owne woordes.  
 Gladio plumbeo iugulare, to conuince with a weake argument.  
 Cinxit se gladio, he dyd put on his swoorde.  
 Conficere gladio, to kill.  
 Transiit seipsum gladio, he thrust hym selfe throughe.

Glandarius, a, um, that belongeth to make.  
 Glandaria sylua, a wood haupng muche mast, or that is kept to beare mast.  
 Glandatio, ōnis, f. g. ge. feedng of swyne with mast, called pannage.  
 Glandula, a, f. m. gen. a littell acorne or mast, also that parte of a swynes necke that hath many kernelles.  
 Glandomirum, a citie in Spayne, called now Mondauedo.  
 Glans, glandis, or Glandis, glandis, f. g. mast growng on oaks, beeches, chestens, and other lyke. sometyne the fruit of all trees. it is also a pellet of leade, or a plommet of leade, whiche men vsed in warre for a weapon. also a breed growng betwene the skyn and the fleshe. un mozeouer the forspare of nut of a mans yarde, it is also a suppositoie.  
 Glans louis, a chesten.  
 Glans Aegyptia, Myrobolanos.  
 Glans vnguentaria, the frute of a tree muche lyke Mirre, of the biggenes of a silberde, out of the kernell cometh a certaine humour, which is vsed to pccious oymntes.  
 Glandulōsus, a, um, full of kernelles or mast.  
 Glandifer, ra, rum, that whiche beareth mast.  
 Glandium, dñ, n. ge. the parte of a boze next the necke, the shilde or gamonde. after some the necke of the boze.  
 Glaphirus, a, um, iocunde, pleasaunt, iugrand, polpte, holowe, famous, subtil.  
 Glanus, or glanis, a certayne lyke.  
 Glarea, a, f. g. proppely grauell.  
 Glarea & arena, grauell and sande.  
 Ieiuna glarea, dyne and barene grauell.  
 Glareōsus, a, um, grauell, full of grauell.  
 Glareola, la, f. g. small grauelle.  
 Glastum, sti, neu. g. an herbe, called also lant, in englyshe wad, wherewith woullē and woodden clothes are dyed blewē, the leaues are lyke to great sorrel, but greater and thicker. Aris wytteth, it was so communely knowne in Englande, than called Britayne, that the people, with the iuyce thereof, coloured their bodies and visages, to seeme terrible to their enemies. Of this herbe, wad is made in this wyse: They grende it with wheles of woodde, rennyng in a compasse trough, untill the iuyce bee out of the herbe, and than they make it into balles, and laye them on a boardd flooze a certayne space, untill they be putrified and dyed into poulteder. But the making therof hath remayned unknowne in Englande. 1000. yeres, and mo, untill nowe of late an honest marchant man (zelous of the common weale) hath establisht Cones noursed that herbe in his garden at London, and by the example, whiche he founde in countreies beyonde the sea, he making hous ses and mylles, to his importable charges, hath nowe experienced to make the same wad to the inestimable commodite of this realme, of a

pf it bee woorthly embraced, the marchantes name is goodman, a name ryght agreeable vnto his qualitees, who deserueth to be incouraged, that by his thanke and rewarde, other maie the rather endeuoure them selues, either to iucnt by their wittes, or to attempte by the example of other countreys, to augmente the weale and honour of this realme of Englad.  
 Glauca, a, f. g. the herbe Chelidonia.  
 Glauco, aui, are, proppely to make a noyle lyke a whealpe.  
 Glauinus, a, um, of the colour called Glaucus, looke there.  
 Glauiolus, li, m. g. a hoyle with a wall eye.  
 Glauium, en, n. g. is a topce of an herbe, whiche the poetes do commonly call Meinitha, whiche is vsed in medicine for diseases in the eyes.  
 Glaucoma, māus, n. g. and Glacematum, ti, n. g. and Glaucoma, mē, f. g. a humour in the eyes lyke itfall, which letteth the syght.  
 Glauopsis, pidis, com. gen. a man or woman with graye eyes: or after some, haupng a terryle and fere byghness in their eyes, lyke to the eyes of a lyon or an oule.  
 Glauus, a, um, blew or grep as the skie is, when it hath littell speckes of grep cloudes: but Aristotylus Chelidius, in his boke of colours saith, that Ceruus color, and Glauus, is all one, sayng that glauus, is more common and descrepeth them both to haue a certayne fere byghness and ruddiness, as in the eyes of a lyon or an oule. also in the skynnes of ponge with the branches, and in chest nut shales: In hoyses he calleth it a baie, but not a byght baie.  
 Glau, glucos, an owle, also an herbe, whiche is iudged to be named trifoly, very straunge in England.  
 Glauus, a god of the sea. also many men wer called by that name. one, bozne in Samos, founde first the soudryng of brasse. it is also the name of a fische.  
 Gleba, a, f. g. a turfe or piete of earth, a clodde: also a piete of a stone.  
 Gleboior, the comparatiue of Glebosus.  
 Glecon, ei, n. g. organum, or penre copall, vt quidam arbitrantur.  
 Glesina, an yle in the nozthe sea, called Mare Germanicum.  
 Glesum, si, n. g. cristall or berill: the frenche men call it a certayne kynde of ambre gumme.  
 Gleucium, ni, n. g. ople, whiche doeth come from the olipes before they be pressed.  
 Glecon, acris genus est, called also crasineum.  
 Glirarium, ri, n. g. a place where fielde myfe or battes be noursed.  
 Glis glis, m. g. a fiele mouse, whiche slepeth all the winter, also a bat or resemouse.  
 Glis, glisis, f. g. potters clare.  
 Glis, gluis, f. g. a thistle.  
 Glisco, scis, scere, to growe, to was fatte, to cos

uete or desyre feruently.  
 Gliscite in dies seditione, The sedition increasng euery daie more and more.  
 Certamen gliscit, the battaile waxeth more fierse.  
 Terra gliscit, the earth waxeth fat.  
 Globo, aui, are, to gather or make round together.  
 Globulus, li, m. g. a littell rounde cake or pellet.  
 Globosus, a, um, rounde as a boule.  
 Globus, bi, m. g. a boule or other thyng veray rounde. also a multitude of men or beastes gathered rounde together.  
 Globus armatorum, a company of men of warre.  
 Glōcido, aui, are, to cacke as an hen doeth.  
 Glocio, ciui, ire, idem.  
 Glōmero, aui, are, to wynde in rounde, to gather together in an heape. also in an hoyle it is to go pleasantly.  
 Fecdam glomerant tempestatem, the foule blacke cloudes gather together.  
 Glomerāmen, minis, n. g. a rounde bottome. also pilles.  
 Glomeramina ouis, id est, sterus ouinum.  
 Glomerācio, ōnis, f. g. wyndng rounde on a bottome. also the pleasant pace or aumbynge of an hoyle.  
 Glomus, mi, m. g. and glomus, mēris, n. g. a bottome of threde.  
 Gloria, a, f. g. ge. the consente of good men in the praise of a man or woman, called renoume, glozp.  
 Operosa gloria, gotten with great trauel.  
 Placique in gloria ducunt, many thyngke it a great glozp and renoume.  
 Gloria deflorata, glozp or renoume disgraced.  
 Gloria & splendor.  
 Gloriatio, ōnis, f. g. glozpng.  
 Gloribundus, a, um, that glozieth or maketh as vaunt.  
 Gloriola, a diminutiue of Gloria.  
 Glorioso, glozpously, with great pryple. sometyne in the yll part, vaingloufely, proudeley, biaggngly.  
 Glorioso amiciri, to be richely and gorgeously apparelled.  
 Glorioso mentiri, to lie goodly.  
 Glōrior, aris, ari, to glozp, to auant or bozt, to thymnt to haue praises, to extol with boztng.  
 Gloriam apud aliquem, to onc, or in his persone.  
 Gloriam contra aliquem, against one.  
 Gloriam de re aliqua, of a thyng.  
 Gloriam in re aliqua, in a thyng.  
 Gloriam aliquid, to glozie or make his auantce of a thyng.  
 Gloriosus, a, um, glozpious, goodly, excellent, notable, greatly esteemed or praised. sometyne in the yll part, vainglorious or boztng hym selfe.  
 Praclarum & gloriosum, a thyng for the whiche one hath great renoume and glozp.  
 Gloriosum in vulgus, that is esteemed for a



goodly & excellent thyng of the common weale.  
 Gloriosa mors, a glorious death, woorthye  
 great p[re]p[ar]e and renoume.  
 Glos, gloris, f. g. the housbandes wyfe, or bro[ther]  
 thers wyfe.  
 Glossa, a, f. g. a glose or expofition of darke  
 fpeche.  
 Glossema, a[ti]s, n. g. a woorde not muche v[er]sed.  
 Glossematicus, he that maketh a comment on a  
 booke.  
 Glossographus, phi, m. g. he that maketh inter-  
 pretation of straunge and harde woordes.  
 Glossopetra, a p[re]cious stone lyke a mans tun-  
 gue, whiche is supposed not to growe in the  
 earth, but to fall from heauen in the wane of  
 the moone.  
 Gloris, gloridis, f. g. a tunge. also a certayne  
 byrde of the kynde of quailles, which hath a  
 long tounge.  
 Glubo, bi, ere, to pulle of the barke or rinde of  
 a tree.  
 Glubere pecus, to flea the skyn of a beaste.  
 Glucidam, a sweete and delectable thyng.  
 Gluchon, the herbe pulegium.  
 Gluma, a, f. g. the huske of wheate.  
 Gluo, glui, e. to streigne or wyngye harde.  
 Gluten, tinis, & glutinum, i, n. g. giewe.  
 Glutamentum, u, n. g. all glewyshe matter,  
 as paste, and suche lyke.  
 Glutinator, oris, m. g. one that gleweth.  
 Glutino, aul, are, to glew, to ioygne, to foulder.  
 Glutinosus, a, um, clammy, glewyshe.  
 Glutro, tui, ire, to swalowe.  
 Glutro vocem, to make a noyse in the throte.  
 lyke a rauen, or as one were strangled, to rauel  
 in the throte.  
 Gluro, onis, m. g. a glutton.  
 Glutus, a, um, knitted, compact, beaten or thrust  
 harde together.  
 Glyceiaton, licorise.  
 Glycerium, ri, f. g. a womans name in Creece.  
 Glyciamedides, a kynde of delicate meate.  
 Glycea, orum, forces in the nose.  
 Glycis ancon, the herbe abrotonum.  
 Glycon, a mannes name in Thracia. Also the phy-  
 sician of Panfa the Romayne, which was sus-  
 pected to haue poisoned his maister.  
 Glycorhiza, lykorise.  
 Glycisida, a, an herbe called a pionie.

## C ANTE N.

**G** Naphalium, an herbe, whiche is also cal-  
 led Chamazelon, whose leaues are so  
 whyte and softe, that they seme to be  
 flore. Ph. lib. 27. cap. 10.  
 Gnaphalos, idem quod Gnaphalium.  
 Gnaphalon, a certayne flore.  
 Gnaphheus, a certayne fish, called also Fullo.  
 Barb. in Loxol.  
 Gnaphos, a tessile, whiche tuckers or clothe woordes

hers doo vse, also idem quod Gnaphalium.  
 Gnarraut, and Gnarrauise, for Narraut, and  
 Narrauise.  
 Gnare, skylfully.  
 Gnarias, a[ti]s, f. g. skylfulnesse, experyence,  
 knowlage.  
 Gnarter, for Gnare, wyttly.  
 Gnarus, a, um, skylfull, knowyng, experte. Some  
 tyme well knowne of percieued.  
 Gnarus sum loci illius, I knowe that place  
 well.  
 Armorum ac militie gnarus, experte and  
 skilled in feates of armes, & policies of warre.  
 Nulli magis gnatum quam Neroni, to no man  
 better knowne, than to Nero.  
 Gnathos, a cheeke or iawe, wherof cometh the  
 Parasites named Gnatho.  
 Gnatus, ti, m. g. a soonne.  
 Gnauiter, diligently, lustily, valiantly.  
 Gnaus, a, um, quicke, lustie, actyue, apte to  
 uery thyng.  
 Gnefius, sei, m. g. the ryght angle, of meane bys-  
 nes, and of colour tauine. Ph. lib. 10. cap. 3.  
 Gneus, the name of certayne noble Romaines.  
 Gnide, a certayne fye called Vrtica, looke there.  
 Gnidius, a, um, of the citee Gnidius.  
 Gnidius, a citee of Lycia.  
 Gnir, Gnirus, olde wyrters v[er]sed for gignir  
 and nixus.  
 Gnoma, a, f. g. an instrumente or rule to mea-  
 sure landes. also a sentence, an opinion.  
 Gnomon, onis, m. g. the toothe, wherby the  
 age of an hysle is knowne. it is also that, which  
 sheweth the howres in a clocke or diall, also a  
 rule to knowe any thyng by.  
 Gnopholon, li, n. g. of some is taken for the  
 herbe called caddewurte.  
 Gnoro, for Noro.  
 Gnoso, for Noso.  
 Gnosis, gnosis, a woman of the citee Gnosor.  
 Gnosis, Gnosis, and Gnosis, a, um, of the  
 citee Gnosor.  
 Gnosos, a citee in Landie.  
 Gnostici, detestable heretikes, who on good fry-  
 daie, aboute the sonne sette, assembled men &  
 yonge women together, not sparyng daugh-  
 ters nor wyffers. After nyne monethes past,  
 they mette agayne in the same place, and then  
 they plucked the childe newly borne from  
 the mothers, and cutting them in p[ar]ces,  
 and receyving the bloude in p[ar]ces and cups,  
 they boyled the hodie into ashes, which  
 they dyd mixe with the bloude, and p[re]ferred  
 it to put into the mothers meates and wyffers. They  
 also affirmed, that neither the lawe of nature,  
 nor lawes made by men, were good, and that  
 the vertues were nothyng.

**O**beum, a towne in Fraunce, called  
 Le four.  
 Gobio, onis, and Gobius, bi, masc. gen.  
 a goyeon.  
 Gobrias, a noble Persian in the tyme of Darius.  
 Gocia, a, f. g. gener. a spice of witchcraft,  
 called also Theurgia.  
 Gollas, a p[er]suant kynde of the Whilistians,  
 whom Dauid, beyng yet a chylde, slew, whan  
 the Jewes were astraye to fyghte with hym  
 man for man. His stature was, as the Bible  
 reherfeth. vi. cubites, and a spanne, which was  
 f. fect, lachyn. iii. ynches, accomptynge it with  
 the fect of men lypynge at that tyme, whiche  
 undoubtedly were more than they be now.  
 His habergeon weyghed fye thousande sicles,  
 whiche is. ii. M. and .500. ounces. And the  
 p[er]on of his speare, weyghed. 600. sicles, which  
 is. 300. ounces: wherby his greatnesse and  
 strength maye bee coniectured, to excede any man  
 lypynge in this tyme.  
 Gomor, is a measure of the Hebrewes, and is the  
 tenth parte of Ephraim. Wherfore it conteyneth  
 of our standerbe measure, nyne pynnes, an  
 halfe pynne, a quarter, & about halfe an ounce.  
 It is somtyme taken for as muche coyne as one  
 maye receyue betwene his armes.  
 Gomor, after Judea and Glarian, the tenth parte  
 of Ephraim, and Ephraim is the same measure that  
 Amphora, Amphora is .9. galons, so that  
 Gomor is a galon and almost a pint.  
 Gomorha, & Gomorrhum, a citee in Judea,  
 whiche was consumed for horrible synne as  
 gapest nature.  
 Gonagra, gra, the goute in the knee.  
 Gongylum, of Hippocrates and Galene is v[er]sed  
 for a pill in medicine, and for the similitude  
 thereof, it signifieth the rape roote, whiche is  
 rounde, or rather newe of turnepe. It is also  
 called of some Gongyles, or Gongylis, idis.  
 Gonnus, a citee in the upper part of Thessaly.  
 Gonorrha, a, f. g. a disease wherby a mannes  
 seede goeth from hym vnwyttyngly, and they,  
 which haue that disease, be called Gonorrhoei.  
 Gordianus, the name of thre Emperours, the  
 father, the sonne, and the nephewe.  
 Gordium, the principall citee of Phrygia.  
 Gordius, a poore housbande man of Phrygia,  
 (hauing but two yoke of oxen) in the tyme of  
 a sedition in the countrey, was by aunswere  
 made of an Idolle, chosen kyng there. whan  
 he came with his wayne, where the counsaile  
 was kept, and beyng made kyng, and caus-  
 senger the sedition to cease: He made his yokes  
 to bee hanged by in the Temple of Jupiter,  
 the cordes thereof beyng made in suche know-  
 tes, that it seemed impossible to bee vnder-  
 stood.  
 Gorgias, a famous Rhetorician in the tyme of  
 Socrates, who inuented the craft to dispute  
 and aunswere sodeynely to euery question or  
 matter, that was proposed in a continuall or

tion: And by teachynge Rhetorike, became  
 so ryche, that he was the first that dyd sette an  
 ymage of gold in the temple of Apollo at Del-  
 phos. he beyng of age. 108. yeres, surmount-  
 ed almoste all men of his tyme, in bodily  
 strengthe, perfectnesse of senses, quyknesse of  
 wyte, and stablesse of memoire.  
 Gorgones, monstrous women, whiche were  
 vauquished by Perseus.  
 Gorgoneus, a, um, perteynyng to Gorgones.  
 Gorgonia, a, f. g. coralle.  
 Gorgonius, the name of a neately felowe in  
 Thracia.  
 Gorgophorus, a, um, that beareth the Gorgons,  
 the surname of Pallas, because he had the  
 head of Medusa prented in his shield.  
 Gorogiton, a Troian.  
 Gortina, or Gortys, a citee of Landie.  
 Gortynus, a, um, of that citee.  
 Gossampinus, ni, f. g. gen. a tree, whiche bea-  
 reth cotton.  
 Gossipium, ij, n. g. Idem. also the cotton of the  
 same tree. crade Idem. lib. 29. cap. 1.  
 Gothia, an yle by Denmarke called Gutlande,  
 not farre from Norwaye.  
 Gothi, people, of whom the first came out of Gut-  
 lande, vnto whom reioyced a great multitude  
 of other people as wel out of the countreies now  
 called Prussia, Liouonia, Russia, and Tartaria,  
 as dyuers other partes, called somtyme Scy-  
 thia: and makynge sundry hynges, dyd depopu-  
 late and byng in subiection the more parte of  
 Europa, and finally destroyed Rome, and in-  
 habited the parte of Italy, nowe called Lom-  
 bardie: and by thewe subdued the royalmes of  
 Castile and Aragon.

## C ANTE R.

**R**ab, a fistula, or disease in the eye.  
 Grabatus, bati, masc. generis, a poore  
 mans couche. also a bed that men v[er]sed  
 in the old tyme to take their ease vpon at af-  
 ter noone.  
 Gracanus, a, um, of Gracchus.  
 Gracchus, a citee of Italy.  
 Gracchus, the name of a noble familie or house  
 in Rome.  
 Gracile, scelerdly.  
 Gracilis, entis, idem quod Gracilis.  
 Gracileco, scere, to wape or becom leane, then,  
 or scelerdly.  
 Gracilis, le, and Gracilentus, a, um, leane, sceler-  
 der, thynne, small, p[re]cise.  
 Gracilis liber, a thyn booke, that hath not  
 muche paper.  
 Gracilitas, a[ti]s, f. g. gen. leanness, scelerd-  
 nesse, softenesse.  
 Gracilitudo, dinis, f. g. idem.  
 Kk iij Gra-

Gracus, ci, & graculus, li, m. ge. a byrde called of some a Jape: but Erasmus in his adagies, so often as this worde Κολοι, doeth come in vs, both still translate it Graculus, and Aristotle maketh, iii. kindes of those birdes, whiche he calleth Κολοι, the description of the first, agreeth in all poyntes vnto the cornithe chough: the description of the second vnto our chough, properly called monedula, the third I know not: by the descriptions of Aristotle, I thinke nothinge lesse true, then that the Jape shulde be any of the three kindes of those birdes, whiche be called Graculi.

Graculo cum fidibus nihil, The Jape hath naught to doe with the harpe, spoken of theim, whiche lacking eloquence of good letters, dooe choise theim that haue good learnynge. And Graculus inter musas, an vnlearned amonge learned men, a chydishes talker amonge eloquent men.

Semper graculus asidet graculo, One knaue will kepe an other companie, one pratteler will be with an other, like will to like.

Gradarius, a, um, that aumblith.

Gradarij equi, aumblinyng horses.

Gradatim, in order, or by course, a lyttell and a lyttell, by litle, by degrees of steps.

Gradatim & pederentim.

Minutim & gradatim interrogare, To demaunde in diuers shorte questions, descendyng to the purpose by lyttell and lyttell.

Gradatim amicos habet, he hath diuers sortes of frendes, some that he letteth moze by than other some.

Gradatio, onis, form. gener. a fourme of speakhynge, whan of the first sentence spyngeth the seconde, of the seconde, the thyrde, and so forth.

Gradator, oris, m. ge. a great goer.

Gradatus, a, um, made with greces or steppes.

Gradiucola, one that worshippeth Mars.

Gradius, one of the names of Mars.

Gradior, gradioris, gradi, to goe by steppes, or to steppe, to walke.

Gratus, us, m. gen. a grieve or steppe, a degree in consanguinitie, a degree of estate of honour, or promotion, sometime an occasion of meane, a pace in goyng, a rounde in a ladder.

De gradu deici, To be caste downe from his place: wherby is signified to be abased or moued from constancie of mynde.

Deturbari gradu, hath the same significacion.

Gradu dimoueri, To be putte out of estimacion or authoritee.

Gradu moueri, to cause one to steppe backe, to make to recule or geue backe.

Pleno gradu tendere, to goe or marche forth a great pace.

Accelerare gradum, to go apace.

Ve adderent gradum, that they woulde make

spede forwarde.

Adiuuare gradum baculo, to walke with a staffe.

Modico gradu ire, to go softly.

Facere gradum, to steppe also to make a meane or waie to any thyng.

Inferre gradum, to auance forward and to byppon enemies.

Gradum facere ad aliquam rem, To make an entree, waie, or begynnynge to a thyng.

Omni gradu amplissimo dignus, woorthye in alle hygh honour and aduancement.

Militia gradu deicere, to putte one out of the route that he is in, and make hym a common souldiour.

Gracianus, a, um, come out of Grece.

Græce, in greke.

Græce loqui, to speake greke.

Græcia, æ, form. gener. (the fountayne of science and doctrine, and nourse of eloquence) a great and famous cuntrye, conteynyng these noble regions, Epirus, Acarnania, Aetolia, Phocis, Locris, Achaia, Messenia, Laconia, Argos, Megaris, Attica, Boeotia, Doris, Phthia, Thessalia, Magnesia, Macedonia, & Thracia, All the whiche of late yeres were vnder the poke of Christis religion, and nowe alas, to the great discomfote of all pfecte christen men, are vnder the moste cruell subiection and seruitude of the great tyrant the Turke, and become barbarouse, leuyng in the beastly superstition of the fals prophet Mahomete.

Græciensis, se, of Grece, or comyng out of Grece.

Græcillo, are, to folowe the grekes.

Græcor, aris, ari, to ryotte in bankettyng and rybaudry.

Græcostasis, a place where ambassadours stode tyll they were sent forth into the senate.

Græculus, a, um, a diminutiue of Gracus.

Græcula rosa, a certayne rose, no bigger then a violet. Plin. li. 21. ca. 4.

Græcus, ci, m. g. a man boyme in Grece.

Græcus, a, um, of Grece.

Græca salix, redde willowe.

Ad Calendas græcas, a prouerbe, signifyng neuer.

Græuigena, æ, com. g. a greke.

Grælle, arum, crouches, styles, or staches.

Grællor, oris, m. gen. he that goeth on styles or staches.

Grællorior, a, um, the adiectiue.

Grællorior gradus, a great or longe stride, suche as one taketh that goeth on styles.

Gramen, graminis, neut. gener. grasse. Comes tyne all herbes together, the swarthe. also an herbe called Sanguinaria, Dactylon, of some Dens canis, of Dioscorides, Coronopus, that is to saie, crowes foote. It spredeth and groweth by knottes, and is moze pleasant to beastes, than any other herbe of grasse: some take

take ditchwoort for the true grasse, but they are deceiued.

Gramia, æ, f. g. a fleume in the eyne.

Gramios oculi, eyes that be sore of that disease.

Gramma, ætis, n. g. a letter, also idem quod scrupulum vel scrupulum, a scruple, the xxiii. part of an ounce.

Gramineus, a, um, of grasse.

Graminifolius, a, um, growen with grasse or herbes.

Grammateus, trisyllabum, a chauncellour.

Grammatias, a, pæciouse stone, of the kynde of iaspis, hauing a rounde white circle about it.

Grammatica, æ, of Grammatices, es, fæ. gen. grammar.

Grammatica, orum, the studie or science of grammar.

Grammaticæ, an aduerbe, lyke a grammarian.

Grammaticæ loqui, to speake congruely.

Grammaticus, mal. ge. he that teacheth grammar, or expoundeth authoys, a profounde grammarian.

Grammaticus, a, um, perteynyng to grammar.

Grammatista, a, a smatterer in grammar, a meane grammarian.

Grammatocypion, phi, n. g. he that wyrteth on his knee.

Grammatophylacium, cii, n. g. a place where the records or common wyrtynnes be kepte.

Gramme, a length, without breadthe.

Grammum, ri, neu. gen. a gramme, wherein corn is kepte.

Granata, a roialme and citie in Spayne, ioyng bynge to the sea called Mare mediterraneum, whiche was vnder the subiection of the Moores yppre hundred yeres. At the last, by the great wyrtisme, polycie, and prowesse of Fernandis, and Elisabeth, of famous memoire, late bynge and queene of Spayne, was effectuously restored vnto Christendome, and the Moores expelled.

Granatum, i, n. g. a pomegranarde.

Granatus, a, um, that hath many cogues or kernels.

Malum granatum, a pome granarde.

Gradedale, arum, f. g. heares in the arme holes.

Grædatus, iust. g. great age, aunciente.

Grædatus, a, um, veray olde, aunciente.

Grædesco, scere, to waxe great, to growe.

Grædulus, a, diminutiue of Grædis.

Grædus, aui. are, to go away apace.

Grædiloquentia, æ, f. g. a stately eloquence.

Grædilocus, a, um, eloquent, he that speaketh as it were with a greatte magnificence in woordes.

Grædinatus, a, um, hurt or wounded with haile.

Grædino, aui. are, to haile, actuely.

Grædinofolius, a, um, full of haile.

Grædio, i, ire, to make great.

Grædis, de, auncient or great, of great value.

Grædis natu, well styken in yeres.

Græde as alienum, great debte.

Græde gaudium, great ioye and myght.

Grædis a tas, aunciente.

Grædis littera, a great capitall letter.

Genus dicendi grædus, a moze lofty and ample style.

Grædi pecunia mercari, to bye for a great summe of monie, to bye brayn deere.

Grædis natu, a veray aunciente or aged persone.

Grædior virgo, a maide of a good bigge stature.

Grædior homo, a well aged man.

Græditas, ætis, f. g. aboundaunce of yeres, aunciente.

Græditas verborum, amplenesse of woordes, bygh and lofty speakhynge.

Græditusculus, a, um, somewhat great, of a good stature or age.

Grædo, ius, f. g. haile.

Grænicus, ci, m. g. a ruier of Bithynia, at the whiche great Alexander ouerthrewe and put to flyght the power of Darius.

Grænum, i, n. g. graine or corne. also the. 506. parte of an ounce.

Græphædium, i, n. g. a case, wherein pensels were kept. it may be called a pennar.

Græphæia theca, idem.

Græphæ, es, f. g. caruyng in box, or other lyke thyng.

Græphæce, properly, well and cunnynge.

Græphicus, a, um, cunnynge, or perfectly wrought.

Græphicus homo, a proper man.

Græphis, græphidis, fæ. gen. the arte of portraiture, after Budeus, the description or desygnacon, or drawyng out of a woorde that is to be made.

Græphium, i, n. g. a penfell, wherewith men doe wyte in tables.

Græssatio, onis, robbynge.

Græssator, oris, m. g. he that by hygh waies lyeth in a wayte to robbe or sea men also an exhortacon.

Græssatura, æ, f. g. idem quod græssatio.

Græssonæ, stynkyng sauours about a bodie.

Græssor, aris, ari, to robbe or sea men passyng by the hygh waies. also to go or come on with a violent rage. Wherefore in a sodayn and violent pestilence, it is saied, Morbus græssatur, the sickness hyllith men in great numbres suddenly: and it is taken in the pill parte, or els in the good parte, and signifieth to goe earnestly to a thyng.

Ve in re hac uia græssaremur, that we myght also sayle the, or sette vpon the this way, or after this facion.

Ad gloriam virtutis uia græssatur, he contenteth to come to glory by vertue.

Græssari, sometime taken in the good parte for Procedere. Aut se iure græssari non videt, it, procedere, sometime to walke.

Gratunbus, a, um, and Gratus, antis, om.  
g. geupng thanks, thankfull.  
Grate, kyndely, thankfull, gratefully.  
Grates, f. g. plur. thanks.  
Agere grates alicui, to geue one thanks.  
Gratia, a, f. g. grace, fauour, sometyme it signifieth thanks, a benefite, a rewarde, peace, or loue, cause of respecte, prayse, authoritee, fauour.  
Mala gratia, signifieth displeasure.  
Mea, tua, velleus gratia, for myne, thyne, or his sake.  
Gratiam habere, to thanke, to bee myndefull of a benefite, to haue mynde to requyte a benefite.  
Gratiam inire, to get thanke.  
Ab eo gratiam hanc imbo, I will geat this thanke of him.  
Gratiam referre aut reddere, to requyte or doe one good tourne for an other, or one displeasure for an other.  
Ad gratiam, for fauour, or to please.  
Si quid benefacias, leuior pluma est gratia, If ye doe theyn any pleasure, they haue lyttell or no consideration at all.  
Componere gratiam, to make at one, to reconcile.  
Gratiam facere delicti, to pardone an offence, to forgeue.  
Petere gratiam ab aliquo, to aske pardon or forgeuenesse of one.  
Petere gratiam alicuius, to desyre to haue or nes fauour and good will.  
Apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam, I will bynge you in fauour with Lentulus, or I will reconcile you to Lentulus, or make you at one with Lentulus.  
Recipere in gratiam, to loue and take one into fauour agayne after some byrthe or disparoure.  
Redire in gratiam, to bee at one, to be reconciled, to come agayne in fauour.  
Restituere in gratiam, to byng in fauour agayne, to reconcile.  
Redigere in gratiam aliquos, idem.  
Remere, or tenere gratiam alicuius, to kepe ones selfe in a mans fauour, to kepe one his frende.  
Gratias scribere, to geue thanks to one in wrytyng.  
Cum illo magna est mihi gratia, He and I be grete frendes, or we bee nowe throughe reconciled.  
Cum illo nulla est mihi gratia, He and I be not frendes, or he and I neuer loued together.  
Tibi gratia est, I thanke you.  
Ea gratia, for that cause.  
Cupio gratiam tuam, I desyre to haue your fauour and good will.  
Negligere gratiam alicuius, Not to passe whether he haue ones good will or not.

Insiurandi gratiam facere, to discharge or geue one of his othe.  
Gratia, the graces, looke Charites.  
Gratidia, the name of a woman of Naples in Voyages.  
Gratificor, aris, ari, to gratify or dooe a thyng thankfull: or to confere a benefite, or to do a good tourne, to make one bounde to hym by dooing some pleasure.  
Gratiam gratificari, to doo a pleasure.  
Gratificatio, onis, f. g. a gratifying.  
Gratioso, for fauour, cut opponitur Sordide, for bypocrites.  
Gratiosus, a, um, verate thankfull. also in fauour of credite with the people, gentill, pleasant.  
Gratiosa amissio, a bypocrite to departe, perished by vnlausfull fauour.  
Apud omnes ordines gratiosus, in fauour, or well esteemed with all sortes of men.  
Gratis, an aduerbe, betokenynge without rewarde, without desert, for nothyng.  
Habitare gratis in alieno, to dwelle on an others mans ground without payng rent.  
Seruire gratis, to serue without wages.  
Gratis diligere virtutes, To loue vertues for theyr owne sakes, not for any aduantage or profite.  
Gratuler, thankfull.  
Gratitudo, dinis, f. g. kyndenesse.  
Grator, aris, ari, to geue thanks to god without bynges. also to reioyce of good fortune. allowe speake a thyng thankfull.  
Gratuito an aduerbe, signifyinge of good will, without benefite, freely.  
Gratuitus, a, um, without rewarde, or bynged.  
Gratuita amicitia est, frende shipp is a thyng that shoulde be without hope of recompence.  
Innata est homini probitas quaedam gratia, There is ingendred in man, a certayne goodnesse or honestee, which is neyther allured with pleasures, nor byged with profite, but is free onely for the loue of vertue it selfe.  
Mercenarius & gratuitus, contrary.  
Gratulabundus, a, um, that dooeth reioyce or geue thanks.  
Gratulatio, onis, f. g. sometyme it signifieth a reioyng of some good fortune happened to hym selfe, or to an other man. sometyme a geupng of thanks.  
Gratulor, aris, ari, to make ioye, and to laie and testifie in wordes, that thou art gladd of the good fortune, either of an other man, or of thy selfe, to be glad of reioyce on ones behalfe.  
Gratulor tibi, quod tam. &c. I am glad, that you. &c.  
Gratulor mihi, cui hoc saculo. &c. I am glad on myne owne behalfe. &c.  
Gratulor tibi istum magistratum, I am glad that you haue that office. A phewse, Gratulor tibi ob istum magistratum, and De isto magistratu. loui, ceterisque dijs gratulatum, to geue

geue deuoute thanks vnto Jupiter and the other gods.  
Tibi de hac tua felicitate gratulor, I am ioyous on thy behalfe of this prosperite that thou art in. Sometyme it signifieth to geue thanks vnto god, to praise or dooe our deuotion to god.  
Aduentum gratulatur, They sated I was welcome, or that they were gladd of my comynge.  
Gratulor tibi hanc rem, or Gratulor tibi in hoc, I am glad that this hath chaunced to you.  
Gratus, a, um, that remembreth of recompence a good turne, agreeable, delectable, kynde, thankfull, pleasant, acceptable, taken in the good parte, in good grece.  
Memor & gratus.  
Gratum se prabere, to shewe ones selfe thanks full and kynde.  
Gratissimum mihi feceris, you shall dooe me a great pleasure.  
Gratum & optatum.  
Gratum in cibo, fauour or pleasant in meate.  
Gratum iucundo odore, pleasant with a delectable and sweete saueur.  
Grato animo esse, to haue a thankfull and kynde mynde.  
Gratullus, an auncient father.  
Graue, & grauatum, greuouely, displeantly, peynfully, hardely, with an euill will.  
Quam graue pater dedit, With what an euill will did my father geue it.  
Id graue concessum est, That was hardely graued, and with an euill will.  
Grauius, a, um, greued, boudreyned, troubled with the murre or distillation in the head. also he that doeth a thyng, as it were halfe agaynst his will.  
Grauius somno, drousy for sleape, that he can scant holde up his head.  
Grauius vulneribus, he that hath many sores or greuouous woundes.  
Grauedinus, a, um, that hath an heauy heade, heauy or vnusy, disposed to do nothyng, that hath the murre or pose, or that causeth it.  
Graudo, uclinis, f. g. heauynesse, greffe, distaste, also the murre or icume of the head.  
Grauoleis, lentis, that hath a very yll saueur.  
Grauoleia, a, f. g. gen. synche or synhyngge souore.  
Onis grauolentia, a stynkyng breath.  
Grauelo, scere, to be loded or boudreyned, to be heauy.  
Indies valerudo grauescit, he is euery daye sicker and sicker, he waxeth euery daie worse and worse.  
Nal's publicis indies grauescentibus, The great puelis and mischours in the commune weale wryng daely more and more.  
Grauicors, cordis, he that hath a great herte.  
Grauidus, aris, f. g. greauesse with chylde, or

with young.  
Grauido, aris, are, to geat a woman with childe.  
Grauidus, a, um, great with childe, or with young.  
Grauida mulier, a woman with a childe.  
Grauidam facere mulierem, to geat a woman with childe.  
Grauida est Pamphilo, she is great with childe by Pamphilo.  
Grauiloquus, he that speaketh grauely and feris outely.  
Grautonarium, a citee in Almayne called Wansbergh.  
Grauis, heauy, greuouous, peynfull, sore. sometyme substantiall, weightie, of great wright or importance, graue, or haupnge grautee, sage, discrete, contrary to lichte or wanton. also great or puissant. sometyme olde or aged, sure or constant, plentifulle or full also stynhyngge, haupnge a stronge fauour or ple aspe, sometyme difficile and harde.  
Terra grauis, lande loded with cothe.  
Grauis nuncius, One that byngeth heauy by bynges.  
Graue precium, an high pryce.  
Grauis annis miles, an aunciente and aged souldiour.  
Grauis senecta, impotent for age.  
Graui teste priuatus sum amoris erga te meli, I haue lost a substantiall witness of my loue towards the.  
Grauis Marte, great with chylde by Mars.  
Morbo grauis, feeble and sapte with the sickness.  
Quanto tuus est animus nau grauior, tanto sitignoscatur, The more graue, sage, and discrete your wysdome is, by reason of your age, so much the more ready let the same bee, to forgeue and pardon.  
Grauis vinctis, laded with yrons and fetters.  
Grauis somno, so heauy and drousy, that he can scant holde up his head for sleape.  
Grauis vulneribus, sore wounded.  
Grauis vicio, great with chylde.  
Graue absinthium, wormewood betay bitter, and vnpleasant in taste.  
Grauis aduersarius, a sore and dreadfull enemy.  
Aes graue, wedges or ingottes of golde or syluer.  
Grauis annona, dearth of corne.  
Grauis armatura, a complet harness, contrary to Lewis armatura.  
Grauis author, a substantiall autho of good authoritee.  
Grauis halitus, a strong or stynkyng breathe.  
Imperium graue & stabile, a pryce or durable rule of imperie.  
Grauis manus, a hande, full of money, or some other thyng.  
Grauis paupertas, great neede, extreme pouertes.  
Graues remis, great and mighty oyes.  
Grauis senectus, peynfull olde age.  
Grauis supellex, goodlye and ryche stuffe of houles

householde.

Veretor, ne tibi sim grauis, I feare least I trow  
ble you.Grauius-erituum vnum verbum quam cen-  
tum mea, You shall doo more with one worde,  
than I shall with an hundred: Or one worde  
of your mouth shall more p[er]cuaye, than an  
hundred of myne.Hac dum incipias, grauia sunt, These thynges  
be harde tyll a man hath ones begun them.Grauissimum anni tempus, the most daunges-  
rous and perillous tyme of the yere.Non dum audisti, quod est grauissimum, you  
haue not yet heard the greatest matter, or that  
is mosste heynous or greuouse.

Grauis odor, a stronge sauour.

Oratio grauis, graue or discrete wordes.

Grauis sonus, a base or lowe sowne.

Grauissima sunt, ad. &c. they are of veraye  
great efficacie, to &c.

Grauiscæ, a castell of the Tuscans.

Grauitas, âtis, f. g. grauitce, authoritee, sageneffe,  
discretenesse of mynde, w[is]domynesse, heauy-  
nesse, also the greuousenesse or greatenesse of  
a thyng.

Grauitas odoris, the strongnesse of sauour.

Grauitas doloris, the greatenesse of sorowe  
or payne.Grauitas audiendi, auditus, & aurium, dul-  
nesse in hearyng.

Grauitas cœli, the vnpleasantesse of the ayre.

Grauitas oris, a styngyng breath.

Grauter, & graue, greuousely, painfully, heauy-  
ly, substantially, muche w[is]ely, sabbely.

Grauter accipere, to take dyspleasantly.

Grauissime agrotare, to be veraye sore sicke.

Grauter crepuerunt fores, the doores made  
a great creakyng of noyse.Nimis grauter cruciat adolescentulum, He  
bereth the pooze ponge man to soze.Grauter in aiquem dicere, to speake sharpe-  
ly and rygorously agaynst one.Grauter aliquid facere, to dooe a thyng dis-  
cretely and w[is]ely.

Grauter increpare, to chide or rebuke sharply.

Grauter irasci, to be veraye angry.

Grauter &amp; acutè sonare, contrary.

Grauter dissentiant inter se, they are at great  
disorde and varpaunce betwene them selues.

Grauter spirare, to haue a stronge sauour.

Grauisculus, a, um, the diminutiue of grauis.

Grauo, aui, are, to greue or burdeine, to lode.

Grauor, âris, ari, to be greued, or to take grees  
nouely, to be lothe to dooe a thyng.Quæ si quis grauibitur, whiche thyng if any  
man be discontented or displeased with.Gregalis, le, of the same flocke or company, of  
the common sorte.

Gregales iui, thy companions.

Gregarius, a, um, of the common flocke or sorte.

Gregarius canis, a curie dogge.

Gregarius miles, a souldiour taken at a bema-  
ture, not chosen, a common souldiour, of small  
estimation.Gregarius pastor, the cheif shep[er]de, whiche  
hath the charge of the hole flocke.

Gregatim, in sundry flockes or companies.

Gremiale, lis, n. g. an apron.

Gremium, i, n. g. the space betwene the two  
thighes, specially of a woman.

Gressibile, lis, n. g. apte to goe.

Gressus, us, m. g. a steppe or goyng.

Superbus gressus, a proude or stately mane-  
re in goyng.

Gressus, a, um, that goeth.

Grex, egis, m. g. a flocke, a route or company, a  
bende of men.

Grex hominum, a companie of men.

Dux gregis, a bull.

Grex equarum, a herde of maaces.

Grillus, looke Gryllus.

Griphus, i, m. g. a nette, a riddle, an intricate or  
darke sentence, harde to be adioled.

Gronii, people of Spayne.

Grossapina, a, f. g. cotton.

Grossulus, li, mal. gen. a lyttell fygge, that is  
not rype.

Grossus, i, m. g. a greene fygge.

Grossus, a, um, great, grosse.

Graua, n[is], f. g. herbe Robert.

Gruma, a, f. g. a mydde place, from whence goe  
the waies. Also a thyng, wherewith grounde is  
measured.

Grumulus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Grumus.

Grumus, i, m. g. a barrowe or hillocke.

Grundio, and grunnio, iut, nii, ire, to grunte lyke  
swyne.

Grunnius, us, m. g. a gruntyng of a swyne.

Gruo, grui, ere, to cpe lyke a crane.

Gruis, m. g. a crane.

Grillus, i, m. g. a beate more than a grasshop,  
whiche desitropeth cozne, Grillus, is also Xes-  
nophons sonne.

Gryneus, a, um, of Grynia.

Grynia, a towne of Aetolia, in the borders of  
Thonia.Gryps, gryphis, or Gryphus, phi, m. g. a gresse  
or gryphon.Grypus, i, m. g. he that hath an hooked nose lyke  
an haukes byll.

**G**uaiacum, a tree growyng in the p[ar]-  
tiewe founden, the one called Cortezan,  
the other Hispaniola, whiche be not far  
from the equinoctiall lyne, whiche tree is in  
the toppes full of branches, the leaues beare  
small, and mercuriallous grene: it beareth fruite  
of the quantitee of a sylberde nut, haunge with  
in it a kernell, and withoute a thynne shale.  
There is of this tree thre kyndes. The  
wood

wood of the one is hard & heuy, with in blacke,  
without pale coloured, haung lyne somewhat  
rustie. The other is somewhat whiter with-  
out, but blacke within, not in so great a com-  
pass. The thyrde is white within and without,  
haung beare small lyne. This wood boyled  
in water hath beene founde an excellent remedy  
agaynst the frenche poches, and also the goute.

Gubernaculum, li, n. gene. the sterne or rother  
of a shyppe, and by transacion the gouernance  
of a common weale.

Gubernacula reipublicæ tenere, to haue the  
rule or gouernance of the common weale.

Accedere ad gubernacula reipublicæ, to com-  
to beare a rule in the common weale.

Deicere senatum a gubernaculis reipublicæ,  
to put the senate from the gouernance of the  
common weale.

Sedere omni tempore ad gubernacula reipu-  
blicæ, to be alwaies occupied in the gouer-  
nance of the common weale.

Gubernatio, ônis, f. g. the gouernyng of a shyp,  
the rulyng of a common weale.

Gubernator, ôris, m. gene. a mapster of a shyp,  
also a gouernour of a countreie, a ruler.

Gubernatrix, icis, the feminine.

Guberno, aui, are, to gouerne, to rule.

Gueffell, beastes lyke to muse, whiche haue their  
dong as swete as muske.

Gula, a, f. gene. the gullette or wep[er]lande, some-  
tyme gluttonye.

Gula folis, the nose of the bellows, where the  
wynde cometh out.

Gulocæ, the greene shales of walnattes.

Gulose, gluttonously.

Gulosis, a, um, gluttonous.

Gulosis lector, one that hath redde muche.

Guminatus, a, um, dyed with gum or rosen.

Gummatæ arbores, trees that byng footye  
gumme.

Gummi, neu. gene. vndeclined, gumme whiche  
dyppeth from trees.

Gumminum, oyle made of gumme.

Gummitio, ônis, f. g. annoynting with gumme.

Gummolus, a, um, that hath muche gumme.

Gardi, orum, foolcs.

Gurges, ius, m. ge. a swalowe or depe pitte in a  
waier, or a goulfe. sometyme the streame. some-  
tyme the perillous daunger of the sea. By tras-  
lation, a nauyghy and wycked person, haung  
in hym as it were an hole sea of mischefe.

Gurges caruleus, the sea.

Gurgio, aui, are, to swalowe or deuoure.

Gurgilio, ônis, m. ge. the gullie or gargill of the  
throte bolle. It is also a woyme that bydereth in  
garner, and eateth by cozne.

Gurgustolum, li, n. g. a littell cabyn or cotage.

Gurgustium, i, n. gen. a darke and vile habitas-  
tion, a cabyn or cotage.

Gustatorium, i, neu. gener. a place where men  
were wonte to banquet.

Gustatus, us, m. ge. taste.

Gusto, aui, are, to taste, to haue a lyttell knowl-  
lage or experience in a thyng.Primis labris gustare, to tast or wete the lip-  
pes a littell, to haue a littell smache or sauour  
of a thyng.Gustare eius sermonem volo, I will heate  
what he will saie.

Gustus, us, m. ge. taste.

Veræ laudis gustum non habent, They haue  
no smache or taste of trewe p[re]p[ar]e and com-  
mendacion.

Gutta, a, f. ge. a droppe.

Guttatim, by droppes, one by one after an other.

Guttatus, a, um, that hath as it wer drops in it.

Guttans, âtis, om. ge. that droppeeth awaie.

Guttulus, li, m. ge. a littell cruet or lyke thyng.

Guttur, âris, n. ge. the throte.

Gutturulus, a, um, that hath a swollen throte.

Gutturium, nij, n. ge. a lauer or pewer.

Guttus, i, m. ge. a cruet or other lyke thyng, out  
of the whiche lyoure is poured dypping. also  
an oyle vessell.

Gyarus, i, or Gyara, a, looke Giarus.

Gyas, the name of a Troiane.

Gygæus, a lake of Lydie.

Gygæmonius, a littell hyl not far from Chersaly.

Gyges, the sonne of Dactylus, one of the seruau-  
tes of Landaules, kyng of Lydia (as Herodotus  
writeth) or his companion (as Croesus  
reherceth) was also kyng of Lydia, by this  
meanes. Landaules had a wyfe, whom for the  
inozdinate loue he bare to hir, he suppoled to  
be the fayrest woman luyng. On a tyme he  
prapled his wyces beautesse vnto Gyges, ad-  
dyng therto, that he moughte the better beleue  
hym, he would cause hym to see hir naked. But  
Gyges refused, dissuadyng as muche as he  
could Landaules fro that folly, with right wise  
exhortacions. But Landaules obstinately per-  
sistyng in his follye fantasie, dyd set Gyges in  
a secreete place, where he behelde his wyfe na-  
ked goyng to bedde. And as Gyges departed,  
the lady behelde hym. And finally the mattie  
disclosed vnto hir by hir husbände, she wended  
to be reuenged. For in that countrey it was an  
intollicrable reproche to a man or woman, to  
bee seene naked. wherfore calling vnto hir such  
of hir seruantes, as she specially trusted, she  
sent for Gyges: who beyng come, she purposed  
vnto hym this elccion, cyther he hym selfe to be  
slayne, or elles to prompse to slea Landaules,  
and take hir to his wyfe, and the realme with  
hir. whiche he abhorryng, and a good whyle re-  
sistyng, with sundry p[er]suasions, at the laste  
he chose, rather than to dye hym selfe, to slea  
Landaules, as he dyd lypg in his bed, by the  
meanes of the queene, whom he tooke to his  
wyfe.



A, an interfection of chaff  
syng of warping, that  
thyng should not be done.  
Habena, a, f. g. the rayne  
of a byddell, somer tyme  
significth power of rule.  
Habenas adducere, to  
holde streite the byddell.

Habenas remittere, to slacke the byddell.  
Laxissimas habere habenas, to haue the byddell at wille.

Tradere habenas alicui, to committe to one the authoryte to rule or gouerne.

Rerum habena traduntur Hadrubali, the gouernance of rule of the commune weale, was committed to Hadruball.

Habenuia, a, f. g. a littell rayne of a byddell.

Habenuia, a, f. g. was used of olde wyters, for the haupng of a thyng.

Habeo, es, ui, ere, to haue, to holde, to possesse, to occupie, to esteeme or suppose, to alle, to dwelle, to handell or intreate well or yll, cruelly or gently. Also for seruare, to kepe diligently.

Habere, is often tymes used with aduerbes, whiche beynge spoken by a nowne substantiue, shoulde be the datiu case. As Negligenter habere parentes, for Neglectui, to be the parentes negligently. So Humaniter habere, for Humaniter tractare. Communiter res habere, for Rerum communionem habere. Habere, for Inuenisse. Spero me habere, qui hunc meo extruciem modo, I thinke I haue found a waie to bere him and anger euery bygne in his herte, euen as I will my selfe.

Habeo audire, I can here, or rather I must here. Habeo policeri, I can promise, or I must promise.

Haberi aliquo numero, to be had in some estimation.

Clodij animum perspectum habeo, I knowe of I perceiue ryght well what Clodius intendeth. Habere bene seu male, to do of prosperously well or yll, to be in good health.

Bene habet, it is well.

Male me habet, it greuethe me.

Habere concionem, to preache, to declare a thyng to the people.

Habere eum arcte, he kepeth hym thort of from libertee, he holdeth hym streite.

Fortunas suas venales habuit, he solde all his gooddes.

Frustra habere, to be deceyved.

Habere frustra, he is disappoynted.

Habere gratiam, to thanke. It is properly in the mynde, when we remembre suche benefices as we haue receyued, and haue a good will to requite the same agayne.

Sat habeo, I desyre no more.

In custodijs haberi, to be kepte in prison.

Habere obuia, to encounter or meete with one.

Pensui habere, to take hede.

Prorsus

wife, and was kyng of Lybia. Plato lib. 2. de iusto, telleth, that Gyges had a ryng, of such vertue, that when the broder parte therof was tourned to the palme of his hâde, he was scene of no man, but he myght see all thynges: And when he tourned the ring on the contrary parte, he was hym selfe scene openly. by the means wherof he slewe Ladaules, and committed adultery with his wife. There was also an other Gyges, a great gyant, & brother of Briareus. Gymnas, adis, f. g. exercise. Gymnasiarchus, i, o, Gymnasiarcha, a, m. g. the chiefe master of a schoule or place of exercise, the principall of a hall, & head of a hall or colledge. Gymnasium, i, j, neu g. a place where is common exercise of the body. somtyme a schoole house, a colledge or hall, suche as be in the vniuersities. Gymnastes, he that teacheth chylderne to exercise them in wastlyng, or other lyke. Gymnasticus, o, Gymnicus, a, um, belonging to exercise. Gymnastium, the acte of exercise. Gymnisti ludi, plaies exercised naked. Gymnos, signifieth naked. Gynosophista, philosophers of Inde, whiche went alwaies naked. Gymnus, a beast, whiche cometh of an hofse and an asse mare. Gyndes, a great riuer of Agypta, which Lyxus caused to be diuided into xlii. chanelles or streames. Gynaconis, that parte of the house, whiche serueth onely for women. Gynaconomus, the grekes called hym, that in olde tyme had the charge, to ouersee the number of guesstes at feastes. Gynaprius, i, m. ge. a great louer of women, an amorous person. Gynacanthé, vitis alba. Gynacarij, they, whiche beynge in a house together with women, after cloath is made, doe cleense it, and cut of the knottes of the thynges. Gynacéum, a nourcery, or secreete place, where women onely doo abyde. Gypsatus, a, um, plastered. Gypsate inanus, in Ciceros epistle of his tenth booke to Trebatius, is taken after some interpretours for white handes, or after some for deceiptfull or crafty handes. Gypso, aui, are, to plaster. Gypsum, i, n. g. plaster. Gyraus, turned rounde. Gyrius, i, m. g. a tadpole. Gyro, aui, are, to compass, or go in circuite. Gyros, i, m. g. a circuite of compass. Agere gyros, to turne rounde, or to renne rounde, as a hofse doth in a carriere. Ducere in gyrum rationis, to bypunge with in the compass of reason. Gytheum, a towne, whiche Hercules and Apollo buylded together, and the inhabitants of the same towne be called Gythicates.

Prorsus neque facere, neque dicere quicquam pensui habebat, he cared not what he did, nor what he spake.

Principatum habere, to be more excellent.

Habere questum rempublicam, to minister the weale publicke for his owne profite.

Habere delectum, to muster, and take vp men for the warre.

Habere rationem, to haue regarde of consyderation.

Habere rationem cum terra, to labour the earth, so to bee occupied in manuring and tilling of the grounde.

Res ita se habet, the thyng is at this poynt, the matter is in this case.

Habere rem cum muliere, to meddell with a woman.

Habere rem cum aduersario, to contende.

Semunditer habere, to bee cleanly.

Sermonem habere, to common or deuise.

Habeo tibi fidem, I beleue the, I trust the.

Nunquam secus habui illam, atque si me ex natura esset, I neuer intreated hit otherwyle, than yf she had been myne owne naturall daughter.

Parce ac duriter se habere, to lye spatynge and hardely.

Nimium te habui delicatum, I haue brought the to to soft, I haue made to muche of the.

Agere habet, he is displeased or discontented.

Habere eos commus, they are a flea, e.

Habere in tenebris, to kepe in a darke house.

Hic habet, he dwelleth here.

Habeo dicere, I can saie somewhat.

Hechabui de amicitia dicenda, This muche I had to saie concerning amitee and frendship.

Sicut plerumq mortaliu habentur, as it chaunceth most commonly amongst men.

Respondendum habeo, I must answer. Lphee Precipiendum habeo, I must answer. Lphee Precipiendum, tolerandum, dicendum habeo. Deporatum habere, to haue caried away.

Acerbum habuimus Curionem, Curio was verye sore agaynst vs.

Habere admissionem, The thyng is wont to be fult.

Habere statem, to leade ones lyfe. Also to bee of good age.

Bene habere statem, to lye pleasantly.

Bonum habere animum, bee of good chere.

Habere in animo, to thynke, to intende, to purpose, to be mynded.

Dicebat se nigra habere annos, He saied he was thynke of olde.

Anxium habere, This thyng vereth or troubleth me, or maketh me carefull & pensive.

Quos nos atomos habent, which thynges make us atomed.

Quos auctores habet, whiche authoures he hath folowe.

Belle habere se, to be merce and in good helthe.

Bonum ciuem illum semper habuit, he founde hym alway a ryght good citizen.

Bonum caelum locus habet, the place standeth in an holosome ayre.

Habere castra, to campe.

Nullam mei cogitationem habuit, He neuer thought on me, he had no regarde to me at all.

Compertum habere, to knowe surely, to haue sure pfoofe of a thyng.

Habere consilium, to consult, to hold a counsell.

Ne quem consilium suorum haberet, that none of his companions should knowe it.

Vt intrantium exequiumque conspectum habere, that he maie see them that go in and out.

Certa non habere cum aliquo, to contende or strue with one. Likewise Habere controuersiam and contentionem.

Constitutum habere, to haue throughtly deteremined.

Conuiuium habere, to kepe a fcaste.

Meam culpam habeto, Blame me, laye the faute on me.

Curā rem aliquam habere, to take good hede of a thyng.

Cursum secundum naues habuere, the shippes had prosperous sayling.

In delitijs habere, to loue one tenderly, to make one his desyng, to bypunge vp wantonly.

Derelictu habere, to neglecte, to take no hede of a thyng.

Despicatum, and despectui habere, to despise, to contemne, to sette naught by.

De Casare satis hoc tempore habeo dictum, I haue spoken sufficiently of Cesar, for this tyme.

Dignum me habuit, he thought me worthy.

Habeat me ipsum sibi documentum, Acet hym take me for an example, or let hym take an example of me.

Habet dolorem capitis, His head aketh, he hath the head ache.

Pro haud dubio habitum est, it was thought for a suretee, or they thought surely.

Habet effigiem, he is lyke.

Expertem consiliorum omnium illum habebat, He made hym priue to nothyng: or he keppe secreete from hym all that euer he intended or wente aboute.

Habui excusationem, I clered, or I excused my selfe. Habere fidem apud aliquem, to be in credite with one.

Habere fidem alicui, to beleue, to truste.

Gratissimum habent, They delecte greatly, they haue a great pleasure.

Quod apud alios gratiam habet, whiche thyng to some is acceptable and pleasaunt, or pleascly some well.

Habere honorem alicui, to honoz, to reuerence one. Habere honorem, he hath attenyed the office or adauncement.

Hebere honore, for In honore, to haue in estimation or reuerence.

Infestum habere, to vere, to trouble.

Immunitatem omnium rerum habent, they be shara



charged with nothing.

Impune habere, to escape quite.

Iter hac habui, my iourneye late this waie.

Nullo loco habere, to set naught by.

Vthodie diem luculente habeamus, That we maie this daie be mery and make good chere.

Habere ludibrio, to mocke, to thorne.

In magno negotio habuit, he endeouored of las-  
toured earnestly.

Ad manum habere, to haue in a redynesse.

In manibus, and sub manu habere, to haue in  
hande.

In matrimonio habere, to marie.

Sit ita me habeam, if I were in that case.

Hoc male habet virum, this greuethe the man, of  
gryeth hym by the stomache.

Quæ te nunc habet sollicitudo? what is it that  
maketh you so heauy or carefull?

Nulum momentum habere, to be of no weyght  
or importance, to helpe nothing to the purpose.

Habeo hunc morem, of hoc moris, this is my fas-  
cion or custome.

Eius naturam habet, he is of his nature, he is  
lyke to him.

Notam impudentiæ habere, to be noted for an  
impudent persone.

Habui numerum sedulo, I remembred well the  
numbre.

Offensionem habet, it dooth displease.

Odium in aliquem habere, and odio habere as  
liquem, to hate.

In ore habere, to speake ostentymen, or muche of  
a thyng or persone.

Habere religioni, to make conscience, to make  
scrupulous.

Scis quo modo tibi res habet? wilt thou knowe  
howe the matier standeth with ther? doost thou

knowe howe thou shalt be handled?

Parum habuit hoc fecere, he thoughte it but a  
small thyng or lyght matier this to doo.

Nihil secretum alter ab altero habebant, They  
kepte nothing secreete the one from the other.

Sic habeto, perswade your mynde thus, bee pos-  
sure of this, or knowe you this for a surete.

Sic habet sine, put the case, or suppose it so to be.

Sub signo habere, to kepe safe, as it were vnder  
locke and keie.

Omnes sollicitos habui, I had all my householdes  
or meyn, as busy as coude be.

Studiò ne id tibi habet? doost he that of purpose  
doe for the nones?

Hoc tu tecum tacito habeto, keepe this secreete to  
thy selfe, and tell it to no man.

Habeo tibi res solutas, I haue paid the.

Habe tibi, take it to the.

Vacationem mihi habere, to make a respite  
of warre.

Bene habent tibi principia, thou hast a good be-  
gynnyng, thy begynnyng goeth well forwarde.

Habesit, of olde wyrters wryd for Habcat,  
Habessus, a citee of Aycia.

Habilis, le, fete, apte, handfom, nefe, conuenient.  
Habilis ensis, an handsome sword.

Habilis locus pandendis rebus, a fete place  
to lape or spreade their nettes in.

Habilis frumentis terra, a grounde of foyle  
apte to beare corne.

Habile cundendo ferrum, yron meete to be bea-  
ten and knocked with an hamer, as when it is  
well bet in the forge.

Habilior, the comparatyue, more able or mite,  
Habilis, ætis, f. g. ablenesse, fittenesse, apte-  
nesse, handfomenesse.

Habitabilis, le, that maie be inhabited.

Habitaculum, it. n. g. and Habitarium, oris, f. g.  
a dwelling place of habitation.

Habitior, oris, more coporate, in better plyght  
or lyghng, more full of fleshe, rounder, more  
plumme.

Est paulo habitior, he is somewhat fat, rounder  
or in good lyghng.

Habitatio, oris, f. g. habytacion, dwellingng.

Habitator, oris, m. g. a dweller and byder in a  
place, an inhabitante.

Habitio, aut, are, to dwell.

Grauius increpuit tanti censorem habitare,  
he blamed sharply, that a censoure shoulde  
dwell in to coostly an house, or in an house of so  
great rent.

Triginta aureis dixisti eum habitare, You  
said that the house, wherein he dwelleth, costeth  
xxx. crownes: or that he payeth. xxx. crownes  
for his house rent.

Bene habitare, to dwell in a comodious place.

Habitare laxè & magnificè, to dwell in a sum-  
ptuous and great house.

Qui in foro habitant, whyche doo none other  
thyng, but continually pleade matters in the  
common place.

Tecum habita, dwell at home, lyue at thyne  
owne coste or charge.

Habitare ad occasum, to dwell towards the  
weste.

Quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, whose  
countenances I doo continually beholde.

Habitus, rudinis, f. g. the state, plyght, or lyghng  
of a body.

Habitus corporis, the plyght or lyghng of  
the body.

Gracilis habitus, the slender state of the be-  
dy. Tenuis habitus, spare or leane state.

Quæ habitus est corporis? howe rounde or  
state, or in howe good state or lyghng is my  
body?

Habitus, us, m. g. the fourme or state or disposi-  
tion of the bodie. Sometyme of other thynges,  
also apparayle, the facion of countenance of  
a man.

Lugubri habitu venerat, he came arrayed in  
mourning apparayle. Also it signifieth a pios  
pyete or qualite, which a man hath conserued  
by education, longe exercise or custome.

Habitus

Habitus loci, the situation of a place.

Habitus verborum, the garnysshng of wordes.

Habitu aliquo se augustinorem facere, to make  
hym selfe more honorable with some kynde of  
apparayle or ornamente.

Permutare habitum cum aliquo, to chaunge  
apparell with one.

Residere in malum habitum, to fall or turne  
to an ill state or disposition of the bodie.

Habitus, a, um, had, rompted.

Habita est semper eius soror, she was alwaies  
taken to be her sister.

Vipatrem tuum vidi esse habitum, As farre  
as I coude perceyue by the facion of your  
father.

Habitus est tibi hic honor, Thou hast this  
rewarde or promotion geuen the.

Duro imperio habitus, ouer roughly or cru-  
elly handled.

Habitus magnæ autoritatis, greatly esteem-  
ed, or in great reputation.

Abraham, is interpreted father of many byuers  
people.

Hac, byher: sometyne by this place, this way.

Ita nunc hac, an illac eam, sum incerta consi-  
lii, Now whether I maie goe this waie or that  
waie, I am uncertayne.

Hac non alia successit aggrediamur via, this  
way it cometh not to passe, leat vs nowe assaye  
an other facion.

Haciter est, my iourneie lyeth this waie.

Hactenus, byhereto, so muche, to this tyme.

Sed hac hactenus, but this much haue we spo-  
ken of the matier.

Hadamitani, people of Sicilie.

Hadria, a, f. g. a citee of Italy on the sea syde,  
by the which the sea betwene Italye and Sla-  
uonie, was named Mare Hadriaticum.

Hadria, a, m. ge. a bosome or gulfe of the sea, or  
the sea it selfe, called Hadriaticum.

Hadrianopolis, a citee of Thracia.

Hadrianus, a noble emperour, in all sciences ex-  
cellently learned, he was after Christis incars-  
nation. lxx. yeres, and reigned. xxi. yeres.

Hadrobolum, li, n. g. a kynde of sweete smellyng  
gumme that groweth in Media.

Habudes, are fine ples beyonde Scotlande. it.  
dates saylyng.

Hadera, looke Hedera.

Hederatus, a, um, looke Hederatus.

Hedile, or Hædile, li, neu. g. a stable, wherein  
hiddes be kepte.

Hædillus, li, m. g. a littell hidde.

Hædinus, a, um, of a hidde.

Hædina caro, hiddes fleshe.

Hædii, people of Fraunce, whyche bee now cal-  
led Burgonions, and Burbonoffes.

Hædulus, li, m. g. a littell hidde.

Hædus, or Hædus, i, m. g. a hidde.

Hædi, be also certayne sterres.

Hæholæ, a kynde of excellent grapes, of colour

betwene purple and blacke.

Hamogogon, the Dionie.

Hæmacæres, a stone of a bluddy colour.

Hæmanthinum vitrum, a kynde of glasse.

Hæmarites, a, m. gen. the sanguinarie or bloud  
stone, whyche beeyng rubbed, will bleede.

Hæmodes, an hyll of Aycia.

Hæmon, a Thiebane.

Hæmonia, the countreie called Thessalia.

Hæmorragia, a discaise muche lyke the Emor-  
roides, but somewhat differing from it.

Hæmorrhoia, a, f. g. idem quod Hæmorrhois.

Hæmorrhois, roidis, f. m. gen. a discaise in the  
fundement, like teates or wartes, out of the  
whyche issueth bloude called Emorroides or pis-  
les. also a serpent, of whom if a man be stry-  
ken, he bleedeth to death.

Hæmus, looke Aemus.

Harba, looke Herba.

Harbaceus, a, um, looke Herbaceus.

Harbarius, looke Herbarius.

Harbesco, scere, looke Herbesco,

Hærbidus, a, um, & Harbosus, a, um, looke

Herbidus, & Herbosus.

Hæredium, dioli, neut. gene. a diminutiue of  
Hæredium.

Hæredipeta, dipeta, m. g. a crauer of gooddes,  
flatteryn men to be their hepye.

Hæreditarius, a, um, pertynyng to inheritance,  
or that cometh by inheritance.

Bona hæreditaria, gooddis whyche doo come  
by inheritance.

Hæreditarium nomen, comyng by succession.

Hæreditas, ætis, f. m. gen. inheritance or suc-  
cession.

Hæreditas caduca, lande fallen by exchete to  
the lord, of whom it is holden.

Hærediatem adire, to take possession of his  
inheritance.

Hærediatem auertere, auferre, eiipere, de-  
torquere, To geat ones inheritance wyong-  
fully from hym.

Hæredium, dii, n. ge. lande, wherein a man hath  
a state of inheritance, or rather a littell ferme,  
manour, or piece of grounde.

Hæreo, si, ère, to cleaue or sticke to a thyng. som-  
tyme to doubt, to stoppe or bee at a staye, to  
styeke in the bypers, wha one can not dispatche  
or rydde hym selfe of a busynesse.

Hæret in te omnis culpa, All the blame is put  
in the: or all the blame is layed on thy necke, or  
resteth in the.

Peri, lingua hæret metu, Blas that euet I  
was boyn, my tounge is tyed; or I can not  
speake for feare. likewise Vox faucibus hæret.

In complexu alicuius hære, to hange vpon  
one imbracyng hym.

Hære in equo, to spt on the horsebacke.

Pugnis in mala hæreat, Leat thy fyt lyghte  
on his cheke, or geue hym a boie on the eare.

Hærens in terga Romanus, The Romayne  
sould

**Souldiours pursuynge theym harde at theyr  
backes.**  
Sed illud nobis hæreat, But lent vs haue this  
alwaie in mynde.  
**Peccatum hæret in eo, the faute of blame res  
teth in hym.**  
**Hæret Gneo Pompeio, he cleaueth to Cneius  
Pompeius parte.**  
**Hæret in salebra oratio, by transaction whan  
one stoppeth and can go no further.**  
**Hæret apud meretricem, to loue an harlotte  
so inordinately, that he can not bee out of hie  
company.**  
**Vthaream in aliqua parte apud illam, That  
I maie be an hanger on in one parte of other  
with hir.**  
**Hæreat nebulo, The knaue was in doubte,  
and coulde not tell what to saie.**  
**Hæret hæc res, this matter is in a perplexi  
tee, of stycketh in the byres.**  
**Hæres, edis, com. ge. an heppe, of he that succes  
deth one in his landes of gooddes.**  
**Hæredem scribere, to make one heppe by tes  
tament.**  
**Hæredes secundi, heppes in remainder.**  
**Hæredem instituire ex deunce, to make one  
heppe of a leuen partes of his gooddes.**  
**Hæresco, scere, to stycke faste, of be thyust in.**  
**Hæresiarhes, an archheretike.**  
**Hæresis, is, for. ge. a sect, an heresy, a fygine opi  
nion either in good or ill.**  
**Hæreticus, ci, m. g. an heretike.**  
**Hæsitatio, onis, f. g. doubt.**  
**Hæsitantia, æ, f. g. idem.**  
**Hæsitantia lingua, stuttyng.**  
**Hæsitator, oris, in. ge. he that doubteth of wot  
teth not what to dooe.**  
**Hæsitico, aui, are, to stycke in, to doubt, to feare,  
to gagger.**  
**Hæsitare lingua, to stammer or stutte.**  
**Hæsitare inter latinā & grecā, to wauer, of to  
be in aammering betwene gladnesse & feare.**  
**Hæsitare & cunctari.**  
**In eodem ludo hæsitās, prouerbially, thou  
art in the same daungier that I am, of thou art  
as much troubled of wrappd in the byres as  
I am.**  
**In eo maxime hæsitabat, he sticke moste in  
this pointe.**  
**Hagiographa, holy scripture.**  
**Hagiographus, a wyter of holy scripture.**  
**Hagios, holy.**  
**Hagnos, pure, cleane.**  
**Halacômene, of Halalcomenæ, a towne of  
Beonia.**  
**Halcyon græce, and (as Varro saith) Halcedo  
laine, the daughter of Neptuneus, and wife of  
Ceyx, whom she behelding to be drowned, for  
sorrowe drowned hir selfe. wherefore the poe  
tes write, that they were bothe transfourmed  
into byrdes, and called Halcyones, reade be**

**fore in Alcyones, reade the Description of the  
byrdes. Idit. lib. 10. cap. 52.**  
**Halcyoncum, ei, a certayne medicine, whiche is  
made of the nestes of the byrdes Halcyones.**  
**Halcyoneus, a, um, of Halcyon.**  
**Halcyonei dies, looke Alcyon.**  
**Halec, halécis, n. & f. ge. a fythe called an her  
ryng, also a sauce made of fythe.**  
**Halécula, æ, f. ge. a littell hearryng, a pithard.**  
**Hales achne, the herbe called Spuma salis.**  
**Halesina, a citee of Sicilie.**  
**Halesina regio, a countreie, wherein is a well, the  
water wherof beeyng alwaies quiet & playne,  
of one standyng by it dooe plaie on a shaulme,  
of other lyke pype, the water in the well will  
ryse as it daunced, in so muche that at the lade  
it will mounte and renne ouer the byrme of  
the well: and the pype ceasynge, the water will  
foorth with fall and become quiete.**  
**Halesus, a ryuer and hill not farre from Actina.**  
**Halia, a nymphe of the sea.**  
**Haliacmon, a ryuer of Macedonie.**  
**Haliæctus, a kynde of egles that haunteth about  
the sea. It is taken of som for a faulton, of some  
for a gossehaue: but I take it to be rather that  
wee call an osprey, whiche byrde, when he hor  
nereth ouer a fishe pwe, all the fishe turneth by  
their belces: and he taketh his pray: and thys  
foze is verie hurtfull to fishe pooles.**  
**Halia, looke Alica.**  
**Halicacabus, an herbe called of the apothecaries.**  
**Alkekengi, the french me name is Coqueret.**  
**Halicallios, called also Dorion strichinus, and  
erichros, an herbe holleome agaynst all diseases  
of the bodie, as Xenocrates affirmed.**  
**Halicastrum, tri, neu. ge. a kynde of fide, reade  
Sol. lib. 2. cap. 6.**  
**Halicarnassus, a citee of Caria, whiche was some  
tyme chiefe of all the countreie.**  
**Halicutica, orum, n. ge. bookes conteynyng the  
propertees of fythes.**  
**Halimon, mi, neu. gene. a thezme lyke to a whyle  
thozne, growyng by the sea syde, and hath lea  
ues lyke to an olyue tree, but they be broder.  
other describe it thus, to be a shubbe, apte to  
hedge with, somewhat lyke to the byrme, cal  
led Rhamnus, without pzielles, haupng a hard  
leafe, but somewhat byonde, and groweth in  
hedges and places nere the sea. of this herbe  
speaketh Diosco. lib. 1. Theophrastus, lib. 4  
& f. de causis. Paulus lib. 1.**  
**Halipleumon, a fythe of the sea.**  
**Halimon, ni, oyle of Almons.**  
**Haliphæos, a tree, haupng so bitter frute, that  
no beast but swine will touche it.**  
**Halipleumon, a certayne fythe.**  
**Halito, aui, are, to vapour out, to sende out a  
breathe.**  
**Halitosa, those thynges, which may be avoidd  
by the pores.**  
**Halitus, us, m. g. breathe of vapour.**

Eflare

**Eflare extremum halitum, to dye, to geue the  
laste gaulte.**  
**Noxius terra halitus, an vnholseome vapour  
that ryseth out of the earthe.**  
**Halios, idios, ferm. gene. a certayne small ship  
of bore.**  
**Halicones, people of Daphlagonia, so called be  
cause they are murthered about with the sea.**  
**Halimor, aris, ari, to be in a dzeame, to be des  
ceyued, to erre, of to take a matter wronge, to  
take one thing for an other. loke Allucinor.**  
**Halus, li, m. g. of Hallux, acis, m. g. the great  
toe, whiche lyeth ouer the next toe.**  
**Halladas, bee olyue bearies, condite in hzine,  
as Macellus affirmeth, who saith, that Colym  
bades bee they, whiche doo swymme in theyr  
owne oyle, all be it (as he saith) men doo cons  
traunde the one name with the other.**  
**Hallus, the herbe Polygonon.**  
**Hallus, a kynde of colwooztes, crispe and des  
licie to cate.**  
**Hallus, aui, are, to sende forth sauer, to breath.**  
**Hallus, ferm. ge. a myste, whiche sometyme  
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telens of Athens.  
 Harmodorus, a poete.  
 Harmonia, a, f. g. harmonie or melody.  
 Harmonicus, a, um, perteynyng to harmonie or melody.  
 Harmonides, a Troiane carpenter, whiche made the shippes that brought Paris into Grece.  
 Harmosini, certayne magistrates in Sparta, which chastised the forwardnesse of women towarde theyr husbendes.  
 Harpaction, a kynde of bymstone.  
 Harpagium, the towne, where (as the Greeces feigne) Sammedes was taken awaie.  
 Harpago, ui, are, to take by violence.  
 Harpago, onis, m. g. a grapple of a shippe. also a coupers instrument, wherewith he dyueth on houres, an addise. also a hooke of instrument, wherewith they take by thynges fallen into welles or ryuers, a dragge.  
 Harpalice, a womans name, the daughter of Harpalus, kyng of Thrace, and queene of Amazones.  
 Harpalus, a traptour, whiche forsooke Alexander, and fledde to Athens.  
 Harpasa, a towne of Al a.  
 Harpastum, i, n. g. a facion of great balles lyke to a foote balles.  
 Harpax, acis, m. g. a graplynge yron for to claspe shippes together. Also a polle with an hooke on the ende, that shippe men vse.  
 Harpax, agis, ma. ge. idem puod Verticillum, a wherue.  
 Harpes, f. g. a swerde lyke to a sythe, suche one as the poetes feigne Mercurie to cutte of Argus heade with all, and Hercules the head of Medusa.  
 Harpocrates, the god of silence.  
 Harpocratem reddere, to put one to silence.  
 Harpocratis meminisse, to kepe silence.  
 Harpyia, monstrous byrdes, hauynge maidens vilages, and talons of a mercuriouse capacitee. wherefore menne that bee rauinous and great gatherers of gooddes, be named Sometyme Harpyia.  
 Haruga, a sacrifice.  
 Haruspex, icis, m. g. a diuinatour, or teller of thynges to come, by lookynge in beastes bowelles. Also he that obserueth tymes in dogynge of thynges.  
 Haruspica, a, the feminine of Haruspex.  
 Haruspicina, a, f. g. the arte of hym that is a diuinatour.  
 Haruspicius, a, um, perteynyng to diuination.  
 Haruspicium, ij, n. g. the diuination or tellynge of thynges to come by lookynge in beastes bowelles.  
 Hasdrubal, a noble capitayne of Carthage.  
 Haspis, idis, the bowynge made lyke a circle in the rounses of houses, or of a wheele.  
 Hasta, a, f. g. a speare: Sometyme it is taken for open sale of gooddes, because a speare was

pitched where suche sale was made.  
 Hastam abijcere, significth to leaue faste, to dispayre of the matter in variacion, to mistrust his matter and geue ouer.  
 Hasta pura, were without yron, and in the olde tyme were geuen for a pyper to them that vanquished first in battayle.  
 Subire sub hasta, to be solde.  
 Hastrium, ij, sellynge vnder the standerde.  
 Hastus, a, um, that vserh or beareth a speare.  
 Hastati milites, speare men in the fore fronte of the battayle.  
 Hasticus ludus, rennyng at the tilt with speares.  
 Hastile, lis, n. g. a speare staffe.  
 Hastula, a, f. g. a littell speare, a faucyn.  
 Hastula regia, an herbe called also Asphodelus, and Albucius, looke there.  
 Hau, an interfection of the minde being troubled.  
 Haud, in no wyse.  
 Haud ab re, not without a cause.  
 Et haud comodi est, it profiteth hym nothing.  
 Haud consuetudine hoc facis, you were not wont to doo this.  
 Haud dubie, without doubte.  
 Haud dudum, not longe fens.  
 Haud ferre inuenias, a man can scanty find.  
 Haud ita decet, it is not seemly.  
 Haud mora, immediately, withoute delay, forthwith.  
 Haud immerito, not without a cause.  
 Haud perinde, not so muche.  
 Haud stulte sapis, ye are no small foole.  
 Haud procul absum, it lacked but littell.  
 Haud secus, none other wyse.  
 Haud quaque, no, not.  
 Haud inuito, wyllyngly.  
 Haud nihil, some thyng.  
 Haurio, si, iui, rij, rire, to drawe or take out, to here, to see, to take a thyng greidly, to wold, to fatigue or make wrie, to make empty, to consume, to endure or suffer, to drynke, to swallowe, to let out, as in woundynge to make one bleede.  
 Haurit cœlum, he began to take breath.  
 Haurit corda pauor, feare made theyr courages faunte.  
 Haurit dolorem acerbissimum, I toke or consumed beate great heuynesse.  
 Haurire supplicia, to suffer punishment or paynes.  
 Haurire artes, to learne good sciences.  
 Calamitatem haurire, to endure or suffer miserie and trouble.  
 Haurire cibos, to eat and swallowe downe meate greidly.  
 Flamma aut incendium multos haurit, The fyre consumed and deuoured many.  
 Auribus gaudium haurire, to heare glad and ioyfull tydynges.  
 Latus alicuius haurire, to geue one a great wounde in his syde.

Laude

Laude haurire, to geue or wyne prayse.  
 Haurire lucem, to be bozne.  
 Poculum haurire, to drynke by.  
 Vt solidos hauriant tauros, That they coude swallowe downe whole bulles.  
 Hauritorium, ij, neu. gene. a whele of a well, or a bucket, or any thyng, wherby water is drawen out of a well.  
 Haurtrum, i, n. gen. a whele of a well to drawe water with.  
 Haurtus, us, maf. gen. a draught in drynkyng, a supping, a drawynge by of water.  
 Haurtam facere, to drynke.  
 Exiguus haurtibus bibere, to drynke a littell at ones.  
 Haurtus, a, um, drawen, taken out, swallowed, brownd, supped, or drynke by.  
 Haurta mari naues, shippes sunken or drownd in the sea.

**H**ana, na, fam. g. a foundacion, also baselayn of a shippe.  
 Heautontimorimenos, the name of one of the comedies of Terence, which is as muche to saye, as tourmentynge hym selfe.  
 Hebdomas, domatis, or Hebdomada, a, f. gen. a weeke, also the numbze of seuen in dayes, peres, or other tyme.  
 Hebe, hebes, the daughter of Juno, who was bulke to Jupiter before the rauynynge of Ganymedes, and she was called of the Painims the goddesse of youthe.  
 Hebenomichon, the herbe called Capillus verneris.  
 Hebenus, i, for. gen. or Hebenum, i, neu. gen. a tree, wherof the woodde is blacke as gearc withyn, & it beareth neyther leaues nor fruite, looke Ebenus.  
 Hebeo, ui, ere, to bee dull.  
 Hebes, hebetis, om. gen. slowe, dulle.  
 Hebetiores aures, eares somewhat dulle of hearynge. A the wyse Oculi hebetes.  
 Hebes ac radis.  
 Hebetem reddere aliquem, to make one slow, heauy, or dull to doe any thyng.  
 Gustus hebes, that is not quicke in taste.  
 Hebes atque pecus, as dull as a beast.  
 Dolor hebes, that greueth not foze.  
 Hebelco, scere, to make more dull or slowe.  
 Hebelcitas auctoritatis, his authoritee decayeth for lacke of vfe.  
 Heberatio, onis, f. g. a dullynge.  
 Oculorum heberatio, the dūlnes of the sight.  
 Heberatrix, tris, fam. gen. that maketh dulle of dull.  
 Hebetesco, seu Hebetasco, scere, belongeth properly to the eyes, to bee dull in syght, also as the edge of a knife is dull.  
 Hebeo, ui, ere, to make dull or blunte, some

tyme for Hebeo, to bee dull or faint, as the stomake whan it is discaled.  
 Hebeudo, tudinis, f. g. dūlnesse or dūshynesse.  
 Hebriones, of men in olde tyme were called wyre folkes.  
 Hebrai, Jewes whiche came of Abraham.  
 Hebraicus, a, um, an hebrewian, or of hebrew.  
 Hebron, a village by Hierusalem.  
 Hebrus, a ryuer in Thrace, into the which Diapheus head was caste: It is now called Mariza.  
 Hecale, the name of a verie poore woman.  
 Hecamede, the daughter of Admetus, whiche was geuen to Hecetor for a gifte.  
 Hecate, a name of Diana, Juno, or Proserpina. It is also the name of the daughter of Peres, a woman of notable crueltie, whiche paynted hir owne father. An other Hecate was daughter to Perseus and Asteria.  
 Hecatombe, bes, fer, g. a sacrifice, wherin were kyllen an hundred bestes.  
 Hecatompilos, the thicke citee of Parthia, whiche had an hundred gates.  
 Hecatompolis, lis, fer. ge. a cuntreie hauynge an hundred cities therein.  
 Hecatompus, pi, ma. gene. he that hath an hundred feete.  
 Hecaton, an hundred.  
 Hecatonchion, os, ij, m. gen. he that hath an hundred handes.  
 Hecatonarchus, tarchi, maf. gene. a capitayne of an hundred men, a centurion, or peire capitayne.  
 Hecata, a, fam. gene. the perynge of a man also a littell puffe, whiche ryseth in bread, whan it is bake. Sometyme it significth a trifle, a thyng of no value.  
 Hic homo hecā me facit, This man setteth nothing by me, or esteemeth me nothing.  
 Hectice, es, or Hectica, a, f. gen. the feuer that consumeth.  
 Hector, oris, the sonne of Priamus, the most noble and valiant of all the Troians.  
 Hecuba, the wyfe of Priamus kyng of Troie, daughter of Lysus kyng of Thracia, a woman of noble courage and moste unhappy fortune. For hauynge all hir soones & husbende slayne, hir sayre daughter Polyxena kyllen upon the graue of Achilles, hir other daughter Cassandra taken prisoner, beholdynge the noble citee of Troie bourned, hir selfe in captiuitie, hir yongest soonne Polydorus kyllen: she finally waxed madde, and dyd byte and styke all men that the met, wherfore she was called dogge, and at the last was hir selfe kyllen with stones by the Greeces.  
 Hecubæ sepulchrum, a promontory of Thrace.  
 Hecyra, a mother in lawe, and the name of a comedie in Terence.  
 Hederia, a, f. g. pyre.  
 Hederaceus, a, um, of or belongynge to pyre.

Hederalis herba, the herbe pule.  
 Hederiger, a, rum, that beareth pype.  
 Hederius, a, um, full of pype.  
 Hedicrum, cri, n. g. a perfume of sweete ople,  
 whiche maketh one to haue a pleasaunte and  
 fayne colour.  
 Hediostrum, a mynte.  
 Hediostrum, mi, in, g. an herbe called a mynte,  
 or speremint.  
 Hedonius, expence in volaptruous thynges.  
 Hedra, a seate, vnde cathedra.  
 Hedui, people in Fraunce, now called Burgo-  
 nions, looke Hædui.  
 Hedyppnois, in Plinie semeth to be dentibelyon,  
 or priestetowne.  
 Hedyssmata, um, n. g. sweete saues.  
 Hegesias, a philosophie of the secte called Cires-  
 naica, who with his eloquence dyd so vehem-  
 ently forsooth the incommodities of mans  
 lyfe, that many, whiche hearde hym, kyled  
 thepm selves.  
 Hegesipile, the daughter of Olorus, kynge of  
 Thrace.  
 Hegesippus, a storie writer.  
 Hegestratus, one of Ephesus.  
 Heguinaria, a cite of Germanie called Enitz.  
 Heheu, an interfection of sorowe.  
 Hei, an interfection of sorowynge or wailynge,  
 sometime of exhortynge.  
 Hei mihi, alas for me that euer I was borne.  
 Heiolo, aui, are, to waille cryng out.  
 Heibunion, m, neu. gene. idem quod Distas-  
 mum.  
 Helcarius, ii, ma. ge. a mypman that draweth  
 thynges of great weyght into a myppe with ro-  
 pes, or one that draweth the myp to the thozz, or  
 from the thozz.  
 Helcium, ii, neu. gen. the harnes of earthozes,  
 wherby they drawe.  
 Helcysma, aus, n. g. the refuse of stomme of sit-  
 ur after it is tryed out.  
 Helei, a famousse people of Deloponesus, whiche  
 had the rule of the plaies called Olympici.  
 Helena, x, or Helene, es (the daughter of Iupit-  
 er and Leda, wyfe of Cindarus kynge of La-  
 cedemonie) for hir wonderfull beautee, was  
 wyfe rauished. Firste at the age of nyne pe-  
 res by Theseus: afterwarde by Paris the Troi-  
 ane, than byng wyfe vnto Menelaus, whiche  
 was the onely occasion of the tenne peres sieg-  
 e, and fynaill destruction of the most famousse ci-  
 tee of Troie, with the deathe and losse of most  
 noble princes, and of people innumerable.  
 looke more in Troia.  
 Helenium, m, n. g. an herbe commonly called  
 Enula campana, in englyshe Helicampagne.  
 Helenus, a Troiane.  
 Heliades the daughters and the sonne of Neas-  
 ra, that is to say Phaetusa, Lampetia, and  
 Lampetusa, whiche lamented so muche the  
 death of thepp brother Phaeton, that they with

they dyed, and were transfourmed (as poete  
 seigne) into trees, out of the whiche renneth  
 the gumme called Electrum, in englyshe am-  
 bre, wherof beades be made.  
 Helias, the prophete of Thelbis of the countrey  
 of Arabie, a leuite of the tpye of Aaron. He  
 dwelt in Gilad: for Thelbis was an habitac-  
 on dedicated vnto pyckes: in the tpye of his  
 byeth, his father Sobac dyd see in a vision,  
 that men apparailled in white dyd cal the childe,  
 thzewe hym into the fyre, and gaue to hym a  
 flame of fyre to eate. The father espynged  
 wente to Jerusalem, and shewed his vision to  
 the priestes: and he that gaue aunswere, sayd  
 vnto hym: beware thou disclose it not. The  
 bytacion of this childe shall bee lycht, and his  
 woerde a demonstration, and shall iudge Israell  
 in the swoorde and fyre. This is that Elias,  
 that brought fyre thyrle out of heuen, and bare  
 rayne in his tongue, and was taken vp into  
 heauen in a fyre storme. That whiche is  
 wyrtten more of Elias in the Bible, maie bee  
 there redde.  
 Helice, a cite of Achaia, swallowed vpp of  
 the sea.  
 Helicon, a mountayne in Scotia, dedicate to the  
 muses.  
 Helictes, and Helice, rynges and hoopes, that  
 menne and woomen vsed to hang at theyr  
 eares.  
 Helicaminus, ini, m. g. a collar set in a sunnie  
 place, where the heate of the sunne may be re-  
 ceived, whiche was vsed in the olde tyme.  
 Heliochrysis, the name of a nymphe.  
 Heliochrysis, an herbe, haupnge a pelowe flower:  
 a marygolde, or rather that herbe, whiche is  
 called Chrysanthemum.  
 Heliodorus, a famousse Rhetorician of the  
 Grekes.  
 Heliogabalus, supposed to bee the bastarde son  
 of Antonius Caracalla, emperoure of Rome,  
 and (as Lampridius writeth in his life) of  
 Semiamitra: or as Egnatius writeth, of Scenti-  
 des, his cosen: he was made emperour after  
 Macrinus, and Diadumenus, beyng but a  
 boye of xvi. peres olde. He so muche exas-  
 perated in detestable lechery, and promiscuous  
 of vyle persones, and rybaldes: that finally  
 he was hated of all men, and at laste slayne  
 and drawen thozough the cite of Rome, and  
 thzowen into the ruer of Tybre. Albeit he  
 was warned afore of astronomers, that he  
 shoulde dye a violent death: and therefore had  
 ppyouided ropes of sythe (yf he were informed)  
 hym selfe, twozdes of golde to kyll hym selfe,  
 stronge poysons in Facinates and Emerauldes  
 to poyson hym selfe, yf he were informed. Howe-  
 ouer he made a veray hygh towre, haupnge the  
 flooze of boozdes heuured with plaies of  
 golde, and bozdered with peryousse stoncs,  
 frome the whiche, he woulde thzowe hym  
 selfe

selfe downe, whan he were poysoned. But all  
 this noughte avayled, for he was slayne by  
 knyues. Hoze of hym maye you reade in the  
 lyfe of Alexander Suerus, which I dyd trans-  
 late into Englyshe, and called it the pwyge of  
 gouernance.  
 Heliohyton, ii, n. g. the herbe similar.  
 Helipos, pi, mascu. gene. the herbe Helitro-  
 pium magnum.  
 Heliotas, es, f. g. idem quod ebulus.  
 Helipolis, a cite in Grecia, called also Corhin-  
 thus. In other in Egypte, an other in Sicilie,  
 where Chysippus was borne.  
 Helioscopium, a litel tree lyke a fygge tree, with  
 leaues lyke a plane, but greater and blacher.  
 After Plinie it is a kynde of spurge, haupnge  
 leaues lyke pourseiane, wherin culuers greas-  
 lyd lye.  
 Helioselinum, ni, n. g. an herbe lyke to smallage,  
 whiche groweth in watry groundes, and hath  
 but one leafe. Plin. li. 19. cap. 8. but some thinke  
 it to be smallage it selfe.  
 Helioropium, called also Herba solaris, be-  
 cause the flower of it turneth away with the  
 sonne. both at his risinge and goynge downe:  
 per although the day be cloudy. Plin. & Mar.  
 Helis, toke Elis.  
 Helisus, the prophete of Bethmuth, of the lande  
 of Babylonia: whan he was borne in Galgalis, the  
 towre of golde in Belom cryed so loude, that the  
 wis heard at Hierusalem. And the priest said,  
 that it signified, that a prophete was borne that  
 daye, whiche shoulde dissolue and breake in  
 pieces, images herued and cast of mettall. Whas  
 my meruailes almighty god shewed by hym,  
 whiche ye maie reade in the Bible.  
 Helius, a mans name. also the sonne.  
 Helius, a certayne kynd of the offall of flower of  
 brasse, when it is molten. Diosc.  
 Helix, icis, f. ge. of some is taken for a kynde of  
 wylow tree, of some for Iune.  
 Heliodices, x, m. ge. the iudge in any game  
 or contention.  
 Helias, adis, a riuier & countreie of Achaia: Grece  
 was so called of Hellen, Deucalions sonne.  
 Helle, the daughter of Athamas kynge of The-  
 bans, whiche was drownded with hir brother  
 Phryxus in the sea by Hyrcane.  
 Helleborus, a, um, he that hath receyued or tak-  
 en to muche of the herbe called Helleborum.  
 Helleborum, i, n. ge. of Helleborus, i, m. gen.  
 an herbe, the roote wherof pouergeth melancoly.  
 looke in Elleborus.  
 Helleborus albus, nesyng powder.  
 Helleborus niger, sette woze.  
 Helleborum edere, is a poyuerbe spoken to  
 men, which are veray melancolye, or bee wylde  
 byapped.  
 Hellen, the son of Deucalion, of whom the Gre-  
 kes were named Hellenes.  
 Hellepontus, is the fyft part of the sea, whiche

diuiderth Europa from Asia, and is in breadth  
 but. vii. furlonges, whiche lacketh one furlong  
 of a myle. It is now called Brachium sancti  
 Georgii.  
 Helminthobolane, the herbe Abrotonon, good  
 to kill wozmes.  
 Heloi, in hebreu signifieth god almyghy.  
 Helops, opis, masc. gen. a certayne fytte, idem  
 quod Accipenser.  
 Helorus, a ryuer in Sicilie. also the sonne of the  
 rpuer Aster, slayne by Aiar.  
 Heluati, rauencous eaters.  
 Heluatia, a, f. g. a garment, whiche was vsed in  
 Lydia, and was of the colour of a cowes hyde.  
 Heluatio, onis, f. g. gourmandysyng of ryot-  
 tous eatynge.  
 Heluella, arum, f. g. small wooztes or herbes.  
 Helucolus, looke Heluolus.  
 Heluani, people called Switzers, or Quiches,  
 by despye of warres, enemies to all mankynd,  
 subiectes neyther to god nor to prince, as res-  
 die for money, to serue as wel Turkes as chris-  
 tian princes.  
 Heluo, onis, m. gen. he that in eatynge and dryn-  
 kyng, spendeth all his substance, a reuelar,  
 sometime a glutton only.  
 Heluo libroni, an insatiabie reader of booke.  
 Heluo patia, a vicious persone, that deuour-  
 eth the common treasure, and destroyeth his  
 countreie.  
 Heluor, aus, ai, to eate rauencously, to rauene,  
 to deuoure, to consume.  
 Garges, arque heluo.  
 Heluolum vinum, claret wyne.  
 Heluus color, betwene red and white, like the  
 colour of clothe, called frenche tauyn.  
 Heluolus, a, um, Adiectiuum, of that colour.  
 Heluola vix, grapes of that colour.  
 Helixine, xines, f. ge. an herbe called pelitozpe of  
 the wall. also the woode called withwind.  
 Helymus, and Panopes, the companions of  
 Achaia kynge of Sicilie.  
 Hem, an interfection of blamyng, disdeignynge,  
 meruayling, or shewynge, exclamation or cry-  
 yng to.  
 Hem serua, howe take heed.  
 Hem, for Ecce, as,  
 Hem libero, loe, I deliuer the.  
 Hem Daum tibi, Se ponder is Datus.  
 Hem, is vsed also in pityng, as. tan Chrysis?  
 hem. As Chrysis diade in dedde: alas for pi-  
 tie. Also in aunsweryng: as,  
 Hem, quid est? howe what is the matter?  
 Hem Nimo, Oh maister Nimo.  
 Hem, in ritypynge, and significth, hydate, or  
 some suche lyke thyng.  
 Hem astutas, Oh subtilly deuyse, Ironice.  
 Hemerichos, that dureth but one day. also a tis-  
 ble, whiche Pamphilus, Apelles maister, prin-  
 tted in one daie.  
 Hemeridion, whiche dureth but one daie.  
 L1 in

**Hemeris**, a kynde of trees, whiche beareth masse.  
**Hemerobius**, one daies sustinace. Also a wozme of flie, whiche lyveth but one daie.  
**Hemerocallis**, liliū sylvestre. Dios. li. 3.  
**Hemerodromus**, a m. gene. a courtour, which runneth many myles in one daie.  
**Hemicadra**, vessels called a pyerre, halfe an hogges heade.  
**Hemichorium**, rij, n. g. halfe a daunce.  
**Hemicrana**, a, f. g. a peyne in halfe the heade called the migrim.  
**Hemicranicus**, i, mascu. gene. he that hath the migrim.  
**Hemicyclus**, i, maf. gene. a compasse chape, or halfe a circle.  
**Hemidrachmum**, mij, neu. gene. idem quod Triobulum.  
**Hemina**, hemina, f. g. a measure, which is halfe Sexarius, tenne ounces of measure, which lacketh ii. ounces of our halfe pnt, and conteyneth in weyght of oyle. ix. ounces, of wine. x. ounces, and of hony. xv. ounces.  
**Hemina**, idem quod Coryla, take there.  
**Heminarius**, a, um, that is of the measure called Hemina.  
**Hemiplexia**, idem quod Paralisis, pause in halfe the bodie.  
**Hemimeron**, a kynde of faulte fische, called also Pelses, & saperda Cosacinus.  
**Hemionos**, Mandragora magice.  
**Hemiola**, la, f. g. gayne of all and half as much, As p. of. iii. s. be gotten. vi. s.  
**Hemiolus**, li, m. g. a proportion in arithmetike, conteynynge the whole numbre and halfe that numbre, as. iii. to. i. xv. to. x.  
**Hemionium**, n, n. ge. or Hemionitus, nitidos, f. g. the herbe, whiche is commonly called Martes tunge, as Leoniceus supposeth. it is good agaynst all pexes.  
**Hemis**, halfe.  
**Hemisphericum**, ij, n. g. halfe the compasse of the visible heauen or firmament, halfe a circle.  
**Hemistichium**, ij, n. g. halfe a verse.  
**Hemitogium**, gij, n. g. halfe a gowne.  
**Hemitritius**, an halfe tercian feuce, whose course is euery. xxi. houres, of which hath the course of a tercian.  
**Hemitritichon**, a kynd of salte fische.  
**Hemodes**, certayne ples in the douches sea.  
**Hemorrhoids**, take Emorrhoids.  
**Hemus**, a great mountayne in Thace, nyghe to the sea Propontis, whiche is fyve myles in height.  
**Hendecasyllabus**, a verse of. xi. syllables.  
**Hendiadys**, take Endiadys.  
**Heneria**, was sometyme used for Venetia.  
**Heniuchi**, take Entochi.  
**Hénula**, a, f. g. a lyttell chapell.  
**Hco**, an interfection, hoe in calling one.  
**Hepar**, hépatis, n. gen. laune dicitur Iecur, the liver. also a certayne fyche.

**Hepatarius**, a, um, pertainyng to the liver.  
**Hepatica**, an herbe called Lyncur, reade after in Lichen.  
**Hepaticus**, a, um, of the liver, or that is diseased in the liver.  
**Heparies**, a precious stone of the figure of the liver.  
**Hepatitis**, the herbe called Eupatorie.  
**Hephestites**, a, m. g. a stone, which representeth images, a myrrour of glasse dooth.  
**Hepiolus**, li, m. g. a fyne lyke a butterflye, whiche flyeth at nyght into the leame of a candell.  
**Hepsema**, muste boyled to the thyde parte.  
**Hepa**, seuen.  
**Heptagonia**, the name of a place.  
**Heptapachys**, the measure of. vii. cubites.  
**Heptaphillon**, an herbe called tormentyll.  
**Heptaphones**, a certayne haucn, or rather a walling place, of place of exercise at Olympiall that seuen voyces.  
**Heptaphicuron**, ij, n. g. an herbe called Platan.  
**Heptapolis**, lis, was sometyme the name of Egypte, by reason of seuen ciues that were tyed in it.  
**Heptaporus**, a ryuer by Crope.  
**Heptapyllos**, that hath seuen gates.  
**Heptemimeres**, where a syllable naturally dooth is made longe in a ver'e, whiche dooth happen in the begynnyng of the first foot.  
**Hepieres**, a gallie haupng. seuen rowes of oars.  
**Hera**, ra, f. g. the name of Juno. It is also the maiestie of a familie or householde. It is also an herbe called Clarie.  
**Heraclea**, a towne in the confines of Europe, an other in Italy, an other in Sicile, an other of Ponte, called nowe Naxio portus. It is also a citee of Lydia, wherof the touchstone is called Heraclius lapis.  
**Heracleon**, or Heracion, an herbe lyke to Origanum, It groweth in watrye places, and hath a flower lyke a lily, and when the flower is fallen, it hath an head lyke a porge. It is also an other herbe growyn in pastures, haupng a lyttell stalkie, whiche exceedeth not foure fingers hygh, haupng a red flower and leaues lyke Zozander. This herbe healeth all woundes, yf it be layd vnto them. Heracleon, is the stone Magnes.  
**Heracleo**, a notable thefe or robber.  
**Heracleotici**, a kynde of crabbe fish.  
**Heracleon**, a grammarian of Egypt, which wrote commentaries on Homere and other.  
**Heracleopolis**, the name of three ciues, one in Egypte, an other not farre from Pelusium, the thyde not farre from the mouth of Nilus.  
**Heracleotus**, a, one of Heraclea.  
**Heracleoticus**, & Heraclius, a, um, of Heraclea.  
**Heracleonica nux**, a walnutte.  
**Heraculus lapis**, the lode stone, & also the touchstone. It is used pauerbially for one that hath a fyne witte, and an exacte iudgement.  
 Hera

**Heracleus**, the name of dyuers emperours.  
**Heracles**, a, f. g. a kynde of the water lily, called Nenuphar, haupng a whyte flower.  
**Heracles**, the name of a philosopher of Pontus, a sophister of Licia, a grammarian of Sicile, and of a famous painter of Macedonie.  
**Heracitus**, a philosopher, which alwaies wepte when he behelde the people, considering how busy they were to gather treasure, and how negligent in the well byngynge vp of thetyr thynges. His warres of a purpose were obscure and harde to be understande. An other of that name was an excellent renner.  
**Herba**, a, f. g. gen. an herbe. also generally all thynges that groweth on the earth, not beyng woodde. sometyme a weede. sometyme grasse.  
**Proetus** in viridi herba, layd alonge in the greene grasse.  
**Herbam dare**, aut porrigere, where a man peldeth hym, or conselseth hym to be vauquished.  
**Seges** in herba est, the cozne is bladed or new shot vp aboute the grounde.  
**Herba paralytis**, the small dapsle.  
**Arsherbaria**, the knowlage of the simples.  
**Herbaceus**, a, um, of herbes or grasse, that groweth or spryngeth vp lyke an herbe.  
**Herbare**, to byngge forth herbes.  
**Herbarius**, and Herbaria, he or she that dooth gather herbes for physicians. also he which knoweth the proprietres of herbes, and maketh medicines of them.  
**Herbarius**, a, um, pertainyng to herbes.  
**Herbasco**, or Herbesco, scere, to make herbes or wodes to growe, or waxe into an herbe.  
**Herbidus**, a, um, full of herbes or grasse.  
**Herbidus color**, the colour of herbes, greene.  
**Herbifer**, ra, um, that beareth or bynggeth forth herbes or grasse.  
**Herbigrada**, a, f. g. gen. a snayle that goeth on the grasse.  
**Herbilis**, le, that belongeth to herbes, or that is fedde with herbes or grasse.  
**Herbilis anser**, a grased goose.  
**Herbosus**, a, um, full of herbes or grasse.  
**Herbita**, a citee of Sicile, called saint Nicolaus.  
**Herbula**, a, f. g. a litle herbe.  
**Herbulum**, the herbe Erigeron.  
**Herceus**, a, um, one of the turnages of Jupitree.  
**Herclina**, a great woodde in Germanie, the which is in bredth nyne dayes iournepe, and in length forty dayes iournepe, as Cesar writeth. **Homponius** Mela affirmeth it to be forty dayes iournepe in length.  
**Herisceor**, sceris, sci, or Erisceor, sci, to make partition betwene coheyses, and to assigne to eche of them thetyr porcion. Therof cometh **Familia heriscunda**, a title in the digestes of the lawe ciuile. looke Erisceor.  
**Hercle**, or Hercule, a woorde used to ornatt a sentence in maner of an othe, as god helpe me, truly, in saythe,

**Mea quidem hercle certe in dubio vita est**, Withoute doubt my lyfe is in daungier in dede.  
**Herculanum**, a towne of Campaine.  
**Herculanus**, or Herculeus, a, um, of Hercules.  
**Herculanus morbus**, the falling synkenesse.  
**Herculanus nodus**, a certayne knotte harde to bee vndoode, whereby a subtyll question or subtiltous maie be signyfyed. **Festus** Dompeius writeth, that in olde tyme the custome was, that when the newe married byde wente to bed, she shoulde be gyfte with a woullett gyrdell, knyt with Hercules knot, whiche the householde for good lucke shoulde vndoode in the bedde, that he myghte bee fortunat in gettyng of chyldren. For Hercules is reported to haue. 72. soones, and one daughter, as **Aristotelle** writeth *De natura animalium*, lib. 7. cap. 6.  
**Herculeana pars**, & **Herculeus quassus**, It was the custome of men in olde tyme, to auowe the tenth part of thetyr goodes vnto Hercules, and that tenth part was called **Herculeana pars**.  
**Herculea**, an herbe commonly called Millium for lis, of Dioscorides, *Lithospermion*.  
**Herculee**, valiantly, myghtyly, strongly, lyke Hercules.  
**Herculeus**, a Romaine, whiche fauoured the parte of **Maris**.  
**Hercules**, seemeth to bee a generall name giuen to man extellyng in strengthe, all other of their tyme. **Cicero** *De natura deorum*, writeth, that amongst auncient wyrters were founde sixe Hercules. **Varro** affirmeth, there were thre and forty. Iynally there is no notable mention made but of two, the one called Hercules **Aegyptius**, or **Libyus**, whiche is supposed to bee **Olyns**, of whom is written hereafter. The other (long after hym) was sonne of Jupiter & **Alcmena**, called Alcides by his propre name. And for his incomparable strengthe and labours (taken for the common profit of man's kynde) he was named also Hercules. All be it **Herodotus** affirmeth Hercules to bee the sonne of **Ospis**, and kynde of Egypte, and was called Hercules **Libyus**, because he conquered Libya. **Saynet Hierome** on the tenth chapter of **Genesis** writeth, that this Hercules perfourmed the twelue notable labours, which poetes wyte of, and not Alcides, soonne of **Alcmena**. The first labour (as **Diodorus** writeth) was the sleayng of a Lyon in the woodde **Bemea**, that farre exceedeth all other Lyons in greatnesse, whiche moughte not be slayne with mettall, nor stone, wherfore he was constrained to slea hym with his handes. The seconde labour was the kyllynge of **Hydra** the monster, in the fennes of **Lerna**, whiche had a hundred neckes with serpentine heades. And when one was stryken of, there dyd aryse euefoones two other heades. The thyrd labour was the taking



of the great wilde boze of Ermanthus, whiche wasted the countrey of Arcadia, and all people dradde him. But finally Hercules tooke hym a lyne, and bearynge hym on his shoulders, brought hym vnto kynge Euristheus. The fourth last boze was the battayle, whiche he had alone with the great nombre of men called Centaurs, that were of great strength, and swifte as hofes. All theyn he slewe, when they assauleth hym. The fyfth was the takinge of the great harte in rennyng, whiche for his swiftenesse had his hooves gylted. The sixte was the destruction of the hydes Stymphalides, whiche consumed the frutes and grayne of the countreies adioyngynge. The seuenthe was the makinge cleane of the halle of Augeus, beyng full of dounge, the whiche Hercules persourmed by wysdome, byngynge the ruere Pygnio throughte out the hall. Which by the swifte course of the streame in one daye, carped awaye the dounge, without any reproche vnto Hercules. The eght was the byngynge of a bull from Creta into Grece, drawynge hym as longe the sea. The nyth was the takinge of Diomedes kynge of Thracia, and calyng hym to his hofes, who ledyng them with mannes fleshe, was hym selfe of them deuoured. And after Hercules breakynge those wyld hofes, and makinge them gentyll, broughte theym to Euristheus. The tenth labour was his voyage into Spayne, and slepyng of Gerion and his soones, and calyng the great hyne, whiche he gaue to a kyng in that countrey, who continually after warde, dyd perely offer in sacrifice, to the honoure of Hercules, one of the bulles, that came of those hyne. The eleuenth, was his goyng into hell, and fetchyng thens Chelus and Perithous, and byngynge with him in a chayne Cerberus, the dogge of hell, haunyng three heades. The twelfth and last labour was the takinge of the golden apples, out of the gardenes Hesperides, & sleapyng the terrible dragon, whiche continually watchyng kepte those apples, which were called golden for the beaute of them. Some saie they were sheepe, whose flesces were of the coloure of golde, and the dragon signifieth the diligence and strength of the shepherde, whiche kepte them. These were the twelue labours of Hercules, where of grewe this prouerbe,  
 + Herculei labores, where the labours doo seme impossible to be atchived.  
 + Herculis cothurnos, was bled for a prouerbe, wherein a thyng of litle importance was set footthe with great eloquence or other thyng, solemne, more apte for a greater matter. as one shoulde put Hercules hosen on a chyldes legges. Wherewith accorded the sayng of the wyse kyng Agestilaus, whan one commended to hym a rhetorician, which by his crafty eloquence made trilles and small thynges to seme great. The kyng answered, That sower deserveth no praise, which putteth a great shoe on a veray lyttel foote,

meanynge thereby, that the wordes shoulde well accorde with the matter, as the garment with the persone. This is so common a vice nowe a dayes amonge students of eloquence, that in wyppynge and speakynge, they seeme to prepare the hofe before they knowe the measure of the legges, whercon they will put it.

Hercules Gallus, as Lucianus wyrteth, was in the olde tyme in Fraunce, an Image made lyke an olde man, with a balde head, and vnkempte, his heare veray whyte, the thyne of his face rpyelled, and as it were bourned with the soonne, wearyng on him a lyons skynne, and bearyng in his ryght hande a great clubbe, in his left hande a bowe, a quier at his backe, drawynge after hym a multitude of people, tyed by theyr eares, with a litle chayne wrought with aumbe and goide, but they were so easily tyed, that laughyng and with good chere they willingly folowed, and as it seemed, woulde not bee loused: and the other ende of the chayne was tyed at Hercules tuncur, who looked for wardes theym with a laughyng countenance. This ymage signified eloquence, whiche for the pynsaunce thereof, resembled rather Hercules than Mercury. And his age betokened, that for the most parte eloquence is substanciall and bechemente. That Hercules, or rather eloquence draweth men by the eares tyed to his tounge, signifieth the affinitie betwene the tounge and the eare: and theyr glad and voluntary folowynge, signifieth with what delectacion eloquence draweth men vnto hir perswasions and exhortacions.

Herculis genitura, the herbe called myrtus sylvestris.

Herculis sanguis, id est, crocus.

Herculis farina, id est, Irion.

Herculis portus, a citee of the Massilians, called nowe Villa Franca.

Herculis turris, a citee of Lyrene called Zimara.

Herculeus, a, um, puissant or myghtie.

Herculeus morbus, the fallynge sickenesse.

Hercynia, looke Hercinia.

Herē, for heri, yesterday.

Herebus, the deepest place in Helle. Looke Erebus.

Heri, yesterday.

Hericus, ij, m. g. an ychyn or hedghogge.

Herilis, le, perteynyng to the lord of maister.

Herilis filius, for Filius heri.

Herifuga, a, m. g. one that renneth awaie from his mayster.

Herillus, a philosopher of Calidonic, the scholar of Zeno, whiche put the chiefe goodnesse in science and knowlage.

Herenaceus, cei, and Herix, icis, mal. gen. an hedghogge.

Herilinus, one of the Centaures.

Herma, a, m. g. an ymage of Mercury. It is taken also for a firmamente or establisshynge. Sometyme

cometyne the balasse of a myppe. It is also an ymage, the head whereof may be chaunged. Herma, be also ymages sette of layde on sepulchres.

Hermia, after Philometer, the uttermost citee of the leste Asye. After Mela, a promontory of Mercurie, called Cabo de Nubia.

Hermaphrodinus, the soonne of Mercurie and Venus. Also he that is bothe man and woman.

Hermagoras, a famous rhetorician of Colia.

Hermathena, was twoo ymages togyther of Mercurie and Minerva.

Hermias, a famous capitayne vnder Antiochus magnus.

Hermann, a people by Colchos.

Hermerotes, rum, small ymages, properly of litle chyldren with wynges.

Hermes, mis, or meris, Mercurie.

Hermes trimegistus, the name of a famous philosopher of Egypte.

Hermasia, a consecration made by the Persians with honey, myrre, casson, the wyne of iuyce of dates, the kernelles of pyne apples, whiche beyng taken of a man with mylke, and of women after they be conceiued, shall byng forth chyldren in personage and witte very excellent. Democritus wyrteth of a lyke medicine, by the whiche chyldren, faire, good, and fortunat, shall be begotten.

Hermiona, a towne of Grece.

Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus and Desdemone, beyng a chyld, was by Tindarus, the father of Menelaus, in his absence affianced to Drestes, the soonne of Agamemnon: but afterwards she was married by hir father vnto Pyrrhus, soonne of Achilles, whome Drestes dyde slea, wedded Hermione, and had by hir the soones, Cessamenes, Cozinchus, and Drestes, the younger. There was an other, Hermione, daughter of Mars & Venus, and wyfe of Admus, whome the poetes feigned to bee (with hir husbande) tourned into a serpent.

Hermiones, people in the uttermost borders of Germany, called nowe Pomerani.

Hermippus, a poete of Athens, also a philosopher in the tyme of Socras.

Hemocrates, a famous sophister vnder the emperour Scaurus.

Hermodytylus, ij, m. g. is supposed to be that, which of Aetius and Paulus is called Ephemeron. Actuarius maketh mention of two knynges called Hermodytyli, which are as much to saie, as Mercurij digiti, in englyshe Mercuries fingers, for the similitude that they haue with fingers, wherof the one is white, the other redde. Whiche Ruellius supposed to be that, whiche the Arabians call Been rubeum, and Been album.

Hermodorus, a philosopher of Ephesus, whiche caused the pyntables to be made, also a philo-

sopher of Sicile, the scholar of Plato.

Hermogenes, the propre name of a famous rhetorician.

Hermoglyphus, phi, m. g. a grauer of ymages.

Hermolaus, a grammarian of Constantinople.

an other of the same name conspired agaynst Alexander.

Hermion, a litle hyll that standeth on Jordan.

Hermopolis, the name of a citee that Hercules buyled.

Hermopolium, a place where ymages were set out to sell.

Hermupoa, an herbe called Mercurie.

Hermupotanon, idem.

Hermus, a ryuer, which in the middes parteth the fieldes of Smirne, and falleth from the hyll Dorylio, and deuideth Phrygia from Laria, wherbyn Virgile supposed to be golden sande.

Hernia, a, fac. gen. the discaie, wherof men bee called brysten, for that theyr bowels or other matter is fallen into theyr codces.

Hernici, people of Campania.

Hernion, nij, n. g. the herbe Eriogon.

Herniosus, a, um, he that is brysten.

Herodes, the soonne of Antipater, whiche in the tenth yere of Augustus, was of the Romaynes declared kynge of the Jewes: and he reygnd. 37. yeres. Of that name were dyuers other knynges, of whom Iosephus wyrteth abundantly.

Herodianus, a noble historiographer, whych in Grecke wrote most eloquently and truly the lues of the emperours, from Marcus philosophus, to Gordianus the ponger, whych boke is moste eloquently translated into latyne, by Angelus Politianus.

Herodius, a birde named a faulcon. Theodosius calleth it Ardeola, sainte Augustine Fulica: Suidas Ciconia.

Herodorus, was a noble historian, bozne in the citee of Halycarnassus in Asia. He wrote moste eloquently a general historie of the actes doorn in Europa, and Asia, by the space of LXX. and xl. yeres, vntill the warres among the greckes, called Belum Peloponeiacum, which Thucydides, with an equall style wrote and persoues med. He flourished before the incarnation of Christ, two hundred yeres.

Heroica, a, um, noble or perteynyng to noblenesse.

Heroica aras, a tyme wherin are many noblemen.

Heroica personæ, noble personages.

Hérois, roidis, fac. g. a noble woman. Herois, a, idem.

Heron, an ozatour of Athens.

Heros, herois, an halfe god, or he whiche for the loue of vertue, susteyneth great labours and perilles. also he that excelleth in any facultie or science.

Herodotus, a poore folyshe man, who to haue a perpetuall fame, bourned the moste famous temple

temple of Diana at Ephesus, & after detected him selfe, and was put to deathe.  
 Herpacantha, idem quod acantha.  
 Herpes, a soze rising of to muche abundance of Melancholie. also a certaine beaste. Pli. li. 30.  
 Herpeta, or herpeti, a tetter.  
 Herilia, the wyfe of Romulus the fyrst kynge of Romayne.  
 Herus, i. m. g. a lord or maister.  
 Hesichius, a learned man in the tyme of Anastasius the Emperour, whiche wrote an historie, as well of the Romayne emperours, as of other nations.  
 Hesione, was daughter of Laomedon kynge of Troie, and sister to Polydorus, whom Hercules at the fyrste destruction of Troie gaue in marriage to Chelamon, a noble prince of the Greckes.  
 Hesiodus, an aunciente poete of the Greckes, whiche fyrst wrote of husbandry, whom Virgile folowed in his georgikes.  
 Hesperia, Italp.  
 Hesperia ultima, Spayne.  
 Hesperides, the three daughters of Atlas, whiche kepte the gardens, wherein grewe the golden appuls, that were taken awaye by Hercules.  
 Hesperidum horti, the gardens, wherein were the golden appuls nowe called oranges.  
 Hesperis, ris, f. g. an herbe, whiche smelleth moze in the nyght than in the daye tyme.  
 Hesperum, a promontory in Africke.  
 Hesperus, i. m. g. the weste sterre, that foloweth the sonne goinge downe, the evening sterre.  
 Hesiens, people of Palestine, which would neuer eate pigeons.  
 Hesternus, a, um, of yesterdaies, or of the daye before.  
 Hesternapotatione hestantes, yanyng and gapping of the reuel that they kepte the day before.  
 Hestia, is a parte of Thessaly, saith Strabo and Ptholomee, and in Homere it is a towne of Cuboca, Stephanus saith, it is a citee in Aetarnania.  
 Heterocliton, ti, n. g. that is excepted out of the common maner of declining or varyng.  
 Heterocranea, nex, f. g. a disease in the head, when it abeth and swelleth, and hath litell rounde pusses and sores rysing in it.  
 Heterogenius, a, um, of an other kynde.  
 Heteromachala, and Heteromalla, orum, n. g. garments that be frised onely on one syde. It is sometyne taken for velvet.  
 Heteronimon, that hath an other name.  
 Hetruria, the countrey of Tuscan, wherein is the citee of Florence.  
 Hethburgum, gi, Edenbrough in In Scotland.  
 Hetrusca, a, um, of the countrey called Hetruria.  
 Hetrusca disciplina, a certayn doctryne taught in Tuscan, concernynge the interpretation of lyghtnynges, tokens in the firmamente, and chynge monstrous, whiche was of luche este

mation among the auncient Romayns, that it was decreed by an ordinaunce of the Senate, that into sixe partes of that countrey, should be sente sixe soones of noble men, to learne that arte.  
 Heu, alas, it is construed with a nominative, a datyue, and an accusative case.  
 Heu mihi, alas that euer I was bozne.  
 Heus, an aduerb of calling. sometyne of sorowyn.  
 Hexaclinum, clini, n. g. a parlour, wherein sita persones maie suppe, or rather a place, wherein be. vi. suppyng beddes, as they used in olde tyme.  
 Hexagonum, ni, n. g. sixe cornerde.  
 Hexameron, of sixe daies.  
 Hexameter, i, m. g. a verse of. vi. fete.  
 Hexapeda, a measure called a fathom.  
 Hexaphorum, i, n. g. a litter or chaire to be borne by sixe men.  
 Hexaplum, uel Hexapla, an example.  
 Hexalticum, i, n. g. a kynde of barlepe, the case wherof hath. vi. reues of coyne. also. vi. verses together.  
 Hexeconalithos, thi, n. g. a little pprecious stone, whiche hath dyuers colours.  
 Hexeres, shppes with sixe orders of oars, or hatyng sixe oars in one seate.

**H**Yacinthus, the herbe Delphinion.  
 Hians, diuis, om. g. gappinge, openinge, chappinge, desyrng or lokyng geidly for a thyng.  
 Hians oratio, a style that is not well compacte: but by reason of meetyng of bowels together, foundeth unpleasantly.  
 Hiabas, the soonne of Jupiter, which was kynge of the Getulians, and made warre agaynst the dooene of Carthage.  
 Hiasco, scere, to gape, to open by hym selfe, or sprede as flowers dooen.  
 Hiato, aui, are, to gape, to open.  
 Hiatura, looke Chama.  
 Hiatus, us, m. gen. a gapping or openinge of the mouthe.  
 Hiatus terrae, the gapping or chynge of the grounde.  
 Hiberia, and Hiberus, looke Iberia.  
 Hibericum, ci, n. g. an herbe, whiche (as Dioscorides saith) is called of some Androsamo, of some corion: se his description apud Dioscoridem lib. 3. cap. 146.  
 Hiberis, looke Feris.  
 Hibernia, the isle called Irelande. Betwene England and Spaine in the Ocean sea, on the east it hath England with in one daies sayling: on the south it hath France: Spaine on the west distant thre daies sayling: on the north the maine ocean sea. it is not farre from Scotlande.  
 Hibiscus, sci, m. g. and Hibiscum, sci, n. g. an herbe

herbe, whiche Galenus calleth wilde malowe. it is also called Althea. Parthe malow. or wasce malow. Ruellius saith, that it is the same that the apothecaries call Bismalua, or Maiu-niscus, whiche is the double malow: it is named the marsh malow. But Virgile in Alexi, seemeth to take it for a kynde of bulle rushes, or ponge mootes or twygges.  
 Hyla, looke Hybla.  
 Hibris, libidinis, a wilde hogge, engendred betwene a wilde boze and a tame sowe.  
 Hic, hac, hoc, a pronowne, this or that.  
 Hic amor, hoc studium, that is your desyre, the labour you god.  
 Hic quis est, who is this?  
 Hic somnus est mihi, This is my maner of slepyng.  
 Vna hac spes est, There is no hope but this.  
 Hac, is used of Creuce in the feminine gender, plurall numbrye.  
 Hac re, for this cause, also by this meanes.  
 Hic legibus, on this condition.  
 Ne comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, This fellow is not to be compared to the other.  
 Hic, an aduerbe, here in this place. sometyne in this matter or busynesse. also in this state or condition. Hic is sometyne taken for Tum.  
 Hic illi fientes, rogare atque orare coeperant, When they blouderyng and weepynge began to desyre and praye.  
 Tuli hic sis, aliter sentias, yf thou were I, or as I am, thou wouldest thinke otherwise.  
 Hicce, hacce, hocce, for hic, hac, hoc.  
 Hiccine, hacine, hocine, for hic ne, hac ne, hoc ne.  
 Hiccine est Simo? Is this Simo? sometyne it is taken doubtfully, as,  
 Haud nihil ambigam hiccine fuerit Ascanius, an maior quam hoc, I doubt somewhat whether this were Ascanius, or an other elder than he.  
 Hiduntum, a towne of Calaber, called commonly Oronito.  
 Hiena, looke Hyena.  
 Hiera, An yle betwene Sicile and Lparis, dedicated to Vulcane. Also the name of a waape, and of a woman, the wyfe of Chelaphus kynge of Asia, whiche in beautee was supposed to exceede Helena.  
 Hiera, a confection.  
 Hieracites, a, m. g. a certayne pprecious stone.  
 Hieracium, An herbe, which some do suppose to be southwylke. But by Fuchsius, it appeereth not to be the same, but somewhat like, and therefoze is called Sonchites, And Laetia sylvestris, in Englyshe of some dent de l'yon, but other wel expert in the nature of herbes, take it to be an other herbe.  
 Hieracopodion, the herbe called Lychnis agria.  
 Hieranosos, morbus sacer.  
 Hieranthemis, the flowre of the herbe Camomill.

Hierapiera, cra, form. gen. a medicine to purge fraume and choler, and sometyne it is called onely Hiera. It is of sundrye spices confectioned in a powdre.  
 Hierapolis, a citee in Asia.  
 Hierarchia, a, f. gen. the holye gouernaunce or principallitee.  
 Hieratica, a, f. g. spye paper.  
 Hieremias, a prophete, bozne (as Epiphanius writeth) at Anathothus, and slayne by his prospleat Taphias in Egpyt. But afterwarde the Egypcians had hym in great honour, and buried hym in the place, where Pharaos palaice stode. For he dyau theses serpentes and scrocodiles. This prophete before the alteration of the temple, toke the arch or holy coffre, and that which was in it, and caused a stone to swallowe it by, sayng to the priestes and auncient men, that were present, Our lord is departed from Syria to heauen, and shall retourne with an holy puissance, and this shall be the signe of his comyng, when all peple shall honour a tree, he said moze vnto them, Forcet man shall open this arke, neither priest nor prophete, excepte Whosles the electe of god. The rabies within it, no man shall vnfolde, excepte Aaron. And at the resurrection fyre this arke shall ryse, and shall come out of the stone, and shall be sette in mount Sina, and all saintes shall resorte thereunto, there to receyue the lord, and shall flee from the enemy, whiche woulde haue destroyed them. And he sealed the stone, wrytyng thereon the name of our lord. The signe was like as it were grauen in yron, and a cloude than covered the stone, but no man knoweth that place.  
 Hieri, people beyonde Sauromas, whiche be balde and stacte nosed, euen from the nauis. They are veray iuste people, and neuer warre one on an other.  
 Hieris, id est, consecratiu.  
 Hero, onis, a kyng of Sicile, whiche was lyke a priuate persone, veray rude and homely, and of his nature intractable and fierse. But after he became sicke, and creased from busynesse (the feuer nowe and than takyn hym) he became a man of good maners and honorable. And in the meane tyme that he was not vexed with the feuer, he fell to learnyng. Wherfore beyng recovered, he used the companye of Symonides, Pindarus, & Bacil des. mozte excellent poetes at that tyme lypynge: who in their wrytynge broughte his name in an honourable remembrance. An other of that name of Athens, was familar frende and scholar with Arias.  
 Hieroborane, es, f. g. An herbe called Hieruen.  
 Hierobryneas, a kynd of the herbe Geranium.  
 Hieroceps, an yle in Epyrus nere to Daphus.  
 Hierocömion, mij, n. g. a latherhouse.  
 Hieroduli, ministers in temples and churches.  
 Hieroglyphica, misticall or enigmatcail letters

or *Pyphers* among the *Egyptians*, which were  
 images signifying holy sentences.

*Hieron*, vel *Hieron*, a chappell.

*Hieromyrtos*, idem quod *rufus*.

*Hieronimus*, ci. m. gene. he that is victour in the  
 games called *Sacra certamina*.

*Hieronymus*, the most noble & famous interpreter  
 of holy scripture. He was after the incar-  
 nation of *Christe* about .387. yeres, as he hym  
 selfe writeth. He was borne in a towne called  
*Strido*, which was in the confines of *Hungarie*  
 and *Dalmatia*. His fathers name was *Euse-  
 bius*. There was an historiographer and a phi-  
 losopher of *Rhodes* of this name. Also a ty-  
 ran of *Sicilie*, the sonne of *Hiero*.

*Hierophanta*, ex. m. g. the declarer of misteries  
 of holy scripture.

*Hyerophylax*, idem quod *Aedituus*.

*Hyerofarchus*, the chiefe priest.

*Hierosolyma*, a, and *Hierosolyma*, orum, or  
 after the *Hebrues* *Hierusalem*, the chiefe cite  
 of *Iudæa* (as *Eusebius* writeth) in compas  
 about .vi. milles, and an halfe. And as the same  
 author saith, lib. 9. *præparationis euange-  
 licæ*, cap. vltimo, it was called *Hieron Solo-  
 monis*, that is to saye, *Salomons temple*. And  
 after, by corruption of speche, was called *Hie-  
 rusalem* and *Hierosolyma*. But *Lyranus* on  
 the xxviii. chap. of *Genes*. writeth, that it was  
 first builded by *Melchisedech*, and by hym cal-  
 led *Salem*, that is to saye peaceable. For as much  
 as he was kynge of peace and iustice. also that  
 it was called *Solyma*, *Luza*, also *Bethel*, *Hie-  
 rus*, *Hierosolyma*, & *Aelia*. *Albert Iosephus*  
*de bello Iudaico*, lib. 7. cap. 26. affirmeth, that  
 the first builder thereof, was *Chanam*, whiche  
 made there a temple, and called it *Hierosoly-  
 ma*, where before it was called *Solyma*. He  
 come de locis *Aetorum apostolorum*, saith,  
 that the cite was called *Aelia*, of *Aelius A-  
 drianus* the emperour, whiche eftsoones re-  
 paired it, after that it was destroyed by *Citus*,  
 and made it larger. It was fūe tymes wasted,  
 and laste destroyed by *Citus*, after the incarna-  
 tion of *Christe*. 73. yeres.

*Hierosolymarius*, the surname of *Pompeie* for  
 conquering of *Hierusalem*.

*Hierothens*, the propre name of a man.

*Higra*, a roote of pepper.

*Hila*, a small gutte or a gutte.

*Hilare*, merly, ioyously.

*Hilaresco*, scere, to be merry.

*Hilaria*, plur. the vii. calendes of *Aprille*, when  
 the daye and night haue equali houres, and the  
 daye beynneth to increase.

*Hilaris*, re, and *Hilarus*, a, um, merly or ioyous,  
 pleasaunt.

*Hilarem hunc sumamus diem*, *Leat vs spend*  
 this daye merly.

*Hilarem in modum*, merly.

*Hilara vita*, a mery and pleasant lyfe,

*Hildritas*, atis, form. ge. meryth, pleasauntly,  
 iocundenesse.

*Hilaritatem asserre*, to make mery or iocunde.

*Hilaritate conspergere*, idem.

*Hilarus*, used of *Plautus* for *Hilariter*.

*Hilarus*, the propre name of a man.

*Hilaro*, aui, are, to make one mery or ioyous.

*Hilarodus*, di, ma. gen. a synger of wanton and  
 delicate songes.

*Hilaror*, atis, aui, to be mery.

*Hilarulus*, a, um, mery and pleasaunt.

*Hilla*, læ, or *Hilla*, orum, idem quod *Hila*.

*Hilius*, the sonne of *Hercules* by *Deianira*.

*Hilum*, i, n. ge. the littell blacke, whiche is in the  
 ende of a beane. It is sometime taken for nos-  
 thyng or nought, or beate littell.

*Himera*, a ryuer in *Sicile*, diuided in to two part-  
 tes, the one frethe water, the other salte.

*Hin*, is a measure of the *Hebrues*, whiche after  
 the accompte of *Senalis*, is of our measure one  
 gaton, and a pynte, and receyued in people of  
 wyne. xvi. li. di, and two ounces: of oyle. xv.  
 li. of honny. xxv. li.

*Hinc*, an aduerbe, signifying from hens. *Some*  
 tyme for that cause.

*Hinc illæ lachrymæ*, for that cause were the  
 teares, or that was the matter wherefore he  
 wepte.

*Hinc loci mei*, from my countreie or towne  
 that I cam fro.

*Hinc scibo iam vbi fieri*, I will wytte of hym  
 now where he is.

*Hinc illinc*, here and there.

*Hinc & illinc*, on euery syde.

*Hinc inde*, idem.

*Hinc illinc venit*, He cometh I knowe not  
 from whence.

*Hinc ciuis est*, She is a citizen of this cite.

*Hinc*, for *Ex hac parte*.

*Hinc inde*, euery where, rounde about.

*Hinnio*, iui, ire, to nere lyke an hysse.

*Hinnius*, us, m. g. nelyng.

*Hinnulus*, i, m. g. a faune or hynde calfe.

*Hinnulus leonem*, there is to be vnderstande  
 capir, vict, or prouocat. The hyd of faune  
 tooke, vanquished, or prouoked the lyon to  
 battayle. A prouerbe applyed to a person feble  
 or ignorant, whiche by any meane hath van-  
 quished hym, whiche is more puaunt than  
 he: or prouoketh to battayle, or contendeth  
 with hym, whiche is wiser or better learned than  
 he hym selfe.

*Hinnus*, hinna, & *hinnulus*, la, a mule engus-  
 dyed betwene an hysse and a she asse.

*Hio*, aui, are, to gape, to chappe, to open, to  
 cleane. also to wonder or meruaile.

*Hiant flores*, the flowers doo spreade.

*Hiauit humus*, the ground chapped or opened.

*Hiare vocalibus sermo dicitur*, when wordes  
 mete vnpleasantly in an oracion.

*Semper ad spem futuri hiat*, he looketh gre-  
 dilge,

dilge, or he gapeth alwaie for that, that is to  
 come.

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childeth and proueth *Hippias* to bee an arrde-  
 gant and ignorant foole, forasmuch as prai-  
 syng beautee, he wiste not what beautee was,  
 and boasting that he b. fore any other man,  
 coulde dectene a lyce from a trewe man, he  
 coulde not make of them a distinction. By this  
 it appereth, howe muche the common iudges  
 mente of men varpeth, and is inferiour to the  
 iudgement of a perfecte wyse man, as *Socras*  
 tes was.

*Hippairus*, i, m. g. an hysse leache.

*Hippice*, ces, f. g. an herbe, whiche if a man beate  
 in his mouth, he shall neuer feeble hunger nor  
 thirst. *Plin.* lib. 25. cap. 8.

*Hippius Tyrius*, was he that firste made *Hippoc*,  
 whiche serue onely for bourdeyn, called in las-  
 tine *Naues oneraria*.

*Hippo*, m. g. the name of ii. citees in *Affrike*, of  
 one of them *saucte Augustyne* was bishop.

*Hippicum*, ci, n. g. a measure of grounde, con-  
 tainyng eight miles.

*Hippobotos*, a fether of hysse, a hyssecarde.

*Hippocampa*, & *Hippocampi*, fishes lyke hys-  
 ses on the foze parte.

*Hippocampus*, a, um, of those fishes.

*Hippocentauri*, were a people in *Thessalia* by the  
 mounte *Pelias*, whiche were also called *Cen-  
 tauri*, the which were the fyste that were sene  
 in *Grece* rydyng vpon hysse, whereof came  
 the fable, that *Centauri* were halfe men and  
 halfe hysse.

*Hippocomus*, i, m. g. an hysse cosser.

*Hippocrates*, the name of a physicion most ex-  
 cellent.

*Hippocrene*, a fountayne in *Beotia* dedicated  
 to *Apollo*, and the *Artemides*.

*Hippodamia*, or *Hippodame*, the daughter of  
*Demonaus*, kynge of *Arcadia*, vnto whome it  
 was tolde by the soothsaier, that when his  
 daughter dyd marie, he shoulde d e. There-  
 fore, when she came to the yeres of marriage: he  
 ordeyned a pyce of reynyng with chariottes,  
 and caused to be prouoked, that who so euer  
 dyd vanquish hym therein, shuld haue his daugh-  
 ter to wyfe: and he that was vanquished by  
 hym, shoulde dye. Many of the wooers  
 were slayne. At last *Pelops*, despyryng to haue  
 the said mayden, promysed priuilege to *Hippi-  
 lus*, whiche droue the hysse chariot, that yf  
 he dyd wnn the pyce, *Hippilus* shuld be wyfe  
 to *Hippodamia* the fyste nyght: vpon the wh ch  
 couenaunt *Hippilus* made the ayletree of ware,  
 by occasion wherof the chariot fell downe and  
 was broken. wherefore *Demonaus* slewe hym  
 selfe, and *Pelops* enioyed the lady and the toir-  
 alme. When *Hippilus* aied that whiche was  
 promysed hym: *Pelops* threwe him into the sea  
 next adioynyng, whiche thereof was cure after  
 called *Mare Myrtoum*. There was an other la-  
 dye called *Hippodamia*, whiche was wyfe to  
*Perithous*, for whom the battaile was betwene  
 the

the people called Centauri, and them whiche were named Lapythæ.  
**Hippodamus**, mi, m. g. A breaker of horses. It is the name of a learned man of Miletia, whiche wrote fynde of the good state and gouernance of a citee.  
**Hippodorus**, A prince of Athens, which to seeme gentle to the people, used great severity towards his owne chyldren and hysnfolke.  
**Hippodromus**, mi, m. g. a hynde waye, wherein many horses may renne together.  
**Hippoglossion**, ti, n. g. the herbe, whiche some call Daphnitis, some carpophyllon.  
**Hippoglossa**, fa, fem. ge. an herbe like an horse tongue, whiche Ruellius supposeth to be that whiche is called *Lanus Alexandrina*, it hath a leafe like a tongue.  
**Hippolipathum**, i, n. g. an herbe called paciſce.  
**Hippolochus**, Bellerophons sonne, father of Glaucus. an other of the same name was the sonne of Antimachus the Troiane.  
**Hippolyte**, the wyfe of Acastus kynge of Mænesia. An other was queene of Amazonas, whom Hercules vanquished, and gaue hir to Theseus.  
**Hippolytus**, the sonne of Theseus, who at the complaynte of Phedra his stepmother, was pursued by his father, and he in a charyotte, sleepeing, was ouerthrowen among the stony stones, & rente all to peeces. Afterwarde Theseus reuined & restored hym to lyfe. wherfore he woulde be called Virbius, that is to saye, twice a mā, for as muche as he had twice lyfed.  
**Hippomachia**, a, f. g. a tourneyng and iustynge on horse backe.  
**Hippomachus**, the name of a famous minstrel.  
**Hippomanes**, n. ge. an herbe, wherof if horses doe eate, they forthwith renne madde. It is also a venemouse humoure, rennyng out of the Chape of a mare, whiche if a man hap to receiue inward, he shalbe mad. Plinie saith, that it is a little fleshe in the forehead of a colte when he is new foled, blacke and as bygge as a date, whiche the mare plucketh awaye with hir teethe, as sone as she hath foled. And if any man do take it awaye before hir, she will neuer after loue hir foie.  
**Hippomanes**, the herbe, called also Apocynon.  
**Hippomathrum**, thi, n. g. wilde fencill.  
**Hippomenes**, the nephew of Neptune, whiche ouercame Sibilanta in rennyng.  
**Hippona**, a goddesse, whom horsekeepers dyd worship.  
**Hipponax**, a greke poet borne in Ephesus, who was deformed in visage, but in spye sharpe and behemish, in so muche as when a cunnyng peynter, named Bubalus, had peynted his pill fauoured face, to make men laugh at it: Hipponax made against hym suche vengeable verses, that for anger & shame he caused him to hange him selfe in his house.

**Hipponomus**, an herbe or herpe of horses.  
**Hippopæia**, ra, f. g. a male or bouger.  
**Hippophaes**, the herbe called tasyll. It is also called Labrum veneris, and Vinga pastoris.  
**Hippophyes**, idem.  
**Hippoplanus**, he that breepleth in sellynge of horses.  
**Hippopodes**, people in the Seythick ocean, whiche haue feete lyke horses.  
**Hippopotamus**, mi, m. g. a beast lypynge in the riuer of Nile, hauinge feete like an ore, but barke & mane like an horse, and nereth like an horse, a wyndyng taile, and eufard like a boie.  
**Hippos**, an horse.  
**Hippopon**, matter in the eye.  
**Hipporibus**, bi, m. gen. an horse herbe, or one that fedeth horses.  
**Hippocelinon**, ni, n. g. some suppose it to be the herbe called smillage, or marcke. It is also called olus atrum.  
**Hippocela**, la, f. g. a sole of an asse.  
**Hippotoxora**, toxora, maf. gen. an archer on horsebacke.  
**Hippuris**, ris, f. g. an herbe called in latyn Equisetum, or Cauda equina, in english horse-tayle, but it is commonly called cattes tayle.  
**Hippus**, a ryuer in Asia rennyng into Phasis.  
**Hiphratea**, the wyfe of Amphidates.  
**Hir**, hiris, f. g. the palme of the hande.  
**Hira**, a citee by the sea side, not far from Phasis, also the gut, whiche is called leinum.  
**Hircinus**, a, um, gotyshe, or of a gote.  
**Hircipilus**, li, m. g. a man that is hearie.  
**Hircus**, a, um, that synketh like a gote.  
**Hirquus**, i, m. gen. the corner of the eye. Also he that is goggle eyede.  
**Hirculus**, li, m. g. a kynde of spikenarde.  
**Hircus**, i, m. g. a gote bucke. it is also the rank sauour, whiche issueth out of the arme holes.  
**Hirnea**, a, f. g. a certayne vessell.  
**Hires**, idem quod gnaphalion.  
**Hirpa**, certayn families not farre from Rome, whiche doynge sacrifice to Apollo, went vpon the spye, and were not hurt therewith.  
**Hirquinus**, a, um, idem quod Hircinus.  
**Hirquitalus**, i, ma. gene. a chyld, whiche passeth the age of xiiii. yeres, and beginneth to be beset with lecherie.  
**Hirquitalire**, to enter into that age of aptnesse to lecherie.  
**Hirrio**, iui, ire, to nare lyke a madde dogge.  
**Hirsuta**, a, fem. ge. the roughnesse of heares of beasts.  
**Hirsutus**, a, um, rough, heary, full of byrds, mosy, and by a metaphoric austere, vnplesant.  
**Hirius**, a, consul of Rome, whiche was vanquished in battayle by Autone.  
**Hirtus**, a, um, idem quod Hirsutus.  
**Saxa hirta dumis**, rocks full of bushes and bryambles.  
**Hirta sepes**, hedges made of thozers & bryes.

Hirido,

**Hirido**, ridinis, f. g. an horse leathe or bloude sacke.  
**Hirido ararij**, by translation, one that wasteth or consumeth the common treasure.  
**Hirundinaria**, idem quod Chelidonia, take there.  
**Hirundinus**, a, um, or rather hirundinus, a, um, of or belongynge to a swallowe.  
**Hirundo**, inis, f. g. a swallowe.  
**Hiscacus**, ci, m. g. he that galpeth muche.  
**Hisco**, sci, scere, to gaulpe as one dooth for flugs, giffenelle after sleepe, or for lacke of sleepe.  
**Hiscere**, it is to proffer to speake, or open the mouth to speake, to mutter, to be astonied, amased, or in doubt what to doo. also to chappe or bee opened.  
**Hismachia**, a, a saratin.  
**Hispalis**, uel Hispalum, a citee in Spayne nowe called Sibiha, or Siutele.  
**Hispania**, a countrey in the west part of Europa called Spayne, somtyme called Iberia, and Hesperia. It is inuironed on the southe parte with the sea Mare Mediterraneum, whiche diuident Europa from Africa, on the north part with the sea Mare Cantabricum, on the weste with the great ocean sea: On the east with the mountaynes Pyrenæi, and the parte of the roialme of France called Aquitania, & Narbonensis. This countrey is diuided by Idylloz into three regions, Bethica, wherein is Granada, Suil, Co daba. &c. Lucitania, wherein is Portugal, Galicia &c. Taracensis, wherein is Castile, Lyons, and Aragon. In this tyme it conteyneth fower royalmes, Granada on the southe parte towards Afrike: Portugal, on the west: Galitia and Biscaie on the north, Aragon on the east, Castile and Lyons in the middle. Muche of the west parte by reason of rocks, fozelles, and lacke of water, is not fertile nor well inhabited. The north parte by reason of muche colde is not plentuous. The south parte is wonderfull fruitefull. It is in lengthe (as Strabo writeth) 6000. furlonges, wiche is 850. myles. In breadth 5000. furlonges, which is 625. myles. Plinius (nexte unto Italy) extollet it in fertilitye, aboute at othere countreys. Solinus comparerh it with the best countreys in plenty of grayne, wyne, oyle, syluer, golde and Iron. Statius & Claudius, do no lesse commend it.  
**Hispantenis**, se, that was borne or bred in othere contris, and lyueth in Spayne.  
**Hispans**, a, um, that is borne or bred in Spaine.  
**Hispiditas**, a, um, full of byrds.  
**Hispidus**, a, um, bristled, or rough heared.  
**Hister**, i, m. g. a player or tumbler.  
**Histia**, a, a citee in Cæcia.  
**Histris**, a, a prau of Miletia. Erasmus saith, it was a very wyse and subtile man of the yle of Samos, a friende of Democritus, of whose newe inuention of letters sendynge, Au. Gell. writeth lib. 17. cap. 9. Noct. Atticæ.

**Histonium**, a towne in Italic, not farre from the mount Garganus.  
**Historia**, a, f. g. an historie.  
**Historice**, es, f. g. a declaration of an authoer in maner of an historie.  
**Historialis**, le, and Historicus, a, um, of or pertaining to histories, historie wise.  
**Historicus**, ci, m. g. a wyter of histories.  
**Histricus**, a, um, pertaining to plaiers.  
**Histrion**, onis, com. g. a plaiier in enterludes, or stage playes.  
**Histrionia**, a, f. g. and Histrionica, a, the feate or science of stage playes.  
**Histrionicus**, a, um, and Histrionalis, le, idem.  
**Histris**, histris, f. g. a beaste hauynge sharpe pnykes on his backe, called a porke pnye.  
**Hiuice**, as it were with chappes or gappes.  
**Hiuice**, aut, are, to make to gape or chynke, to cleaue.  
**Hiuicus**, a, um, gappinge or chynnyng, as the grounde is in a great drythe.  
**Hiuica gens**, a cunctuous and deceitfull people.

**Hoc**, is used for tanto. when quo or quod followeth.  
**Hoc** uide, a forme of latine speche, used in Terence and Plautus, synnyng that wee saie in english, See I praye you.  
**Hoc**, this or that.  
**Crede hoc mea fidei**, beleue this thyng on my warentise.  
**Quid hoc hominis?** what felowe is this.  
**Hoc litterarum**, this shorte letter or litle epistle.  
**Hoc mentis**, this mynde. lykwise **Hoc morbi**, sceleris, noctis, lucis, &c.  
**Hoc est**, quod ille &cet. this is the cause why he. &c.  
**Huius non facio**, I set not this much by hym.  
**Hodie**, to daye, nowe, at this tyme, in these daies, in this age.  
**Hodie mane**, to day in the mornynge early.  
**Nunquam hodie**, no tyme to daye.  
**Non facies hodie?** Non dices hodie? and such lyke as spoken for a vehemence to enforce one the more.  
**Hodiernus**, a, um, of this daye.  
**Hodierno die**, to daye, nowe at this presente tyme.  
**Hodierno mane**, idem quod **Hodie mane**.  
**Hodardocus**, ci, m. g. a robber by the hyzhe waie.  
**Hodaporicum** a booke to carie a journey, which maye be called a iournall: or a booke, wherein iourneies from place to place be described.  
**Hodaporus**, ri, m. g. a traupler by the waie.  
**Hodus**, looke hodus.  
**Harmonopodis**, a, a byrde, whiche by plinies description, I thinke to be our redwauke.  
**Harichius**,

**Hærichius**, a Greeke, very cunning in ymage making.  
**Hoi**, an exclamation of one that wepeth.  
**Holcus**, a certayne herbe.  
**Holmus**, a mortar, a cuppe made like a hoze.  
**Holocaustum**, i. n. g. properly the beast, whiche haung his bowels taken out, is layed whole on the altare, and burned.  
**Holobrix vestes**, garmentes all of pure golde.  
**Holobore vestes**, garmentes whiche be heauie and stiffe, with golde that is wrought in them.  
**Holographum**, pli. n. g. a testament all written with the hande of the testator.  
**Hololampus**, all in a flame.  
**Holophanta**, looke Halophanta.  
**Holor**, oris, m. ge. a swanne.  
**Holoserica vestis**, a garment all of sylke.  
**Holopechion**, a hole cubite.  
**Holoitea**, a certayne herbe.  
**Holus**, looke Olus.  
**Holus**, alias Homolus, an hyll of Thessaly.  
**Homelium**, li. n. g. a certayne facion of cappes.  
**Homerius**, a, um, of Homere.  
**Homeromastix**, tigris, m. ge. the reprocher of Homere. Generally Homeromastices, be taken for all reprochers and false detractours of learned men.  
**Homêrus**, the chiefe of all poetes, whose proper name was Melesigenes. But because he was blynde, he was called Homêrus, whiche in the tongue called Ionica, signifieth blynde. Cicero, Tuscul. 5. saith, It is written, that Homere was blynde, yet se we his picture and not his poeme. For what cuntrey, what marches, what host, what naue, what motions of myndes, as well of men as of beastes, are expressed in suche wyse, that he maketh vs to see that he sawe not & Plutarchus in the boke whiche he wrote of hym saith, that in his two warkes he comprehendeth bothe the partes of man. For in Illiade he described strength and valiantnesse of the bodie, In Odyseea he dooth sette forth a perfecte paterne of the mynde. Not withstanding for his indiscrete fabling of goddes and goddesses, Plato excluded hym out of his weale publike.  
**Homicida**, a, com. gene. a murtherer, a mans killer.  
**Homicidium**, i. n. g. murder or manslaughter.  
**Homilia**, lia. f. g. a sermon.  
**Homo**, inis, m. gen. as saith Phoca, the excellent grammarian, but the common rules teache it to be the common gender, a lyuing creature haung capacitee of reason, subiect to death, a man woman or childe.  
**Homo bulla**, a man is but a buble, a prouerbe signifieng the shortnesse and vncertaine of mans lyfe, resembleng it to a buble of water, whiche shortly ysseth, shortly bangyeth, and

colleth to nothyng.  
**Homo homini deus**, Man is mans god, applied to him, whiche with any singular benefite, helpeth a man about his expectation.  
**Homo trium literarum**, signifieth sometyme in mockage a man of a noble linage, because noble men wrote their fornames, their names and surnames with thre letters, as P. Cor. Scipio. C. I. Caesar. It is sometyme taken for a thefe, because Fur, hath in it but thre letters, A fini homines, fooles, asses.  
**Ansaus Homo**, a man with his armes a bene bowe.  
**Nemo homo est**, there is no man.  
**Homo sum**, I am a man, I may be deceived.  
**Homo es**, thou shewest thy selfe like a man, thou playest the man.  
**Nihil minus hominis videtur**, There seemeth nothyng to me further from mans nature, or more vnsimely for a man.  
**Sic homo est**, such is his facion, or this is the facion of the man.  
**Homo**, and **Quisquam**, bee elegantly ioyned to gether, not with standing that **Quisquam** alone, signifieth as much as **Homo quisquam**.  
**Homocapnus**, ni. m. g. a man that spyteth away in the smoke, or by the fyre.  
**Homocomeria**, lybenelle of partes.  
**Homeoptoton**, ti. neu. g. a figure, when diuers members of a sentence haue like fall of cases.  
**Homocosis**, a similitude.  
**Homocoteleuton**, a figure, when clauses of a sentence ende like.  
**Homogalactus**, ti. m. g. a foster brother.  
**Homogenes**, nis, com. gen. of one kynde.  
**Homoglossus**, of the same tongue or language.  
**Homole**, an hyll of Magnesia.  
**Homoleum**, a cap of the olde facion.  
**Homolium**, a towne of Magnesia.  
**Homologia**, a, for. gene. a confession, consent, or cōuenaunt.  
**Homoloti**, a people.  
**Homographia**, like wrytyng or peinctinge.  
**Homologare**, to consent.  
**Homophônos**, of one soune.  
**Homophylus**, of one kind or tribe.  
**Homophylus**, of one minde.  
**Homozoa**, the propre name of a woman, whiche by is signified concorde.  
**Homonymon**, mi. n. gen. where many thynges haue one name, but diuers in effect: as a man, whiche is alpe or prented, diuided by this addicion, a vetric man, a prented man.  
**Homospyi**, they whiche sleape together vnder one rouse.  
**Homouios**, si. m. g. of lyke substance.  
**Homulus**, Homuncio, & Homunculus, a little man, or of small reputation, a dwarfish fellow.  
**Honestamentum**, i. n. g. a thyng that commeth deth of setteyth forth.  
**Honestas**, atis, f. g. honestie, dignitie, woorthip.

Honestas

**Honestas & turpido vire**, contrarie.  
**Dignitas & honestas**.  
**Honeste**, honestly.  
**Honesto**, aui, are, to rewarde with honour, to make more honorable, to make more esteemed, to commend or set forth.  
**Honestum**, i. n. g. honestie.  
**Honestus**, a, um, honeste, of good behauiour, of good reputation, comely, sayre, beautiful, well fauoured.  
**Dies honestissimus alicui**, a day on the which a man hath great honour shewed hym.  
**Homines honore honesti**, men aduanced to honour and dignitie.  
**Honesta oratio est**, his wordes of sayng is reasonabill. **Ille erat honesta facie ac liberali**, he hadde a good and well fauoured face, or he was bothe sayre and well fauoured.  
**Honestus conuentus**, an assemble of woorthipfull and honourable persons.  
**Honesto loco natus**, descended of an honest and substantiall kyndred of familie.  
**Honestissimum testamentum**, a wyll discreetly and wysely made.  
**Honor**, or **Honos**, oris, m. g. honour, dignitie, sometyme beaultie, also reuerence, honestie, sometyme a sacrifice, a rewarde geuen to a man, also funerall obsequie.  
**Honorem præsari**, is where one shall speake of any thyng that is not honeste, than to saie, saung your reuerence.  
**Quo honore est in what office or dignitie is he**, or in what reputation is he, or howe is he esteemed.  
**Afflicere aliquem honore**, habere honorem alicui, and in honore habere aliquem, to doe honour to one, to haue in reuerence.  
**Honore augeri**, to be aduanced to hygher honour and dignitie.  
**Honore florere**, to bee in great honour and estimation.  
**Honorem congerere**, deferre, dare, to promote, to geue office or dignitie to one.  
**Perfunctus honoribus amplissimis**, he that hath been in great dignitie and authortie in the common weale.  
**In honore esse apud aliquem**, to be in reuerence with one, to be muche esteemed and set by.  
**Honoribus vi**, to beare office, to bee in authortie.  
**Honori habere consilium suum**, to entende to great honour and reputation by ministeryng his consail.  
**Honore summo ei fuit**, it was great woorthip and honour to hym.  
**Honorabilis**, le, honourable, woorthy honour.  
**Honoraria**, plaice made at Rome, to the honour of Sacerdus.  
**Honorarium**, ri. n. g. a present geuen to princes, ambassadours, great officers, and iustices at their first comyng, or executyng of their authortie.

**estes**. Also a custome, that the Decuriones paid for their admission into the court.  
**Honorarius**, a, um, perteynyng to honour.  
**Honorarius arbiter**, a woorthyfull man appointed by the Pretor, to be an indifferent iudge betwene two parties.  
**Honorarius tumulus**, a monument or hearse set vp to the honour of any person, where the bodie is not present.  
**Honorate**, honourably, woorthyfully.  
**Honoratus**, a, um, that is in honour, estimation and reuerence, woorthyfull, honourable.  
**Honoratus vir**, a woorthyfull personage.  
**Honorificentissime**, in a very honorable forme or maner, very honorable.  
**Honorifico**, aui, are, to doe honour, or to honoz.  
**Honorifice**, idem quod honorate.  
**Honorifice appellare**, to name one after a bearty woorthyfull and honorable facion.  
**Honoriſicus**, a, um, that byngyth honour, honorable, woorthyfull, done or spoken to a mans honour or woorthip.  
**Honoro**, aui, are, to honour, to doe reuerence.  
**Honorus**, a, um, that is with honor, honorable.  
**Hora**, an houre, also tyme of an houre, a daie or a yere.  
**Craftina hora**, to morowe.  
**In horas**, every houre.  
**Omnium horarum homo**, a fellowe at all assaies.  
**Dum hæc dicit**, abite hora, while he spake these thynges, a whole houre passed awaye, or the tyme passed.  
**Horæum**, ræi, neu. gener. sammit honny. it is also a saute made of sylke.  
**Horarius**, a, um, that is the space of an houre.  
**Horarium**, ri. n. g. the space of an houre.  
**Horatius**, a famous poet, bozne at Venusium, a man excellent in sharpnesse of witte, & quicknesse of sentence: he was addit to Epicures secte, somewhat wanton in nianers, though he liberally note the vices of other men in his bectes called Saryri, in balades to syng to the harpe (whiche were in. xliii. sondre kyndes of verses) he passed all other that wrote in latine. He was in good fauour with the emperor Augustus, by the means of Mæcenas thempers foris minion, who roke in hym for his mirth and witte muche delectation: to whom, and to Augustus, he wrote diuerse epistels in verse, comprehendng great wisdomes in compendious sentences: and died whan he was .57. yeres olde, as Eusebius writeth. he was after the incarnation of Christe about .x. yeres. Of his name were diuers notable Romayns.  
**Horatium**, olde writers vsed for Bonum.  
**Horða**, a, f. g. a cowe great with calfe.  
**Hordeaceus**, a, um, of barley.  
**Hordearij**, they whiche dooc lyue with eatynge barley.  
**Hordearius**, a, um, perteynyng to barley.

Mm

Hor



Hordearium, money given to souldiers to buy coine.  
 Hordearia pruna, plumes of the colour of barley, when barley is ripe.  
 Hordeum, dei, n. g. barley.  
 Hordeum murinum, called also of Plinie Phœnicia, is wall barley, that groweth on muddy walles.  
 Horia, a fishers bote.  
 Horiola, a littell fishers bote.  
 Horizon, zōnis, neu. gen. a circle diuidyng the halfe sphere of ouer parte of the firmament, from the other halfe, where to our sight, it seemeth, that the heauen toucheth the earth.  
 Hormesion, a precious stone of fire colour.  
 Horminōde, es, m. g. a greene stone, compassed with a circle of the colour of golde.  
 Horminum, ai, neut. gener. an herbe, called of the frenchemen Tour bonne. looke Orzminum.  
 Horno, an aduerbe, significyng, this pere.  
 Hornotinus, a, um, of this pere, of one peres growyng.  
 Frumentum hornotinum.  
 Hornus, a, um, of this peres, of one peres contynuanse.  
 Agnus hornus, this peres lambe.  
 Horna fruges, this peres grayne.  
 Horologium, gn, n. g. a diall of a clocke.  
 Horologium solarium, a diall.  
 Horomades, amonge the Caldees was named the good god.  
 Horontes, loke Orontes.  
 Horosco, aui, are, to marke the house.  
 Horoscopus, the diligent markyng of the tyme of the birthe of a childe.  
 Horoscopus, pi, m. gen. that part of the firmament, whiche euery houre riseth from the east: astronomers call it the ascendent.  
 Horoscopus, a, um, euery thyng, wherein houres be marked.  
 Horrearius, ri, m. g. the keeper of the barne.  
 Horreo, rui, rere, whan a man thynketh that his heare dooeth rise, also to quake for colde or feare. sometyme to feare muche, to be astonied or to wonder, to be rough, as fieldes vntilled or out of culture.  
 Horrent agri, the fieldes are vnplesant and vnfruitefull.  
 Omnium conspectum horreo, I am aferde to come in any mannes sight.  
 Horrere alicui, to feare lest some harme will chauce to a man.  
 Horrere minas alicuius, to feare a mannes thynnynges.  
 Horrendus, a, um, dreadfull, horrible, terrible.  
 Horrens, entis, horrible, that setteth vp the hys stils, as a lion, or dogge.  
 Horresco, scere, whan a man feleth within hym great colde or tremblyng to begynne, as in a feare, or in a great feare: sometyme to quake,

to feare, also to make as coigne doeth with the wynde.  
 Horreum, rei, n. gen. a garner, a barne, wherewith coigne is laied. Sometyme a store house, wherewith any other thyng is kepte.  
 Horribilis, le, horrible or terrible, fearefull.  
 Horrificus, a, um, idem.  
 Horride, without any good fashion or pleasure.  
 Horriditas, aris, idem quod Horror.  
 Horridulus, la, lum, timorous, somewhat vnplesant, rough, rude.  
 Horridus, a, um, hideous, terrible, or he that quaketh for colde, or feare, stiff for colde, enough, out of culture, nothyng cleanly, handsome, or trymme.  
 Horrida & inculca vita, a rude & homely life.  
 Deformis atque horridus homo, an ill fauored and foule persone, lothsome to beholde.  
 Inculca & horrida scripta, wytynges without grace or elegancy.  
 Horrifer, rifiera, rum, that bypnyeth colde weather.  
 Horrifico, aui, are, to make aferde, to make to quier or tremble.  
 Horrilo, aui, aui, to grow rough.  
 Horrisonus, a, um, haupyng a terrible towne or voyce.  
 Horrō, oris, ma. gen. a shewyng of quakynge for colde or feare. Sometyme the cruellness or terriblest of ones loke. also a religious or reuerende feare.  
 Horrore perfundi, To be in such feare, that one quaketh or sheweth.  
 Horsum, hither, or hitherwarde, an aduerbe.  
 Hortatio, oris, f. g. Hortamen, minis, & Hortamentum, ti, n. g. idem quod Hortatus.  
 Hortator, oris, m. gen. one that counsaileth or moueth to a thyng.  
 Hortatrix, the feminine.  
 Hortatius, a, um, that belongeth to exhortacion or monyng.  
 Hortatus, us, masc. gen. an exhortacion or monyng.  
 Hortensia, æ, f. g. the daughter of Hortensius, a woman most eloquent.  
 Hortensius, an excellent oratour of Rome, of a wonderfull memoie.  
 Hortensis, se, pertynyng to a garden, or of a garbyne, or that groweth in a garden.  
 Hortensius, a, um, idem.  
 Hortor, aris, ari, to exhort, to counsaile or moue to a thyng.  
 Hortari canes, to chere the houndes. likewise.  
 Horrari equos.  
 Hoc te iam diu hortor, cum duobus accus.  
 Hortari vt capiat.  
 Hortari ad perficiendum.  
 Iisdem de rebus hortor.  
 Hortari alicquem de pace. &c.  
 Hortus, ti, m. ge. a knotte garden, or a garden for pleasure, or an orcheyarde.

Hori

Horpensiles, gardenes made in the toppes of houses.  
 Horti, in the plurall numbre, is moste comons ly used for an orcharde or garden of pleasure.  
 Hortus, was used of olde wyters, for Villa.  
 Horulus, li, m. g. a littel garden.  
 Horula, a littell house.  
 Hous, an Egyptian, whiche wyte and declared the secreet maner of wytyng, whiche the Egyptians used, called Hieroglyphica. Horus was also the soonne of Isis.  
 Hosa, a river of Tuscan, called now Martha.  
 Hostamicus, sickely.  
 Hospes, hospitius, com. g. an host that receiueth straungers or gueses into his house also a gese, whiche lodgeth in an other mans house. also a stranger, or a man inhabuyng out of the countrey.  
 Hospita terra, a countrey, whereby a man may peacably passe.  
 Hospes vrbis, a stranger that knoweth not what is done in the cite.  
 Hospes in re aliqua, one that is ignorant in a thyng, or knoweth not what belongeth to it.  
 Hospes in voluntatibus suorum ciuium, one that knoweth not the mynde or wyll of his ciuitians or countrey men.  
 Hospita, tr, a strange woman.  
 Hospitalia, lodgynges in an house, which serue onely for strangers.  
 Hospitilis, le, bypnyng a gentill enterteynement, or gladly receiuyng a stranger: or that belongeth to an host or gues, or to enterteynement of strangers.  
 Hospitalis iupiter, so called because strangers or gueses when they were ill intreated in thepp lodgynges, called hym to wyntesse, despyng began to reuenge them.  
 Hospitaliter, lyke a gese.  
 Hospitalitas, aris, f. g. hospitalitee, enterteynement of frendes or gueses.  
 Hospitalolum, i, a diminutiue of Hospitium.  
 Hospitium, n, n. g. an house alway redie to receiue frendes. sometyme a lodgyng. also an hospital. sometyme frendship shewed in hospitalitee, frendly familiaritee betwene persones, whan one man cometh boldly to the others house, enterteynement.  
 Renuntiare hospitium alicui, to forsake ones house, where he hath ben intreated.  
 Excipere aliquem hospitio, to lodge or interteyne one in his house.  
 Pro hospitio, quod mihi cum illo est, for the familiaritee that is betwene him and me.  
 Liberale hospitium, a liberall enterteynement of frendes or strangers.  
 Hospitium & amicitia.  
 Hospior, aris, ari, to receiue frendly into his house. also to lodge in a place as a gese or stranger.  
 Hospitatur aqua in eo loco, the water resteth

in that place.  
 Hospitus, a, um, straunge, also that guesteth or receiueth gueses.  
 Hospita aquora, id est, Vicina.  
 Hospita flumina, riuers that may be passed in a bote or hypppe.  
 Hosimi, they that be bozne without nofethylls.  
 Hostia, æ, f. g. an host of sacrifice offered to atterpe victorie of enemies.  
 Hostiatus, a, um, that is laied with sacrifices.  
 Hosticus, a, um, hostile or enemy.  
 Hostilis, le, pertynyng to an enemy.  
 Hostiliter, lyke an enemy.  
 Hostilitas, aris, f. g. hostilitie, enmittee.  
 Hostimentum, i, n. g. recompence, one for an other.  
 Hostio, iui, ire, forecompence, to assuage or abate, to offende, to strike.  
 Hostis, is, com. gen. an enemy.  
 Hostium, i, n. g. a measure of an hundred and forty buischels also a doore.  
 Hostorium, i, n. g. the straffe, wherewith all measures be made euen, a strike.  
 Hostus, i, the quantitee of oyle, that the oliues geide at euery pressyng.

**H** Vber, hūberis, n. g. a pappe or bdder.  
 Huber, hūberis, om. g. fruitefull, plentifulous, abundant.  
 Huber aqua, plente of water, muche water.  
 Ferax & huber.  
 Huber & fecundus author, an authour that is plentifulous and full of good matter.  
 Huberior spes, greater hope.  
 Edictum huberrimum, an ample and large commaundement.  
 Huberrimus fructus, great plente of fruite.  
 Hubero, aui, are, to make plentifulous or fruitefull, also to be abundant.  
 Huberrime, verare plentifulously.  
 Hubertas, aris, f. g. plentie, abundance, fruitefulness, fertilitye.  
 Hubertas mammaram, abundance of mylke in the brastes.  
 Hubertas soli, fruitefulness or fertilitye of the ground.  
 Hubertas virtutis, the great fruitefulness of vertue.  
 Hubertim, plentifulously.  
 Hubertus, a, um, abundant or plentifulous.  
 Huc, hither.  
 Huc abh cum illo, I came from thens hither with hym.  
 Huc coram adducam, I wyll bypnyng hym hither before you.  
 Huc prouiso, I come hither to see.  
 Ego huc redde, than restoe it hither to me as gapne.  
 Omnia hæc verba huc redeant, All theese woordes come to this ende, or bee spoken to this

Mm ij

this

this intente.  
Rem huc deduxi, I brought this matter to this poynte.  
Huc & huc, now on the one syde, now on the other; now to the one syde, now to the tother.  
Huc illic, hyther and thither.  
Hui, an interfection of wonderpynge, sometyme of scornynge.  
Hui meam sororem? Ho my sister?  
Hui tam cito? Ho, ho, so shortly, so soone?  
Hudum, for Sudum.  
Huic, to that place. also to hym or hyr.  
Huiscce, the genitive case of Hic, hac, hoc, compounded with ce.  
Huiusmodi, & huiuscemodi, suche, of that sorte.  
Hulula, la, f. g. a shrike oule.  
Hululo, aui, are, to howle.  
Humanitas, itis, fcc. g. humanitee, of nature of man, hyndeneffe. also doctrine, perteynynge to man, learnynge, liberall knowlage, gentynesse, mekenesse, curtesie, gentil behauiour, civillitee, pleasauntnesse in maniers.  
Humanitas & modestia.  
Immanitas & humanitas, contrary.  
Comprehendere aliquem humanitate, To shew gentlenesse towards.  
Politior humanitas, good learnynge.  
Vir humanitate politus, a man adowyned with cleane learnynge.  
Humaniter & humane, gentlyll, curtesely, meekely.  
Humanitus, aduer. of men, after the facio of me.  
Humanus, a, um, gentyll, tractable, courteous, meekesull, frendely, humane, learned, counsnyng.  
Si quid mihi humanum contigerit, If I chaunce to dye.  
Hocce humanum est? Is this a gentyll touche?  
Humanus calculus, The stone ingendred in a mans body.  
Humanum genus, and Humana gens, mans kynde.  
Humana specie & figura esse, To haue the shappe and figure of a man.  
Humatio, onis, f. g. an interment or buriall, a putting in to the grounde.  
Humator, oris, m. ge. one that burieth.  
Humatus, a, um, buried, layde in the earth.  
Humeatus, a, um, made moyste or weete.  
Humeo, aui, are, to make moyste, to weate.  
Humeus, a, um, moyste or weete.  
Humeo, mul, ere, to bee moyste or weete.  
Humerus, i, m. g. the shoulder.  
Ab humero pendebant sagittæ, his arrowes hanged at his shoulders.  
Extollere in humeros, To take vpon his shoulders.  
Humeris rempublicam sustinere, by translatiō to susteyne & beare vp the comune weale, as it were vpon his shoulders.

Humeri in bobus.  
Humeri in gallinaceis.  
Humeralis, lis, neu. gen. a thyng to weate on the shoulders.  
Humersus, a, um, that hath great shoulders.  
Humesco, scere, to ware weete, to bee weete.  
Humescens oculi, eyes wet with weeping.  
Humidulus, a, um, somewhat moyste or weete.  
Humidus, i, n. g. moysture, weatnesse.  
Humidus, a, um, moyst, weate.  
Humifer, misera, rum, that bringeth moysture or humour.  
Humificus, a, um, that maketh moysture.  
Humigatus, a, um, moysted.  
Humilis, aui, are, to make lowe, poore, or abiecte.  
Humilis, le, bafe, lowe, also simple or poore, abiecte, vile, humble, of lowe conditiō.  
Humilis & excelsa Luna, contrary.  
Humilis vitis, a, vigne kepte lowe by the grounde.  
Humilis & abiectus.  
Humilis animus aque demissus, a lowe and bafe courage.  
Humilis sepultura, simple or of small coste.  
Angusta mens & humilis, idem.  
Humilis as, a vyle crasse, lytell esteemed.  
Humili atque obscuro loco natus, descended of a bafe or unknowne stocke.  
Oratio humilis & abiecta, cui contraria Alta & excelsa.  
Preces humiles, humble prayers.  
Humiles habitare casas, to dwelle in small cottages.  
Humilis statura, a dwarfyshe or lowe stature.  
Humilitas, aus, f. g. basenesse or lownesse.  
Humilitas generis, a basenesse of ones stocke or kynde.  
Humil, alowe, or on the grounde.  
Fusus humi, lying alonge vpon the grounde.  
Humiliter, lowely, humbly.  
Humifer, a, um, that beareth the grounde.  
Humo, aui, are, to bury or hyde.  
Humor, oris, m. ge. humour or moysture, water or lycour.  
Euocare corruptum humorem, to draw out the corrupt humour.  
Humus, i, fcc. m. ge. carthe beeyng moyste, the grounde.  
Tollere se humo, to rype from the grounde.  
Hungaria, reade after in Pannonia.  
Hunni, people, whiche came out of Scythia, and inhabited Hungarie.

**H**Yacinthia festa, were solempne ceremonies dooen in the nyght.  
Hyacinthinus, a, um, of violet colour.  
Hyacinthizontes, the fourth kynde of the stone smaragdo.

Hys

Hyacinthus, called also Vacinium, hath leaues lyke poppet, an hande bredthe in heygth, lesse than a maydens lytell finger, greene of colour, the topp lyng downe full of purple floures, and the roote rounde. The flower spryngeth out in spryng tyme, with the violet, and before the rose. Of this flower were feigned two sundry fables. One, that it was a boy that Apollo loued, whom by myffortune he slew, wherfore he touned hym into this flower. An other fable is, that it sprang of the bloude of Iar, the valgaunt Greeke, and that certayne veynes of the flower, seme to expresse the figure of these two letters A I. that hebe, whiche is commonly called Hyacinthus, is named in Englyshe Crowtoes. It is also a precious stone of the coloure of golde, called a iacint, whiche hath a fourtayne vertue agaynst the common plague, specially if it be to woyn, that it doo touche the veyne that cometh from the herte.  
Hyades, are. vii. sterres, whose names are Ambrosia, Eudora, Pasichoe, Coronis, Plexaura, Pytho, & Tyche. They bee troublouse, and eate sorowes and wyndes. They goe doone the fourtenthe Calendes of Maie. Poetes name them the daughters of Atlas, & Aethiopia, wherfore they been also called Atlantes. But because in lamentynge they brother Hyas (slayne by a lyoness) they woyned away and dyed, and therfore translated by Jupiter in to the firmament: They were afterwarde called Hyades, by the name of they brother. Some saye, that they were the nourses of Bacchus, and were called Dodonides Nymphæ, of a town and forest called Dodona. The Romayns called them Succulæ. Also Paraliciū.  
Hyna, looke Hena.  
Hyalargus, gi, m. g. a glaspe.  
Hyalæ, a nymphæ, one of the companions of Diana.  
Hyalinus, alina, um, glasse, or of the colour of glasse.  
Calices hyalini, bypnhyng glasses.  
Hyalus, i, m. g. glasse. It is sometyme taken for greene colour.  
Hyantius, and Hyanteus, a, um, of Boeotia.  
Hyas, aus, one that was gouernour of Boeotia, of whom they were called Hyantes.  
Hyas, hyadis, loke Hyades.  
Hyarbas, loke Hyarbas.  
Hyberia, a region in Asia togyng to Armenia, enuironed with the mountayn Caucasus. It is also the olde name of Spayne.  
Hyberna, norum, n. g. plu. places where men of warre do reste them in wynter.  
Hybernaculum, i, neu. ge. a place prepared for men of warre to wynter in.  
Hybernia, x, f. g. Irelande.  
Hybernicus, a, um, of Irelande.  
Hyberno, aui, are, to make abode in wynter.

Hybernus, a, um, perteynynge to wynter.  
Hybernium cubiculum, a wynter chaubert.  
Hyberni agni, lambes eated in wynter.  
Hybernium tempus, wynter season.  
Hyberus, a great ryuer in Spayne, ngyhe to Tarrhacon.  
Hyblæus, a, um, of the mountayne or citee Hyble.  
Hyble, es, or Hybla, x, a citee in Sicilie, and a mountayne ngyh to it, whercon groweth plenty of tyme. And therfore the honge that is there, is of all other mooste pleasant.  
Hybræas, an oratour.  
Hybrida, swyne halfe wyld.  
Hybris, hybridis, fcc. m. gen. a dogge engendred betwene an hounde and a mastyue, called a spimmer, or a mungrell. Also a kynd of haukes, whiche scidome is seene in the daye, but seeth his pail in the nyght.  
Hyccæ, a great fythe, whiche Hermolaus Barbarus taketh for a sturgeon.  
Hydarnes, or Hydarnus, a noble man of Persia.  
Hydaspes, a greatte ryuer in Indie. Looke Idaspes.  
Hyderos, ri, m. gen. a disease whan the shynne is spiled with water.  
Hydra, dræ, fcc. m. gen. a water serpent. It was also a monstre, with whom Hercules fought, and as soone as he hadde striken of one heade of the monstre, an other sprang vpon immediatly.  
Hydræ secare, to meddle with an endlesse matter, or where one mischief happeneth after an other.  
Hydor, hydas, or hydros, idem quod aqua.  
Hydragógus, gi, m. ge. he that bringeth water to a place by furrowes or trenches.  
Hydragyrum, ri, neu. gen. a certayne thyng wherwith siluer is gylte in the seade of quicke syluer.  
Hydræleon, water mixte with oyle.  
Hydrastina, næ, f. g. wilde hempe.  
Hydraulax, laxis, m. g. a water forowe.  
Hydraulicus, a, um, perteynynge to organes, or to an instrument made to drawe vp water.  
Hydræulis, lis, m. g. an organ pipe.  
Hydæulus, i, m. g. an instrument to puse out the water by violence, or rather to drawe vp water out of a depe place. Also a pyce of organes.  
Hydria, x, f. g. a water pottle.  
Hydrocèle, hydrocèles, a disease whan a man is bursten, or when the humour fallith into one of the stones.  
Hydrocélus, ci, m. g. he that is bursten.  
Hydrolápathon, thi, u. g. a water docke.  
Hydromantia, tia, f. g. diuination in callynge of spirites to appeare in water.  
Hydrómeli, n. ge. vndeclinable, water and honge sodden together.  
Hydromphalon, a beade humour gathered about the nauell.

M m iij

Hys

Hydronterocoele, the disease of burstynge.  
 Hydrophobia, x, f. g. a disease, when the patient feareth water exceedingly.  
 Hydrophobus, bi, m. g. he that is a fearde of water, or hateth water.  
 Hydropycus, a, um, that hath the dropic.  
 Hydropiper, semeth to be the herbe, wh. ch the Apothecaries commonly call Eupatorie.  
 Hydrophis, sis, f. g. idem quod Hydrops.  
 Hydropora, he that dygneth alwaie water.  
 Hydrops, dropis, the dropic. It is a sicknesse (as Trallianus wyrteth) whiche cometh of the lyuer, made so colde, that it maie not sufficiently boyle the meate that is receiued, and conuerthe it into the substance of pure bloude, but turneth it into a watry substance, wynd or steume. By occasion wherof (as Galenus and Paulus saie) the lyuer beynge feeble, the colde matter, whiche aboundeth, is sente into other membres, wherof cometh yll habyte and fygure of the body. It procedeth of .iii. causes: of a primatpue cause, as by muche colde drinke immediately after labour, barynge, goynge longe in the sonne, or drynyng muche fastyng. Of a porydyng cause: as of an yll complexion, hotte or colde, or oppilation, wherby good humours are let to be ingendred, and yll humours to be exculsed. Of a ioynt cause: as of water or wynde possedyng eithe all the membres, or onely them whiche serue for nourishment of the bodye: of this sicknesse bee thre kyndes, Tympanises, Astizes, Hypofarcha, Reade more of them in thes places.  
 Hydus, druntis, or Hydruntum, i, a citee in Calabria, by the sea syde.  
 Hydus, i, m. g. a water serpente. idem quod Natrix.  
 Hydrusa, a citee in the countrey of Athens. Also an Ilande called Andros.  
 Hyela, a citee in the countrey of Ocnotria.  
 Hyemalis, le, of wynter.  
 Hyemalis dies, a wynters date.  
 Hyematis vis, sharpnesse of wynter.  
 Hyemalis locus, a colde countrey.  
 Hyematio, onis, f. g. a wynteryng.  
 Hyemo, aui, are, to reste in the wynter tyme, to wynter, to make colde wether.  
 Hyematus, a, um, frofen.  
 Hyems, emis, fcm. gen. wynter, tempest, great wethering, sometyme aper.  
 Magnitudo hyemis, great wethering in the tyme of wynter.  
 A dulta hyems, the myddle parte of wynter.  
 Affecta hyems, wynter almost ended.  
 Subcasum hyemis, a litle before the ende of wynter.  
 Matura hyems, a tyme of wynter, cui apponitur tardas hyems, a latewarde wynter.  
 Hyems iam precipitauerat, it was towards the later ende of wynter.

Hyena, nae, f. g. a beaste lyke a wolfe, which hath a mane lyke an horse ouer all his backe & necke, but the heares be longer and harder.  
 Hygris, a citee of Sarmatia, called commonly Casbardy.  
 Hygremplastrum, moist plaster.  
 Hygromyrra, orum, moiste ointement.  
 Hygrotes, in trees is the gumme or moisture that droppeth out.  
 Hyla, æ, or Hylas, le, the companion of Hercules, whom he losse in the borders of Ionia.  
 Hylæa, a countrey, after whiche a parte of the sea is called Hylæum.  
 Hilæus, a Centaure, whose incontinence was cause of the warres betwene the Lapites, and the Centaures.  
 Hylas, a lake of Bithynia, in the whiche (as some suppose) Hyla, Hercules companion was drowned.  
 Hyllus, the sonne of Hercules by Deianira.  
 Hyllonome, a woman of the centaures, which after her housebände was deade, slewe hir selfe with his swoorde.  
 Hymantopodes, a lame people in Ethiopie, which haue clubbed or croked feete.  
 Himella, a riuer.  
 Hymen, minis, neu. gen. a suite in the secreete place of a mayden, whiche when she is deflowered, is broken. Also a songe, songen at weddinges.  
 Hymeneus, xi, ma, ge, the god of marriage, his sometyme taken for marriage, also a songe of verses songe at marriages.  
 Hymera, the name of a ruere.  
 Hymettus, an hill by Athens, where was honie of all other most precious.  
 Hymettus, a, um, of the hill Hymettus.  
 Hymnus, ni, masc. gene. a praise in a songe, hymne.  
 Hyoscyaminus, a, um, of henbane.  
 Hyoscyamos, an herbe called henbane.  
 Hyosiris, a certayne herbe lyke dentdelion, which beynge bruised, is verie holisome for woundes.  
 Hypacaris, a ruere of Scythia.  
 Hypæra, a citee where were mercuriuous sayge men.  
 Hypæthrium, or Hypæthrum, i, n. g. an alaine a garden, or gallery without any coueryng.  
 Hypagogeus, gei, m. g. an instrument, wherewith stones are polished.  
 Hypagum, gi, n. g. a certayne instrumente used longynge to a shyppe, as some supposed: but it is rather the same that hypagus is, looke there.  
 Hypallage, es, a figure, whan woordes be vnderstande contrary wyse.  
 Hyppanis, a ruere in Scythia. Vitruuius sayth, li. 8. cap. 3. it is in Pontus. M. Tull. Tusc. quest. lib. 1. sayth, that Hyppanis, from a parte of Europe, renneth into Pontus.  
 Hypera, a toyde, tied to the ende of the sayle garde.  
 Hipparchus, a philosopher that wrote of the planetes and tymes of the yere.  
 Hyppis, or as some doo write, Hypanis, Arrianus calleth it Hyphasis, a great ruere, whiche renneth out of the mountaynes of Scythia, into Indie, and cometh into the famous ruere of Ganges, and is in breadth vii. furlonges, as Diodorus wyrteth lib. xvi. The streame therof is so swifte, that no man may passe ouer it by the space of .v. daies sayling. The water is fresh. After that it cometh within iii. daies saylinge of the sea, it is wonderfull better, by reason of a bitter foue. tapne, whiche renneth into it. At this ruere the great Alexander shiped his iourney, and went no further into Indie, but dyd there sette vp. xii. altars of stone, euer of them fifty cubites in greatnesse.  
 Hypania, a citee of Thessaly.  
 Hypania, a woman of Alexandria excellently learned in Astronomie, and diuers other sciences.  
 Hypanus, ti, m. g. a conflu.  
 Hypanus, a ruere of Phoenicia.  
 Hyphenium, mi, n. g. an egge, whiche proueth not vnder an hene or other byrde.  
 Hypelæus, a kynde of Laurell.  
 Hypocoon, a weede growing among cozne, having leaues lyke rue.  
 Hypocor, a Troian, whom Diomedes slewe.  
 Hyper, in latine Saper, aboue.  
 Hyperaspites, sis, vel ita, m. g. a protectour, a defender, a great shield.  
 Hyperbæus, or Hyperbaron, a figure, whan a woode is transposed from the playne order of construction, to make the oration more pleasant, as, in duas distium esse partes.  
 Hyperbore, es, f. gen. excede in aduancement or depentynge, as, 3 ygher than heauen, whiche than in we, swifter than lightynge, slower than a snayle, woorse than the dyuell.  
 Hyperbolicus, or Hyperbolicæ, the aduerbe, Gods exceddently, eith in augmentynge or diminysynge.  
 Hyperbolicus, a, um, exceddyng credence.  
 Hyperborei, people dwelling in the furthest part of the north. And as some suppose, vnder the north pole called Polus Arcticus. Pomp. Melapiereth, that the countrey is but litle, hanging the sunne ouer them, and is feruile of it selfe, the people verie iuste, lyping longer, and more pleasantly than other men, alwaie without busynesse or labour, knowynge neyther warre nor debate. Lyke to this dothe the Plinie wyte, lib. 4. cap. xii. Solinus saith, that some men dooe appoint them rather to Asia, than to Europa. Other dooe sette them meane betwene the sonne goyng downe with the Antipodes (whiche are people hauyng their feete agaynst ours) and the sonne rising with vs. Finally he saith they bee in Europa, where they haue. vi. monethes continually daie, and. vi. other monethes continually nyght. the

Hipparchus

Hyperborei there be alwaies holisome. they knowe neyther sicknesse nor vniquietnesse. wherfore Strabo wyrteth lib. xv. that some men ascribeme, that they dyd lyue a thousande yeres. Festus Pompeius wyrteth, that they exceded the lyfe of man, lyping aboue. 100. yeres. And therfore were they called Hyperborei, as it were exceddyng the common terme of mannes lyfe. And whan they bee weerde and redous of their lyfe, as Hela and Solinus wyte, making good chere with their neyghbours, and haupnge garlandes on their heades, they throw theyn selues from a certayn roche into the depe sea, esteemynge that to bee the beste death and fourme of buryng.  
 Hypercatalecticum metrum, where abundeth one syllable or two.  
 Hyperichius, a grammarian of Alexandria.  
 Hypericon, ci, neu. gene. an herbe called saint Johns wort.  
 Hyperides, one of the ten orators of Athens, whose tounge was cutte out by Annapater.  
 Hyperion, some calle the brother of Saturne, whiche gouerneth the course of the planettes, and therfore is named father of the Moone, the Moone, and the mozowe. Sometime it is putte for the sunne.  
 Hypermetra, one of the fiftie daughters of Danaus, whiche saued her husbände Linus of Linceus.  
 Hypermeter, or Hypermetrus, i, a syllable as boundynge in a verse.  
 Hyperthyron, a trantumpt of haunce.  
 Hyperthyrum, that which is nexte ouer the brow of a man.  
 Hyphear, a kynd of glan melicme.  
 Hyphen, where dpuces woordes bee pronounced vnder one accente: as, Quandoquidem, vityng &c.  
 Hypnæles, addres, whiche styngynge a man, he dyeth sleppynge.  
 Hypocaustum, sti, neu. gene. a hotte howse or stowe.  
 Hypochyma, a grape humour, coueryng the eye, called also Glaucoma.  
 Hypochondrium, diu, neu. gene. the inward parte of the body aboue the nauill, and vnder the stomaque.  
 Hypocritis, sis, f. ge. dissimulation, feigned hypocrisie, hypocrite.  
 Hypocrita, æ, m. g. an hypocrite.  
 Hypocimpes, bowes of Pirche tree.  
 Hypodosis, or Hypodemia, atis, n. g. a shoe.  
 Hypodistole, idem quod subdistinctio.  
 Hypodidascalus, an hyscher or substitute in teaching.  
 Hypoglossis, the litle fleshe that fasteneth the tounge to the nether parte of the mouth.  
 Hypogeum, ei, n. ge. a place vnder the ground.  
 Hypogeson, idem quod Aizoum.  
 Hypoglossida, litle rounde thynges made by

Alm iij phitike

Alm iij phitike

philike to lye vnder ones tounge, whiche is dis-  
 sealed with reines of grece in the throte.  
 Hypolapathum, thi, n. g. an herbe lyke to docke,  
 named patience, and is a hynde of fozell.  
 Hypomnema, aus, and Hypomnematum, ti, n.  
 g. an exposition of comment.  
 Hypomnema oua, eggs that birdes bryng forth  
 when they be troden of other the byrdes, or fe-  
 males, whiche be vnprofitable, & wyl not be  
 hatched.  
 Hypomnematographi, wynters of commen-  
 taries.  
 Hypofelinum, ni, idem quod olus arum,  
 loke there.  
 Hypopodion, dii, n. g. a foote stoole.  
 Hypopyon, where matter renneth out of the  
 eyes.  
 Hypostes, an inner garment.  
 Hypofarcha, one of the kyndes of dropsy, wher-  
 by all the body bolneth of swelth. it cometh by  
 the encreasynge of bloude colde, thyn, and was-  
 ter, infused into all the members, in the default  
 of the thyrde digestion, caused by the weakes-  
 nesse of the stomacke and lyuer, the waies wher-  
 of beynge stopped, the power whereby superflui-  
 ties are separate and expulsed, is made feeble,  
 whereby the body gathereth vicious iuyce and  
 wyndes.  
 Hypophagma, where the skynne of the eye by  
 some stroke is so hurt, that the blouddie sobem-  
 ty spreadeth ouer the eye.  
 Hypotasis, scos, fec. gen. substance. It is also  
 that whiche dooth ryle in brine, where there  
 is good digestion, if the residue be white, light  
 and risynge in facion lyke a pearce the small ende  
 bpwarde.  
 Hypotheca, a pledge also a doctrine.  
 Hypothesis, an argumente, matter, or cause,  
 wherupon one should argue, dispute, or speake.  
 Hypothicos, a linnen rochet.  
 Hypothyra, seu Hypothyrides, the dooze, or ra-  
 ther the place open, where the dooze is, the  
 dooze rounne.  
 Hypothyron, a groundfill or thresholde.  
 Hypozeuxis, a figure contrary to Zeugma, whan  
 euery clause hath his propre verbe.  
 Hypozigia, all drawynge cattell.  
 Hypochoriais, a disease in horses eyes, risynge  
 of a humour, that cometh out of the heade.  
 Hypia, a riuer of Spaine.  
 Hepsea, a blinde womans name in Dorace.  
 Hypenor, the soune of Dolopio, whiche was  
 slayne by Euripilus at the siege of Troie.  
 Hypicratea, the wyfe of kynge Mithridates, whis-  
 che followed hym in all his warres, beynge ar-  
 med lyke a knyght.  
 Hypsipyle, the daughter of Thoas kynge of  
 Lemnos, whiche whan the women there, by a  
 common consent, had slayne all the men of that  
 countre in one nyght, caused hir father. After  
 whan Jason gorynge towarde the conqueste of

the golden fleece, came vnto Lemnos, the de-  
 yng in loue with hym, conceiued by hym two  
 children wyppnes, and whan they were boyn,  
 the women of the countrey woulde haue put  
 hir to deathe, for the slaying of hir father: but  
 the in Aegyng was taken by pyrates, and geyue  
 to Aegyngs kynge of Aemea, whose sonne  
 the noursyshed. But whan the Argues wente  
 to destroye Thebes, Hypsipyle, whyle the  
 wente to shewe to the Argues a fountayne,  
 lesse the chyldre lyng on the grasse, who was  
 slayne by a serpente. Wherefore whan the fas-  
 ther of the chyldre woulde haue put hir to deathe,  
 the kynge of the Argues defended and saued  
 hir. Some other wytte, that Hypsipyle (whan  
 the percerpud Jason did not retourne to hir as  
 gayne, accordyng to his promysse) threwe hir  
 selfe into the sea, and was drownded.  
 Hyrcania, a countrey in Asia.  
 Hyrcanius, a, um, of Hyrcania.  
 Hyrcanum mare, the sea now called Mare Abas-  
 cuk, or Mare de Sala.  
 Hyrium, a citee of Apulia, called commonly Les-  
 sina.  
 Hyrtacus, a Crotane, father of Apulus, Aeneas  
 companion.  
 Hyginum, a colour lyke scarlet.  
 Hylophites, a, m. g. and spguratly, n. g. a wine  
 made with hysope.  
 Hyssopus, pi, m. g. or Hyssopum, pi, n. g. an herbe  
 called hysope.  
 Hysteralgia, pegne of the bealy.  
 Hystorologia, & Hysteron proteron, a maner  
 of spekyng, where the last is set before the first,  
 and as it is saied, the carte before the horse.

## I ANTE A.



OF OLDE wynters  
 was used for V, as Maritum  
 for Maritimum.  
 I, is the imparatue moode of  
 Eo, and dooth signifie, go  
 thou. It is also a fourme  
 of speakeynge, whan we  
 dooe correcte, exhorte, or

mocke any man.

Inunc, & rebus nimium confide secundis,  
 Go to and put all thy trust in prosperitee.

Inunc, & dormientem exita, Go thy way and  
 awake hym.

Is, was the ponger daughter of Atlas, and foundeth  
 as muche as a voyce.

Iacchus, one of the names of Bacchus, called god  
 of wynges.

Iacea nigra, is (as Brunfelsius supposeth) the  
 herbe, which is called Morfus diaboli.

Iaceo, cui, ere, to lye, to extende out, or bee of  
 length somtyme to be, to be yde, to ly vnknewe,  
 to bee vnable, to be dead, to bee condemned or  
 naught

naught set by, to be yde, and of no price.  
 In medio campus iacet, In the myddes is a  
 feld.  
 Ille iacet, he is dead.  
 Maximas vero virtutes iacere necesse est, vos  
 lupate dominante, Carnall delictatione sus-  
 tynge, nedes must excellent vertues be nothyng  
 sette by.  
 Iacent, they are without vertue, courage, or es-  
 timation.  
 Iacent virtutes, vertue is naught set by.  
 Iacent precia, they are of a lowe price.  
 Iacet grauitas, he lieth sicke.  
 Iacet oratio, the oracion is without any grace  
 of spirite, or hath no lyfe or quickenesse.  
 Iacens animus, a desperate mynde, or out of  
 courage.  
 Iacente te, thou beynge sicke.  
 Iacere aliter ad pedes, to lye at ones feete, hum-  
 bly entreayng hym.  
 Iacere prostratum, to lye alonge.  
 Iacere in obliuione & silencio, to bee forgotten  
 and - othyng spoken of.  
 Iacere in occulto, to be nothyng renoumed or  
 famous.  
 In laetis alicuius iacere, to lye clipped in  
 ones armes.  
 Iacere inultum, to remaine unpunished, or to  
 bee without reuengement.  
 Iacere in maiore, to remayne in great heauyn-  
 nesse.  
 Iacere in fardibus, to lye as a desperate per-  
 sone, that passeth not what becommeth of hym  
 selfe.  
 Rationes iacent. I can not tell what to saie.  
 Iacent studia, studie and learyng is nothyng  
 regarded.  
 Iacent his testibus, they are confounded with  
 theire witness.  
 Iacere, to be deade.  
 Iacens, lyng, beynge situate, also slow, sicke.  
 Segnis & iacens.  
 Iacio, ieci, iacere, to throwe, to caste, to hurle,  
 to shoote somtyme to set or lay, to make, to tel,  
 to speake, to publyshe abroad.  
 Iacere fundamentum, to set or laie a founda-  
 tion: by translation to geue an occasion, or to  
 make awate to any thyng.  
 Praecepta seic in agros, We ranne headlonge  
 into the fieldes.  
 Iacere aggerem, to make a bulwache or cons-  
 trement.  
 Edicta in populum iacere, to publyshe or set  
 abroad proclamations.  
 Gradum or aditum iacere, to make awate or  
 entrance to a thyng.  
 Odorem iaciant, they sende out a greet sauour.  
 Contumelias & probra in aliquem iacere, to  
 scyle or speake ill of one.  
 Iacere minas, to threaten or manace.  
 Quarrelas & quarumoniis iacere, to cons-

playne.  
 Iacere ridiculum, to speake of byngge footy a  
 mery geste, to be laughed at.  
 Iacere sermones, to common of talke.  
 Significationes iacere, to shewe by tokens and  
 signes, to signifie.  
 Iacob, a patriarche, soonne of Isaac.  
 Iacobus, a propre name, in englyshe James.  
 Iactans, anus, castynge, booyng, crabbyng, auaun-  
 tynge.  
 Iactantior gestus, proude or statelie gesture, a  
 bragge.  
 Iactanter, booyngly, braggyngly, proude.  
 Iactatio, onis, f. g. auerpyng or troublpyng, a tose-  
 spng of shakynge, a moupyng of gesturynge, a cas-  
 tynge, a booyng, crabbyng or auauntynge.  
 Iactatio corporis, the moupyng of the bodie.  
 Insolentiam & iactationem hominum ferre,  
 insolencie and braggyng.  
 Temporum nostrorum iactatio, the trouble.  
 Iactantia, idem.  
 Iactator, onis, masc. gen. a craker or booster, a glo-  
 rious persone, hat maketh auaunte of his owne  
 pryse.  
 Iactans, a, um, tossed hyther and thither, dyspuen-  
 from quosse to quosse.  
 Iactatus, us, masc. gen. a tossynge, a castynge, a  
 moupyng.  
 Iactito, aui, are, to beate often.  
 Iacto, aui, are, to throwe, to reuolue, to caste or  
 tosse in the mynde, to vete, to throwe downe, &  
 beate, to auaunte and glory, to speake vanyly,  
 to set forth, to tosse, to cast out.  
 Iactare brachium, to wagge of swynge the  
 arme.  
 Iactare caput, to caste the heade nowe on the  
 one syde, nowe on the other.  
 Iactare oculos, to gaze about, now on one syde,  
 nowe on an other.  
 Iactare pectore curas, to caste and reuolue in  
 ones mynde diuers serious matters.  
 Iactari febri, to bee tourmented with a feuer or  
 ague.  
 Iactare dicta iocosa, to bryngge forth mery scofs  
 or geses.  
 Iactari sermonibus, to be communed or talked  
 of abroad.  
 Iactatur hoc vulgo, this is commonly talked  
 abroad.  
 Iactare se magnificensissime, to prayse and  
 aduaunte ones selfe about the moone.  
 Ventis iactamur, we be driuen and tossed nowe  
 into one quoss, now into an other.  
 Iactari viuis, to be spuefully spoken of, to be cal-  
 led agaynst.  
 Iactuose, and lactuosus, are redde in no good au-  
 thour.  
 Iactura, a, f. g. losse, damage, propely thynges  
 cast out of a thypppe in tyme of tempest.  
 Iactus, a, um, caste, laped.  
 Iactus, us, m. gen. a throwe, a hurle, a caste, a  
 draught

Daught with a nette in fpyng.  
 Iaculabilis, le, that maye be hurled oʒ caste.  
 Iaculatio, onis, f. ge. Iaculamen, & Iaculamentum, ri, a shotte oʒ cast with a darte oʒ iaculyn.  
 Iaculator, oris, m. ge. he that hurleth a darte oʒ iaculyn, oʒ one that shooteth.  
 Iaculatorius, a, um, that pettepnyeth to shootyng oʒ castyng of dartes.  
 Iaculatrix, tris, f. g. the feminine.  
 Iaculo, aui, aie, is sometyne read.  
 Iaculor, aris, ari, to shote oʒ caste farre.  
 Iaculum, li, neu. gene. any thyng that maye bee shotte oʒ caste farre, moſte commonly a darte oʒ lpyght iaculyn.  
 Iaculus, li, ma. gene. a serpente that lyeth vnder trees, and todaynt with a meruailous violensce, percereth any beaste, which happeneth to passe by hym.  
 Iadera, a towne of Ilyricum.  
 Ialyſos, a citee of Rhodes.  
 Iam, now, yet, mozeouer, ouer and besydes this, furthermore, also incontinent, oʒ forthwith, immediately, by and by, ere it bee long, now at the length sometyne for Tunc, than.  
 Iam ne imus, why tarpe we? shall we not go nowe?  
 Iam diu, longe agone, a great while, long tene.  
 Iam dudum, nowe late, but a while tene.  
 Iam dudum, is spoken of a shote tyme, as of one, two, thre, oʒ foure houres, and is moſt commonly ioynted with verbes of the presente tense, and signifieth the acte to contynue still.  
 Iam dudum, a ptey wyle tene and yet still.  
 Iam dudum hic adsum, I haue been here a good wyle.  
 Iam dudum animus est in patinis, my mynde is on my dyner, and hath been a good wyle.  
 Iam dudum, sometyne for Iam primum.  
 Iam iam, euen nowe, by and by, streight waye.  
 Iam inde, incontinent after.  
 Iam olim, a great wyle agone, also in tyme passe.  
 Iam pridem, a lyttell wyle passe, but late, sometyne forthwith, also a good wyle agone, long tene. Iam pridem, is spoken of somewhat longer tyme than Iam dudum, as of tene oʒ fixe monthes oʒ yeres, oʒ moze, oʒ lesse, as the thyng requireth: and is ioynted with the pteſent tense, as Iam dudum is.  
 Iam tum, for that tyme, euen than, oʒ euent at that tyme.  
 Iam, already, er this, by this tyme.  
 Iam rediſſe oportuit, Thou shouldest haue been here agayne by this tyme.  
 Iam, for Amplius, as,  
 Neque iam lactantes appellantur, Neither be they any moze called suckyng pygges.  
 Iam, for post hac, as,  
 Vestrum iam consilium est, Now hereafter it is your parte to consule oʒ take hede herof.  
 Iam biennium est cum mecu ille rem cepit,

It is now fully two yeres tene he beganne.  
 Iam a pueris, euen of lyttell babes oʒ chyldren.  
 Plus iam anno scio, It is moze than a yere sence I knowe it.  
 Iam diu est, quod ventri victum non datis, Ye haue not found my bely meate and dynte many a date.  
 Iam diu factum est, postquam bibimus, It is a great wyle tene we dranke.  
 Iam iamq, quickly, speedily, by and by, also from hente forth.  
 Iam inde ab adolescentia, Euen from his young age.  
 Iam indeſque a pueritia, continually, euen sence he was a lyttell chyld.  
 Iam nunc, euen nowe.  
 Iam pridem est mihi amicissimus, He is a great frend of myne, & hath been many a daye.  
 Iam primum, nowe fyrst of all, now and more befoze, also firste and foremost.  
 Iambris, that is of the foote in meeter called Iambus.  
 Iamblicus, a philosopher of Pythagoras secte, scholar of Porphyrius.  
 Iambus, a foote in meter, haung the first sillable shotte, and the other longe.  
 Iameſa, a creke of the Witayne sea.  
 Iamno, a towne of the people called Salerni.  
 Iana, the name of Diana.  
 Ianaſſa, a nymphe.  
 Ianiculum, li, neu. gen. a parte of Rome, and a mountayn in it, also a gate of the same name.  
 Ianira, the daughter of Oceanus and Cethys.  
 Ianitor, oris, masc. gene. a porter oʒ keeper of a gate.  
 Ianitor carceris, a keeper of a pylson.  
 Ianitrix, the feminine.  
 Ianitricēs, bee also the wyues of two brethren.  
 Iancha, a daughter of Oceanus and Cethys.  
 Ianthinus, a, um, violet colour, oʒ purple.  
 Ianialis, le, of Ianus.  
 Ianua, x, form. ge. a gate, sometyne a dooze: by translation, a waie oʒ cutre to a thyng.  
 A Ianua quærere aliquem, to aske for oner at the gate oʒ dooze.  
 Quamquam qua nolui ianua sum ingressus in causam, Although I haue entred into my matter by that occasion that I would not haue entred by my good will.  
 Ianuarius, the moneth of Ianuer.  
 Ianual, n. g. a kind of cakes consecrated to Ianus.  
 Ianus, some suppose to be Saturne, some to be Iaphet, one of the soones of Noe: Cicero calleth hym the superiour worlde oʒ heauen. He was made haung two faces oʒ visages, either becauſe the heauen turnyng, the yere turneth where it began: oʒ elles becauſe it knoweth what is passed, and foreseeth what shall happen.  
 Ianus claudere, in old tyme signified to make vniuersall peace. For in the temple of Ianus at Rome, were two doozes, whiche wer opened

when the Romanes made warre: and when warre was finished, and all thynges in quiete, than were they shut. Ianus was also a place in Rome, whither vsurers resorted.  
 Iapetus, the father of Prometheus, soonne of Caelum & Terra.  
 Iapigia, a countrey in the realme of Naples, called Calabria.  
 Iapigium, a promontory in Iapigia.  
 Iapis, the propre name of Aetolus.  
 Iapix, Iapigis, the soonne of Dedalus, kyng of Calabria, whiche of hym was called Iapigia.  
 Also a welkeme wynde, whiche cometh out of the partes of Apulia.  
 Iarbas, looke Iarbas.  
 Iarchas, the chief of the philosophers of Inde.  
 Iaron, ri, n. g. idem quod Dracontum maius.  
 Iasides, the soonne oʒ newewe of Iasius.  
 Iasis, Adalanta, the daughter of Iasius.  
 Iasius, the brother of Dardanus, and soonne of Electra, also Iasius is the father of Palinurus.  
 Iasminum, a tree, & little floure called Iasemine.  
 Iason, Iasonis, he that fyrst conquered the golden fleece, and made the notable expedition in to Choloos, the sonne of Aeson and Alimede.  
 Iasionum, a promontory of Cappadocia, called S. Thomas.  
 Iaspideus, a, um, of the colour of Jasper stone.  
 Iaspis, idis, a stone called iasper.  
 Iaspoxis, nicis, m. g. a pzeiousse stone as white as snowe.  
 Iasum, an yle of Caria, lyng towards the maine lande.  
 Iatraléptes, x, m. g. a physician oʒ surgion, which cureth with ointementes.  
 Iatraléptice, ces, f. g. curyng by ointementes.  
 Iatronice, a booke of phisike.  
 Iatros, a physician.  
 Iaua, a citee in Spaine called Lara.  
 Iaxamata, people about Theotis.  
 Iaxartes, a ryuer of Scythia in Asia.  
 Iaxes, a ryuer of Scythia.  
 Iaziges, people of Metanasta in Europe, on the south parte of Germany, called nowe Septem castra, commonly Sibenburgh, it hath on the north, Armata: on the west and south, Germanie & Pannonie inferioz: on the east Dacia.

Bernia, looke Hibernia.  
 Iberia, the aunciente name of Spayne. also an other countrey ngyh to Armenia. It is of some written with H.  
 Iberi, & Ibres, Spaniards, oʒ men of the other Iberia.  
 Iberica, x, f. g. an herbe, called of olde wyrters Spartum.  
 Ibérís, oʒ Hiberis, an herbe lyke to cresses, but muche greater, the stalke is a lyttell cubite of height: In sommer it beareth a whyte flowze,

and hath a lytell seede, whiche groweth about all the stalke. Hermolus doeth interpretate it wyld cresses. Manardus wyrteth, that some men call it Lepidium: Aetius calleth it Cardamina, whiche in latin is Nasturtium, in englysh cresses. wherfore I thynke it to be a kynde of cresses.  
 Ibericus, a, um, of Iberia.  
 Iberus, a ryuer in Spayne.  
 Ibi, there, than, when that was dooen.  
 Ibi vbi est, there as he is.  
 Duxi uxorem, quam ibi miseriam vidi? I marged a wyfe, what miserie and wretchednesse dyd I perceyue to be therein?  
 Ibi homo me cepit obsecrare, Than he began to entreate me.  
 Imo & ibi nunc sum, Yes mary, and thereas bout I am, oʒ therbyon I thynke oʒ muse.  
 Ibidem, there, oʒ in the same place. Sometyne in the same thyng.  
 Ibidem mihi adnata, he becked to me out of the same place where he was.  
 Ibidem loci res erit, the matter wyl be in the same case.  
 Ibius, a pteſent name of Regium in Italy.  
 Ibis, ibis, vel bidis, f. g. a foule oʒ byrde of Egypt, whiche is high, and hath spere legges, and a longe bill. Thei pzeſe muche to the countre in kylling and eatyng of serpentes, which out of Libya, be caryed into Egypte, with a southern wynde. Also it is taken for an enuious person. Ioh. 14. li. 8. cap. 27.

Cadius, a notable robber.  
 Icaria, an yle in the sea Icarium, whiche is also called Icaros.  
 Icaris patronymicum, of Icarus.  
 Icarus oʒ Icarius, the father of the chaste Penelope. There was an other Icarus, the soonne of Dedalus, who haung wynges, with his fader, flew out of the yle of Crete: But when he flew hygher than his fader comanded: the wyre, wherwith the fethers of his wynges were glewed, melted with the heate of the soonne: And the fethers fallynge of, Icarus was constrained to fall into the sea, afterward called Mare Icarium. Also Icarus is a mounteyne in the region of Athens.  
 Ichneumon, neumonius, m. g. a beaſt of Egypt, whiche is now called a mouſe of Inde, of the great nesſe of a cate, and is facioned lyke a mouſe, who creepeth into the body of a crocodell, when he gapeth, and eatynge his bowelles, sleaeth hym. it is also a kynde of waspes.  
 Ichneura, idem quod Ichneumon.  
 Ichreafinus, the herbe maioram.  
 Ichnographia, x, f. g. is a yot concernyng bulldynge, wherin is onely conteyned the place, wheron the bulldynge shall stande, haung light



by described with rule and compasse, the fourme and facion of euery court quadrant, and floore therein comprehended, also an instrument like a compasse, wherewith are made the descriptions of the sonne.

Ichthyocusa, the ple called Icaros.

Ichthyolobolus, li, m. g. a fysher.

Ichthyocolla, a fythe, of whose skynne water glewe is made: And the same glewe is called also Ichthyocolla.

Ichthya, a, form. ge. an instrument, wherewith a chyldre beynge deade in the mothers wombe, is cutte forth.

Ichthyophagi, people by south Indie, which doe eat onely fythe, and also theyr cattell is fedde therewith. They weare garments of fythe skynnes. Also (as Strabo writeth) theyr houses be made with whales bones and oyster shelles. The rybbes of the fishes make the beames and rafters, of the iawes are made the doores, of the backebones are made moztors, wherin the fythe is pounned, and dried at the sonne, and thereof they make breadde myngled with a litle wheate. Arrianus, lib. 8. wyrteth, that the rybbes of whales (scene there, by the capitains of kynge Alexander) were about xxxvii. foote. vii. longe, wherewith their houses were builded.

Ichthyopola, la, ma. gene. a fyshmonger, a seller of fythe.

Ichthyopolion, polii, n. g. a fythe market.

Ichthyotrophium, plii, n. g. a powde of stewe, wherin fythe is nourished or fedde.

Ichthys, a promontory in Acaia.

Ico, ici, ere, ictum, to stryke.

Icere foedus, to make a league or truce.

Icon, iconis, f. g. an ymage.

Iconicus, a, um, so painted or fourmed, that in euery membe the very similitude is exprest.

Iconcula, a litle ymage.

Iconismos, mi, m. g. a description.

Iconium, a towne in the countrey of Sicile: an other in Asia the lasse. it is also a mans owne image like him selfe.

Icosium, a towne in Mauritania Casariensis, buylded by the companions of Hercules.

Ictericus, he that is diseased with the iaudise.

Icterus, icteri, m. g. a byrde, which if a man sycke of the iaudise doe see, he shall be healed.

Icteros, a sykenesse called the iaudise.

Ictis, idis, a white weallill, whiche destroyeth bee Calles, and eateth the honny. After Crastinus it is a frett. For he saith, the latines call it Vi-uerra. looke the prouerbe, I modo venare le-porem, where he correcteth a place in Plautus.

Ictus, a, um, stricken.

Ictus, us, m. g. a stripe or stroke, a blowe.

Ictus fulminis, a blastynge with lychtynng.

Ictus serpenis, the styngynge of a serpent.

Languidus ictus pullum, a feeble beatynge of the poult.

Declinare ictum, to auoyde a blowe.

Icti, is sometyme red in the gentiue case. Ictus, a famous wyrtlar of Tarentine, whiche to be the stronger, absteined from women all his lyfe.

Id, that, looke Is.

Id quod res est, which is trouthe, as the matter is in dedde, as the trithe is.

Id aetatis, of that age.

Id curat scilicet, he careth much therfore, whiche is spoken, as who saith, he careth nothing for it.

Id locorum, for Id.

Id temporis, at that tyme, or suche a tyme.

Id temporis est, the tyme is such.

Ida, a, form. gene. a mountayne, whiche lychtynge Troge.

Idai dactili, people called also Coribantes, also a precious stone lyke a mans thombe, wherby be many founde in Landie.

Idaus, a, um, of the mountayn Ida.

Idallium, a mountayne and cite in the Ile of Cyprus dedicated vnto Venus.

Idallius, a, um, of that mountayne, or of Venus.

Idanthyrus, a famous kynge of Syria, whiche subdued a great parte of Asia.

Idas, a, the husbnde of Marpissa, a man of excellent saunour and beautes.

Idapes, a ryuer rennyng by Parthia and Indr, and at last falleth into the great riuer called Indus. In this ryuer is founde muche golde and precious stones.

Idcirco, or Icirco, therfore, for that cause.

Idea, the figure conceyued in imagination, as were a substance perpetuelle. and lyke as of one scale proceedeth many pyntes, so of one Idea of a man, procede many thousandes of men. and semblable of other Ideas, pprode thynges innumerable. So that Idear, be as were externall examplis, wherby al other thynges be created. and this is Idea, wherof Plato speaketh.

Idem, the same thyng, or the same man. alioquin or semblable.

Idem es qui soles, Thou arte the same man that thou were wont to be.

In eisdem illis locis, in the verate selfe same places.

Idem dicere semper, to bee alwaies in one mynde of opinion.

Vno & eodem tempore, at the verate selfe same tyme.

Alter idem, one as lyke as it were the selfe same persone.

Animus erga te idem est ac fuit, My mynde or affection towardes you is as it hath bene afore tyme.

Idem aetatis, for eiusdem aetatis.

Magis eadem, more lyke the same woman.

Diānam & Lunam eandem esse putant, they thynke

thyne Diana and the moone to be all one.

Idem valet ac si pater iudicaret, It is all one as if your father shold iudge the matter.

Idemdem, cōfessiones, nowe and than amonge, cur nowe and than, often of dyuers tymes, with a certayne space betweene.

Idem, for that cause.

Idem, a, um, of the mountayne Ida.

Idiographum literar, a private letter.

Idiographum, plii, n. g. a private wyrtynge.

Idiomata, n. g. a propre fourme of speech.

Idiopathia, a, f. g. the propre facion of a disease.

Idia, a, com. ge. a man or woman vnlearned.

Idium, the same thyng, or one thyng.

Idmon, a footpacer, the soonne of Apollo and Dieria.

Idmon, li, n. g. a littell Idolle.

Idolatra, a, m. g. a woozshipper of ymages, an ydolater.

Idolatria, tria, f. g. ydolatrie, woozshipynge of ydols.

Idolothrum, ti, neu. g. that whiche is offered vnto ydolles.

Idolothria, a, offering to ymages.

Idolum, li, n. g. an ydoll, an ymage.

Idoneus, a kynge of Landie, whiche came with the Grekes to Troie. In his returne beynge troubled with tempestes, he vowed, that if he returned saule into his realme, he would offer for what so euer he mette fyfte.

Wherefore when he would haue offered his soonne, who had mette hym at his landynge: the people aske agaynst hym, and draue hym out of the countrey.

Then sayled he into Apulia, and builded a cite, whiche he called Peulia, on the mountayne Salentinum in Calabze.

Idone, aply, conueniently, fely.

Idoneus, a, um, apt, meete, propre, conuenient: also able, sufficient, profitable.

Idoneus author, a substantiall and sufficiente author.

Idoneum tempus, a conueniente tyme.

Aptus & Idoneus.

Idonea, dnan, n. g. plu. meete and apte places.

Idonea, the daughter of Idreus kynge of Argos.

Idolothria, f. g. a sheepe that was offered euey Iudas vnto Iupiter.

Idumaea, a region in Syria ioynyng to Egypt, and bordereth vpon Palestine.

Idumea, a cite in the countrey called Idumaea, as beareth the whiche are abundance of palme or date trees.

Idus, idum, plu. tantum, the Ides of monthes, whiche doo diuide Nonas from Calendas.

Idia, the wyfe of Acaia, kynge of Colchis.

Iecinorosi, men syke in the luer.

Iecoraria, a, f. g. an herbe called luerwoort.

Iecur, iccoris, & iecinoris, n. g. the luer of a

man or other thyng luyng.

Iecusculum, li, n. g. a litle luer.

Ieiune, barely, basely, coldely, slenderly.

Ieiunium, ni, neu. g. fastynge, or the tyme that men doo faste, fastynge daie.

Ieiunitas, aetis, f. g. barenesse, basenesse, or Silens dernesse of style.

Ieiuno, au, are, to faste or absteyne.

Ieiunum, i, n. g. the gutte, whiche goeth downe to the foundement.

Ieiunus, a, um, fastynge, that fasteth. And by a metaphore, greedy, hungry, bare or bareyne, sterile. Ieiunum solum, a bareyne grounde.

Ieiunus stilus, a bare or bare stile, that is not thyng encreped with weighty and philp sencers.

Ieiuni penates, an house of small there, or colde roste.

Ieiuna auditas, a greedy appetite to meate.

Ieiuna salua, fastynge spittle.

Ieiunus animus, a base mynde of small capacitee.

Iens, euntis, goynge.

Ientaculum, li, n. g. a breakfast.

Iento, au, are, to cate meate afore diner, to break ones faste.

Ierna, a ryuer of Spayne.

Ierusalem, the chiefe cite of Judea.

Ies, eis, a cite of Acaia, situate vpon a promontory of the same name.

Iesus, the soonne of god, and of the moste pure virgine Mary, although in the common translation of the Bible in latine, it seemeth there were dyuers other Iewes so named: yet in the hebreue tynge, as Acutline writeth, in his boke De verbo mistico, there was some diuersitee in the letters of the name of our sauour, from them that were in the other called Iesus.

For in his glorious and wonderful name were the vowels called I tetragrammaton, with one consonant, called Schin, whiche is one S of the hebreues, wherin was a mysticall or hyd signification of his diuinitee, although the whole name be interpreted Sauour who beynge equal in diuinitee with god the father, begotten of hym before the worlde was created, and without tyme, wyrtynge for the redemption of man, descended in to the body of the blessed virgine, and was conceyued in hir by the holy gost, the thyrde persone in godhead, and of hir borne the 3962. yere after the creation of the worlde: and beynge god and man, lyued here .32. yeres in fourme of pouertee, and than beynge betrayed by his owne disciple, was by the Jewes (his owne people) most cruelly nailed on the Crosse, the yere after the creation of the worlde 3994.

**I**gnis, therefore, from thence forth, afterward, than.

Quid igitur faciam? Than what shall I dooe?

Ignarus, a, um, ignorant, not knowyng.

Ignarus es morum meorum, thou knowest not my facions.

Ignarus philosophia, one that hath no skill in philosophie.

Ignarus docendi, he that knoweth not the wate to instructe or teache.

Ignarum lentes uarum lachrymarum esse me, you thinke that I knowe not why you weepe.

Ignatius, an holy byshop of Antioche, the thyrde after saint Peter, disciple to saint John the Evangelist. In the tyme of Traian he was condemned to be deuoured of beastes, and as he was ledde towarde Rome with tenne men of warre, whom for their crueltie, he called Leopardes, he by the waye confirmed all christen men in the faith, as well by prayers as by letters, sayng in this wyse: So that I maie finde Christe and inbrace hym, I woulde there shoulde come vnto me fyre, gybbettes, beastes, crabs, thyngs of bones, remyng of all the bodie, and all the tourmentes of the dyuill. When he harde the roynge of yrons, whiche shoulde deuoure him: he ioyously saied: I am the wheate of Christe, let me be grounde with beastes teeth, that I may be founde to be pure and fyne manchet. He was martyred after the incarnation aboute .xxx. yeres.

Ignauē, cowardly, slowly, with a false herte.

Ignauia, x, f. g. cowardenesse: also lacke of courage, lythernesse.

Ignauit, he made hym a foole.

Ignauiter, idem quod ignauē.

Ignauus, a, um, cowarde, lyther, vnmanly, false herted, that taketh away the strength or courage of a thyng. also vnprofitable, good to no use, of no strength or force, slouthfull.

Ignauus, i, a slouth, a luste, a lubber, a lurdene, one that wyl doo no labour, one that loueth to doo nothing but eat, dypnke, and scape.

Ignauus dolor, sorrow that maketh one sluggy, slouthfull, or vnlust.

Succus ignauus, a iuyce that hath no force nor vertue.

Igneco, es, ere, to bee on fyre, to tourne to fyre, to burne.

Ignescere, idem quod igneco.

Ignescuntur, id est, accenduntur.

Igneus, a, um, that is bygyght, or thyneth lyke fyre, fyre.

Ignia, certayne fautes, whiche earthen pottes haue in the nealyng.

Igniarius, n, n. g. any thyng, out of the whiche fyre may be stricken. also woodde that taketh and kendleth fyre quickly. It may be vled for a fyre boxe.

Igniarius lapis, a spyt stone, out of the whiche fyre is stricken.

Igniculus, li, m. g. a sparke of fyre. It is also an inscription that a man naturally hath to vertue and honestee.

Virilis igniculus, a sparke of manly courage or vertue.

Igniculus desiderij, the motion or inclination of ones desyre or appetite.

Ignifario, feci, ere, to sette on fyre.

Ignifer, a, um, that beareth fyre.

Ignifluus, a, um, that floweth with fyre.

Ignio, iui, ire, to inflame.

Ignipes, ignipedis, that hath a fyre foot.

Ignispicium, cii, n. g. diuination by fyre.

Ignipotens, one of the surnames of Vulcanus.

Ignis, is, mascu. gene. fyre. Somtyme it is taken for an harlotte. Somtyme for loue. Somtyme for lighnyng.

Ignis sacer, a soze, wherein is an excedyng inflammation and bournyng.

Ignis sancti Antonij, a discafe, whiche doth moyste and corrupte the membze.

Adiuuare ignem, loke Adiuuo.

Debachatur ignis, the fyre rageth.

Ignem elicere, or excutere, to strike fyre.

Subncere ignem, to put fyre vnder a thyng, and by translation to minister matter of enuy or hatredte.

Facere ignem, to make a fire.

Astrorum ignes, the sterres.

Ignitabulum, li, n. g. a fyre panne.

Ignitus, a, um, fyre, beate hotte.

Ignitum vinum, beate hotte of strong wyne.

Igniuomus, a, um, he that spitteth fyre, the sunne is somtyme so called.

Ignobilis, le, vnnoble, vnknewen, foolyshe, of none estimation.

Ignobilis & inglorius.

Surdæ & ignobiles herbe, herbes that be not knowen, or any thyng spoken of.

Ignobile gramen, a vile weede that groweth euery where.

Ignobili de loco natus, of a base or vnknewen stocke or kyned.

Ignobilitas, atis, fcm. gene. basenes of byth, vnnoblenes.

Ignominia, x, f. g. reproche, infamie, slander, rebuke, diswoozthp.

Concilius ignominias, spitefully slandered with yll reportes.

Ignominia est, it is taken for a great rebuke or diswoozthp.

Ignominia notari, to be defamed.

Afficere ignominia, to defame, to slander, to put to dishonour.

Ignominatus, a, um, defamed. I woode out of vse.

Ignominiosus, a, um, infamous, slanderous, reprochefull, dishonourable.

Ignominis, ne, without renoume, not famous, of no

of no estimation.

ignorantia, x, f. g. ignorance, lacke of knowlage, and is referred to the wytte of a person.

ignoratio, onis, lacke to be knowen, and perteyneth to the thyng or arte.

Non negligentia, sed ignoracione rerum omnium factum est, It chaunced not through my negligence, but by meane I dyd knowe no thyng, or by reason that all thynges were to me vnknewen.

Ignoratio sui, when one for pryde dooeth not knowe hym selfe.

ignoro, aui, are, not to knowe, to be ignorant.

Ne quid huius rei ignores, That you maye not be ignorant in any poynt of this matter.

Ignoras me, you knowe not what a felowe I am, or what maner of man I am.

Ignorans nomen suum, he hath forgotten his owne name.

Ignoratur, the passive.

ignoscibilis, le, tollerable, to be pardoned.

ignoscens, entis, that quickly forgueeth or pardoneth.

ignoscencia, x, f. g. pardonynge, forgyuynge.

ignoscencior, the comparatiue of ignoscens, id est, propensior ad ignoscendum, moze redy to forgyue or pardon.

ignosco, noui, scere, to learne and knowe perfectly, also to forgyue, to pardon, to haue excused, not to knowe or be ignorant.

A me quæ feram ignoscite, Doo you knowe or learne of me diligently suche thynges as I will tell you.

Ignosco, is somtyme a verbe actiue, and transitiue, and gouerneth an accusatiue and a dative case: as, Ignoscas mihi hoc vnum delictum, pardone me this one faute.

Ignoratus, a, um, vnknewen. also ignorant. Somtyme Ignoratus, is vled for Ignobilis.

Obscurus & ignotus.

Pondus auri ignotum, an vnknewen substance of golde and monete.

Terra ignota, an vnknewen countreite.

**I**la, le, for. g. the least porcion of a thyng that may be imagined, also the stuffyng of a pudgyng or other lyke thyng.

Ilba, or Ilua, an pland in the Tuscan sea, where is great plentie of cozne.

Ille, lis, n. g. plu. Ilia, lium, the guttes.

Ileos, vel Ileus, lei, m. g. the colyke.

Ilex, ilicis, fcm. ge. a tree called of some holme, whereof one hynde beareth grapne, whiche the Arabians call lacemes.

Ilia, lium, n. g. great guttes.

Ilacus dolor, the frettyng of the guttes.

Ilacus, a, um, of Croia.

Ilas, adis, the warke of Homers of the siege of Troie.

**I**llas malorum, a prouerbe vled when many great mischieses & misfortunes happeth to a man.

Ilorda, a citee of Spayne called Leyda.

Ilberis, a citee in the prouince of Marbon.

Illicet, quasi ire licet, a woorde, whereby it was notified to the iudges, that they myght departe when they woulde. As one would saie, goe wha ye luste, or ye maie depart when ye will, ye may goe shake your cares, and signifyeth the mattie to be ended. Also by and by quickly, incontinent. Somtyme it is an aduerbe of affirmyng.

Illicium, ti, n. ge. a place where holme groweth.

Illicus, a, um, of holme.

Illico, looke Illico.

Illices, auncient people of the yle Corfica.

Iligneus, or Ilignus, a, um, idem quod illicus.

Ilione, the proper name of a daughter of Priamus.

Ilioneus, the proper name of a Troian.

Ilissus, the name of a ryuer in the prouince of Athens.

Ilithyia, a name of Diana.

Ilum, the palace of Priamus. It is taken for Troie.

Ilus, a, um, of Troie.

Illabefactus, a, um, that was neuer made weake or feeble.

Illabor, eris, abi, to fyde or fyppen in, to renne or flowe in, to fall in, to enter in.

Illabi animos, to fall or fyde into the myndes of men.

Mediæ illabitur vrbi, it fydeth forth into the myddes of the citee.

Illaboratus, a, um, that whiche is made or done without labour.

Ilac, on that fyde.

Hac atque illic persuasus, I renne out or leake on euery fyde.

Illacerabilis, le, that can not be tozne or rent.

Illacesitus, a, um, vntried, vntroued.

Illachrymabilis, le, vnnereyfull, that will not bee moued with pitee.

Illachrymo, aui, are, to weepe or lament vchemently. Somtyme to sweate or sende forth a moyste humour.

Illachrymare mortem alicuius, To weepe or lament for ones deathe.

Ilado, lasti, xdere, to violate or breake.

Legem illadere, to breake a lawe.

Ilacus, a, um, not hurte.

Ilatabilis, le, without myrthe, or sackyng myrthe or pleasure, sorrowfull.

Ilapsus, us, m. g. a fyddyng or fallyn in.

Ilaqueo, aui, are, to tye or bynde, to snare, or entangle.

Ilatebro, aui, are, to hyde in corners.

Illaudabilis, le, and Illaudatus, a, um, not worthy to be named, woorthye no pypse or commendation, woorthye no honest report.

Ille, he: Somtyme for Aliquis, some man. It is often vled Emphasis graua.

Ille Cato, that same my frende Cato, that is  
so renowned and known.  
Ego ille, euen if the beaue same person, that  
is. *Apheops* Ipse ille, Noster ille, Ille iste,  
Ille alter, bee elegantly ioined together for a  
more expresse nonisping of the thing or persone.  
Ne illum talem præcipiat ubi, Lett the shuld  
begyle the of suche a toly felowe as he is: or  
of hym, beyng a man of so great price and  
worthynesse.  
Illece, for illa hæc.  
Illecebræ, thynges delectable, that draweth and  
allureth the mynde to imbrace it, a flakerynge  
enticement, a lure.  
Illecebrose, wantonly, with a wanton intysping  
or allurping.  
Illecebrōsus, a, um, that whiche pleasauntly al-  
lureth one to fauour it.  
Illecestemum, i, neu. ge. a lure, a prouocation,  
an inticement.  
Illecto, aui, are, to drawe pleasantly.  
Illectum, a thyng vured.  
Illectus, us, m. ge. an intysping or allurping.  
Illectus, a, um, pleasauntly stirred or prouoked,  
inticed, allured, tolled.  
Illegitime, vnlawfully.  
Illegitimi, vnlawfully begotten, bastarides.  
Illepide, vnpleasantly, without grace.  
Illepidus, a, um, without delectacion or grace,  
vnpleasant.  
Illex, illicis, o. g. that enticeth or allureth, wātō.  
Illex oculus, a wanton eye.  
Illex, egis, om g. lawlesse.  
Illic, for illic, or ibi, there.  
Illicatus, a, um, vntouchyd, vntasted, pure, vnt  
corrupted.  
Illiciter, le, vngentyll, without hyndnesse or  
curtesy, vn honest, nothyng liberall.  
Illiciter labor, a secrete labour.  
Illiciter facinus, an vncurteys pageant, an  
vn honest acte.  
Illiciteras, atis, f. g. nygardshyp.  
Illiciteras, vngentilly, credyngly yll, mische-  
uously, vncurteysly, vn honestly.  
Illiciteris, a citee of Barbon, after Pomponius:  
after Ptolomee, the chiefe citee of Granada in  
Spayne.  
Illic, there. also for Ille, he.  
Illicet, nowe go to, incontinent, toke Illicet.  
Illicio, illicis, exi, ere, to prouoke or styre pleas-  
auntly, to allure, to entice, to tolle.  
Is me hac illicet fraude, he tolled or inticed me  
by this crafty meane.  
Illicere in fraudem, loke Fraus.  
Illicite, vnlawfully.  
Illicitus, a, um, vnlawfull, vn honest, vncomely.  
Illicium, i, neu. ge. a prouocation, a thyng that  
allureth or inticeth.  
Illico, anon, by and by, in all the hast. sometyme  
in the same place.  
Illico, si, dere, to dyspue or beate to a thyng, to

bathe, to strike vehemently.  
Iludere dentes alicui rei, to thrust ones teeth  
into a thyng, to bite  
Fluctus littori illiduntur, the waues beate of  
dasthe agaynst the bankes.  
Iludere manus, to clappe the hande together.  
Dentes illudere labellis, to bite his lippes.  
Illigatus, a, um, intangled, knutte, or fastned.  
Illigatus alicui amicitia, coupled with ones  
friendship.  
Illigo, illigas, aui, are, to bynde, knytte, or fas-  
ten to, to entangle.  
Illigare alicui bello gentem aliquam, to entale  
a countreie or people to take parte with them  
in a warre that they haue agaynst any other.  
Illigari Romano bello noluit, He would not  
bee intangled, or he would not medle or haue  
any thyng to doo in the Romayn warres.  
Sic illigat sententiā verbis, he doeth to knutte  
or compacte the sentence with wordes.  
Illimis, me, without mudde or dyne.  
Illinc, from that place, from that parte. Countreie  
for Ab illa, from that woman.  
Hinc illinc, I can not tell from whens.  
Illino, illinis, iui, ire, to annoynt one.  
Illino, illinis, lini, leui, liui, ere, to annoynt  
harde, to spotte or toyle.  
Tectis aurum illinire, to gylte theyr houses.  
Illinere chartis aliquid, to put in wytyng.  
Illipula, an hylle in Spayne called commonly  
Iliipa, or Ilipa.  
Illisus, a, um, dyspued or beate to, dashed agaynst,  
or that dasteth or beatech agaynst a thyng.  
Illisus, us, mascu. gene. a beateynge or dastynge  
agaynst a thyng.  
Illiquefacio, quefacis, feci, ere, to molte or make  
liquide.  
Illiteratus, a, um, vnlearned.  
Illiteratum & insulsum.  
Illitus, illitus, m. g. an annoyntynge or smeryng.  
Illitus, illita, um, noynted, smered.  
Illitum veneno donum, a presente infected  
with popson, spoken whan a thyng is geuen  
for a mischeuous intent.  
Illitus fucus, pelincted with a false colour.  
Illiusmodi, of that soze, or of that facion, such.  
Illo, to that place, thither.  
Illocabilis, le, that can not be lette out.  
Illocabilis virgo, a mayden that can not bee  
marryed.  
Illoctus, a, um, foule, vnwashed, flubbered.  
Illoctis manibus rem aggredi, to ge about a  
great thyng without reuerence, or dishonestly  
to handell a thyng of great estimation.  
Illoctis pedibus, fere idē. Also without a  
Illoc, thither, to that place. also for Illic, th  
thyng. Huc acue illoc, thither and thither.  
Illico, lūces, xi, ere, & Illicesco, seere, to be  
lyght of clere, to shyne, to appere or shew it selfe.  
Vbi illuxit, whan it was daie.  
Ea nocte, cui illuxit dies cardis, On the night  
before

before the daie that he was murdered or slain.  
Comitas in maximis ingenijs maxime illucet,  
Curtesy of gentylnesse in moste noble natures  
doeth moste of all appeere and shewe it selfe.  
Iluctor, aris, ari, to strue or wastle, to struggle.  
Iludo, si, ere, to moche, to hurte in iappunge or  
playng, to laugh to scozne.  
Iludere corpori mulieris, to dooe vylany to a  
woman. Penē illusi vitam filia, I haue almost  
cast away my daughter.  
Iludo in teas, Idonei in quibus sic illudatis?  
whom you shoulde moche after this facion?  
Iludens in Albutium, scoffing at Albutius,  
or mocking Albutium.  
Dignum me putas quem illudas? Dost thou  
thyng me a merte man for the to moche?  
Non impune in nos illuseris, Thou shalt not  
laughe vs to scozne, and escape free thy selfe.  
Illuminare, plagnely, clerely, eloquently.  
Illumino, aui, are, to geue lyght, to make playn,  
to make moze beayful.  
Illuminus, a, um, without lyght.  
Illinis, ne, darke whan the mone doth not shine.  
Illuso, onis, f. g. a mocking or scozng.  
Iluro, a citee of Spaine.  
Ilustramentum, i, n. g. that maketh moze beaus-  
tiful, manifeste or playne, that dooeth com-  
mend or sette forth a thyng.  
Ilustratio, onis, f. ge. a beautifying, a makynge  
of a thyng manifeste and playne.  
Ilustratus, a, um, made lyghtsome, made famouse  
or known, declared, also manifestly proued.  
Ilustris, stre, famouse, cleare, noble in renoume,  
excellent, well known, lyghtsome.  
Nocte illustri, in a fayre cleare nyght.  
Nihil illustrius dicere possum, I can saie no  
thyng moze noble or excellent.  
Obscurum & illustre, contrary.  
Nihil est ad gloriam illustrius, quā calami-  
tas ipsa, nothyng byngeth greater renoume  
or playe than calamite and trouble it selfe.  
Ilustris & lata via, a fayre broade waie.  
Ilustro, aui, are, to make lyght or cleare, to make  
famouse or well knowne, to sette forth by which  
is byd, to declare, to make manifest or playne.  
Ilustrant team amplitudinem, it commended  
pore noblenesse, and made it moze famouse  
and known.  
Parefacere & illustrare.  
Ilustus, a, um, mocked to scozne.  
Vestes illuse auro, wrought here and there  
with theddes of golde.  
Ilubilis, le, that which can not be washed away,  
or purged from spliche.  
Ilucis, ei, feci, g. vnclannesse, fylthynesse in  
man or garment.  
Cultus & illucis, contrary.  
Illyberis, a citee of Brounce.  
Illyria, illyris, or Illyrium, a countreie which hath  
on the north both the countreis Pannonia su-  
perior and inferior, on the west Histria, on

the east Myssam Superiorem, on the south the  
sea Hadriaticum. that countreie is nowe called  
Sclauonie, or wendlandie.  
Ilirica, æ, idem quod Iris.  
Illyricus, a, um, of Illyria.  
Illoei, a towne.  
Ilua, an Ilande by Tuscan, loke Ilba.  
Ilurcis, a citee of Iberia.  
Ilus, the hyng of Croianes sonne, that buyld  
ded Ilium.

Imaginarij, beater of baners, wherein be imag-  
ges peynted.  
Imaginaris, a, um, doon for a fourme or fas-  
cion, and not in effectte, that is onely imagin-  
ued and conceiued in the mynde, and can not  
be in dedde.  
Imaginaria emptio, a byng, that is only for a  
facion to kepe a custome.  
Imaginaris miles, a, a souldiour only by name  
that neuer was in the warres.  
Imaginatio, onis, f. g. an imagination.  
Imaginatus, a, um, figured or fourmed into an  
image.  
Imagino, aui, are, to make images, or to coun-  
terfeyte.  
Imagino, aris, ari, to imagine, to conceue.  
Imaginōsus, a, um, full of images.  
Imago, imaginis, f. g. an image, a similitude, a  
representation of a thyng, a tykenesse, a coun-  
terfeyte, a paterne, an example, the propozcion,  
the resemblance.  
Imago rei mihi ob oculos obuertatur, me  
thyngeth I see it.  
Imago prisca frugalitatis, an example.  
Liberalitatis imago, a similitude of liberalitee,  
but not verp liberalitee.  
Vita imago, an example or paterne to liue  
after.  
Nocturnæ imagines, visions or sightes in the  
nyght.  
Super hac imagine cognitionis, vnder this  
colour or pretence of triall or examination.  
Imago expressa, a typt image.  
Concipere animo imaginem alicuius rei, to  
conceue the facion of a thyng in ones mynde.  
Imagines maiorum, a petigree, the lyne of  
ones auncestre. It is often taken for the no-  
bilenesse of ones auncesters, and was among  
the Romaynes, as the armes of noble men be  
amonge vs.  
Imagines subitæ, nobilitate lately rysen. As of  
them whose fathers or grandfathers were ad-  
uanted to hygh the authoritie, onely by the fa-  
uour of princes.  
Imaguncula, a little image.  
Imans, a mountayne in India.  
Imantopodes, a people of Ethiopie, whiche haue  
croked legges.

Imbecillis, le, & Imbecillus, a, um, feeble, weak.  
 Imbecillis medicina, a medicine of yttell  
 strength or vertue.  
 Imbecillitas, atis, fce. ge. feblenesse, weakenesse,  
 imbecillitee.  
 Imbecilliter, feibly, weakely, feyntely.  
 Imbellia, a, f. g. cowardlyse.  
 Imbellis, le, vnapt to warre, cowarde or weak,  
 nothing manly, timorouse, fearefull, without  
 courage, womanlyke.  
 Annum imbellum agere, To passe with out  
 warre.  
 Dies imbellis, a daie wheron no battaile is  
 foughte, nor other manly worke or enterpryse  
 dooen.  
 Imber, bris, m. g. a showre, rayne, water, euery  
 watie humour, sometime wepyng.  
 Imberbis, be, beardlesse.  
 Imbibio, imbibis; imbibiti, ere, to drynke in, to  
 receyue in.  
 Malam opinionem de aliquo imbibere, To  
 conceyue an ill opinion of one.  
 Imbrex, imbricis, m. g. or f. g. a gutter made of  
 tyle, by the whiche rayne is conueyghed from  
 the house. It is also the gutter of russe tyle,  
 whiche is croked and halfe rounde.  
 Imbricatum, lyke the tpyng of an house, with  
 russe tyle.  
 Imbricatus, a, um, layde with croked tyle. Also  
 rough lyke the iogynng of tyles on an house,  
 or lyke a tyle.  
 Imbricati vngues simia, halfe rounde.  
 Imbricata sementa, layde one vpon an other  
 lyke tyles.  
 Imbricium, ij, neu. ge. the coueryng or euepyng  
 of the house, with russe or croked tyle. also idem  
 quod Imbrex.  
 Imbrico, imbricas, aui, are, to make like a croked  
 tyle, to couer with tyle, or other like thyng.  
 Imbricosus, a, um, full of gutters, or full of  
 russe tyles.  
 Imbricus, imbrica, um, rayne, or that byngeth  
 raynye wether.  
 Imbridus, a, um, stormy, rayny.  
 Imbrifer, a, um, idem quod Imbricus.  
 Imbrius, a, um, of the towne or Ilande, called  
 Imbrus.  
 Imbrus, an Ilande of Thrace, and a towne in  
 the same is so called.  
 Imbubino, aui, are, to defyle with menstruose  
 fyre.  
 Imbulbito, aui, are, to defile with chyldernes  
 dyte.  
 Imbuo, imbuis, bui, ere, to dye clothe or sylke,  
 to infecte, to steygne, to moyste or weate, to in-  
 structe, to teache as one teacheth his pzentice.  
 Imbuere gladium scelere, To committe some  
 naughty and detestable murder.  
 Imbuere, & instituire.  
 Imbuere ingenium artibus, To instructe and  
 adozne the mynde with good sciences.

Imbuere animos errore, to infect mynde  
 des with error.  
 Vt cum his imbuis opinionibus, That you  
 wold put these opinions in his mynde: or that  
 you wold instruct hym with those opinions.  
 Imbui castrensis stipendiis, to take wages  
 in the warre.  
 Imbutus, a, um, dyed, infected, stayned, intru-  
 sed, seasoned, nousted, mupsted, deped.  
 Vestis imbuta sanguine, be rayed with bloude.  
 Imbutus praeceptis philosophiae, nousted in  
 the preceptes of philosophie.  
 Imbutus liberibus scientiis, furnisshed with  
 liberal sciences.  
 Sacramento imbutus, He that hath taken  
 an othe.  
 Litteris graecis imbutus, learned in the greke  
 tongue.  
 Bellum odio imbutum, a warre full of hat-  
 erde, spite and malice.  
 Imitabilis, le, that maie bee folowed.  
 Imitamen, inis, neu. g. Imitamentum, a coun-  
 terfalte, a folowng.  
 Tristitia imitamenta, simulation of sadnesse,  
 feigned or counterfalted heauynesse.  
 Imitatio, onis, imitation, folowng.  
 Imitator, oris, mas. gene. one that foloweth the  
 example of a thyng.  
 Imitatrix, the femmine.  
 Imitatus, a, um, folowed, imitated, counterfalted.  
 Imitor, aris, ari, to folowe the example of an  
 other, to counterfalte, to imitate, to be lyke  
 in facion.  
 Folium alas auium imitatur, the leafe is lyke  
 to a byrdes wynges.  
 Imitari chirographum alterius, to counter-  
 faite an other mans hande or wytyng.  
 Imitatur sermones hominum, it endeuoreth  
 to speake like a man.  
 Mactitiam imitari, to feygne sadnesse or hea-  
 uynesse.  
 Immadeo, immades, madii, ere, to bee mooued  
 or weete.  
 Immanis, ne, cruell, outrageous, fierce, huge,  
 great, horrible.  
 Immane & mansuetum, contrary.  
 Importuna & immanis natura, an outrageous  
 and fiers nature.  
 Quæstus immanis, vnrasonable luerce and  
 gayne. Ferus & immanis hostis, a fierce and  
 a cruell enemy.  
 Immanis numerus, a wonderful or exceedyng  
 great numbre.  
 Immanis moles, a huge heape.  
 Venera immania, horrible great woundes.  
 Immane, wonderful, incredible, meruayllous  
 to bee spoken.  
 Immanitas, atis, f. g. crueltie, greatnesse, out-  
 ragednesse.  
 Immanitas precij, the vnrasonable greatnesse  
 of the pryce of any thyng.

Immanus, a, um, vngentill, vnpleasant, vnr-  
 tractable, cruell, wyde.  
 Immarcesco, cui, celsere, to corrupt, putrefie, or  
 rotte.  
 Immarere, before the tyme or season.  
 Immaritas, atis, f. g. vnppensse, to muche  
 hast in doyng a thyng before the tyme.  
 Immaritas sponfarum, when maydens bee  
 not able to be married.  
 Immaritus, a, um, that is not tyme, out of seas-  
 son, that is taken or dooen before the tyme.  
 Immaritum consilium, to hasty counsaile.  
 Filius immaturus obiit, His soonne a ponge  
 man dyed before his tyme.  
 Immatura mors, deathe that pueneteth the na-  
 tural tyme.  
 Immediatè, immediately, forthwith, by and by,  
 without taryng.  
 Immedicabilis, le, that can not be healed or cu-  
 red.  
 Immemor, oris, om. g. forgetfull, he that doeth  
 not remembre.  
 Immemor es discipuli? Hast thou forgotten a  
 scholar of thyne owne teacyng?  
 Immemorabilis, le, vnwoorthy remembrance,  
 somepny exceedyng great, that can not be re-  
 membered.  
 Immensus, a, um, of suche greatnesse, that it can  
 not be measured, passyng all measure, vnmeas-  
 urable, exceedyng.  
 Labor immensus, exceedyng great labour.  
 Opes immenses, exceedyng great, and innume-  
 rable rychesse.  
 Euphrates immensum auollitur, the ryuer Eu-  
 phrates is ryfen by exceedyngly or passyng all  
 measure.  
 Immensio plus, moze beyonde all measure.  
 Gula immanis, vnreasonable gluttony.  
 Immensum iter, a wonderful great iourneye.  
 Immensitas, atis, f. g. exceedyng greatnesse.  
 Immeo, aui, are, to goe in, to enter in.  
 Immerens, entis, om. g. that hath not deserued.  
 Immerenter, vnderfuerdly, without a cause.  
 Immergo, meis, gere, to drowne or to plunge a  
 thyng in the water, to diepe.  
 Immergere se in consuetudinem, to enter into  
 deepe familiaritee or acquaintance.  
 Immergit se in ganeum, He is gotten into a tas-  
 uerne, or he hath thrust hym selfe into a tauerne  
 or byrthels house.  
 Vbi iter amnis immergitur, where the ryuer  
 After falleth into the sea.  
 Immergere se in voluptates, to drowne ones  
 selfe in pleasure.  
 Immerito and immeritisimò, an aduerbe, with-  
 out deseruyng, without cause.  
 Immeritus, a, um, idem quod immerens.  
 Immerita gratia, thankes or fauour not deser-  
 ued. Immerito meo, without my deserte.  
 Immeritabilis, le, that can not be dyowned.  
 Immetatus, a, um, y is not bounded or mesured.

Immigro, immigras, aui, are, to go dwell in a  
 place, to enter in.  
 Immigraui in ingenium meum, I came to  
 myne owne rule, or to bee ruled by myne owne  
 wytte.  
 Immigrauit auaritia in rempublicam, coues-  
 tousnesse entred into the common weale.  
 Imminens, entis, om. g. that is at hande, or lyke  
 to come to passe ere it be longe.  
 Imminens ingenium, a tennynng witte.  
 Imminens Dario, willng to assaile Darius.  
 Gestus imminens, an earnest & spely gesture.  
 Immineo, nui, nere, to hange or houet ouer a  
 thyng as it wold fall, to be at hande, to bee  
 lyke to come to passe ere it be longe, to take hede  
 or espye. also to be nygh. Sometime to stand by.  
 Mors proper incertos casus quotidie immi-  
 ner, Death throughe vnertaine chaunces, is e-  
 uery day nygh, or at hande, or hangeth euery  
 daie ouer our heades.  
 Bellum imminet ab Tarquinis. It is at the  
 popyt to haue warre with the Tarquines.  
 Imminet exitio alterius, he is readye to slea the  
 other.  
 Imminent in fortunas nostras, They are at  
 hande and ready to robbe vs of our goodes, or  
 seeke or espye an occasion to robbe vs.  
 Impendere & imminere.  
 Instare & imminere.  
 Imminebat in occasionem, he was ready lo-  
 kyng for some oportunitie or occasion.  
 Imminere animis in propinquam spem,  
 They had a good hope that the thyng woulde  
 come to passe ere it were longe: or they looked es-  
 uery daie that it shoulde come to passe.  
 Imminent duo reges toti Asia, two kyniges  
 seeke meanes and occasions to bypnyge all Asia  
 vnder theyr dominon.  
 Imminere rebus, to espye or seeke occasion, to  
 geat the imperiall dominon.  
 Qui deditur imminere, whiche did seeke  
 and espye oportunitie to pseyde by the tyme.  
 Imminuo, minui, uere, to diminish, to make  
 lesse, to abate, to cut of.  
 Imminuere caput alteri, to byeate ones head.  
 Imminuere ius, to defalcate or minishe the aus-  
 thoritee or state of a persone.  
 Amplificare & imminuere, contrary.  
 Imminuere summam, to abate of a summe, to  
 dimynishe.  
 Imminuere maiestatem, to commyt treason.  
 Imminuere pudicitiam virginis, to defoure a  
 maiden.  
 Imminutio, onis, a diminution, a makynge of a  
 thyng lesse, or moze slender.  
 Imminutus, a, um, made lesse, diminysed, decayed  
 Immiscio, scui, scere, to mingle together, to put  
 in a mozt to licour or pouder, to pouder.  
 Immiscere se alicui bello, to meddle or take  
 parte in any warre.  
 Immiscere se colloquijs, to begynne to talke  
 Na ij or fall

or fall in communication with other.  
 Immiscere se rei alieni, to meddle in an other  
 mannes matter.  
 Immiserabilis, le, that no man dooeth pitee, help,  
 or succour.  
 Immisericordia, x, f. g. vnnmercifullnesse, lacke  
 of pitee.  
 Immisericorditer, without pitee, vnnmercifully,  
 cruelly, rigorously.  
 Immisericors, ordis, om. g. vnnmercifull, with-  
 out pitee.  
 Immissio, onis, a sendyng or puttyng in, a sets-  
 tyng, a grassyng.  
 Immissum, lapsu in to abyde, as a beanie into an  
 house or other ythe thyng.  
 Immissus, a, um, sent in, cast in, put in, laped in,  
 suborned, sent priuily, let slyppe, also longe.  
 Immissa barba, a longe bearde.  
 Canes immisi ceruis, the dogges let slippe at  
 hares.  
 Immitis, te, om. g. cruel, without pitee, rigor-  
 ous, vngentyl.  
 Immitia poma, appuls which are not yet ripe.  
 Aphepse Vna immitis, a soure or hard grape.  
 Immitte & turbatum calum, a tempestuous &  
 troublous wether, a verat vnplesant agre.  
 Immitte pectus, a cruel and hard herte.  
 Immitte Pelagus, a troublous sea.  
 Immitto, misi, ere, to sende in, to suborne or  
 byng in craftly, to cast in. Sometyme it signi-  
 fiesh to let growe in length.  
 Neque barbam immiseris istam, Nether leat  
 this bearde growe in length.  
 Respicimus. d. ra illius immissaque barba,  
 we behelde, & what an horrible aspect, &  
 a bearde growen in length. also to bynge or  
 sende on the contrary parte.  
 Hoc futurum esse dixerunt, vt post breue  
 tempus immitteret deus regem, qui expugna-  
 ret ludæos. It should come to passe (saied they)  
 that god should sende to the contrary parte a  
 thyng, which should vanquish the Jewes.  
 Alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aies-  
 bant, ne Crassus suscepto malorum patrocini-  
 o, rempublicam quibaret, some sayed that Tar-  
 quine was suborned, or caused by Cicero pri-  
 uily to doone, lest Crassus in takyng on hym  
 the defence of misdoers, shoulde thereby cause  
 trouble or sedition in the weate publike.  
 Immittere ruderes, to let goe & ropes or cables.  
 In medios hostes se immisit, he thast hym selfe  
 into the myddes of his enemies.  
 Aliquos in bona alterius immittere, to sende  
 men to robbe, spoile, and take once goods from  
 him. Aphepse immittere in rempublicam.  
 Immittere se in voluantes, to drowne hym  
 selfe in yotte and pleasure.  
 Immittere iniuriam in aliquem, to do iniurie  
 or wronge to one.  
 Ne in aures immittas tuas, Dooe not geue  
 eare to it, dooe not heare it.

Immo, or rather Imo, but rather, yea rather, yea  
 but. Sometyme naie, naie rather.  
 Immo pernegat, naie he denieth it vnterly.  
 Immo optima causa est, yea marg, it is a bet-  
 ter rightfull and good cause.  
 Immo certe, without doubt.  
 Immo aliud, naie it is not that, it is an other  
 thyng.  
 Immo etiam, naie or yea, but that more is.  
 Immo vero, Immo enim, Immo certe.  
 Immobiles, le, vnnouable.  
 Immobilebus oculis contueri solem.  
 Immoderate, immoderate, vnnmesurable, vns-  
 temperately, to beyonde measure.  
 Immoderate ferre res secundas, in prosperi-  
 tee to be proude or loslie.  
 Immoderate ferre res aduersas, contrary.  
 Immoderatio, onis, f. g. immoderate, vnn-  
 tyne.  
 Immoderatus, a, um, immoderate, vntemperate,  
 without meane or measure, out of rule, vnsuly,  
 wylde.  
 Immodeste, out of measure, also to much saunt,  
 vnnmanely, malapertely.  
 Immodestia, x, malapertenesse, saucinesse, vnn-  
 modestie, vnsobrenesse.  
 Immodestus, a, um, without temperance or mo-  
 destie, wylde, vnsuly, vnsobye, vnnmanely, mal-  
 laperte, saucie.  
 Immodesti mores, malaperte behauiour.  
 Immodestum iocandi genus, an vnnmanely  
 or to saucie a facion in scoffyng or iestyng.  
 Immodice, to muche, out of measure, excessiue-  
 ly, immoderately, to beyonde measure.  
 Immodice ferre, idē quod Immoderate ferre.  
 Immodici, many.  
 Immodicus, a, um, great or muche, vnnmeas-  
 urable, vnreasonable, to muche, excessiue, some-  
 tyme to mang.  
 Immodica oratio, to longe.  
 Labor immodicus, excessiue labour.  
 Immodulatus, a, um, not scanned or song in mea-  
 sure, vnplesant, without melodie proposition  
 or measure.  
 Immolatio, onis, f. g. a sacrificyng.  
 Immolator, oris, m. g. one that offereth in sacrificie.  
 Immolatus, a, um, builded, erected.  
 Immolo, immolas, aui, are, to offer in sacrificie.  
 Immolior, immori, to dye on a thyng.  
 Ferro immori, to die on a swoorde pointe.  
 Studis immori, to be continually in studie.  
 Immorior, aris, ari, to abyde or continue in a thing.  
 Immorari honestis cogitationibus, to bestow  
 muche tyme in musyng and thyngyng on honest  
 thynges.  
 Immortalis, le, immortall, that lyueth euer, that  
 shall neuer decay, or faple.  
 Immortalia facinora, actes that will neuer be  
 forgotten.  
 Herba immortalis, a weede that will neuer be  
 kylled.

Immor-

immortalitas, aris, for. g. a perpetuall lyfe, im-  
 mortalitee, euertastingnes, euertasting name,  
 perpetuall memorie.  
 Mihi immortalitas parca est, I am nowe in  
 heauen.  
 Commendare immortalitati, and Reddere  
 immortalē alicuius memoriam, To make  
 one remembred and spoken of so longe as the  
 worlde standeth.  
 Immortaliter, immortally, perpetually.  
 Immortale, for Immortaliter.  
 Immortus, a, um, that is not moued or stirred,  
 stedfast, immouable, firme, constant, & varieth not.  
 Fides immota, firme, constant.  
 Lumina immota tenere, to loke stedfastly.  
 Immulco, mulsi, or mulxi, gēre, to mylke, or  
 mylke in.  
 Habere infantium labris immulgere, To  
 mylke in to the chyldes mouth.  
 Immugio, mugis, giui, or gi, gire, to lowe, to  
 roye, to make a great noyse as the sea dooth.  
 Immundus, a, um, foule, vnclenly, filthy, sur-  
 ly, neaste.  
 Immunis, ne, exempt, without office or charge,  
 free, that payeth no tribute.  
 Virtus immunis non est, Vertue is neuer  
 ydel, but dooyng somewhat.  
 Immunis & vestigalis, contrary.  
 Immunis huius mali, nothyng suspected of  
 this offence.  
 Immunis militia, exempt from goyng to war.  
 Immunitas, aris, f. g. franchises or libertee.  
 Dare immunitatem, To graunte libertee, to  
 exempt.  
 Immuniticus, a, um, that beareth no office nor  
 charge.  
 Immunitus, a, um, not defended, not fortified,  
 vnseced.  
 Immurmuro, aui, are, to murmure within one,  
 to make a great noyse.  
 Syluis immurmurae Auster, maketh a great  
 noyse.  
 Immurmurare palato, To make a mumblng  
 in the roufe of the mouth.  
 Immistulus, Immisculus, or Immistulus, li, m. g.  
 after Festus it is a hynde of egles, but not so  
 strong as the Egles, and appereth only in the  
 spring tyme (Plinie writeth, that some tooke it  
 for a yong Vulture, and Massarius, for a yong  
 eagle, before his tale waxeth white.  
 Immutabilis, le, vnchangeable, that can not bee  
 changed, constant.  
 Immutabilitas, aris, for. g. immutabilitee, vns-  
 changeablenesse, constancie.  
 Immutatio, onis, f. g. a changeyng or alteryng.  
 Immutatus, a, um, changed, altered, also vn-  
 changed.  
 Immutesco, mutui, scere, to be dumbe, to kepe  
 silence, not to haue a worde to say.  
 Immutio, aui, are, to change, to alter. Sometyme  
 not to change one thyng for an other.

Adeo homines immutari? Is it possible for  
 men to bee so chaunged or altered?  
 Immutare se in re aliqua, to change or alter  
 his mynde in a matter.  
 Alienare a se aliquem, & se illi immutare,  
 To change his mynde toward hym, and of  
 a frend to become a foe.  
 Immutare aliquid de institutis, to alter.  
 Immutare vultum, to change countenance.  
 Immo, loke Immo.  
 Imola, imola, a citie of Italy, sometyme called  
 Forum Corneli.  
 Impacatus, a, um, not pacified, not appeased.  
 Impactio, onis, for. g. a strikng or dashyng to-  
 gether of two thynges.  
 Impactus, a, um, dashed or beaten agaynst a  
 thyng.  
 Impactus in carcerem, cast in prison.  
 Impages, impagis, for. g. a tenon, whiche is put  
 into the mortays. also a pyne that is dyuen  
 into tymbre, to make it toygne and abyde.  
 Impalleo, lui, lere, to ware pale.  
 Impanco, aui, are, to inuade or go into a place.  
 Impar, imparis, om. gene. not equal, not suffi-  
 cient, vnlyke, odd.  
 Impar certamen, in contention, or in games  
 nyng, where is an vnequall matche.  
 Imparatus, a, um, vnready, vnpoarued, vn-  
 prepared.  
 Imparatum a militibus, tum a pecunia, not  
 haupng in a redinesse either souldiers or mo-  
 ney: or vnpoarued both of souldiers and also  
 of money.  
 Imparens, ennis, om. g. disobedient.  
 Impariter, vnlykely, vnequally, vnconely.  
 Impartio, loke Impertio.  
 Impasco, aui, scere, or Impascor, impascaris,  
 idem quod pasco, or pascor.  
 Impastus, a, um, vnfed, vnpastured, hungry.  
 Impatibilis, le, that whiche can not bee suffered  
 or susteyned, vtollerable.  
 Impatibilis cruciatus, intollerable tourment.  
 Impatiens, ennis, om. g. vnpatient, that can not  
 suffre or abyde a thyng.  
 Impatiens vetustatis, that will not endure  
 longe.  
 Laboris impatiens, that can not abyde  
 labour.  
 Impatiens hyemis, that can not abyde the  
 sharpenesse of winter.  
 Impatenter, impatiently, hardely, with great  
 pcyne.  
 Impatiētia, x, f. g. impacience, vn sufferablenesse,  
 whan one can not endure or suffer a thyng, as,  
 Impatiētia frigorū.  
 Impauide, boldly, stoutely, without feare, with  
 a hardy stomake.  
 Impaudus, a, um, that feareth not, bold, stout,  
 without dreade.  
 Impeccabilis, le, that can not offende or dooe  
 amysse.



or fall in communication with other.  
 Immiscere se rei alieni, to meddle in an other  
 mannes matter.  
 Immiserabilis, le, that no man dooeth pitee, help,  
 or succour.  
 Immisericordia, x, f. g. vnnmercifullnesse, lacke  
 of pitee.  
 Immisericorditer, without pitee, vnnmercifully,  
 cruelly, rigorously.  
 Immisericors, ordis, om. g. vnnmercifull, with-  
 out pitee.  
 Immisio, onis, a sendyng or puttyng in, a sets-  
 tyng, a graftyng.  
 Immisum, lapid in to abyde, as a beame into an  
 house of other lyke thyng.  
 Immisus, a, um, sent in, cast in, put in, laped in,  
 suborned, sent pryly, let styppes. also longe.  
 Immista barba, a longe bearde.  
 Canes immisi ceruis, the dogges let slippe at  
 hares.  
 Immitis, te, om. g. cruell, without pitee, rigor-  
 ous, vngentyll.  
 Immitia poma, appulls which are not yet ripe.  
 Aphetysse Vna immitis, a soure of hard grape.  
 Immitie & turbatum calum, a tempestuous &  
 troublous wether, a verat vnplesant ayre.  
 Immitte pectus, a cruell and hard herte.  
 Immitte Pelagus, a troublous sea.  
 Immitto, misi, ere, to sende in, to suborne or  
 byng in craftyly, to cast in. Sometime it signi-  
 fith to let growe in length.  
 Neque barbam immiseris istam, Nether leat  
 this bearde growe in length.  
 Respicimus. d. ra illuies immissaque barba,  
 we behelde, What an horrible apperance, &  
 a bearde growen in length. also to byng or  
 sende on the contrary part.  
 Hoc futurum esse dixerunt, vt post breue  
 tempus immitteret deus regem, qui expugnas-  
 ret ludæos, It should come to passe (saide they)  
 that god should sende to the contrary parte a  
 kyng, which should vanquish the Jewes.  
 Alij Tarquinium a Cicerone immisum aies-  
 bant, ne Crassus suscepto malorum patre  
 o, rempublicam quibaret, some sayed that Tar-  
 quine was suborned, or caused by Cicero pry-  
 uily to dooe, lest Crassus in takinge on hym  
 the defence of misdoers, should thereby cause  
 trouble or sedition in the weate publike.  
 Immittere ruderes, to let goe y ropes of cables.  
 In medios hostes se immisit, he thurst hym selfe  
 into the myddes of his enemies.  
 Aliquos in bona alterius immittere, to sende  
 men to robbe, spoile, and take ones goods from  
 hym. Aphetysse Immittere in rempublicam.  
 Immittere se in voluptates, to drowne hym  
 selfe in ryotte and pleasure.  
 Immittere iniuriam in aliquem, to do iniurie  
 or wronge to one.  
 Ne in aures immittas tuas, Dooe not geue  
 eare to it, dooe not heare it.

Immo, or rather Imo, but rather, yea rather, yea  
 but. Sometime naie, naie rather.  
 Immo pernegat, naie he denieth it utterly.  
 Immo optima causa est, yea warg, it is a bet-  
 ter rightfull and good cause.  
 Immo certe, without doubt.  
 Immo aliud, naie it is not that, it is an other  
 thyng.  
 Immo etiam, naie or yea, but that more is.  
 Immo vero, Immo enim, Immo certe.  
 Immobiles, le, vnmouable.  
 Immobilebus oculis contueri solem.  
 Immoderate, immoderate, vnnmesurably, vnn-  
 temperately, to beyonde measure.  
 Immoderate ferre res secundas, in prosperi-  
 tee to be prouide of losse.  
 Immoderate ferre res aduersas, contrary.  
 Immoderatio, onis, f. g. immoderate, vnn-  
 temperate.  
 Immoderatus, a, um, immoderate, vntemperate,  
 without meane of measure, out of rule, vnruly,  
 wyde.  
 Immodeste, out of measure, also to much saucie,  
 vnnmanerly, malapertely.  
 Immodestia, x, malapertenesse, saucinesse, vnn-  
 modestie, vnsobriety.  
 Immodestus, a, um, without temperance or mo-  
 destie, wyde, vnruly, vnsobry, vnnmanerly, mas-  
 laperte, saucie.  
 Immodesti mores, malaperte behauiour.  
 Immodestum iocandi genus, an vnnmanerly  
 or to saucie a facion in scoffyng or iestyng.  
 Immodice, to muche, out of measure, excessiue-  
 ly, immoderately, to beyonde measure.  
 Immodice ferre, idē quod Immoderate ferre.  
 Immodici, many.  
 Immodicus, a, um, great of muche, vnnmeasur-  
 able, vnreasonable, to muche, excessiue, some-  
 tyme to many.  
 Immodica oratio, to longe.  
 Labor immodicus, excessiue labour.  
 Immodulitas, a, um, not scanned or song in mea-  
 sure, vnplesant, without melodie proportion  
 of measure.  
 Immolatio, onis, f. g. a sacrificyng.  
 Immolator, oris, m. g. one y offereth in sacrifice.  
 Immolatus, a, um, builded, erected.  
 Immolo, immolas, aui, are, to offer in sacrifice.  
 Immorior, immori, to dye on a thyng.  
 Ferro immori, to die on a swordes pointe.  
 Studis immori, to be continually in studie.  
 Immoror, aris, arl, to abyde or continu in a thyng.  
 Immorari honestis cogitationibus, to bestow  
 muche tyme in musyng and thynkyng on honest  
 thynges.  
 Immortalis, le, immortal, that lyueth euer, that  
 shall neuer decay, or faple.  
 Immortalia facinora, actes that wyll neuer be  
 forgotten.  
 Herba immortalis, a weede that wyll neuer be  
 kylled.

Immor-

immortalitas, actis, f. g. a perpetuall lyfe, im-  
 mortalitee, euerlastynesse, euerlasting name,  
 perpetuall memorie.  
 Mhi immortalitas parca est, I am nowe in  
 heauen.  
 Commendare immortalitati, and Reddere  
 immortalē alicuius memoriam, To make  
 one remembred and spoken of so longe as the  
 worlde standeth.  
 Immortaliter, immortally, perpetually.  
 Immortale, for immortaliter.  
 Immotus, a, um, that is not moued or stirred,  
 stedfast, immouable, firme, constant, y varieth not.  
 Fides immota, firme, constant.  
 Lumina immota tenere, to loke stedfastly.  
 Immulco, mulsi, or mulxi, gēre, to mylke, or  
 mylke in.  
 Hubeia infantium labris immulgere, To  
 mylke in to the chyldes mouth.  
 Immolco, mugiis, giui, or giij, gire, to lowe, to  
 roye, to make a great noyse as the sea dooth.  
 Immundus, a, um, foule, vncleanly, filthy, dirt-  
 ty, vncast.  
 Immunis, ne, exempt, without office or charge,  
 free, that payeth no tribute.  
 Virtus immunis non est, Vertue is neuer  
 ydell, but dooyng somewhat.  
 Immunis & vestigalis, contrary.  
 Immunis latus mali, nothyng suspected of  
 this offence.  
 Immunis militia, exempt from goyng to war.  
 Immunitas, actis, f. g. franchises or libertee.  
 Dare immunitatem, To graunte libertee, to  
 exempt.  
 Immuniticus, a, um, that beareth no office nor  
 charge.  
 Immunitus, a, um, not defended, not fortified,  
 vnsted.  
 Immurmuro, aui, are, to murmure within one,  
 to make a great noyse.  
 Syllus immurmurat Auster, maketh a great  
 noyse.  
 Immurmurare palato, To make a mumbleng  
 in the roufe of the mouthe.  
 Immistulus, Immisculus, or Immistulus, li, m. g.  
 after festus it is a kynde of egles, but not so  
 strong as the Eagles, and appereth only in the  
 spring tyme. Idine wyrteth, that some tooke it  
 for a pong Culture, and Massarius, for a pong  
 egle, before this tyme wareth white.  
 Immutabilis, le, vunchangeable, that can not bee  
 chaunged, constant.  
 Immutabilis, actis, f. g. ge. immutabilitee, vnn-  
 changeablenesse, constancie.  
 Immutatio, onis, f. g. a chaungeyng or alteryng.  
 Immutatus, a, um, chaunged altered. also vn-  
 changed.  
 Immutesco, mutui, scere, to be dumbe, to kepe  
 silence, not to haue a worde to say.  
 Immutio, aui, are, to chaunge, to alter. Sometime  
 not to chaunge one thyng for an other.

Adeo homines immutari? Is it possible for  
 men to bee so chaunged or altered?  
 Immutare se in re aliqua, to chaunge or altere  
 his mynde in a matter.  
 Alienare a se aliquem, & se illi immutare,  
 To chaunge his mynde towardes hym, and of  
 a freind to become a foe.  
 Immutare aliquid de institutis, to alter.  
 Immutare vultum, to chaunge countenance.  
 Imo, loke Immo.  
 Imola, imola, a citie of Italy, sometime called  
 Forum Corneli.  
 Impacatus, a, um, not pacified, not appeased.  
 Impactio, onis, f. g. a strikynge or dasyng tog-  
 gether of two thynges.  
 Impactus, a, um, dasyed or beaten agaynst a  
 thyng.  
 Impactus in carcerem, cast in prison.  
 Impages, impagis, f. g. a tenon, whiche is put  
 into the moztays, also a pyne that is dryuen  
 into tymbre, to make it togyne and abyde.  
 Impalleo, lui, lere, to wate pale.  
 Impanco, aui, are, to inuade or go into a place.  
 Impar, imparis, om. gene. not equall, not suffi-  
 cient, vnlyke, oddde.  
 Impar certamen, in contention, or in games  
 nyng, where is an vnequall matche.  
 Imparatus, a, um, vnready, vnpreparred, vn-  
 prepared.  
 Imparatum a militibus, tum a pecunia, not  
 hauyng in a readinesse either souldiers or mo-  
 ney: or vnprouided both of souldiers and also  
 of money.  
 Imparens, entis, om. g. disobedient.  
 Impariter, vnlykely, vnequally, vneuenly.  
 Impartio, loke Impertio.  
 Impasco, aui, scere, or Impascor, impascoris,  
 idem quod pasco, or pascor.  
 Impastus, a, um, vnfed, vnpastured, hungry.  
 Impatibilis, le, that whiche can not bee suffered  
 or susteyned, vntolerable.  
 Impatibilis cruciatus, intollerable tourmentes.  
 Impatiens, entis, om. g. vnpatient, that can not  
 suffre or abyde a thyng.  
 Impatiens vetustatis, that will not endure  
 longe.  
 Laboris impatiens, that can not abyde  
 labour.  
 Impatiens hyemis, that can not abyde the  
 sharpenesse of winter.  
 Impatienter, impatiently, hardely, with great  
 pyne.  
 Impatencia, x, f. g. impacience, vn sufferablenesse,  
 whan one can not endure or suffer a thyng, as,  
 Impatencia frigorū.  
 Impauide, boldly, stoutely, without feare, with  
 a hardy stomake.  
 Impaudus, a, um, that feareth not, bold, stout,  
 without dreade.  
 Impeccabilis, le, that can not offende or dooe  
 amysse.

**Impedatus**, a, um, underfet, propped vp.

**Vitis impedata**.

**Impedimentum**, ti, n. g. lette, impediment.

**Impedimenta**, is the cartage and other thynges necessary, that goeth with an hoste.

**Nisi quid impedimenti in via passus est**, If he had any lette by the waie.

**Impedimento esse**, to lette.

**Superabat impedimenta naturæ**, he byd ouer come the lettes and incommodities of nature.

**Inferre impedimentum**, to lette.

**Pari impedimentum**, to be lette.

**Impedio**, impedis, diui, ire, to lette, to staye, to cumber, to disturbe, to intangle, to bypnyng in the byers.

**Impedire se & implicare**, to intangle or wryap hym selfe in busynesse.

**Impedire**, and **Expedire**, contrary.

**Impediri & alligari in re aliqua**, To be cumbered or intangled in a matter.

**Impedire iter**, to stoppe ones iourneye, and make that he can not haue free passage.

**Nihil impedio**, I lette you not. also I passe not, I care not.

**Frangis impediantur equi**, The horses be bybled.

**Pudore impediatur**, I can not for shame.

**Impedio**, diuis, fœm. g. a leatnyng, byndnyng, or cumbernyng.

**Impeditus**, a, um, propelye he that hath his feete so bounde, that he can not goe, lette, cumbered, entangled, brought in the byers, shakled, popstercd.

**Iter impeditum**, a troublous or combous iourneye.

**Viden me tuis consiliis impeditum**? Dooest thou not see, that thorough thy counsaile I am brought in the byers?

**Impedo**, impedas, aui, are, to underfet, to prop vp, to staie vp with a foxhe or other thyng.

**Impello**, impuli, etc, to perswade instantly, to inforce, to thrust violently, to byue forwarde, to plucke downe, to enfeeble.

**Impulit vt crederem**, he perswaded me to beleeue it: or he forced me with reasons to beleue hym, whether I woulde or no.

**In fraudem impelli**, To be perswaded to a thing that will bee to his hurt and daunger.

**In fugam impelli**, to be putte to flight.

**Ad iram impellere**, to fire to anger.

**Impellere in spem**, to put in hope.

**Impellere atque hortari**, to perswade and exhort to a thyng.

**Impelli, atque incendi ad aliquid faciendum**, to be bypnyng and incited to dooe a thyng.

**Impellere mugibus auras**, to moue the ayre with his loude cpyng.

**Impendo**, impendes, di, dère, to hange ouer ones head, as it were readie to fall, to be lyke to chaunce or happen within thoyte space, to be nere at hand.

**Tanta tibi impendent mala**, So great mischieses hange ouer thy head, or bee lyke to fall or chaunce to the ere it bee longe.

**Impendete & imminere**.

**Impendet procella reipublicæ**, Some great storme of trouble or busynesse wyl chaunce to the common weale ere it bee longe.

**Impendebat mons altissimus**, There bydde bende ouer a veraie high mountayne.

**Impendens mali neicius**, not knowyng of the great mischieses that was at hande.

**Impendent mala**. Terrent. mischieses hangeth ouer thy heade.

**Impendio**, verate multe or moze, excedyngly, moze and moze.

**Impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi**, my heart was meruaylous ioyfull and glad with moze and moze.

**Sed loquatur impendio & promptior**, but very talkatiue, to full of wordes and meruaylous redy thereto.

**Ille impedio magis odit Senatū**, he to to much hateth the Senate, or the nobles of the citee.

**Ille minus minisque impendio curare**, he set by me still lesse and lesse by a great waie.

**Impendiosus**, a, um, that spendeth moze than needeth, to liberall.

**Impendium**, ij, n. g. expence or coste. Sometyme gayne by vsurp.

**Ad assem impendium reddere**, to paye one euery farthyng of his costes & charges agayne.

**Rationem impendium poscere**, to demaunde a rekenyng of that is layde out.

**Conferre impendia in educationem**, to bestow some coste vpon ones bynging vp.

**Impendo**, di, dère, to spend or laie out money, to bestowe, to employe.

**Impendere de suo**, To bestowe of his owne coste.

**Biennium impendere**, to bestowe the space of two yerres. *Alphewyse Operam, curam, studium, sumptum, laborem, tempus, viam impendere.*

**Impenetrabilis**, le, that can not be perced or entred into, impenetrable.

**Pudicitia impenetrabilis**, of chastitee of honestie vncorruptible.

**Impenitralis**, liis, neu. g. that, wherof the innermost parte can not be entred into.

**Impensa**, benefices.

**Impensa**, x, fœm. gene. expence, coste, charge. Sometyme a benefice.

**Officiorum impensam facere**, To shewe dyuers friendly pleasures and good courtesies to one.

**Impensas agere in rem aliquam**, to bestowe coste.

**Parcere impensa**, to spare coste.

**Leuis impensa**, lyght coste.

**Ingentes impensa**, contrary.

**Impense**, greatly, excedyngly, passingly aboue other.

Est

**Est impense improbus**, he is a very yll man.

**Impenie doctus**, veray well lerned.

**Impensibilis**, le, without consideration.

**Impensius**, excedyngly, moze greuouse or displeasant; moze earnestly, excedyngly much.

**Impensius**, a, um, bestowed, laied out. Also eythe, abundant, vehement, great. Sometyme intolerable, greuouse, painfull.

**Impensa voluntas**, for propensa.

**Impensa libido**, excedyng great.

**Impense preces**, great or vehement prayers.

**Ingrato homine nihil impensius**, moze vntolerable.

**Cura impensior**, greater care.

**Imperator**, oris, m. g. the chiefe capytayne in warres, nowe the emperour.

**Imperator vitæ & necis**, that hath in his power both lyfe and death.

**Imperatorius**, a, um, belongyng to an emperour or great capytayne.

**Imperatoris**, icis, f. g. the emperesse.

**Imperatus**, a, um, commaunded, bydden.

**Imperata facere**, to doe that one is commaunded.

**Imperceptus**, a, um, that can not be taken or perscued.

**Impercussus**, a, um, vnstriken.

**Pedes imperculos mouere**, to moue the feete without noyse.

**Impeditus**, a, um, that was neuer lost or destroyed.

**Imperfectus**, a, um, vnperfecte.

**Imperforatus**, a, u, that is not digged or thrust thorow.

**Imperiosè**, stately, rygorously, proude.

**Imperiosus**, i, um, imperiouse, lordely, stately, full of commaundementes.

**Imperiosus vir**, a maisterly man, rygorous, or cruel in gouernance.

**Imperiosus sui**, he that maystereth the passions and affections of his owne mynde.

**Imperiosa Dictatura**, of great authoritee.

**Imperius**, vnperfectly, vnlearnedly.

**Imperitia**, x, f. g. lacke of knowlage, ignorance, vnskillfulnesse.

**Imperito**, aui, are, to rule or gouerne.

**Imperitus**, a, um, not experie, easy to be deceiued, vnlearned, rude, ignorant, vnskillfull.

**Imperitus & callidus**, contrary.

**Imperitum vulgus**, the rude and ignorant people.

**Imperita multiudo**, the simple people.

**Imperitus rerum**, haupng no experie of the world, not knowyng the world.

**Imperium**, ij, n. g. a solemne commaundement, a preeminence in gouernance, authoritee roiall, power, dominon, empire.

**Ambiter imperi**, gouernour of the empire.

**Imperium exequi**, to dooe that is commaunded.

**Satis pro imperio quisquis es**, stately or vnperiously spoken what so euer thou be.

**Facile est imperium in bonis**, it is an easye

thyng to gouerne honest men.

**Siquid imperij est in te mihi**, If I haue any authoritee to commaunde the.

**Imperium tuum est apud nos**, we remembre well that you commaunded vs.

**Accipere imperium**, and abnuere & Detrecare imperium, contrary.

**Imperium tuum demutat**, he docth agaynst your commaundement.

**Habere imperium**, to be maister or gouernour.

**Duro imperio habitus**, gouerned cruelly or rygorously.

**Proferre imperium suum**, to shewe his authoritee or power. also to enlarge his feignorie or dominion.

**Cum imperio esse**, to be in authoritee, to beare a rule, to be in some great rule or office.

**Omnes imperium esse Publio Scipioni in Hispaniam iusserunt**, All commaunded that Scipio should haue the gouernance of Spaine.

**Imperitatus**, a, um, that is neuer sworn by.

**Impero**, imperas, aui, are, to commaunde, to commaunde with authoritee, to enioyne, to haue the maistrice and lordshipp ouer other, to rule.

**Imperare cupiditibus**, to rule the desyres or appetites of the mynde.

**Imperare animo nequiu**, quin &c. I coulde not chouse, I could not rule my mynde.

**Imperare dolori**, to ouercome sorow, and take it patiently.

**Imperare sibi silentium**, to scettle hym selfe not to speke.

**Imperare tributum**, to craete or require tribute or payement of money.

**Equites imperare ciuitatibus**, to commaund and ordyne cities, to set forth the hoistmen or men of armes.

**Oblides imperare**, to commaund or require hostages or pledges for assurance of peace.

**Impeior**, the passiue.

**Imperissus**, a, um, vnassull, that is not persmytted.

**Imperionalis**, le, that hath no perones.

**Imperitatus**, a, um, nothyng abashed or affraid, stouie, hardy.

**Imperio**, iui, rive, & **Imperior**, tiris, tiri, to participate with one, to geue parte of that, whiche he hath, to communicate.

**Imperire salute aliquem**, and aliam salutem, to salute.

**Imperitur**, parte is geuen.

**Imperit tibi multum salutaris**, he saluteth you heartely. **Studium philosophiæ imperire**, to be stowe parte of ones study in philosophie.

**Huc re aliquid temporis imperias**, bestowe sometyme vpon this matter.

**Imperire aliquem osculo**, to kysse one.

**Dolorem suum alium imperire**, to communicate his sorow with one, or to tell him of it.

**Sed cesso heram hoc malo imperire**, to tell my maistrice of this mischieses.

Colega meo laus impartitur, part of the praise is given to my companion in office.  
 Impertire alterum rem aequam, and alteri de re aliqua, to make an other part taker of a thyng to geue hym part of it.  
 Imperturbatus, a, um, not disturbed, not troubled, nothing abashed.  
 Imperturbata lux, a clere and calme day without wynd or cloudes.  
 Impetratus, a, um, that can not be passed or gone thorowly.  
 Impesco, scere, to put a beast into a good pasture to fede.  
 Impetigo, ginis, f. g. a ryng of woodme.  
 Impetor, impetus, tui, tere, to invade, to assaile or set vpon.  
 Impetrabilis, le, that may be gotten by desyre.  
 Impetrabilis dies, a daye, in the which a man easily obteyneth his desyre.  
 Impetrabilis orator, an orator that easily obteyneth that he would haue.  
 Impetratio, onis, f. g. an obteynynge by prayer.  
 Impetratus, a, um, obteyned by desyre.  
 Impetratio, trasi, there, to get by desyre or instance.  
 Impetratus, a, um, infixed, mortayfed, as it were in a stone.  
 Impetro, impetras, aui, are, to obteyne by request.  
 Impetrare & exorare.  
 Impetrare cum gratia, and voluntate impetrare, to obteyne with ones good will.  
 Ex penitencia veniam impetrauit, he brynged for that he had don, obteyned forgiveness.  
 Impetuosis, a, um, violent or hasty in wrath.  
 Impetus, impetus, & impes, petis, m. g. violence, an inuasion, a vehemency, a brynde, a bryunt, a race of fere in rennyng.  
 Impetus animi, vehemencie of the mynde.  
 Impetum dare vel facere, to invade, to renne with a great randon on any thyng.  
 Primo impetu, at the first assaite, at the first bryunt. Impetum excipere, to receiue or abide the bryunt. Impetus repentinus, a sodain brynde Feruntur omni impetu, they renne with all their violence and force.  
 Capere or sumere impetum, to fetch his feate, and renne with all his myght.  
 Vno impetu, one after an other without taryng. Impetum facere in bona & fortunas alius, to invade and take awaie wrongfully by force a mannes gooddes and possessions.  
 Impexus, a, um, vnkembed, vndecked, vntrimsed.  
 Impico, impicas, aui, are, to pitche or couer with pitche.  
 Impiatus, not pouged of synne, contaminate, defiled.  
 Impie, wickedly, cruelly, mischeuouesly.  
 Impietas, aui, f. g. hatred of god, crueltee, wickednesse, impietee.

Impiger, gra, grum, diligent, not slowe, balyant, quicke.  
 In scribendo impiger, diligent in wytyng.  
 Vir ad labores belli impiger, a diligent man and meete to abyde the paynes and trauaile of warfare.  
 Impiger, diligently, without slouth, quickly.  
 Impigritas, aris, f. g. diligence, quicknesse, balyantnesse.  
 Impingo, pēgi, pingere, to hytte one in thyng some thyng at hym, to thowse agaynst a thyng, to beate or dash.  
 Dicam tibi impingam grandem, I will lay a wepyght matter to thy charge.  
 Impinges me in magnam litem, thou wylt cast me.  
 Impingere fustem alicui, to geue one a knoche with a cougell.  
 Caput parietis impingere, to knoche ones head agaynst the walles.  
 Impingere compedes, to put on gnyres.  
 Impingere culpam in aliquem, to laye the blame on one.  
 Impingere nauem, to renne the shyppe on a roche, or to bryue hym on lande, or to renne the shyp on grounde.  
 Impingere alicui epistolam, to sende a letter to one. Impinge pugnam si mutauerit, geue hym a bore on the eare, yf he speake one word, yf he ones whysper.  
 Venenum impingere, to poyson.  
 Vultus impingere, to wounde.  
 Impingi, sometyme for impelli.  
 Impinguo, aui, are, to make fatte.  
 Impio, aui, are, to desite, to dystayne ones selfe with a dishonestie or foule dedde, specially agaynst god or his parentes.  
 Impius, a, um, cruel, hatynge god and good men, wicked, that careth not for god, an vngacious man, a mischeuous man.  
 Implacabilis, le, that can not be pleased, pacified, appeased, or reconciled.  
 Implacatus, a, u, that is not pleased or contented.  
 Implacidus, a, um, idem.  
 Implacabiliter, after that sorte that he can not be pleased or reconciled.  
 Implano, aui, are, to deceiue.  
 Impleo, eui, ere, to fyll, to fyll, to accomplish, to put in execution.  
 Implere vicem alterius, and Vices implere pro alio, to take in hande an other mannes charge, to exercise an other mannes office, to do an other mannes dutie.  
 Implet vias hominum quatuor, it is fully two saythomes about.  
 Canes implentur vno coitu, Wyches are with whelpes with ones lynnynge.  
 Religionis iusta implent, he made them be next folowers of honest religion.  
 Adolescentem suae temeritatis impleuit.  
 Impleuit centum annos, he was fully an hundred

died peres olde.  
 Amaritudinem inimici impleuit, he shewed hym selfe as rigorous and sharpe as if he had ben his ennemye.  
 Diem sermonibus implere, to passe the date in talke tyme.  
 Aduentantis auxilii hostes impleuerunt: they had spred the rumor or brynde ouer all theyr enemies, that, &c.  
 Aures implere sermonibus, to fyll ones eares with babbyng.  
 Formidinis implere, to put in a great feare.  
 Officium suum implere, to do his dutie.  
 Promissum implere, to kepe promise, to fyll his promyse.  
 Extemplo spei impleuit, by and by he put hym in great hope: or made hym conceiue a great hope.  
 Implere superstitione, to make verate superstitions. Vides, cuius debes implere vestigia, Thou seest, whose steppes thou shouldest folow.  
 Cursum vite implere, to leade the hole course of ones lyfe.  
 Numeros principis implere, to doe in all pointes as a prince shoulde doe.  
 Raro modis grani noui, xvi. libras implet, it is seldom that a Roman bushel of cozne doth not weigh xvi. pounce.  
 Implexus, a, um, wounde in, folded in. sometyme for Complexus, sometyme for implicitus.  
 Implicitus, a, um, wrapped or tyed fast togyther, platted or brynded, intangled.  
 Implicitus morbo, attached or deteigned with sickness.  
 Misera implicitus, wrapped in miserie.  
 Implicitus suspicionibus, suspected of dyuers matters.  
 Colligatum atque implicitum, knit and platted togyther.  
 Implectio, onis, f. g. a plattynge, bryndynge, or intanglynge one within an other, a wrappynge one within an other.  
 Implecti, obscurely, intricately.  
 Implico, implicas, aui, are, to wrappe in, to folde in, to platte, to brynde, to set one within an other, to tye fast, to deteine, to lette.  
 Implacat speculum caput, the bounde by hys head at a glasse.  
 Implicatus ad seueritatem videbatur, he seemed to be bent and geuen to seueritee.  
 Implicari familiaritate alicuius, to be alped or fouated with one.  
 Implicari teneri legibus, to be wrapped in the penalties of the lawe.  
 Implicari occupationibus, to be greatly occupied and busied with diuers matters.  
 Collo implicitus brachia, she clapped hym about the necke.  
 Crines implicat auro, she platted or bryndeth her haire with golde.  
 Impedire & implicare se, to let and entangle.

Implicata res controuersia, the matter is wrapped in many controuersies.  
 Implicari, to be inuironed and beset with enemies.  
 Imploro, aui, are, to desyre lamentably, to aske helpe and abyde with teares and weepynge.  
 Implorare & obtestari.  
 Implorare & supplicare.  
 Imploratio, onis, f. g. a lamentable desyryng of a thyng.  
 Implumis, me, without feathers.  
 Impluo, implui, or implui, pluiere, to rayne in. Ne malum impluat mihi, that the mischefe maye not fall on me, or light on my necke.  
 Implutus, a, um, wette in the raine.  
 Impluita, a, f. g. a clothe to weare in the rayne.  
 Impluiatus, a, um, coloured as it were wette in the rayne.  
 Impluuiata, garmettes of that coloure.  
 Impluuium, uii, n. g. a place or little coure in the house, wherby they used to receiue rayne water.  
 Impolita, a, f. g. negligence about the weale publique, also rudenesse, vncleanlynesse.  
 Impolite, grosely, rudely, without polisyng, homely.  
 Impolitus, a, um, not polished, rude, or rough.  
 Impollutus, a, um, vndefiled, not distained.  
 Impomenta, thynges set on the table after supper.  
 Impono, sui, ere, to put one thyng on an other, to put in, to set vpon, to appoynt, to bobbye, to deceiue, to blynde ones eyes: also to geue, to intorgne, to laie to ones charge.  
 Imponere alicui, to abuse or deceiue one.  
 Calculum imponere, to cast accompt.  
 Imponere clauas alias portis, to chaunge the keyes of the gates.  
 Clausulam disputationi imponere, to conclude or make an ende of the disputation.  
 Imposuit exercitum Brundisii, he layed his host in garison at Brundisium.  
 Iniuriam alicui imponere, to doo wronge to one. In stipendium a gentium imponere, to assest what men or towne shys shall paie to the soudiours wages.  
 Laborem imponere, to appoint hym busynesse.  
 Imponere sibi laborem, to charge hym selfe with great peyne and trauaile.  
 Imponere legem, to set a lawe on a thyng.  
 Imponere legem alicui, to appoint a man what he shall dooe.  
 Imponere summam manum, to atcheue the thyng that a man goeth about.  
 Imponere fastigium, idem.  
 Manum imponere, to begynne.  
 Modum imponere prospera pugna, to hold a meane, or to vse temperance, where the battaile is prosperous.  
 Imponere malitiam, to set a payne, as iudged dooe.  
 Necessitatem imponere, to constrainne.  
 Onus imponere, to geue in charge, to charge, to boun,

to bourdeyne.  
 Impone re praedidum ciuitati, to set a garris-  
 son in a citie.  
 Impone re precium, to set a price.  
 Silentium impone re, to commaund silence.  
 Impone re nomen, to geue a name.  
 Speciosaque nomina culpa impone re Medea  
 rae, and Medea thou geast an honest name to  
 thy misdoynge.  
 Mihi imposuit, he blynded myne eie.  
 Impone re aliquid alicui cum fide, to committe  
 a thyng into ones handes, trustyng that he wyl  
 dooe it feithfully.  
 Consulere impone re, to appoynt and ordeine  
 a consull.  
 Dominum aliquibus impone re, to set a mai-  
 ster or ruler ouer any people, and make theym  
 subiecte.  
 Impone re exitum, or finem, to atchieue, to  
 make an ende.  
 Quidis oneris impone, laye what burdein so  
 euer ye will upon me.  
 Imporcatus, a, um, couered in the ridge.  
 Imporco, aui, are, to make a balke in earynge  
 of lande, or rather to make a ridge.  
 Imporcor, or imporcator, oris, m. ge. he that  
 maketh balles in earynge.  
 Importo, aui, are, to cary, byyng, or conueigh in.  
 Importare fecunditatem, to make fructeful  
 or apt to beare chyldren.  
 Importare adiumenta, to byyng ayde, helpe,  
 or succour.  
 Contagionem importare, to infect, to byyng  
 infection into a place.  
 Periculum importare, to bringe daungier.  
 Importatus, a, um, brought, caryed, or coueyd in.  
 Importune, importunately, without reason. also  
 out of season.  
 Importunitas, tatis, for. gen. importunitate, whiche  
 hath no commodite of tyme nor of place,  
 vncasonableness, crueltie, outrageousnes. also  
 to vncasonable and immoderate incōtinency.  
 Sometye a detestable acte agaynst all honestie  
 and reason.  
 Importunus, a, um, out of season, vncōuenient,  
 that hath no regarde of person, place, or tyme,  
 importunate, vncasonable, vrgent, cruell,  
 outrageous. also without succour, helpe, or  
 quiete. Sometye vncōuenient.  
 Ille fuit senex importunus temper, That olde  
 folde was alwaie vncōuenient.  
 Importunum tempus, no conuenient tyme.  
 Importunum ingenium, a lycht and foolishe  
 witte.  
 Corda importuna domare, cruell, outrageous.  
 Importunus & crudelis.  
 Immanus & importuna natura, a cruell and  
 outrageous nature.  
 Importunus & amens tyrannus, an out-  
 ragious and wodde tyrann.  
 Importuolus, a, um, without porte or haue,

Impos, impotis, om. g. vnable, without power.  
 Impos animi, one besyde hym selfe, one that  
 can not rule hym selfe, wyld, vnculy.  
 Impossibilis, le, vnposible.  
 Impositus, a, um, set on, lated on, put on.  
 Nomen impositum, a name geuen to a thyng.  
 Impositus, us, m. g. idem quod impositio.  
 Impositio, onis, f. g. a puttyng of setting on a  
 thyng.  
 Impositus, a, um, that is put, set or geuen to a  
 thyng, vnnaturall.  
 Impostor, oris, m. g. he that deceiveth with pios-  
 unces, or felleth false ware for good. also a con-  
 iurer, a iugglar, a deceiver.  
 Impostura, e, f. g. fraude, gyle, ligger, deuyne,  
 trumpery, deceit in byyng and sellyng.  
 Impostum facere, to deceiue in maner as a  
 faid.  
 Impotens, entis, om. g. he that can not resist his  
 appetites or affections, wyld, outrageous, vns-  
 able to rule hym selfe, wyllful, one that hath no  
 staye of hym selfe, mischeuous, wicked. Somes  
 tyme it is vsurped, for puissant, or that hath to  
 great power. also weak, feeble, impotent, ha-  
 ble to doe nothyng.  
 Adeo impotenti esse animo: Quid he be so  
 farr out of reason?  
 Impotentissimus tyrannus, a tyrann of very  
 great puissance and dominion.  
 Impotentissimus homo, a vncase naughtie and  
 wicked felow.  
 Impotens homo, hable to doe nothyng.  
 Impotens amor, immoderate loue.  
 Impotenti est animo, he is of an outrageous  
 wyllfull stomache or appetite: or he can not mas-  
 ter, subdue, reffraigne, withstande, or rule the  
 passions of his mynde.  
 Impotens dominatus, a proude, cruel, or wil-  
 full dominion and power.  
 Fortuna superba & impotens, that maketh vns-  
 tuly or wyllfull.  
 Impotens in a, not able to moderate his wyll,  
 Impotenter, wyldly, wyllfully, outragiously, also  
 so naughtily, vniustly, cruelly.  
 Impotentia, e, f. g. debilitate, infirmitate, also vns-  
 fuinesse, vnculynesse. Sometye immoderate  
 power. also vnable to resist.  
 Impotentia animi, when he is not hable to rule  
 his affections.  
 Impreseniarum, at this tyme, or for this pre-  
 sent tyme.  
 Impransus, a, um, that hath not dined, fastyng.  
 Imprecor, aris, ari, to desyre, to wythe, to curse.  
 Impressio, onis, f. g. a violent assaulte, a pyn-  
 tyng or markyng.  
 Impressionem facere, and Dare, to assaulte  
 and set vpon fierly.  
 Vtique impressione euertere, to ouerthrowe  
 with force and violence.  
 Impressio vocum explanata, a plaine and dis-  
 tincte pronounciation, when one speaketh as he  
 would

would make euery worde.  
 Imprimis, chiefly, specially, first of all.  
 Imprimo, imprimis, pressi, primere, to pynthe,  
 to seale, to marke.  
 Signum imprimere pecori, to marke cattal.  
 Imprimere vestigium, to set ones fote, to step.  
 Imprimere vulnus, to wounde, to cutte.  
 Imprimi in animu, to be pynthe in the mynd.  
 Imprimere sigilla annulo, to seale with a ryng.  
 Dedecus reipublice imprimere, to do disho-  
 nor to the comun weale.  
 Imprimere vnguem, to pinche.  
 Imprimere maculam laudibus alicuius, to dis-  
 taine once praple.  
 Improbabilis, le, that can not be proued.  
 Improbatio, onis, facin. gen. a disallowyng, a  
 repprouyng.  
 Improbe, yll, naughtily, vnhappily.  
 Improbitas, tatis, for. g. dishoneste, vnthypoc-  
 risie, wantonnesse, obstinacie, malapertnesse,  
 rauenynesse, wylynnesse.  
 Improbo, improbas, aui, are, to disallowe, to  
 dispraple, to condemne.  
 Improbus, improba, um, an yll man, a cattife,  
 dishonest, obstinate, wanton, malapert, wily,  
 vnfamable, vnthamfast, impudent, cruell, yll  
 fauoured.  
 Improba facies, an yll fauoured face.  
 Facinus improbum, a shewde tourne.  
 Labor improbus, great trauayle.  
 Improbamex, vnlesfull marchandise, or of  
 smalle profite, naughtie ware.  
 Improbum os, a lewde or mischeuous tung.  
 Improbi postes, rotten postes, or being in any  
 wyse vnsufficient.  
 Improbiorum faciem non vidi, a more lewde  
 face, or il fauored.  
 Improbus anser, vnfastable, hurtful.  
 Improbata carmina, wanton, lasciuious.  
 Diuitiae improbae, yll gotten. also great.  
 Improbum testamentum, a testament vnsuf-  
 ficient, lackyng the circumstance of fourme.  
 Nulli alia rei est improbus, He geueth hym  
 selfe to none other naughtynesse, or he dooeth  
 not amisse in any other thyng.  
 Improbro, aui, are, to dispraple, to rebuke.  
 Improcerus, a, um, lowe, not hygh, not talle.  
 Improfessus, a, um, not professed.  
 Improbis vel impolus, he whiche is not yet a  
 cutesyn.  
 Impromiscuus, a, um, vnmynghed, not confute,  
 or intecate.  
 Impromptus, a, um, nothyng prompt or redy.  
 Improperatus, a, um, that is not hastened.  
 Improperium, ri, n. g. imbraydyng of a default.  
 Impropero, aui, are, to imbrayde a man with  
 some default. also to make haste in.  
 Improprius, a, um, vnproprie.  
 Improprie, vnproprie, not feastly, not conue-  
 niently, vnnaturally.  
 Improspere, not prosperously.

Improtectus, a, um, not defended.  
 Improvidus, he that prouideth not for the tyme  
 comynge.  
 Improvidus, a, um, that whiche cometh sodeyns-  
 ly, and vnlooked for.  
 Improvida tela, passively, darteres or arrowes  
 that one seeth not, or is not ware of.  
 Pectora improvida, vnshailfull mindes, not  
 forseyng daungier, or simple and true meas-  
 uryng herkes.  
 Improvide, without any forseyght, rashly, vns-  
 circumspectly.  
 Improvisé, & improviso, vnthought on, or vns-  
 looked for, sodeynly, vnwares.  
 Improvisus, a, um, sodeyn, vnwares, that was  
 not forseyen and taken heede of.  
 Improvisior, the comparatiue.  
 Imprudens, dentis, om. gen. vnware. also not  
 circumspecte, foolishe, ignorant, vnwittinge,  
 vnkowynge.  
 Imprudens, id est, incogitans, vnware, vnbuds-  
 uised for faute of remembrance or confidenc-  
 ration.  
 Imprudens harum rerum, not knowynge of  
 those matters.  
 Dolet dictum imprudenti adolescenti, This  
 sayyng greued the foolishe yong man.  
 Imprudentem opprimere, to take one sodeyn-  
 ly ere he be ware.  
 Non imprudens aduersabar, I was not as-  
 gaynst it without a cause.  
 Imprudenter, vnwisely, vnadvisedly, foolishe-  
 ly, by ignorance, vnwittingly, rashly.  
 Imprudentia, e, f. gen. lacke of foresight, that it  
 was not thought on, ignorance.  
 Per imprudentiam, vnware.  
 Impubes, pubis, vel impubis, be, & impuber,  
 puberis, om. g. a man chylde before the age of  
 riit. yeres, a mayden before. riit.  
 Impudens, entis, om. g. shamelesse, ouer bolde,  
 impudente.  
 Impudenter, vnshamefastly, without shame, dis-  
 honestly, vnadvisedly, wantonly, impudently.  
 Impudentia, e, f. ge. impudencie, vnshamefast-  
 nesse, sawynnesse.  
 Impudicitia, e, facin. ge. vnclennesse of lyuyns,  
 wantonnesse.  
 Impudicus, a, um, stuprated.  
 Impudicus, a, um, vnchast, vnclane in lyuyns,  
 lewde, wanton. also saucy, malapert.  
 Impugnatus, a, um, resysted, struguen agaynst,  
 ouercome.  
 Impugnatio, onis, facin. ge. a fightyng agaynst,  
 a resistyng.  
 Impugno, aui, are, to resist, to fyght agaynst, to  
 strue agaynst, to impugn.  
 Terga hostium impugnare, To fyght at the  
 enemies backes.  
 Impugnare morbum, to dreyne away a sickness.  
 Impulso, aui, are, to persuaide often.  
 Impulsus, a, um, persuaided, prouoked, informed.  
 Imp

I ANTE M.

**Impulsum bellum**, a warre almost finished.  
**Impulsus**, us, m. ge. a vehement motion or perswasion, an inforcyng.  
**Impulsu suo**, tuo, veltro, by thyne, his, or your perswasyon.  
**Impulsu primo**, at the first motion.  
**Impulsiō**, ōis, f. g. a motion, a perswasion to dooe a thyng.  
**Impulsor**, ōis, masc. gene. he that persuadeth vehemently, he that inforceth or moueth to dooe a thyng.  
**Impune**, without damage, without punishment or grece, without danger.  
**Haud impune** in nos illuseris, thou shalt not laugh vs to scorn, and escape quite thy selfe.  
**Credin** te impune habiturum, or abiturum? Dooest thou thynke to escape unpunished?  
**Siquidem** istuc habueris impune, yf thou escape quite with this.  
**Impune ferre**, to scape quite.  
**Quia impune** illis fuerunt, because they were not punished for it.  
**Impunius** id se facturum putauit, he thought he might doe it with lesse dangier.  
**Impānis**, ne, unpunished, without pegg, unhurt.  
**Impūnis**, with lesse danger.  
**Impunissime**, without any danger at all.  
**Impunissime licet facere**, You maie dooe it without any danger at all, or no man sayng blacke is your etc.  
**Impūnis**, tuis, form. gene. lacke of punishment, libertie without punishment, pardon of punishment.  
**Impunitas & licentia**.  
**Spes impunitatis** hope to escape unpunished.  
**Veniam & impunitatem** dandam puto, I thynke good, that thy p be pardoned & forgiven.  
**Impūnis**, a, um, unpunished, quite, forgiven his faulte.  
**Impūnis**, a, um, idem quod impurus.  
**Impure**, dishonestly, vilely, naughtily, lewdly.  
**Impūritas**, ātis, f. g. infamie, dishonestie, naughtynesse, filthy and vnclene behauiour.  
**Impūrus**, a, um, dishoneste, vile, reprocheable, dirty, naughtily, lewde.  
**Homo impurus**, a naughty felowe.  
**Haud impurus**, an honest man.  
**Impūritas**, a, um, vnclutte, or neuer cutte.  
**Imputator**, ōis, ma. gen. a reprocher, one that laith thynges to other mens charges.  
**Imputo**, impuras, āui, āre, to impute or ascribe, to lay the blame or defaute, also to reckon one thyng with an other, or to accompt one summe with an other. Sometyme to tesse a certayne summe of monie to bee paid, to pretende of laye a thyng for excuse.  
**Imputresco**, putui, trēscere, to rotte, to rotte within a thyng.  
**Imus**, a, um, the lowest or moſte low, the depest.  
**Ima auris**, the nether parte of the eare, whiche is laste.

I ANTE N.

**Imus pes**, the sole of the foote.  
**Imus sonus**, the base in songe.  
**Imo a pectore**, from the bottom of the hert.  
**Ab imis radicibus** erigere, to plucke by hard by the rootes, to plucke by rootes and all.  
**Sensibus imis** reponere, To keepe surely in mynde or remembraunce.  
**Imae radices** montis, The vcrain bottom of the hylle.  
**Summus & imus**, contrary.

I ANTE N.

**IN**, signifieth, In.  
**In**, in composition sometyme is voyde, as, **Inaudio**, for **Audio**, **Inimicus**, for **Micus**.  
**Sometyme** it increaseth, as **Inuios**, **Inuias**, **auis**, **are**, **Sometyme** it signifieth **In**, as, **Inundo**.  
**Sometyme** **Super**, as, **Insuper**, id est, **superius**. **Sometyme** it is priuative: as, **Inauditus**, vnhearde.  
**In aduersum**, on the contrary parte.  
**In annum**, for one yere, or for a yeres space.  
**In bonis**, amonge good men.  
**In cenam**, for supper.  
**In conspectum aspicere**, looke before the.  
**In diem addicere**, to sell vpon condition, that a thyng bee dooen by a daye.  
**In diem viuere**, to lyue without charge for to morowe.  
**In dies singulos**, date by date.  
**In horam**, for an houre.  
**In horas**, from houre to houre. also ofen tyme.  
**In lucem**, vntyll date.  
**In magno munere**, for a great rewarde.  
**In manu vel manibus** est, It is in his power, at hande, or casy, or in hande.  
**In mahum dari**, to bee geuen aparte of ones rally. **In meam partem**, on, or for my parte.  
**In medium afferre**, to byngg forth to a common vse or commoditee.  
**In mentem venire**, to come to mynde or remembraunce, to bee considered.  
**In nauem ingrediatur**, he went into the ship, he tooke shipping.  
**In noctem**, vnto nyght.  
**In numero habere**, ready or at hande.  
**In numerum ludere**, to daunce by measure.  
**In ordinem ducere vel cogere**, To byngg downe from authoritie, to myngg the estimation or power.  
**In ore est omni populo**, all the people speake of it, it is in euery mans mouth.  
**In partem**, for thy parte.  
**Age sis tu in partem nunc** iam hunc delude, atq; amplexare hac, Go to now for thy parte, deceyue hym hardly, and take hir vnto the.  
**In partem dimidiam decoquere**, to boyle it to the halfe deale.  
**In paucos dies**, for a littell whyle.  
**In pedem**, for euery foote.

I ANTE N.

**In se ternis nummis** in pedem recurrit transgisse dicebat, he saied, that he bargained with the for three pence a foote, or for euery foote. in pence.  
**In pendendum**, after to morowe, or two daies hence. **In portum sum**, I am saue.  
**In posterum**, finally, in conclusion, from hence forth, hereafter.  
**In potestatem esse**, vnder the rule, or at the pleasure of one.  
**In presentia**, at this tyme.  
**In praesens**, idem.  
**In primis**, chiefly, specialllye, aboue all other thynges.  
**In priuato & publico**, at home and abroad.  
**In proclui est**, it is casy to dooe, or to byngg to passe.  
**In promptu est**, it is casy to know, it is apparant.  
**In propatulo**, before all men.  
**Iam in propinquo certamen erat**, Nowe was the battayle at hande, or the daie of the battayle was come.  
**In proximo**, at hande.  
**In publicum redigere**, to confiscate, to take for a forsaite.  
**In re ipsa**, by experience, in dede.  
**In re tua**, for thy profite.  
**In re presenti**, in a playne and euident matter.  
**In rem nostram**, it is for our profite.  
**In rem praesentem excurrere**, to come on the bande whiche is in demaunde.  
**In rem praesentem perducere**, to byngg the matter to light, to expresse the thyng perfectly, to declare the matter so iquely, that one may perceyue it, as well as though he sawe it.  
**In rem praesentem venire**, where the landes in debate dooe come in viewe by the assignement of iudges, vnto them whiche be called viewers, whiche shall see the boundes and quantitee of the landes in variance.  
**In serum**, vntyll nyght.  
**In speciem**, by dissimulation, for a countenance, or a face.  
**Ducenos paucos in speciem captiuos**, feignyng that they caried a fewe prisoners with them.  
**Præclara classis in speciem**, It seemed a large and great nauy.  
**In spem venire**, to begyn to hope.  
**In tempore**, in reason, oportunatly.  
**In uitium eduxit legiones**, He brought his army out of daungier into a sure place.  
**In viros diuidere**, to geue to euery man.  
**In vniuersum**, generally.  
**In vtraque partem**, of the one syde and other, for bothe parties.  
**In ægritudine** has ædes emit, he bought this house agens his wyl.  
**In animo est**, it pleaseth me, or I purpose or intend.  
**In breue**, briefly.  
**Denarius collatus in capita**, Euery man payng a penny.

I ANTE N.

**In cogitando**, whyle I thynke.  
**In commune consulas**, Look on the matter in differently for vs bothe.  
**In crastinum vocare**, to bydde one come to morowe.  
**In culpam dicere**, to speake to ones rebuke.  
**In animis nostris es**, Thou hast woonne our hartes.  
**In diem**, for a great whyle hereafter. also for one daies space.  
**In hoc factum est**, It was dooen for this cause or for this intent.  
**In incerto res mihi sita est**, I am vnccertayne what to dooe.  
**In insidiis esse**, to lye in an ambuſhe, to lye in a wayte to deceyue.  
**In integro res nobis erit**, Our matter shall be in as good case as curt it was.  
**In itinere**, whyle we went by the waye.  
**In itinere est**, he is comyng.  
**In manibus habere**, to fauour, to set much by.  
**Mater virginis in medio est**, The maydens mother is here before you.  
**In militem**, in capita, in naues, id est, pro quo libet milite, pro singulis capitibus, pro singulis nauibus.  
**In modum seruilem**, after a scruple faction.  
**In modum amici**, lyke a frende.  
**In more est**, the faction is.  
**In morem**, after the faction.  
**In orbem**, one after an other by course round aboute.  
**In pedes me conieci**, I ranne away.  
**Ego fui illic in re presenti**, I was there present at the dede dooyns.  
**In ridiculo habere**, to make a laughyng stocke.  
**In summa**, briefly.  
**In superuacuum**, in bayne.  
**In suspensio relinquere**, to leaue vnccertayne.  
**In tantum**, so muche.  
**In omne tempus**, for euery.  
**In totum**, vnterly, all togyther.  
**In transitu**, and in transitu, by the waye, insidently.  
**In vniuersis habent rebus**, They compt it as vile a thyng as can be in the worlde.  
**In vicem**, in stede, in place.  
**In vulgus gratum**, acceptable to the common people.  
**In abruptus**, a, um, not violated, not broken, or that can not be broken.  
**Inaccessa**, an Ilande in Egypte, to the whiche is no comyng.  
**Inaccessus**, a, um, that no man doorth or can come to, or that is not lawfull for any man to come to.  
**Inachia**, the countreie of Peloponessus.  
**Inachides**, the soonne or newwe of Inachus.  
**Sometyme** one of Ægius.  
**Inachis**, the daughter or nece of Inachus.  
**Inachus**, the first kyng of Ægius.

Inad-



Inaduersum, on the tother parte.  
 Inadulabilis, le, that wylt not be flattered by any means.  
 Inadifico, aui, are, to builde in a place, to build by together with other thynges. also to destroy that is builded.  
 Inaequabilis, le, idem quod inaequalis.  
 Inaequaliter, idem quod inaequaliter.  
 Inaequalis, le, vnequal, not euen.  
 Inaequaliter, vnequally.  
 Inaquo, aui, are, to make playne or euen.  
 Inestimabilis, le, vnestimable, that can not be valued.  
 Inestuo, aui, are, to boyle, to boyle vehemently, to be veray hotte.  
 Inaffectatus, a, um, not affectate, not curpous.  
 Inalbescio, scere, to waxe pale or white.  
 Inalgesco, scere, to become colde or chilly.  
 Inalpinei, the people that dwell upon the Alpes.  
 Inamabilis, le, not amiable, that hath no grace nor pleasantnesse worthy to be beloued.  
 Inamarefco, scere, to waxe bitter or vnpleasent.  
 Inambitiosus, a, um, seckynge no preferremente, not ambitious, not sumptuous, not gorgeous.  
 Inambulatio, onis, a walkege by and downe in a place.  
 Inambulo, aui, are, to walke by and downe in a place.  
 Inamamus, a, um, vnpleasant.  
 Inanimatus, a, um, idem quod inanimus.  
 Inanescere, to be vayne, and of no estimation.  
 Inania, arum, voyde, voyde and empty thynges.  
 Inaniloquus, a, um, a babler, that speeth vayne wordes.  
 Inanimus, a, um, without soule.  
 Inanio, iui, ire, to make emptye, to emptye.  
 Inanis, ne, emptye, vacant, voyde, vayne, vnconstant, poore, that hath nothing, ydle, light in estimation, vnprofitable.  
 Inanis accedit, he cometh without bringyng any thyng with hym.  
 Mensa inanis, emptye table.  
 Inanis equus, a, um, a vacant or leare horse that beareth nothing.  
 Inanissimus prudentia, vtterly without all wysedome.  
 Inane crimen, a, um, a lyght accusation.  
 Inane, substantiuely, great emptynesse, a voyde place. Sometime the wyte.  
 Inanitas, aris, & Inanitio, onis, f. g. emptynesse, voydenesse, vanitee.  
 Inaniter, vayne, also for Frustra, in vayne.  
 Inapparatio, onis, f. g. lacke of preparation or prouision.  
 Inapertus, a, um, not open, euident of playne, secreete, priue.  
 Inardeo, aui, dēre, & Inardesco, scere, to burne, to be on fyre, to be exceeding hotte, to be more and more inflamed.  
 Inarefactus, a, um, made dry or dyed to powder.  
 Inareico, inarui, scere, to dry by, to waxe dryer

and dryer.  
 Inargentatus, a, um, not covered or inclosed in syluer.  
 Inargute, vnwittily, without subtiltee.  
 Inarime, an yle in the Eufiane sea. Also a mountayne.  
 Inaro, inaras, aui, are, to tye or husbande dyly gently.  
 Inartificialiter, without crafte or counnyng, not artificially.  
 Inascensus, us, m. g. the ascendyng into a place.  
 Inassatus, a, um, idem quod Assatus.  
 Inaspectus, a, um, not scene.  
 Inasuetus, a, um, not accustomed, vnwont.  
 Inattenuatus, a, um, that is not made more silens der, thyng of lesse, not diminished.  
 Inaudax, acis, fearefull, without stomache or courage, cowardly.  
 Inaudio, iui, ire, to heare, to heare speake, to heare playncly.  
 Inaudiuncula, ae, a subtilt knaue or quiddite that one hath not heard of.  
 Inauditus, a, um, neuer heard of, strange to heare. Inauditus in omni memoria, That was neuer heard of, sens the world first began.  
 Inaudium damnare, to condemne a person, not hearyng his cause, or what he can say for hym selfe.  
 Magnitudo inaudita, an incredible greatnesse.  
 Inaudium damnari, to be condemned and neuer come to his answer.  
 Inauguro, aui, are, to aske counsaile of the Augures, what shall folowe. also to dedicate, to consecrate.  
 Inauguratio, the aduerbe, takyng the aduise or counsaile of Augures, or soothsayers.  
 Inauratus, a, um, gilted, covered with golde.  
 Inauris, ris, f. g. a ryng or other lyke thyng hangyng at the eare.  
 Inauitus, a, um, without eares.  
 Inauro, aui, are, to make ryche, also to gylte.  
 Inauspicatus, a, um, vn lucky, vnfortunate, that was not doct by counsaile of the Augures.  
 Inauspicato, vn luckily, without counsaile of the Augures or soothsayers.  
 Inausus, a, um, that no man dareth entrepise to doo.  
 Incaduus, a, um, not used to be cut.  
 Incero, aui, are, looke Incero,  
 Incalisco, iui, scere, to be of waxe very hotte.  
 Incalfacio, calfacis, feci, facere, to make hotte.  
 Incallide, vnwittily, nothing subtilly.  
 Incallidus, a, um, simple, without crafte, of subtiltee, nothing wysse.  
 Incalo, incalas, aui, are, to calle.  
 Incandescio, dui, scere, to be very hotte angry, to be greatly inflamed, to be all fyre, to be as fyre.  
 Incanescio, scere, to waxe hoze or wyte headed.  
 Incantatio, onis, f. g. & Incantamentum, i, n. g. a charme, an enchantment.  
 Incanto,

incanto, aui, are, to charme, to enchaunt.  
 Incanus, a, um, very hoze for age.  
 Incapstro, aui, are, to halter, to bynde with an halter.  
 Incastigatus, a, um, not chastised, vncorrected.  
 Incassum, in vayne.  
 Incerte, vnwysely, without takyng hede.  
 Incantus, a, um, vnware, that hath no foresight, vnexpected, that taketh no hede, vnprudente, also that is not forescene and taken hede of.  
 Non incantus futuri, that seeth or taketh hede of that is lyke to come.  
 Incavo, incauas, aui, are, to make holow.  
 Incedo, celsi, cedere, to go or walke, to go with a stately pace, to shewe great grauite or maiestee in goyng, as princies dooe, to goe lyke great estates, to sette lyke a lord. also for Venire or Accedere, to come.  
 Incedere magnifice per ora hominum, to sette lyke lordes through the stretes that men may see them.  
 Incidit incedere video, I see I darer not comyng or settyng lyke a lord.  
 Incidit incedere, to go with a nyce, tender, delicate, or gyngely pace.  
 Incidit pedes, he goth on foote.  
 Inclebus, bre, not haunted or resorted to, no thyng famous.  
 Incendarius, ij, a naughty persone, that setteth houses or cities on fyre, to the intent to robbe or spoyle, or for some other mischefe.  
 Incendum, di, n. g. a light fier burnyng a house or other thyng. Sometime enuy.  
 Incendia vires posuere, the fier is allwaged.  
 Incendo, di, ere, to inflame, to set fyre on a thyng, to incense, to animate or geue courage, to make beate angry, to beate, to moue, to chaufe, to inflame in loue, to make beate despyous.  
 Incendi a, amore, desyderio, dolore, to be inflamed with anger. &c.  
 Incendere in se odia, to get the yll wylls of men towards hym, to set by hatred toward hym selfe.  
 Incendere odores, to bourne parfumes.  
 Incensuarium, ri, n. g. the name of the Inner treasure in the temple of Saturne i Rome, where treasure was kepte against extreme necessitee & daunger. it was called also Cimilarchium.  
 Incensio, onis, f. g. and incendium, ij, n. ge. a burnyng, a lyght fyre that bourne an house or other thyng. Sometime enuy.  
 Incensio, onis, f. ge. harmonie or melodie of instruments, or of men syngyng together. also a charme or enchantment.  
 Incensus, a, um, of Incendo, set on fyre, inflamed, haupyng a great desyre or courage.  
 Incensus, a, um, of Censur, not registred in the numbyng of Quincens, or one that woulde not be registred or inrolled.  
 Incensius, a, um, that pricketh, stretteth, or incenseth to a thyng.

Inceps, olde wyters used for Deinceps.  
 Incepit, for Incepit.  
 Incepto, aui, are, to begyn, to go about, and is referred to great, bold, and hardy enterpryses.  
 Video quod inceptet facinus, I see what he begyneeth to doo, or I perceyue wher about he goth, or what a pranke he is about to play.  
 Quid inceperas? what mynde you to enterpryse? Quo iter inceperas? whether art thou about to goe?  
 Inceptor, oris, m. g. a begynner.  
 Inceptum, i, n. ge. and Inceptio, onis, f. ge. a begynnyng, an enterpryse.  
 Inceptus, a, um, begunne.  
 Inceratus, a, um, covered with ware, eared.  
 Incervicula, li, n. g. a rangeyng sicke, wherby corne is clenched, ere it be ground. also a sarce.  
 Incerno, creui, nere, to lytte, to lyft in, to try by spyng.  
 Incero, inceras, aui, are, to couer with ware.  
 Incerto, aui, are, to make doubtfull or vnertain.  
 Incertum, ti, n. ge. substantiuely, doubtfulnesse.  
 Incertus, a, um, vnertaine or doubtful, vnconstant, waueryng.  
 Incit animi vt incertus foret, he brought hym in the case that he was vnertain what to do.  
 Incertus sum, Incertum est mihi, and Incertum est, absolutely, I can not tell, I know not.  
 Aua quauis incertior, more inconstant than the wynde.  
 Nihil est incertius vulgo, more vnconstant, lesse to be trusted.  
 Incerto me, vnknowyng to me.  
 Incertus sententia, he that can not tell what to saye in a matter.  
 Incerto scio, for Clam me est, I knowe not, I can not tell.  
 Incello, celsi, or iui, nere, to come, to approche, to be at hande, to invade, to set vpon, to assault, to beate, to tarre, to make angry, to doo displeasure to one, to accuse.  
 Incellere hostes iaculis, to cast dartes or laues lyons at the enemies, to assault or set vpon ones mys with dartes.  
 Incellit ambos inopia, bothe of them are vexed with pouertee.  
 Cupido eum incellit, there toke hym a desyre, there came a fantasie vnto hym.  
 Is incellit mos, they haue taken such a custom.  
 Cum Autumnus incellere, whan Autumne cometh or approacheth.  
 Timor patres incellit, The senators or counsailours began to dreade and feare.  
 Incellit homines admiratio, men began to meruaile.  
 Verbis amaris incellere, to rate with churlythe and vnkynde wordes.  
 Incellere aliquem dolis, to go about to deceyue by some crafty means.  
 Ipsum ingens cupido incellere, He hadde a great mynde, desyre, or fantasie.  
 Noua

Noua religio in te istac incessit, This holy  
ness, superstition, or scrupulosity of consci-  
ence, is come vpon the but late.  
Seditio incessit, there rose a sedition.  
Tenebrae incessunt, The nyght approacheth, it  
wareth darke.

Valeudo eum incessit, he fell sycke.

Incesse, pollutedly, fylthily.

Incestificus, a, um, that poluteth or defyleth.

Incesto, aui, are, to polute, to defile by incest.

Incestuosus, a, um, he that doeth often polute.

Incestus, a, um, poluted, defyled.

Incesto flagitio pollueret, to pollute by incest.

Incestus sermo, fylthie and vile talke.

Incestus, us, m. g. or incestum, i, n. g. lecherie  
committed with one that is nygh of hyne or  
alliance to hym that committeth it. also it sig-  
nifieth all maner of polucion.

Inchoatus, a, um, begon, vnperfecte.

Inchoo, inchoas, aui, are, to begyn. also to pers-  
forme.

Inchoare & perficere, contrarp.

Spem longam inchoare, to pzo longe hope.

Incido, cidi, ere, to cut, to graue, to hure, to cut-  
table, to cutte off, to cut away.

Incidi marmori, to bee graued in marble.

Incidere in as, and in as, to graue in copper  
or brasse.

Leges incidere ligno, to carue lawes in tables  
of woodde.

Incidere sermonem, to breake communica-  
tion. Incisa, lost.

Spe incisa priusquam praedicta dies adesset,  
hope begyn loste ere euer the saied daye was  
comen.

Lingua inciditur, the tonge is cutte.

Ludum incidere, to breake of game.

Sermonem incidere, to leue of talke.

Singulus verba incidunt, he could not speake  
for lobbynge.

Incidere neruos, to diminish the ones power.

Incidens, enis, that falleth downe, that chaunc-  
ceth. Incidens portis exercitus, an army af-  
ter the discomfiture rennyng in at the gates of  
the citee.

Incido, incidis, di, ere, to happen, to fall soden-  
ly, to come by chaunce, to chaunce sodenly  
vpon a thyng.

Incidi in latrones, I chaunced to mete with  
theeves.

Incidere in as alienum, to fall in debte.

Incides in eandem fraudem, Thou shalt fall  
into the same snare.

Iocularium in malum insciens pene incidi,  
I had vnwares almoste fallen into a shewde  
sportyng matter.

In eorum mentionem incidi, I chaunced to  
speake of them, or to mention them.

Incidi mihi in mentem, it fell into my minde,  
it came to my remembrance.

Aliud ex alio incidit, one thyng ryseth of an

other, or one thyng cometh to mynde by reason  
of an other.

Incidunt saepe causa, dyuers chaunces often  
tymes doo falle.

Incidentio de Philippo, They chaunced  
to speake or make mention of Philip.

Qui istac tibi incidit suspensio? Howe came  
it vpon you to suspect this?

Inciduus, a, um, that is not laufull to be cut, or  
that is not wont to bee cutte. Sylua incidu-  
a, a woman nygh hir tyme in trauagile of  
chylde.

Incile, lis, n. g. a gappe, a trenche or dyche.

Inciles, trenches to conuey water from a ryuer  
into a medowe or other lowe grounde.

Inciles canales, gutters in streets or places  
paued.

Incilia, gutters, trenches, or dyches.

Incilo, aui, are, to blame or reprove, to rebuke.

Incinctus, a, um, garded, inuironed, compassed in.

Incingo, cingi, cingere, to garte, to gyrd about,  
to inuiron, to compass in, for cingere.

Vrbem incingere moribus, to walle the citie  
about.

Incino, incinis, nui, ere, to syng, properly to  
scine a small breast, to soune pleasantly, and  
with melody.

Incipio, incipis, co'pi, ere, to begynne.

Facinus incipis, Thou goest about to doe a  
naughtie acte.

Incile, idem quod incisum.

Incisum, peere meale, gobbet meale, by thort  
tences and members.

Incisio, onis, f. g. incision or cuttyng. also a thort  
poynting of a sentence.

Incisura, a, f. ge. a cutte or garte. also Incisura,  
be the lynes in the palme of the hande.

Incisum, i, n. g. a thort membre of a sentence.

Incisus, a, um, cut, graued, or carued in.

Incisus, us, m. g. idem quod Incisio.

Incitabulum, li, Incitamen, and Incitamentum,  
neu. ge. a prouocation, a stirryng or mouyng,  
a thyng that encourageth.

Incita, incitas, f. g. pouertee, necessitie.

Incitate, with a certapn mouyng, quyetnesse, or  
behemency.

Incitatio, onis, f. g. an instigation, a mouyng  
or stirryng.

Incitatus, a, um, moued, stirred, encouraged, also  
so behement, troubled.

Incitega, a thyng whereon great bestelles of  
wyne are couched.

Incito, incitas, aui, are, to prouoke, to moue, to  
stirre, to encourage, to excite.

Incitare ad scribendum, to moue or prouoke  
one to wyte.

Incitare currentem, To encourage one to a  
thyng that he is prone vnto, or well entered  
all ready.

Incitare auditatem, At prouoketh appetite  
so eate.

Inci-

Incitare milites in aliquem, to encourage his  
souldiours agaynst one.

Incitare equum, To galloppe with his horse: to  
make his horse renne a mayne.

Incitus, us, m. g. idem quod Incitatio.

Incitus, ex In & Citus, swyfte.

Inclamo, aui, are, to call vpon often.

Inclamo, aui, are, to call for one, or crye out on  
one rebukfully, to call in, to thype, to rayle, to  
scold at one.

Inclamare aliquem magna voce, To call for  
one aloude.

Inclamare nomine, to call by name.

Seruus, o' seruis inclamauit, he called vpon  
his seruantes: or he chidde or scolded with his  
seruantes.

Inclamo, inclares, clarui, rere, or Inclaresco,  
scere, to be knowne of all men, to bee notable  
or famous.

Inclamo, entis, om. ge. vngentil, vnchristie,  
churche, rygourous, mercilesse, voyde of pitye.

Inclament, without mercy, cruelly, sharply,  
rygourously, vngentilly.

Inclament dicere, to speake churlyshly, cru-  
elly, or rygourously.

Inclamentia, a, f. g. crudelte, lacke of mercey,  
rygoure.

Inclinatus, a, um, inclined, bended, prone, some-  
what decayed, wavyng toward the ende.

Inclinatus morbus, a syknesse begynnyng  
to weare awaie.

Inclinatio ad pacem animus, a mynde more  
prone or inclined to peace.

Inclinatus, us, m. g. for Declinatio, a declining,  
after the grammarians.

Inclinatio, onis, f. g. an inclination or bowyng.

Inclinationes rerum & temporum, the mu-  
tations or alterations of matters and tymes in  
the common weale.

Inclinationem, ti, neu. g. a declination or des-  
tination.

Inclino, aui, are, to incline, to bowe downe, to  
decay, to appayze, to weare wyse.

Hec animus inclinans, these thynges some-  
what bende my mynde.

Hos vt sequar inclinat animus, My mynde  
somewhat inclineth to folowe these men.

Inclinacities, whan the hoste dooth recule.

In vnum inclinare, to begyn to be naught.

Inclinare opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto  
videbantur, The chiefe substance and power  
semed to turne to the Sabinos, after that a king  
was made of theyr people.

Cum omne culpam in collegam inclinat, he  
had laped all the blame to his felowe.

Inclinata res publica, the publicke weale decayed.

Inclinante se fortuna ad causam plebis, while  
fortune byd somewhat bend or leane toward  
the quarell of the people.

Inclinant sententia, he thought thus, or was  
of this opinion,

Inclinant eo sententia, the most parte were of  
that opinion, or the more parte bent that wate.

Inclinare in fugam, to be redy to flee.

Inclinant se soli, it was past noone.

Phalereus eloquentiam prius inclinauerat,  
was the first that began to corrupte eloquence:  
or to make it appayze and decaye.

Inclinare in fugam, to begyn to flee.

Inclodo, si, ere, to include or shutte in, to close in.

Includi in periculum legis, To bee vnder the  
penaltee of the lawe.

Includere se domi, to kepe hym selfe at home  
in his house.

Illigare & includere aliquid in scyphis au-  
reis, to engrauel likewise, includere & inscul-  
pere gemmain, to enhaile or graue.

Includere viam, for pracludere, to stop the  
passage or waye.

Includere in carcerem, and in carcere.

Includere aliquem in dialogum, to make one  
a speaker in a dialogue.

Admiratio includit vocem, He was so as-  
tonished or astonished at the matter, that he coude  
not speake.

Dolor includit vocem, He can not speake for  
sorrowe.

Dolor includit lachrymas, he coude not wepe  
for sorrowe.

Inclusa, a, f. g. a garment that the Romans vsed,  
and may be called a petticoate.

Inclusio, onis, f. g. a shutting or closing in.

Inclusus, a, um, inclosed, shut in.

Inclutus, inclutus, um, glorious, famous, of great  
renoume, excellent.

Incoactus, a, um, volentarie, not constrained.

Incoctile, lis, n. g. a pot, wherin meate is sodden.  
also a brassen or copper vessel tyuned withm.

Incoctilis, le, that is sodden in a thyng. also that  
is tyuned, splured, or gylded.

Incoctus, a, um, vnboyled or rawe. also boyled  
together with any other thyng.

Incoctae mulieres, women whiche doo trym  
theyr heares to muche.

Inconatus, a, um, not haung supped.

It inconatus cubitum, he goeth to bedde sup-  
perlesse.

Inconatus, ne, without supper.

Inconatus, aui, are, not to suppe, to go supperlesse.

Incepto, aui, are, Inceptum, i, Inceptor, onis,  
Inceptio, onis, lookt Incepto &c.

Incogitabilis, le, and Incogitatus, a, um, idem  
quod incogitans.

Incogitans, antis, om. g. rashe, foolyshe, vnad-  
vised, without consyderation.

Incogitantia, a, f. g. inconsiderancie, vnaduis-  
ednesse, rashnesse.

Incognitus, a, um, unknowne.

Incolubescere, scere, not to restraine.

Incohibilis, le, that can not bee sette or myngled  
together, I woode out of use.

Incola, incolae, com. ge. one that dwelleth in an  
other

other countreie than that he was borne in.  
**Incola** arbor, a tree brought out of an other  
 countreie, and planted with vs.  
**encolae orientis**, the inhabitantes of the east  
 partes of the worlde.  
**Incolitus**, dwelling in a straunge countreie.  
**Incolo**, incolis, ut, ere, to dwell in a place, to  
 inhabite.  
**Incolitum vitam inopem**, he leadeth a pooze life.  
**Incoli locus dictus**, to bee inhabited.  
**Incolumis**, e, holle, safe, without sykenesse, lac-  
 king no reparation of amendment.  
**Post hac incolumem** fac scio fore me, I know  
 right well I shall be well enough: or out of all  
 daunger from henseforth.  
**Incolumem se ad suos recepit**, he returned  
 safe home to his frendes or company.  
**Gratulor incolumitibi**, I am glad that you be  
 in good helthe.  
**Incolumis status**, helthe, prosperitee.  
**Aedes incolumes**, an house that needeth no  
 reparation.  
**Incoluitas**, tatis, f. g. helthyneffe, safetee.  
**Incomes**, ins, that hath no companyon or fellow,  
 unaccompanied.  
**Incomitas**, itis, f. g. the beeyng without com-  
 pany, after Lapeine, but the place of Warro,  
 wherof he gathereth it, hath Incomitatis, the  
 dative case plural of Incomitatus.  
**Incomitatus**, a, um, beeyng without companie,  
 alone, idem quod incomes.  
**Incomitio**, aui, are, to commit such an offence,  
 for the whiche one must be brought before the  
 convocation or assemble of people, an olde  
 woorde out of vse.  
**Incommendatus**, a, um, not commended.  
**Incommode**, uncommodiosely, yll favouredly,  
 unprofitably, ungaynely, nothing to ones paine  
 or appetite, unhandsomely, vncasely.  
**Incommoditas**, atis, and Incommodatio, onis,  
 f. g. Incommoditee, damage, displeasuntneffe.  
**Incommodo**, aui, are, to hurte, to doo displea-  
 sure, to hynder, to dispytise.  
**Incommodium**, di, n. ge. damage, hurt, displea-  
 sure, daunger.  
**Incommoda ferre alicui**, to hurte, to doo dis-  
 pleasure.  
**Navigare incommodum est**, It is an yll or  
 dangerous thyng to sayle or be on the sea.  
**Incommodus**, a, um, Incommodious, damageous,  
 hurtful, noysom, ungayne, unhandsom, vncasely.  
**Nisi tibi incommodum est**, except it be trou-  
 ble or lette to you.  
**Incommune**, equally, indifferently for al partes.  
**Incompactum**, unioyned, or yll ioyned.  
**Incomparabilis**, le, incomparable.  
**Incompertus**, a, um, unknownen, not proued,  
 not tryed.  
**Incompertum est**, it is unknownen or vn-  
 certyne, we can not tell.  
**Incompertu habeo**, I know not for a surtee.

**Incompositus**, without order or arae.  
**Incompositus**, a, um, without order of arae, out  
 of facion, nothing prap.  
**Incomprehensibilis**, le, that can not be compres-  
 hendid or numbred.  
**Incomprehensus**, a, um, not comprehended.  
**Incomptus**, a, um, not decked or trimmed.  
**Inconcessus**, a, um, denied, not graunted.  
**Inconciat**, yll, unadvisedly.  
**Ne inconciat quid nos postules**, That  
 thou maiest require nothing of vs, wherfore  
 we shoulde owe the displeasure, or be thyngs  
 frendes.  
**Inconciho**, aui, are, to trouble, to sette at dis-  
 corde or variance.  
**Inconciare sibi aliquem**, To make one his  
 enemye.  
**Inconciat**, nothing prapely or fearly.  
**Inconciatus**, a, um, vnmette, yll proportioned,  
 vnapte, nothing fyre or pyrie.  
**Inconciatus**, a, um, stable, that can not be shaken.  
**Incondit**, aduerbium, without facion, or wyse  
 out order.  
**Inconditus**, a, um, out of order or facion, rude,  
 also wearythe. Sometime vnburied.  
**Corpora incondita**, bodies vnburied.  
**Inconditus turbidusque clamor**, a confuse  
 clamoure or noyse of many voyces myngled  
 together.  
**Orator inconditus**, That disposeth not his  
 woordes will.  
**Inconditus motus**, a leaping, daunting, or  
 moving without facion or order.  
**Inconditus**, a, um, vnmade, vnbuilded.  
**Inconfessus**, a, um, not confessed.  
**Incongelabilis**, le, that can not be frozen.  
**Incongruens**, entis, om. gen. incongruent, not  
 consonant or agreing, absurde.  
**Inconciens**, entis, om. ge. that moueth not the  
 eye liddes, that twinkleth not with the eyes.  
**Inconsci**, a, um, not knowyng nor wytyng.  
**Inconsequentia**, e, f. g. a conclusion of ends.  
**Inconsequencia**, lwe Inconsequencia.  
**Inconfolabilis**, le, that can not bee comforted.  
**Inconspetus**, a, um, not dyspited or contented.  
**Inconstans**, antis, om. ge. vnconstant, lyght,  
 waueryng, now in one mynde, now in an  
 other, not agreing with it selfe.  
**Inconstanter**, vnconstantly.  
**Inconstancia**, e, f. g. Inconstancie, lyghtenly,  
 waueryng.  
**Inconferus**, a, um, vnaccustomed, vnwont.  
**Inconsulte**, without counsaile, or vnadvisedly,  
 vnwysely.  
**Inconsultus**, us, m. g. not demaundyng of coun-  
 saile, not geuyng of counsaile.  
**Inconsultu meo**, without my counsaile.  
**Inconsultus**, a, um, lackyng aduise or considera-  
 tion, he that wyl not aske counsaile, rather, for-  
 lythe. also one that is not affeetd with counsaile of som-  
 tyme he that hath no counsaile geuen hym.

**Inconsultum consilium**, vnwyse counsaile, for  
 lythe counsaile geuen without aduysment.  
**Inconsumptus**, a, um, not consumed.  
**Inconsultus**, le, without any seame.  
**Inconsultus**, a, um, vnsworn.  
**Inconsiderantia**, e, f. g. lacke of consideration,  
 vnadvisednesse, rashnesse.  
**Inconsiderate**, vnadvisedly, rashly.  
**Inconsideratus**, a, um, and Inconsyderans, and  
 is, without consideration or aduysment,  
 rash, foolyshe.  
**Incontaminatus**, a, um, vndefyled, not spotted or  
 blynd.  
**Incontenus**, a, um, not stretched out, not wres-  
 ted by, slacke.  
**Inconmens**, entis, he that is not chaste, or kees  
 peth hym not to one woman, that can not res-  
 freigne and rule hym selfe.  
**Incontinenter**, incontinently.  
**Incontinentia**, e, f. g. Incontinencie.  
**Incontinentia vixit**, the rennyng of ones was-  
 ter from hym whether he wyl or no.  
**Inconueniens**, entis, vnconuenient, vnseemly,  
 myslyng, also that doeth not agree.  
**Inconquies**, in quoquis, xi, ere, to seeth or boyle in  
 a thyng, to seethe or boile together. also to  
 uer with spluer, tyne, or leade.  
**Inconquies sole**, to be tyed in the sunne.  
**Incordio**, aui, are, to put into a mans herte, to  
 pteuade hym.  
**Incorporalis**, le, that hath no body.  
**Incorporeus**, a, um, without a body.  
**Incorpore**, aui, are, to imprynte or set vpon ones  
 bodye.  
**Incorrecus**, a, um, vncorrected.  
**Incorrupte**, vncorrectly, purely.  
**Incorruptus**, vncorrected, pure, cleane, sincere.  
**Incorro**, aui, are, to sit as women of taylers dooe,  
 without a stoole.  
**Increatus**, a, um, neuer created.  
**Increbresco**, increbui, or bui, scere, to waxe, to  
 be gynde or much knownen.  
**Increbuit rumor**, the rumour or bzute increas-  
 ed or went abroade.  
**Increbuit res prouerbio**, it was commonly sa-  
 iden up for a prouerbe, or it grew to a prouerbe.  
**Auster increbuit**, the southwynde waxed byg-  
 ger.  
**Vnde magis increbescunt**, the sea waxeth  
 more troublous.  
**Incredibilis**, le, incredible, not to be beleued,  
 meruapous.  
**Incredibilis sum**, no man wyl beleue me.  
**Incredibiliter**, incredibly.  
**Incredulus**, a, um, that wyl beleue nothing.  
**Incredulitas**, atis, f. g. Incredulitee, lacke of be-  
 leefe.  
**Incrementum**, i, n. g. increase.  
**Incrementum suum**, the ryng of a tyner.  
**Increpo**, aui, are, to blame or rebuke often.  
**Increptus**, a, um, thydden, blamed, rebuked.

**Increpo**, increpas, ui, are, to cowne or make  
 noyse, to creake also to rebuke, to rate, to blame,  
 to chide, to pteuoke.  
**Increpare aliquem auaritia**, to blame one of  
 couetousnesse.  
**Simul atque increpat suspitio tumultus**, By  
 and by as soone as there was heard any suspitio  
 of tumult or ruffling.  
**Hec in eum increpatur**, these thynges bee  
 layde to his charge, or he is blamed for these  
 thynges.  
**Stimulo tardos increpuisse boues**, to prick  
 with a goade.  
**Lyran increpare digitis**, to play on the harpe.  
**Inresco**, cui, scere, to growe muche, or more  
 and more.  
**Incruentatus**, a, um, not dynted with bludshed.  
**Incruentus**, a, u, without bloud shed, not bloudy.  
**Incrustatio**, onis, f. g. a pargettyng or couerpyng  
 with harde matter lyke a cruiste.  
**Incrusto**, aui, are, to pargette or make harde or  
 in a cruiste.  
**Incubatio**, onis, Incubatio, onis, f. g. Incubitus,  
 us, & Incubatus, us, m. g. lying in, sitting to  
 hatche egges, sitting abroode.  
**Incubo**, bonis, m. g. he that setteyth all his studie  
 on treasure.  
**Incubo**, incubas, cubui, and cubui, bare, to lye  
 in or vpon, to cleaue to, to sit ouer a thyng, to  
 sytte on egges as an hen dooth, to occupie, to  
 possede, to inhabite, to nourshe, to dwell in, to  
 care. also to lye and cleaue, to the intent to haue  
 some vision or answere of the ydoles, as they  
 used in olde tyme, to be veray muche in a place,  
 and is taken in the yll parte.  
**Alicui pecunie incubare spe atque animo**, to  
 be veray grydy and desyrous of monie, and set  
 ones whole mynde and trust vpon it.  
**Nox ponto incubat**, it was as darke as nyght  
 vpon the sea.  
**Incubare oua**, or ouis, to sytte a broode vpon  
 egges.  
**Incubare thesauris**, to keepe monie locked vp,  
 and as it were to syt abroode on it.  
**Incubare thesauris publicis**, to vsurpe & kepe  
 the common treasure as his owne by force.  
**Incubator**, onis, m. g. one that is muche in a place.  
**Incubito**, aui, are, the frequentatye of Incubo.  
**Incubitus**, dextri lateris, lying on the ryght syde.  
**Incubus incubi**, a spiritus, whiche assumyng the  
 forme of a man, medleth with a woman. al-  
 so that which is called the mare, wherewith men  
 ben oppressed in thep sleepe.  
**Incudo**, onis, m. g. he that worketh on an anuill.  
**Inculco**, aui, are, to poze in, and by translation,  
 to repete a thyng often, and as it were to beate  
 or poze in to ones memory. also to make one  
 to take whether he wyl or no.  
**Inculcare munus**, plusquam offere, to offer a  
 charge to one whether he wyl or no.  
**Inculcatus**, a, um, pozed in, often repeted, beate

ten into the memoire.

Canis rabiosi moribus inculcata, ported into the bytynge of madde dogges.

Tradita atque inculcata libertas, lybertee whiche men had of theyr aunccestours, and haue continually ben brought vp in.

Inculpatus, a, um, blamelesse, not faultie.

Vita inculcata, a lyfe that can not be blamed in any poynt: a perfect honest lyfe.

Inculcatus, rudely, without eloquence.

Inculus, a, um, unhusbanded or untitled, rude, nothing eloquent.

Inculus, us, m. g. vncleanly apparayling, contrary to Cultus, negligence in apparayling.

Incumbas, ba, f. g. a parte of a pillour in making of arches, wherevpon the arche specially resteth.

Incumbo, cubui, cubere, to endeavour, to take in hande, to happe, to leane vpon, or fall on a thyng. also to be inclined to some thyng, to geue all diligence and studie, to synke downe vpon a thyng.

Incumbo ad or in studia, I geue my mynde wholly to studie and learning.

Ad salutem reipublice, or in rempublicam incumbere, to traualle about the common weale, to endeavour with all study and diligence to help the common weale.

In causam incumbere, to mainteine that parte.

Incumbere gladium, or in gladium, to synke downe on a swordes poynt, and slea hym selfe.

Incumbunt recta centenis columnis, The roof is bozne by with an hundred pillours.

Sed mihi incumbunt, But the bouderne of these thynges charge or ouerlade me, or lye heauy on my necke.

Qui in se ipsum incubuerunt, whiche are fallen or thowen on theyr necke.

Baculo incumbens, leaning on a staffe.

Incumbere ad bellum omni studio, to geue all ones care and studie to the mayntenaunce of warre.

In eam curam incumbere, Geue all your care or study to this, or endeavour this with all diligence. Incumbere toto pectore ad laudem, Geue or apply all your whole mynde and courage, to great pfecte.

Incumbere ad, or in perniciem alicuius, to go about with all diligence, to purchase ones deathe or destruction.

Ad voluntatem perferenda legis incubuerat, He woulde haue had that lawe made.

Ad lenitatem nimiam incumbunt mores, The manners of men be bente or inclined to to muche gentleness.

Incunabula, orum, n. g. plu. all that longeth to the swathelpnge of a chyld, thynges pertainynge to infancie, it is also taken for the begynnynge of thynges. Also for the place where one was bozne, or the fyrst begynnynge of ones stocke or hyspde.

Ab incunabilis, eua from our infancie.

Incunabula & rudimenta.

Incunabulum, li. n. g. a cradell.

Incuratus, a, um, vncured, vnhaleed.

Incuria, a, f. g. negligence, yll husbandry, carelesse.

Incuriose, negligently, without care.

Incuriosus, a, um, carelesse, negligent.

Incuriosus proximorum, that is not careful for those thynges that folow next.

Incurro, incurri, re, to renne agaynst one, to intre, to renne, to meete with one by chance.

In tenebris incurere, in the darke to meete or een agaynst a thyng.

Incurrere & incidere.

Incurrit ager in agrum, one fiede extendeth heth within an other.

Incurrere in aliquem verbis, to inuicthe agaynst one with wordes.

Incurrere in loca, to make inrodes or inuasions. In aliquem incurere, to renne violently agaynst one.

Indurrere in oculos, to come in ones syght that looketh not for it, or would not see it.

Quae in odia hominum incurram, whiche thynges be hated of men.

Incurrere in voces maleuolorum, to be slandered or yll spoken of, by malicious persones, or suche as do not fauour vs.

Incurrere circensibus, to fall on the same day that the plates called Circences are hepte.

In quem diem incurram nescio, I can not tell vpon what date it falleth.

In varias reprehensiones incurere, to be blamed for dyuers thynges.

In vrbaniatem hominum incurere, to be mocked or scoffed at.

Incurritur, the impersonall.

Incurio, onis, f. g. inuasion of enemies aint rode, a iutting or metynge of thynges together.

Incurionem facere, to inuade or make an inuade or fozteie vpon enemies.

Incurionibus vastari, to be ouer runne, spoiled and wasted by enemies.

Incurians, antis, om. g. that iutteth or hepteth agaynst a thyng fodeply.

Incurso, auis, are, the frequentatue of incurio.

Incurro, auis, are, to ren agaynst a thyng, to intre vpon a thyng, to make inrodes and inuasions vpon enemies.

Incurfare aduersis cornibus, to iutte or runne together as rammes dooe.

In fortunam hominum incurfare, to inuade mens possessions and gooddes, and by extort power to take theym awate.

Pugnis aliquem incurfare, to renne on one to thumpe and beate him with his fistes.

Incurfus, us, m. g. idem quod incurio.

Vis & incurfus pluuiarum, the force and bethment of rayne.

Incurresco, scere, to bow downe, or be croked.

curuo, auis, are, to make crooked.

curuus, a, um, crooked.

curus, adis, f. g. an anuyll.

Eandem incudem tundere, to labour alway about one thyng, to repte one thyng continually to harpe alwaie vpon one stryng.

Incudi reddere, by translation to correpte, to pollyte, to amende.

incusatio, onis, f. g. a blampng.

incuso, auis, are, to accuse, to blame, to synde faulte with.

Quid me incusas? why blamest thou me? or why lapest thou blame or faulte in me?

Qualiterum incusat probri, he that laeteth a faulte to an other mans charge.

incultodius, a, um, not kepte.

incusus, a, um, copped or dented in.

incuno, incuris, cusi, etc, to strike or dash.

Incute scipione in caput alicuius, to rappe one on the pate with his walkyng staffe.

Incute pedem terrae, to stampe on the ground with his foote.

Incute colaphum, to geue a blowe.

Desiderium ciuitatis incutere, To make one despyous of the citee.

Incute errorem, to decepe, to bypge in an error of false opinion.

Meum incutere, to make aspayde.

Morum incutere, to make speke.

Incute alicui nuntium, to bypge one tydynge fodeply.

Pudore incutere, to make ashamed or abashed.

Indagare, diligenter, with great sercheing.

Indagatio, onis, f. g. gen. a diligente sercheing or sercheing out.

Indagator, oris, ma. gene. a diligent sercher or sercher out.

Indagatrix, the feminine.

Indago, auis, are, to seeke or serche, to bente, to seke out as an hounde dooth.

Indagare & odorari, to seke and smell out.

Omnibus vestigiis indagare, to serch out diligently by all signes and tokens that maie be.

Indago, inis, f. g. a serche, also the setting vp of a tople or nettes about a parke or fozte, to take dace or wylde beastes.

Et iulus vastatq; feras indagine claudit.

Inde, from thens, there, from thense forth, afterwards, from that man or woman. Sometyne for ob id, for that thyng.

Vxorem duxit, nati filij duo, inde ego hunc maiorem optui mihi, he rooke a wyfe, & had by hym ii. fornes, from hym I toke this, whiche is the elder, and made hym myn here.

Inde ab initio, from the fyrst begynnynge.

Inde est, thence it comyth.

Inde ab incunte arate, euen from his youth.

Indebuit, an aduerbe, where a man ought not to haue done.

Indebuit, i. n. g. a thyng that is not due.

Indebuit, a, um, not due, not owen,

Indecens, entis, om. gen. vnseetynge, vnconuenient, vnseemynge.

Indecenter, vnseemely, vncomely.

Indecet, it misbecometh.

Indeclinabilis, le, that can not be eschewed or auoyded, also vndeclined. Sometyne constant, that will not bende.

Indeclinabilis animus, a constant and immutable mynde.

Indecor, oris, not regarded, not seemely.

Indecore, vnseemely, vnconueniently, vncomely.

Indecoris, re, idem quod indecor.

Indecorus, a, um, vnseemynge, vncomely, vnseemely.

Indefangibilis, le, that can not be worried or tired.

Indefensus, a, um, without defence.

Indefessus, a, um, that can not be worried or tired.

Indefinitus, a, um, not determined or discussed, obscure, darke.

Indefinitus, a, um, that is not lamented or wayyled for.

Indeflexus, a, um, not bowed, not tourned.

Indiectus, a, um, that is not cast downe or ouerthrowen.

Indelebilis, le, that can not be put or rased out.

Indehabitus, a, um, that is whole, vntouched, not diminished.

Indemnatus, a, um, agaynst whom no sentence is pronounced of the iudge, or agaynst whom no iudgement is geuen.

Indemnus, ne, adiect. without hurte or harme, without damage defended.

Indemnitas, aus, f. g. g. eschuyng of damage, escaping without hurte.

Existimans indemnitati suae consuli posse, thynkynge that he mought eschewe damage or danger.

Indeploatus, a, um, not bewailed or lamented.

Indepiautus, a, um, not depaured or corrupted.

Indeprecabilis, le, that will not be intreated, or that will not forgeue.

Pena indeprecabilis, punishment without remission.

Indepus, a, um, gotten, or that hath gotten.

Indefertus, a, um, not deferre.

Indefes, desidis, not sluggish, quicke, diligent.

Indefinenter, alwaies, continually.

Indetonsus, a, um, not shauen or notted.

Indeuorio, onis, f. g. slackeneste in dooyngs of thynges godly and honest.

Index, indicis, om. g. he that accuseth or appeareth an other man. also he that to escape punishment, or for some reward, discloseth the conspiracie, wherinto he was made partie. It is also the forsyngere, a touchstone to try golde. also the table of a boke, wherby certayn capytters or notes be founde.

Leonum animi index cauda, sicut & equorum aures, that whiche sheweth their courage.

India, a great speche countreie, called in englishe Indie, lying on the southe caste partes of the worlde; whiche as Ptolomus writeth, is in

two partes. The one is called Inde within the ryuer of Ganges, whiche on the west is bound with Aracolia & Gedrosia, on the east with the great ryuer called Ganges, on the north with the hill called Imaus: On the south and west, with part of the Indian sea. The other part of Inde without Ganges, is bound on the west with the sayde ryuer Ganges, on the north with parte of Scythia and Serica: on the east with the region called Sinarum, on the south with the Indian sea. Ptolemy, great Alexanders admirall, affirmed (as Ptolemy writeth) that it was four monethes journey by the playnes of Indie. Megasthenes saied, that the breadth of Indie from the east to the west, cōteyneth. 16000. furlonges, whiche is. 2100. miles. The length from the north to the south. 22000. furlonges, whiche is. 2850. miles. Ctesias affirmeth it to be as muche as the residue of Asia. But Onesicritus, whiche wrote the actes of Alexander, demeth it to bee the thyrde parte of Asia. There is alwaye two summers, and frutes and grayne twyse gathered. The wyndes be alwaye temperate, the beastes and foules muche greater than in other countreys, and of moxe dyuers kyndes. The names of the countreies and cities there, bee nowe otherwyse than they were in the tyme of the ancient writers. They whiche bee nowe known, shall be declared in theyr places, with the mountaynes and ryuers, whiche are great aboute all other.

Indicatio, onis, and Indicatura, x, f. g. the pryncipal of testyng the price of a thyng. Indicatio is sometyne an affirmyng or auowynge.

Indicatus, a, um, shewed, declared, accused, also so prynced.

Indicium, ij, neu. gen. is where one, whiche was participatour in an offence, dooeth discover the actes and diuises of his companions. also a sygne, a token.

Indicio esse, to be token of declare, to notify by a signe or token, to be a signe or token.

Quale ingenium haberes, indicio fuit oratio, your communication well notified of what disposition you were.

Indicium profiteri, voluntarily to disclose ones selfe, and all his companions.

Ex indicio nihil periculi est, there is no leopere die, or danger in disclosing the matter.

Indico, indicas, aui, are, to disclose, to manifest, to make openly known, to demonstrate, to appeache, to accuse, to set or telle the price, to despyre in possession that whiche is bought, to dessect, to shewe, to tell, to declare.

Num color pudoris signum vsquam indicat? Dooeth his colour shewe any maner token of shamefastnesse?

Indicare in vulgus, to telle abroad.

Res ipsa indicat, the thyng it selfe declareth.

Indico, xi, ere, to denounce, to declare solemnly,

and for a great cause, as bataille, fastinges, funeralles, counsailes, triumphes, and other great thynges. also to sette a tribute or tase, and to appoynt or commaunde.

Indicere consilia, to call or commaunde a counsell. Indicere iustitiam, to commaunde a vacation, or as we vse to saie, to keepe no terme.

Indicere pecuniam populo, to sette a tase or subsidie on the people.

Bellum indicere voluptari, to streue and resce against our voluptie and pleasure.

Sibi bellum indicere, to torment or bereave selfe. Conam indicere, to commaunde a supper to be prepared, to bespeake a supper.

Bellum indicere ventri, to fast.

Inimicitias indicere, to declare and notify ones selfe to bee an enemy.

Indicere sibi legem innocentie, to bynd hym selfe to lyue vpryghtly.

Indictio, onis, f. g. the space of. xv. yeres. also a tase graunted by the people.

Indictus, a, um, that whiche is declared or expoynted, that is denounced.

Indictus, a, um, declared or denounced selfe, also not spoken, not defended, nor declared.

Indicta causa, the cause or matter not known, declared or defended.

Indiculum, a diminutive of Indictum.

Indidem, from thence, from the same place, forth with, the same.

Indies, daily, from daie to daie.

Crescente indies multitudinem, the multitude or numbre daie by daie increasynge.

Indiferens, entis, om. g. indifferent, that is not ouer rigorouse or cruel. also that doth not differ.

Indiferens homo, that pryncipally no difference betwene thynges.

Indiferenter, indifferently.

Indiferenter ferre, to take the matter indifferently, not to be greatly displeased.

Indiferentia, x, indifference. also lykenesse, or greablenesse.

Indifficilis, le, verate harde or difficile.

Indigena, x, om. gene. of the same countrey or towne bozne and bredde.

Indigenitalis, le, idem quod indigena, a wyse out of vse.

Indigentia, x, f. g. nede, necessitee, lacke.

Indigere, indiges, digui, ere, to lacke, to haue neede.

Hoc bellum indiget celeritatis, This warre nedeth speede and haste.

Quasi tu huius indigeas parisi, As though thou haddest any nede of me thy father.

Malo virum pecunia, quam pecuniam viro indigentem, I had liefer haue a man that lacketh money, than money that lacketh a man.

Indigeo addicere, I had nede to learne.

Indigeste, without order.

Indigestio, onis, yll digestion.

Indiges, indigeris, a god made of mostall men. Some take it for a priuate god, pryncipally to praye

particular places.

digestus, a, um, without order or disposition. digumenta, orum, bookes conteynyng the names of goddis, and the mysticall signification of them.

digito, aui, are, to name, to call by name, to signify, as it were to shew with ones finger.

ignabundus, a, um, angry, shewynge his indignation or wrath.

ignatio, onis, f. g. angre, wrath, indignation.

ignus, vnworthly, vnholynesse, cruelly, wickedly, villanously.

Indigne ferre or pati, to disdeigne, to be discontent, to take greuoussly.

Indignissime interierunt, They dyed most miserably or wretchedly.

indignus, aui, f. g. indignitee, vnworthynesse, vnholynesse, dishonnestee, crueltie, sometyne vilenesse or basenesse of condicion.

indignor, aui, are, to disdeigne, to fume, to fret, to chafe, to thinke crozue, to be madde angry, to be stampyng and stampyng wood.

indignus, a, um, vnworthly, miserable, vnholynesse, shamefull, cruell, impious, horrible, detestable.

Tu indignus qui faceres tamen, yet pe were no more man to doo it.

Indigna homine dubitatio est, Of that mattis it is no honnestee for a man to doubt.

Indignum facinus, a shamefull or vnholynesse acte, indignum illi facis, thou doest not well by hym, he hath not deserued it.

Indignum in modum, after a cruell or vnholynesse sorte or faction.

indigus, indiga, um, nedy or lackynge.

Nihil indigus ensis, haupnge no nede of a sworde at all.

indilgens, entis, om. g. negligent, nothyng diligent or laboriouse.

Indilgens hortus, a gardyne that is not well trimmed or husbanded, negligently kepte.

Indiligentia, x, f. g. negligence. Vni indiligentis a negligentie intercheyng the truth.

Indiliger, negligently, with no diligence.

Indipiscor, scire, & indipiscor, eris, sci, to obtrype to vsurpe, to geat, to ouertake.

Indipisci pugnam, to obtrype victorie.

Mulum in cogitando dolorem indipiscor, By mulyng or thynkyng on diuers matters, I fall into great sorowe and heuynesse.

Indipisci animo, to runne by herte, to holde in remembrance.

Nunquam pol indipiscer postea, Truly he shall neuer attayne to it, or geat it after.

Indiscutus, a, um, not seuered, not separated, onetogether, also lyke, not differynge.

Indiscere similitudinis res, thynges of lykenesse that can not be discerned.

Indiscriminatum, indifferently, without diuersitee.

Indiscere, without eloquence.

Indiscursus, a, um, without eloquence, not well languaged.

Indispositus, without order, disposition, or array.

Indissolubilis, le, that can not be dissolued.

Indissolatus, a, um, not dissolued, knit together.

Indistincte, vndistinctly.

Indistinctus, a, um, not distincte, confuse.

Indistinctus, a, um, not hurte.

Inditus, a, um, put or set in.

Individuus, a, um, that may not be diuided or separated.

Indivisus, a, um, not diuided or separated.

Indo, indidi, ere, to put or set in, to geue.

Indere catenas captiuis, to put chaynes vpon captiues and prisoners.

Indere nome alicui, to geue a name to a thyng.

Indere titulum, to set a title on a thyng.

Indocilis, le, a dullard that can not be taught, vnapt to be taught. Also naturalle, that is of nature without instruction.

Indocilis & lardus.

Indocte, vnlearnedly.

Indoctus, a, um, vnlearned, vntaught.

Indolentia, x, f. g. lacke of ppyne.

Indoleo, indoles, lui, ere, and indolesco, scere, to be sorry.

Indoles, indolis, f. g. towardnesse and dispositi on to vertue in chyldren, in men taken of vertue. also veray nobilitie or honour, aptnesse to good or puell.

Specimen indolis dare, when in yowthe one sheweth a lykephode of towardnesse to vertue.

Socrates proxime videtur accedere ad Lacedaemone, to resemble the vyrgyne of the Lacedaemonians.

Lata indolis adolescens, a ponge man of a mery and pleasant nature.

Tanta indoles in Launina erat, So good or beu tuous a nature there was in Launina.

Equorum indoles, the rage of hoxes.

Fructuum indoles, the terrage, bardure, or sent of frutes.

Frugum indoles, the good growthe and fulnesse of grayne.

Homines in quibus est virtutis indoles, men, in home appereth a manifest token of vertu and honnestee.

Cum hac indole virtutum ac vitiorum, shewynge these tokens of the good and yll inclinacion that was in hym.

Indomabilis, le, that may not be made tame.

Indomitus, a, um, wylde, vnbroken, vnruled.

Indomitus equus, an horse vnbroken.

Indormio, miui, i. e. to geue to muche study to a thyng. also to sleape in dogynge a thyng, to bee slowe or slacke.

Desidia indormire, to sleape in slothfulness, to become verate slothfull and ybell.

Indormire causam, to be negligent and slowe in a matter.

Indotus, a, um, not indowed with any gyftes, that hath no dowry geuen.

Indubitabilis, le, idem quod indubitatus.



Indubitanter, undoubtedly.

Indubite, without doubt.

Indubitatus, a, um, undoubtedly, certayne.

Indubito, aui, are, nor to doubt.

Inducia, arum, f. g. plur. truce of peace for a certayne tyme.

Inducia exierant, The truce was past.

Inducias facere & inire, to make truce.

Pacta inducia, truce made.

Induco, xi, ere, to induce, to brynge in, to perswade, to allure, to incline, to deceiue, to cause, to ease of strike out, to defecte, to put on, properlye hosen of shoen, to infixe of stablysh, to souer of caste ouer.

Ira induxi in animum, I haue so infixed of stablyshed in my mynde, I haue so perswaded my selfe. In errore inducere, to brynge into a fals opinion. In memoriam inducere, to brynge in to mynde of remembrance.

In spe inducere, to brynge in hope of truste.

Inducere morem, to brynge in a custome.

Inducere seditionem in ciuitatem, to raise a sedition. Inducere colorem pictura, to laie colour on a picture.

Inducere parietes, to pargette walles.

Inducere scuta pellibus, to couer.

Inducere exordium, to begin.

Inducere cuti nitorem, to make the skin beautifull and fayne.

Senectus inducit rugas, Olde age maketh men wrinkled and ryueld.

Ne illis animum inducas credere, Let it not speke into your mynde to beleue theym.

Inducere animum ad meretricem, to cast ones loue vpon an harlotte.

Promissis aliquem inducere, to induce or perswade one to do a thyng with faire promyses.

Ad misericordiam inducere, to moue to pitye or mercy. Senatus consultum inducere, to raise out of sojdoo a decree made by the senate.

Inducere nouercam filia, to mary an other wyfe whyle his daughter is alpye.

Inducere calcem alicui, to put on ones shoe.

Inducere rotam, to tourne or rolle a whele.

Inducere scuta pellibus, to couer tergates with thynges.

Aliquem inducere, to deceiue one.

Inducere fructum dicuntur arbores, to brynge forth the fruite.

Inductio, onis, f. g. a forme of argument, proceeding from the particulars vnto the vniuersalles. Also an argument, whiche by gettinge the assent in thynges not doubtfull, proueth the thyng whiche is intended. Sometyme a cancellyng of raising out.

Inductio animi, a persuasion.

Inductio aquarum, a conueyng of water.

Inductus, us, m. g. a persuasion or inducynge.

Inductus, a, um, brought in, induced, perswaded, moued, ledde, raised, stricken out, laied vpon in stede of an other thyng, caste ouer, smered or

anoynted.

Quaque sub inducta latuit sinilla fauilla, iudged ouer it.

Inducula, a, f. g. a litlell garment.

Indugredi, for ingredi.

Indulco, aui, are, & Indulcoro, aui, are, to make sweete.

Indulgens, entis, gentpli, that suffereth one to haue his wyll and pleasure. Sometyme he, to whom gentynesse is shewed.

Indulgenter, fauorabil, without rigour, to gentilly. Indulgenter aliquem habere, to handle or intreate fauorably and gentilly.

Indulgentia, a, & Indulgitas, aui, gentillitatem sufferance, rockeryng, also mercie.

Nimia indulgentia, inordinate and to much tendernesse.

Indulgeo, dult, ere, to graunt lightly, to consent to a requeste, also to geue respite, to be gentyll and mercifull, to pardon, to least one haue his wyll, to coker of make to much of one, to geue licence, to permitte, also to geue his mynde or studie to a thyng.

Indulge valetudini tua, Take heede to thy helth, cherishe or make muche of your selfe, serued your helthe.

Nimium illi indulges, Thou art to tender on hym, thou letteth him haue to muche of the byp dill, or to muche of his owne wyll.

Indulget balneum fieri, He graunted lightly, that a bayne should be made.

Indulgere lusibus, to addicte and geue hym selfe to fantasies, pastymes or trilles.

Indulgere abdomini, to geue hym selfe to bradly chere, to fede and cherishe the carthyng to muche. Indulgere nouis amicis, to make muche of newe frendes.

Indulgere desiderio alicuius, to graunt that one desyreth or would fayne haue.

Quid ego Indulgeo dolori? why doe I geue my selfe to sorowe and heauynesse?

Luxuria indulgere, to abandon ons selfe to pleasure and wantonnesse.

Nimis me of mihi indulgeo, I folowe mine owne appetitte to muche.

Lachrymis indulgit, he wepte muche.

Abolitionem publice indulgere, to permitte openly, to graunte.

Qui malis moribus nomen oratoris indulsit, whiche permitte and graunt, that they, whiche huc ill, may be called ozatours.

Peccatis amici indulgere, to suffer and pardon the mysdoynge of ones frende.

Indulges silio vestitu nimio, you suffer your soonne to haue to sumptuous or costly apparell.

Indumentum, i, n. g. a garment.

Induo, dui, ere, to put on a garmente of other lyke thyng, to transforme or translat, to cast in, to annoynt.

Inducere personam alterius, to speake in the name of stede of an other man.

Induo, dui, ere, to put on a garmente of other lyke thyng, to transforme or translat, to cast in, to annoynt.

Inducere personam alterius, to speake in the name of stede of an other man.

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Inducere personam alterius, to speake in the name of stede of an other man.

Induo hanc vestem and hac veste, I haue on this garment.

Inducere personam iudicis, to present or do the office of a iudge.

Inducere postes pice, to laye on pitche on the postes. Inducere sibi ingenium nouum, to change his nature. Speciem latronis inducere, to vse the facion of a theefe.

Vestustatem inducere, to become olde.

Indui fructu, to bee charged or laded with fruite. Indui sua confessione, to be taken by his owne confession.

Indui se in florem, to blossometh.

Quid erat induta? what garment had she on?

Inducere sibi vestem, and se veste.

Inducere anulum digito, to put a ryng on his fpynger.

Induitur etiam pedibus aurum, he weareth golde on his feete also.

Arma induere, to put on harness.

Soleas equo induere, to shoe an horse.

Terra tantis segetibus inducitur, the ground was laded with so muche cozne.

Inducere sibi nomen, to geue hym selfe a name, to take on hym a name.

Falsam sibi scientia persuasionem induerunt, They haue perswaded them selues to be lerned, and be not in deede.

Simulationem reialicius inducere, to counserfapre of feigne.

Videte in quot laqueos se induerit, See you into how many snares he hath brought him selfe, or in how many snares he hath intangled and wrapped hym selfe.

In idipsum se induit, quod timebat, he hath brought him selfe into the same inconuenience, that he feared.

Inducere se re aliqua, to entangle ones selfe in a matter.

Vultus feueros induere, to looke sabbely and grauely.

Impedior for Impedior.

Induperator, oris, m. g. for Imperator.

Indureo, indures, rui, ere, and Induresco, scere, to bee harde or waxe harde.

Induro, aui, are, to harden, to make harde.

Indus, i, m. g. a noble ryuer, that cometh from the great mountayne Taurus, and indoleth Andree on the west, and renneth into the Indus ansea. Into this ryuer ren. xix. great and famous ryuers, the least of theym more than the great ryuer of Danowe, where he is broadest.

Drabo caith, that they, whiche do wyple most moderately of Indus, do aspyre, that he is in breadth fiftie furlonges, whiche is twelue myles and an halfe. The water therof causeth great fertilitie, when it ouerfloweth, and therof many fundys pleasant and holisome frutes doo springe without labour.

Industrius, i, m. g. a maner of petticoates.

Industria, a, f. g. Idem quod Indusium.

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Industria, a, f. g. Idem quod Indusium.

Industria, a, f. g. Idem quod Indusium.

Industrius, a, um, cladde in a petticoate.

Indusium, i, n. g. a petticoate, or rather a thyppe.

Industria, a, f. g. a vertue, comprehending both study and diligence, industrie. also trauayle of labour.

De industria aliquid facere, to doo a thyng of purpose or for the nones.

Industria, idem quod de industria.

Ob eam industriam hodie ducam scortum ad cenam, Because thou doest spyte and wache so diligently what I dooe. a c.

Industrie, wittely, with diligence, with industry.

Industrius, a, um, that is witty and actiue, diliget, laborious, glad to trauayle or take pain in a thyng.

Indutus, us, m. g. arayng or apparaylyng, the putting on of a garment.

Induta, apparaple.

Induuium, ui, n. g. the barke of a tree.

Inebra aues, byrdes whiche in the diuination of the Augures forbyd any thyng to be dooen.

Inebrio, aui, are, to make drunken, to be drunken.

Inedia, a, f. g. hunger, famyne.

Ineditus, a, um, not put abrode or declared, not published.

Ineffabilis, le, that can not bee spoken or pronounced.

Inefficax, acis, om. gen. of no force, vertue, or strength.

Ineffigatus, a, um, unfacioned, without good proportion, without facion of fourme.

Inelaboratus, not counnyngly wrought or done.

Inelegans, antis, om. g. without eloquence, nothyng pretie or feate.

Inelegantie, nothyng preatylie.

Ineluctabilis, le, that can be overcome or passed with no labour or trauaile.

Inemendabilis, le, that can not be amended.

Inemptus, a, um, not bought.

Inenarrabilis, le, meruaylous, that can not be declared or vittered.

Inenarratus, a, um, not declared or expounded.

Inenodabilis, le, that can not be dissolued.

Ineo, iui, ire, to begyn to go in, to enter in, to deferue, to get, to wynte, to obtaine, to treat.

Inire, is sometyme where the male leape the female, as the horse couereth the mare. also to consider and vnderstande.

Inire cursum, to begyn his course.

Inire forus, to make a league or treatie of pce.

Inire fugam, to flee as men do in battayle.

Grauiam inire, to get thanke of frendshyppe with doyng some pleasure for a man.

Grauiam ab vel cum aliquo & apud aliquem inire.

Inire magistratum, to enter into an office.

Inire pacem, to make pce.

Inire bellum, to make watre.

Inire uiam, to fynde a waie.

Rationem inire, to seeke meane, or to consiler how a thyng maie bee dooen, to consult, to secken.

recken, to make an accompte.  
 Inire societatem, to fall in fellowship with one.  
 Inire sufragia, to assemble people for an election, or to consent to any matter.  
 Inira subductaque ratione, all thynges reckned or well accompted.  
 Ineunte aetate, in yowthe.  
 Ineunte vere, at the beginning of the springe of the yere.  
 Cauere falsam gratiam studias inire, Beware that thou desyre not to haue or ppeke a thanke of me vnderfused, or that thou goe not about to make me thanke the for nothing.  
 Inijte vnuquam febris? Dyd the feuer euer take you? or were you euer sicke of the ague?  
 Consilium cum aliquo inire, to consult or take counsaile with one.  
 Conuiuium inire, to go to a feast.  
 Inire imperia alicuius, to serue or to become subiecte to one.  
 Nexum inibant, they were cast in prison, they were layed in chaynes.  
 Inire numerum, to numbre.  
 Inire praelium, or pugnam, to begynne battaile, to geue the onfette.  
 Ratio de integro incunda est mihi, I must be sayne to begyn my reckenyng of accompte all newe agayne.  
 Cubile alterius inire, to lye with an other mans wyfe.  
 Ineor, iris, iri, the passyue.  
 Ineptus, foolyshe, fondely, vnwysely, without good purpose, not to the purpose.  
 Ineptia, vnaptensse, fondenesse, folly, trysyng.  
 Ineptio, iui, ire, to trifle, to do or speake a thyng vnmeeete for the purpose.  
 Ineptus, a, um, vnapte, foolyshe, vncouenient, vnmete, fonde.  
 Labor ineptus, vayne & vnprofitable labour.  
 Ineptalenuas, foolyshe and fonde gentylnesse out of tyme and place.  
 Causa inepta, a folyshe excuse.  
 Ineptum est, it is a vcraine folge, or a thyng vncouenient.  
 Via inepta, an yll and troublous waie.  
 Ineptus, a trifter, vsyng nothyng in order, vnapt to the purpose.  
 Inequitabilis, le, that can not be rydde throughe.  
 Inermis, me, vnarmed, a man volder.  
 Inermo, aui, are, to vnrarme, to take ones hars neys from him.  
 Inermis, a, um, idem quod inermis.  
 Inerrans, annus, that moueth not, or goeth not from place to place.  
 Inerrantes stelle, fixed sterres.  
 Inerro, aut, are, idem quod erro.  
 Iners, eris, omnis. gen. without any science or crafte, ydell, slouthfull, not occupied, nothyng spely, folyshe or dull, without corage or sprite, not able to helpe it selfe. also vnprofitable. some tyme barrayne.

Iners, & ignauus.  
 Aetas iners, olde age.  
 Iners membris, not able to helpe it selfe with the parties of the body.  
 Ad repugnandum iners, not able to resist.  
 Gleba inertes, barrayne cloddes.  
 Aqua iners, standyng water.  
 Admissarius iners in venerem, not desirous to leape the mares.  
 Caro iners, vnauory flesh, nothyng quicke of fast.  
 Inertes querela, vnprofitable.  
 Sal iners, without quickenesse of sauour.  
 Tempus abibit iners, shall passe away without doynge of any thyng.  
 Inertia, a, f. ge. lacke of crafte, ydelnesse, negligence, slackenesse, vnassiduous.  
 Inetula vitis, a vine, whercof the wyne is so good, that none yuell proceedeth therof, or rather the wyne that neuer maketh one drunke.  
 Inerudit, vnlearned, without knowlage.  
 Ineruditus, a, um, vnlearned.  
 Inesco, scis, scere, to lay a bapte, also to deuine.  
 Ineuitalis, le, that can not be eschewed.  
 Inexaurabilis, le, that can not be faciate or filled.  
 Inexcogitatus, a, um, not inuented, not ppeueditatus.  
 Inexcultus, a, um, rude, not trimmed, not hys banded.  
 Inexcusabilis, le, vnexcusable.  
 Inexercitus, a, um, not exercised, vnoccupied.  
 Inexercitatus, a, um, idem.  
 Inexhaustus, a, um, neuer filled of faciat. also that can neuer be consumed or spent.  
 Inexorabilis, le, that can not be intreated.  
 Inexpectatus, a, um, not looked for.  
 Inexpertus, a, um, not yroued or assayed. also vnspely not experie.  
 Inexpiables, le, that can not be pouged, that can not be appeased.  
 Inexplanatus, a, um, that is not made playne.  
 Inexplanata lingua, a tongue that is halfe tyed, and can not well pronounce.  
 Inexplabilis, le, that can not be filled, vnfaciate.  
 Inexpletus, a, um, that is not complete, or made perfecte.  
 Inexplicabilis, le, that can not be declared or expounded. also intricate, that can not be vnfolded. I thyng, out of the whiche a man can not ridde him selfe.  
 Inexplicius, a, um, intricate, obscure.  
 Inexploratus, or Inexploratus, without serche.  
 Inexploratus, a, um, not sought or tried before.  
 Inexpugnabilis, le, vnpreignable, that can not be wonne or ouercome by any assaute.  
 Inexputabilis, le, that may not be noumbered, that can not be compted or reckened.  
 Inextinctus, a, um, that is not extint or quenched.  
 Inextirpabilis, le, that can not be rooted or digged out.  
 Inextricabilis, that can not be shaken of or dissolued.

solued, a thyng that one can not rydde hym selfe of.  
 Inexuperabilis, le, that can not be passed or overcome.  
 Infabris, vnconynge, vncreastly, yll fauoredly.  
 Infabricatus, a, um, not wrought.  
 Infacetus, a, um, vnpleasunt.  
 Infancia, a, f. g. lacke of eloquence.  
 Infancundus, a, um, not eloquent.  
 Infamia, a, f. gen. infamie, sleaunders, yll name, yll repute, obloquie.  
 Inurere infamiam alicui, To make one haue a thyng name, that he shall neuer after putte awaye.  
 Infamis, me, infamed, sleaunders, yll reposed of, that hath an yll name.  
 Infamis digitus, the myddell fynger.  
 Infamem heri, To be in infamie and obloquie of men, to renne in sleaunders of men.  
 Infame os, a sleaunders tongue, or that blith bile of filth communication.  
 Frigoribus infames Alpes, the Alpes muche spoken of for the horrible cold that is on them.  
 Likewise Infamis annus pestilentia.  
 Cauti ne ea res sibi infamiae esset, He tooke herte, that that thing should not hurt his name, or byng hym in any obloquy or yll name.  
 Infamo, aui, are, to infame or yll repute, to sleaunders, to make to haue an yll name. Sometime to telle abrode.  
 Infandum, to great that it maie not be vttered: or to horrible and nought, that it maie not be spoken. Infandum, as one should saie, A horrible chaunce, not to be spoken or mentioned.  
 Infans, annus, om. gen. a chyld that can not yet speake. also euery thyng that is vcraine yong also it signifieth not eloquente. Sometime an ydote that can not speake, or that lacketh bitterance.  
 Remouere infantem, to weane a chyld.  
 Pullus infans, a yong chyld.  
 Infantaria, a, f. ge. a woman tyng in chyld bed.  
 Infancia, a, f. g. chyldhode, infancie, babeshyp.  
 Also foolysheenesse, lacke of bitterance, lacke of eloquence.  
 Infancilis, le, perteynyng to chyldhode.  
 Infarcio, f. ire, to infarce or stuffe, to fylle, to poynt in.  
 Infarcire verba, when one blith wordes out of order and place to fill up hys style.  
 Infaugibilis, le, that can not be weryed or tired.  
 Infatus, aui, are, to make foolyshe.  
 Infatus, a, um, vnlych, vnfortunate.  
 Infector, oris, m. g. a dyer of colours.  
 Infectus, us, m. g. dyng or steynyng.  
 Infectus, a, um, infected, dyed, stepped, poysoned.  
 Infectus, a, um, of in, and Factus, vndoed, not made, not synished.  
 Infecta pace, without any peace made.  
 Infectum reddere, To vndoe that whiche is dooen.  
 Infectum argentum, monie not copued,

Damni infecti promittere, to promise, if any damage come by our faute, that wee will pay for it, or make it good.  
 Omnia infecta sunt, suppose nothyng were doone.  
 Infecta dona facere, to reuoke or call agayn that one hath geuen.  
 Infectum fieri non potest, it can not be vndone.  
 Infelix, lwe infelix.  
 Infero, aui, are, to vcr, to trouble.  
 Inferus, a, um, displeased, moued with anger or hate towards an other, that beareth malice.  
 Inferus & inimicus.  
 Infer, for Infra, an olde woorde.  
 Inferi, they that be vnder other, that ar in hell.  
 Inferia, arum, f. g. plu. sacrifice dooen to infernal goddis, or them whiche be deade.  
 Inferior, us, lower, inferiour, more base, of lesse reputation, the comparatiue of Inferus.  
 Infernalis, le, infernal.  
 Infernas, aris, om. ge. that is belowe, benethe, or in the nether part.  
 Inferre, alowe, or benethe.  
 Infernus, hell.  
 Infernus, a, um, lowe, nethermoste, deepest.  
 Dii inferni, infernal goddis.  
 Rex infernus, Pluto.  
 Infero, tuli, ferre, to byng in, to cary or beate in, to throw in, to adde to, to cast in, to conclude.  
 Inferre arma, to make warre vpon.  
 Bellum inferre, idem.  
 Inferre crimen alicui, to late to ones charge.  
 Inferre sermonem, to talke.  
 Stuprum inferre, to commytte auoutrie or fornication with a kynsewoman.  
 Inferre pecuniam, to paye monie.  
 Inferre se in vrbem, to go or remoue hym selfe into a cite.  
 Inferre in ignem, to caste into the fyre.  
 Inferre se, to inuade, to rushe on, to entre with violence. also to iette or go byngynge into a place.  
 Per medios inferre se, he rushed or entered with violence into the myddes of them.  
 Ad hunc modum me intuli, I went in byngynge after this sozte.  
 Abortus inferunt, they cause abozion or trasuaplyng before the tyme.  
 Cacitatem inferre, to make blynde.  
 Caritatem annonae intulere, They brought or caused derthe of vitayle.  
 Causam inferre, to lay an excuse for hym selfe, to shewe a reason why.  
 Faces tectis inferre, to sette houses on fyre.  
 Gradum inferre, to marche towarde.  
 Inferre se in periculum capitis, to put hym selfe in daunger of his lyfe.  
 Inferre manus alicui, To late violent handes on one.  
 Inferre mentionem, To make mention or speake of.

Mortem inferre, to kill.  
 Inferre oculos, to looke, to regarde.  
 Inferre pedem, to steppe in, to goe in, to enter vpon.  
 Signa inferre, to aduance forward the standerdes, to march forward with banners displayed.  
 Sumptum inferre ciuibus, to put the citizens to cosse of charge.  
 Inferre vulnus, to wounde.  
 Calamitatem ciuitati inferre, to be the cause of the destruction of the citee.  
 Cladem inferre, to geue an ouerthrowe, to discomfite of flea.  
 Inisuriam inferre, to dooe iniurie of displeasure, to doo wronge.  
 Litem capit in aliquem inferre, to commence an action concerning lyfe & deeth agaynst one.  
 Inferus, infera, um, lowe, benethe.  
 Aetas inferior, the age of tyme before.  
 Inferius maiestate sua rati, thynkyng it not seemely for their maiestee.  
 Inferum mare, the Tuscan sea.  
 Inferuo, bui, uere, and Inferuesco, scere, to be scaldyng hotte, or to seethe.  
 Inferuefactio, feci, facere, to make hotte.  
 Infeste, maliciousely.  
 Infestius, a, um, vnmete for disport, vnpleasant.  
 Infesto, aui, are, to doo displeasure with sundry incursions of rodes.  
 Infestus, a, um, that geneth all studie and diligence to do displeasure, malicious. also dangerous. Sometime that is vexed of in lecherdy, or that hath deadly and mortall enemies.  
 Infesta signa, standerdes of banners displayed in battaile agaynst enemies.  
 Infestus, a mortall ennemie.  
 Infestus ager, a dangerous countreie to passe through.  
 Infestus animus, a malicious mynde.  
 Habere mare infestum, to robbe and do mischief on the sea, to make it dangerous to passe.  
 Infesta fortuna, aduersitee.  
 Infesta salus alicuius, Cui multi sunt inimici.  
 Infestus & inimicus.  
 Itinera infesta, waies dangerous to passe, by reason of theues or enemies.  
 Infibulo, aui, lare, to claspe together.  
 Inficere, to make, to put fauorably, or defozmedly.  
 Inficialis, le, that pertaineth to denyng.  
 Inficias ire, to double of denie, to goe from a thyng in woordes.  
 Inficiario, onis, f. g. a deniall.  
 Inficiator, onis, m. g. he that denieth det, or that is layd to his charge.  
 Inficio, inficis, feci, ere, to dye clothe, to staine of infect, to corrupte, to colour.  
 Inficere pocula veneno, to poison the drynke, to put poison in the cuppe.  
 Inficere prauis moribus, to infecte and corrupt with ill maners.

Inficior, aris, ari, to denye of disaffirme, to goe from a thyng in woordes.  
 Infidelis, le, vnfaithfull, not keepynge promise.  
 Infidelitas, atis, f. ge. vntrueth, vnfaithfulness, infidelitee.  
 Infidus, a, um, vnfaithfull, not to be trusted, trayterous.  
 Infigo, fixi, ere, to fasten of stycke in.  
 Infimates, the base people.  
 Infimus, infima, um, the lowest of moste base, moste vile, of least reputation.  
 Infimo loco natus, descended of a very base stocke of kynred.  
 Infimis precibus aliquid petere, most humbly and lowely to beseech a thyng.  
 Infindo, idem quod Findo.  
 Infinite, infinitely, continually, alwaies. sometime without measure of reason.  
 Infinitus, a, um, infinite, that hath none ende.  
 Infinita altitudine spelunca, deepe beyond measure.  
 Infinitum imperium, exceedyng large, with out bowndes.  
 Infinitior, the comparatiue.  
 Infinitio, onis, Infinitas, atis, and Infinitudo, inis, f. g. infinitenesse, generalitee.  
 Infirmitas, onis, f. g. a constitution.  
 Infirmitas, a, um, made weak of feeble.  
 Infirme, weakely, feebly, not firmly.  
 Infirmitas, atis, f. ge. vnstabilenesse, weakenesse, sickenesse, infirmitie.  
 Virum infirmitas, lacke of strength of puissance.  
 Valetudinis infirmitas, feeblenesse, sicknesse.  
 Infimo, aui, are, to make weake of feeble. also to dissolve.  
 Infirmare veritatem, to speake agaynst the truth.  
 Infirmitas, a, um, feeble, weak, feeble. also vnstable, vnconstant.  
 Infirma nuptia, marriages not lyke to continue.  
 Infirmi saporis vinum, wyne not quicke of sharpe in taste, that drinketh not of the verbe.  
 Infirmitas animus, an vnconstant mynde.  
 Infir, he saied, he beganne.  
 Infusus, a, um, fastened, or that sticketh in.  
 Inflammo, aui, are, to inflame of set on fyre.  
 Inflammare & incendere.  
 Inflammari, to be in a great loue of desyre of a thyng.  
 Non feci inflammandi tui causa, I dydde it not to the intent to stee by your mynde, or to make you the more earnest of hot in the matter.  
 Inflammare inuidia, to increase enuy of malice.  
 Inflatio, onis, f. g. inflation, exceedyng of wynde in the body.  
 Inflatus, a, um, blowen of puffd by, poudre.  
 Inflatus, us, m. gen. a blowing of puffynge in, a blowing in an instrument.  
 Inflatus diuinus, a diuine inspiration.  
 Infecto, xi, ere, to boowe of plye, to crooke, to tourne.

Infer

Infectere genu, to make curteisie, to make a kysse.  
 Vestigium cursus sui infectere, to tourne of steppe out of his course of rase.  
 Infectere ius gratia, to bende of wyesse the law for fauour.  
 In orbem infectere, to bende rounde.  
 In nodum infectere, to knitte on a knotte.  
 Infexibilis, le, that can not be bended of bowed.  
 Infexibilis obstinatio, vnuly stubbornesse.  
 Inflexio, onis, f. g. a bowynge of bendyng.  
 Inflexus, a, um, bowed, bent, crooked, tourned.  
 Inflexa in se cornua, hornes crooked inward.  
 Infigo, xi, gere, to cast violently, to stycke.  
 Infigere poenam, to punish.  
 Infigere grauius vsuras, to make to paye greater blurie.  
 Infigere colaphum, to geue a blowe.  
 Infigere vulnus, to wounde.  
 Turpitudinem sibi infigere, to distaine his owne honestee.  
 Inlo, aui, are, to blowe in, to puffe by, to blowe in an instrument.  
 Inflare buccinam, to blowe a trumpet.  
 Inflare sonum, to make a sowne with a pypp, to blowe an instrument.  
 Inflare ambas buccas, to puffe by bothe the cheekes, spoken pouerbielly of angry persons.  
 Inflare spem alicuius, to entreate ones hope.  
 Inflare animos rumor, the rumoure made them more couragious, or puffd by theyr mynde and made them more proude.  
 Influo, infuis, xi, ere, to renne into a thyng, as water or other lyquor dooeth, to flow in: and by translation, to enter in in great number.  
 Influre in animos hominum, to fall in the fauour of loue of men. also to synke of enter into mens myndes.  
 Bona omnia nobis influunt, all wealth happeneth to vs with out trauaile.  
 Infodio, infodis, infodi, infodere, to digge in.  
 Infocunditas, atis, f. g. bareynnesse.  
 Infocundus, a, um, baraine, vnfruitfull.  
 Infelicias, atis, f. g. aduersitee, misfortune.  
 Infelicitate, vnhappyly, vnfortunately.  
 Infelicio, aui, are, to make vnfortunate of vnhappy.  
 Infelix, leis, om. ge. vnhappy, vnfortunate, barayne, vnpossitable, vnfruitfull.  
 Infelix fama, a rumoure bringyng ill tidynge.  
 Infelix ingenium, a naughty wytt, a naughty nature.  
 Arbor infelix, vnfruitfull.  
 Informatio, onis, f. g. information, a knowlage naturall impressed in the mynde of man.  
 Informatus, a, um, begun to be facioned.  
 Informis, me, without facion of forme, rude.  
 Exius repentinus et informis, sodayne and villanous.  
 Informo, aui, are, to shape of forme, to informe, to instructe of teache good maners, to begyn

to wooyke a thyng, as a caruer to make an ymage, to drawe out the facion of a thyng, to facion, to instructe.  
 Areas informare, to draw out plottes in a garden.  
 Informare deum coniectura, to ymagyne in our myndes, what maner thyng god is.  
 Inforo, inforas, aui, are, to declare at the barre in a place of iudgement, to pleade. also to perswade of make an hole in.  
 Infortunatus, a, um, vnfortunate, vnhappy, vnhappy.  
 Infortunium, nij, n. g. ill chauce, misfortune, calamity, mischief, misadventure, ill happe.  
 Infortunus, a, um, dygged in.  
 Infra, a preposicion, vnderneath, in number it signifieth laste of fewer.  
 Infra, an aduerbe, benethe.  
 Me infra xatam huius posuit, he saied I was sent to olde as his soone.  
 Multo infra, of muche lesse value.  
 Infra se ducere aliquid, to esteeme a thyng not to be woorthy of seemely for hym to doo.  
 Infractio, onis, f. g. breakyng.  
 Infractio animi, a bashment of discouragynge of the mynde.  
 Infractus, a, um, vnbroken, sure. also broken all to pieces.  
 Infractus animi, styffe of courage. Sometime it signifieth discouraged, decayed.  
 Loquela blanda & infracta, suche talk as nurses vse to littell infantes, leaueyng out halfe woordes and sentences.  
 Infracta fortuna homines, id est, concussa.  
 Infractus, a, um, not bydeled.  
 Infracti equites, horsemen that haue no byddels on their horse heades.  
 Infrano, aui, are, to bydele, to refrayne.  
 Infrangere nauigia anchoris, to stay the shippes with anchoris.  
 Infrangere, & domare.  
 Infractus, a, um, that hath no byddle, vnuly.  
 Infragilis, le, not byttle, that can not be soone broken, or discouraged.  
 Infrangibilis, le, that can not be broken of discouraged.  
 Infrmo, infremis, iij, ere, to make a great noyse of murmuring.  
 Infrendo, infrendui, ere, to craue the teeth together for angre.  
 Infrendes, frendium, com. ge. chyldren lacyng teeth.  
 Infræquens, entis, om. ge. not greatly haunted of resorted to. also that resorteth of comely felidome to a place.  
 Sum Romæ infrequens, I vse not to come muche at Rome: or I am but seldom in Rome.  
 Infrequens sum vocationum latinarum, Gel. I vse the laryng tonge but seldom.  
 Infrequentia, æ, f. g. a small assemble, where as be but fewe persons, contrary to Frequentia.  
 Infris

**Infricatus**, a, um, frosted or rubbed.  
**Infrico**, infricas, aui, or cui, are, to rubbe in, to rubbe vpon.  
**Infrigo**, infrigis, frixi, ere, to frepe together.  
**Infringo**, egi, ere, to breake to pieces, to abate, to diminishe, to discourage.  
**Infringere aliquem**, to abate ones courage, to make hym slowe or bowe.  
**Infringere animos**, to discourage.  
**Infringere colaphum**, to geue a blowe.  
**Conatus aduersariorum infringere**, to stop or let the enterprises or endeuore of our ennemis.  
**es**, to disappoynte them of that they go about.  
**Spem infringere**, to put out of hope.  
**Infracta**, broke into small crummes, or powder.  
**Infriso**, aui, are, to breake of crumbe in small.  
**Infructuosus**, a, um, vnfruitfull.  
**Infructuosa preces**, prayers that nothinge asuaile.  
**Infrunitus**, a, um, foolishe, that knoweth not howe to vse a thyng. also foolishe byssyns, vayne gloriouse.  
**Infucatus**, a, um, coloured or painted, couered or hpd, to the intent to deceiue.  
**Infuco**, aui, are, to couer a thyng, intendynge deceite, to paynte, to colour.  
**Infula**, infulae, f.g. the labell that dyd hange on es uery syde of a myter. It was in the olde tyme the attire, that priestes dyd weare on thrye heades. They were also tappetes of lynnyn, wherewith temples were hanged.  
**Infulcio**, iui, ire, for Ingerere, to put in often.  
**Infulgens**, entis, idem quod fulgens.  
**Infumibulum**, buli, n.g. the thanke or tunnell of a chymney.  
**Infumo**, infumas, aui, are, to dye in the smoke.  
**Infundibulum**, li, n.g. a tunnell, wherinto liquor is poured, whan vessels are fylled. also a hopper of a mill, or rather the place, wherinto they powre the coine.  
**Infundo**, f. di, ere, to powre in, to hylle on.  
**Infundere vitia in ciuitatem**, to spreade vice and naughtynesse in the citee.  
**Infurnibulum**, li, n.g. a picle, wherewith breade is set into the oven.  
**Infuscatus**, a, um, made darke or obscure, or dusky.  
**Aqua infuscata**, the water being troubled, or thicke with mudd, infuscatus maleuolentia, corrupted or disceyned with malice or euill will.  
**Infusco**, aui, are, to make duske or darke.  
**Infuscare unum merum**, to alaye wyne with water.  
**Infuscare saporem**, to corrupte the taste, and make it woofse.  
**Infuscata aqua**, water that is troubled or muddie.  
**Infuscari barbarie**, to be corrupted.  
**Infuscus**, a, um, idem quod fuscus.

**Infusa**, some vse it for **Infusus**.  
**Infusus**, a, um, poured in, or poured vpon.  
**Infusus**, us, m. g. and **Infusio**, onis, f. g. a pouring in or vpon.  
**Ingemino**, aui, are, to double, to repte often, sometyme neutrally, as **Auster ingeminal**.  
**Ingemisco**, scere, idem quod **Ingemo**.  
**Ingemo**, ingemis, iui, ere, to lament, to bewaile muche, to grieve.  
**Ingenero**, aui, are, to ingender, to make.  
**Ingeniculus**, aris, ari, to bowe the knee or make curtesie.  
**Ingeniculus**, a figure amonge the sterres called nowe **Hercules**.  
**Ingeniose**, wittely.  
**Ingeniosus**, a, um, wittly, haupng a very goodd pleasant witte.  
**Ingenitus**, a, um, begotten, ingendred in, or of nature, geuen of nature.  
**Ingenium**, ii, n.g. propriety the nature, inclination, disposition or propriety of a thyng. also wytte.  
**Suo uiuere ingenio capis**, he began to speake for his owne nature of fantasie.  
**Vena benigna ingenij**, a pleasant borne of witte.  
**Acuere ingenium**, to sharpen the witte.  
**Ad ingenium redit**, he cometh to his nature as gygne.  
**Ira mihi ingentia sunt**, my wytt is to dysuere.  
**Ingenium soli aut terra**, The nature of the grounde.  
**Ingenium cornu**, the counnyng diuysynge and preparynge of bancketynge dysces and subtilties.  
**Ingenium patris habet quod sapit**, he lyke his father in wysdome.  
**Mobilissimus ingenio**, a verate vnconstant persone.  
**Socrates patria quidem Atheniensis**, ingenio vero **Spartanus**, **Socrates** was of Athens in countrey, but in condicions a **Lacedemonian**.  
**Ingens**, entis, wonderfull great.  
**Ingens animus**, a great courage.  
**Ingentis spiritus vir**, a man of a veray lofty and make of great courage.  
**Pecunia ingens**, a great summe of monie.  
**Gratias ingentes agere**, to geue breate hartie thankes.  
**Iras ingentes concepit**, he was verate angry.  
**Ingeniatus**, ta, tum, comen of an honeste booke, or kynde, that hath an honeste and liberrall nature.  
**Ingenue**, frely, frankly.  
**Ingenue educatus**, brought by lke a gentyll man.  
**Ingenitas**, aui, f.g. freedome, honestee, noblesse or gentynesse, in persones of free and liberrall nature.  
**Ingenius**, a free man bozne, a gentyll man.  
**Ingenus**, a, um, naturall, free bozne.  
**Ingenia facta**, noble actis.

Ingen

**Ingenue artes**, liberrall artes or sciences.  
**Ingenui mores**, gentylmanly manners.  
**Facies ingenua**, an honest and comely face.  
**Ingero**, ingeris, gelsi, erere, to byng in, to put in, to powre in, to throwe downe on.  
**Ingerere cibum**, to geue one meate.  
**Ingerere dicta in aliquem**, to chyde with one, to saye pille of one, to rastle at one.  
**Ingerere malum**, to dooe displeasure.  
**Omnia mala ingererat**, he dyd the woofse that he coulde.  
**Osculum ingerere**, to kysse one passynge by.  
**Ingerere pugnos in ventrem alicuius**, To thumpe one on the bealy with his fystes.  
**Se ingerere**, to auauce hym selfe in compass, or to be malapert, to put forth hym selfe in dooynge of thynges.  
**Ingerere aquam**, to poure in water.  
**Distia in dolum perusum ingerere**, piously, to speake in vayne, to lose labour.  
**Ingeram mala multa**, I wyl geue hym many shrowde woordes.  
**Saxa ingerere in subeantes**, to caste downe stones on them that go vnderneath.  
**Scimen solo ingerere**, to sowe seede.  
**Vulnera ingerere**, to geue many woundes.  
**Vela ingerere**, to throwe or caste darters at enemies.  
**Scelus sceleri ingerere**, to heape mischif vpon mischif.  
**Ingestibilis**, le, that can not be bozne.  
**Ingestus**, a, um, bozne in, poured in, profered to one whether he will or no.  
**Inigno**, genui, gignere, to engender within.  
**Inguis**, aui, f.g. pouter, after **Perottus**.  
**Inglomeratio**, aui, are, idem quod **Glomero**.  
**Inglorius**, a, um, of no renoume or fame.  
**Honoratus & Inglorius**, contrary.  
**Ingluies**, ei, m. gen. gluttonye, rauenyng. also the craie or gorge in bydes.  
**Ingluuiosus**, a, um, gluttonous, rauenous.  
**Ingrandesco**, grandui, scere, to waxe great.  
**Ingrate**, ingrately, vnthankfully, agaynst ones will.  
**Ingratus**, the ablatiue case, maugre one.  
**Vobis inuitis atque amborum ingratiis**.  
**Tuis ingratiis**, maugre thy heade.  
**Ingratificus**, a, um, idem quod **Ingratus**.  
**Ingratus**, agaynst my will or our will, without my loue and my leaue, with an euill will.  
**Libenter & ingratus**, contrary.  
**Ingratitudo**, dinis, vnkyndnesse, vnthankfulness, vngratitudo.  
**Ingratus**, a, um, vnthankfull, vnpleasant, not acceptable, constrained, or agaynst a mans will, also vnkynde, and not reuembryng frendshipp or beneuolence.  
**Ingratus sapor**, an vnpleasant taste.  
**Ingratus ut dormiam**, That I maie scape whether I will or no.  
**Ingrauesco**, scere, to waxe moze heuy or weyghy

**tie**, to waxe moze pepnfull, to become woofse and woofse.  
**Ingrauescit in dies malum**, the mischif increaseth dailey, and waxeth woofse and woofse.  
**Ingrauescere furor**, to entcrease in furie moze and moze.  
**Releuari & ingravescere**, contrary.  
**Ingrauescit ammona**, vnpley rplyth still to an hygher price.  
**Ingrauo**, ingrauas, aui, are, to make heaup or greuous, to make woofse.  
**Ingredior**, eris, gredi, to enter in, to goe in, to walke, to begynne.  
**Ingredi iter pedibus**, to begynne to go a foze nere on foote.  
**Ingredi mare pedibus**, to wade in the sea.  
**Quoniam ingressus essem dicere**, although I had begunne or was about to shewe or tell.  
**Hi qui ingrediuntur ad studium**, They whiche begynne to learne or to geue them selues to studie.  
**In spem libertatis ingressus sum**, I began to hope for libertee.  
**Vestigiis patris ingredi**, to folowe his fathers stppes.  
**Ingredi in vitam**, to bee bozne.  
**Ingredi in conspectum populi**, to shew hym selfe in the syght of the people.  
**Quam vitam ingrediar definias**, declare to me what kynde of lyfe I should begynne to leade.  
**Orationem ingredi**, to begyn to speake.  
**Ingressio**, onis, f.g. an entreng or goynge in.  
**Ingressus**, us, a walkynge, a maner of goynge, also a begynnyng.  
**Ingruo**, ingruis, iui, ere, to inuade, to assaile with violence and puissance, to be imminent, piously spoken of battaile or tempest.  
**Ingruente estate**, sommer being nere come or at hande.  
**Ingruens periculum**, a daunger nere at hande.  
**Ingruit frigus**, there wylle bee a greate colde woofly.  
**Nostri contra ingruunt**, our men on the other side assaile them with great force and violence.  
**In agrestes ingruant morbi**, inuaded or came sodenly vpon them.  
**Inguen**, inguinis, n.g. the parte about the pyppie membre of a man or woman.  
**Inguinaria**, a, f.g. an herbe, whiche cureth the diseases in priuie membes, some thynke it to be aigrimonie.  
**Inguinium**, a citee in Liguria, ancient and riche.  
**Inurgito**, aui, are, to deuoure gluttonously, to gourmandise, to caste in as it were in to a great streame or bottomlesse pitte, where it is lyke to bee swallowed.  
**Inurgitare se in flagitia**, To geue hym selfe to all naughtynesse and myschiese without measure.  
**Inurgitare se in philosophiam**, to geue hym selfe to muche to the study of philosophie.  
**Inurge**.

Inurgitare se in copias alicuius, to spogge a man of his rycheffe.  
 In se merum ingurgitare, to ouer charge hym selfe with wyne, to luffet with drynkynge.  
 Ingustabilis, le, that can not be tasted, that no thyng can abide to tast.  
 Ingustatus, a, um, not tasted.  
 Inhabilis, le, vnapt, vnable, vnmete.  
 Inhabilis magnitudinis nauis, a ship that by reason of the biggnesse is vnwilde.  
 Inhabibilis, le, inhabitable.  
 Inhabito, aui, are, to dwell in a place.  
 Inhareo, inhass, ere, to cleave or sticke to.  
 Inherebat oculis memoria imaginis, He thought I dyd alwaies see that ymage, Or that ymage was alwaies in myn eyes.  
 Inharelco, scere, to speche faste. idem quod inhareo.  
 Inhilo, aui, are, to breath vpon one.  
 Inhibeo, inhibes, bui, ere, to forbydde, to lette, to stoppe.  
 Inhibere alium, to stynt or stoppe the laske.  
 Inhibere, & incitare auaritatem, contrary: to take awaie ones stomache, and to make one haue an appetite.  
 Nauciam inhibere, to stynt vomityng.  
 Inhibere frenos, to plucke backe the byddell, to rayne the hoxse.  
 Inhibere quo minus aliquid fiat, to leat that a thyng bee not dooen.  
 Inhibere remos, to casse rowynge.  
 Manum eius inhibuit, he helde his hande as he was about to strike.  
 Inhibere imperium, To manace or threaten, that he wyl vse his authoritee or power.  
 Inhibere nauem, to caste anchor, or to stape a shyppe whiche is vnder sayle, that the sayle not a full course.  
 Imperia inhibita vltro citroque, They menaced to vse their power or auctoritee one agaynst an other.  
 Inhibere supplicia alicui, to threten punysshement.  
 Inhibitio, onis form. ge. an inhibition, a forbyddynge a stoppyng.  
 Inhibitio remigum, The stoppyng of the ryp or boie with oyes, as they dooe when they tourne it.  
 Inilio, aui, are, to gape. also to couete muche.  
 Bona mea iniliant, they gape after my goodes.  
 Illum iniliant omnes, they all luke greedily for his compynge.  
 Inhoneste, dishonestly.  
 Inhonesto, aui, are, to dishonest.  
 Inhonestus, a, um, dishonest, yll fauoured.  
 Inhonoratus, a, um, lackynge honour, contrary to Honoratus.  
 Inhonorus, a, um, without honour.  
 Inhorreo, horru, rere, and Inhorresco, scere, to abhorre, to quake for feare, to tremble.  
 Inhospes, he that will lodge no man.

Inhospitalis, le, vnapt for lodgyng or intrectynge.  
 Inhospitalitas, aris, f. g. contrary to hospitalitas when one will lodge or intertayne no man.  
 Inhospitalis, a, um, not meete, apte, or comodious to intertayne, barbarous, rude, dangerous.  
 Inhospitalitesta, houses where no man may lodge.  
 Inhumane, vngentilly, vncourteysly, cruelly.  
 Inhumaniter, idem.  
 Inhumanitas, tatis, f. g. inhumanitee, vngentylnesse, vncourtesie.  
 Inhumanus, a, um, cruel, vncourteys, vngentilly, without all humanitee.  
 Non adeo sum inhumano ingenio, I am not of so vngentill a nature or faction.  
 Inhumatus, a, um, vnburied, not layed in the earth.  
 Inhumo, inhumas, aui, are, to putte into the grounde, to interre, to laie in the earth.  
 Inibi, euen there, anon, among them.  
 Inieccio, onis, f. g. a castynge in.  
 Manus inieccio, a leasure of lande.  
 Iniectus, a, um, caste in.  
 Iniectus, us, m. g. a castynge in or vpon.  
 Iniecto, aui, are, to cast or put in often.  
 Injicio, injicis, icci, icere, to cast or throwe in, to cast at some thyng, to throwe with violence, to put on.  
 Injicere manum, to seyse or take possession of a thyng.  
 Injicere manus in aliquem, to apprchende or attache one, to arrest one.  
 Injicere scrupulum alicui, to put one in doubt.  
 Injicere studium alicui, to stee, to prouoke, to encourage, to make despyous.  
 Tantum iniecit ardoris, he made them haue suche a courage, he put them in suche a heate or to inflamed them.  
 Beneficium injicere, to doo a pleasure to one proudly and contemptuously.  
 Carenas & vincula injicere, To laye thynge or pions on one, to bynd.  
 Certamen aliquibus injicere, to geue occasion of contention or strepe.  
 Cunctationem injicere, to cause a matter to be prolonged.  
 Curam alicui injicere, To make sollicitous or carefull.  
 Injicere fugam inimicis, to putte enemies to flight.  
 Injicio illud quod &c. I adde or saye that moze teouer. &c.  
 Cum mihi in sermone inieciisset, when he had signified or made mention to me as wee talked together.  
 Injicere mentem alicui, to put one in a fantasie or mynde to doo a thyng.  
 Injicere metum, to make aserbe.  
 Injicere spem, to make one to cōceyue an hope.  
 Iniecta mihi est spes, I haue an hope.  
 Injicere tumultum ciuitati, to raise a tumult.

He busynesse or rufflyng in a cite.  
 Inieci se in medios hostes, he entred & rushed into the myddes of his enemies.  
 Cogitationem alicui injicere, to make one to thynke or muse on a thing, or to haue a fantasie.  
 Frans furoris injicere, To refreigne or stop ones furie.  
 Inimice, lyke an enemy.  
 Inimicus, a, f. g. hostiler, contrary to amitter, enmitte. Inimicitia sunt inter eos, They are fallen at variance.  
 Inimico, aui, are, to make enemies.  
 Inimicor, aris, ari, to practise hostilities.  
 Inimicus, i, m. g. an enemy.  
 Inimicus, a, um, not friendly, of or perteynyng to an enemy, hurtfull, noisum.  
 Vultus inimicus, no friendly countenance.  
 Inimicus oculis, hurtfull or noisom to the eyes.  
 Inimitabilis, le, that no man can imitate or followe.  
 Ininde, from thence, out of that place.  
 Inique, mischeuously, or vniustly, vnequally, not indifferently.  
 Inique facis, it is yll doone of you.  
 Inique iniurius, that dooeth wrong without a cause.  
 Iniquitas, aris, f. g. partialitee, contrary to iusticie, vnequalitee.  
 Iniquitas loci, when one hath the vpper hande or better grounde of the other.  
 Iniquitas temporis, the streite or dangerous condition of any tyme.  
 Iniquus, a, um, not euen or playne. also not indifferent or iuste, vnequall, angry, that beareth yll wyl. somtyme great, also strait or narrow.  
 Iniqua conditio, no indifferent, equall, or reasonable condition.  
 Iniqui sermones, detraction, yll wordes.  
 Iniquo animo ferre, To be discontented or sorrowfull, to take greuoulsly.  
 Inis, orum, n. g. plu. nu. sacrifice dooen vnto Lites. Initorum dies, daies on the whiche thoir sacrifices were kept.  
 Inuamenta, orum, n. g. plu. the first instructiōs in any kynd of religion, science, or knowlage.  
 Inuitus, a, um, instructed or entred into rules concernynge religion.  
 Inuito, aui, are, to instruct a thyng concernynge religion, to geue orders. also to begyn to doo a thyng.  
 Initor, aris, ari, to be weaned as chyldren bee.  
 Initium, i, n. g. begynnyng.  
 Initiū capere, sumere, facere, ponere, to begyn.  
 Inito, inuas, aui, are, to walke in.  
 Initor, onis, m. g. a station.  
 Initus, inuas, m. g. the leapyng or coueryng of a mare by an hoxse.  
 Initus, a, um, begunne, entred.  
 Initum verbis beneficium comprobare, To accomplishe in dedde a pleasure begunne in wordes.

Iniuicunditas, aris, f. g. vnpleasauntnesse.  
 Iniuicunde, vnpleasauntly.  
 Iniuicundus, a, um, vnpleasaunt.  
 Inuidicatus, a, um, not iudged.  
 Iniuges, cattell neuer yoked or broken, whiche were somtyme sacrificed.  
 Iniungo, xi, ere, to enioyne, to commaunde, to appoynt, to laie on as a man wyl adde to a great burdeyne.  
 Iniunxit cum eo amicitiam, for Coniunxit.  
 Ne quod detrimentum reipublice iniungant, That they maie dooe no harme to the common weale.  
 Iniungere iniuriam, to dooe iniury or displeasure. Necessitatem iniungere alicui, to constraigne one.  
 Munus iniungere alicui, To geue to one the charge or office to doo a thyng.  
 Ne tibi tantum laboris infungas, Doe you not put your selfe to take so muche paynes.  
 Iniuratus, a, um, vnswoyne, that sweareth not, that hath not swoyne.  
 Iniuria, a, form. gen. wrong, iniurie, reproche, damage, displeasure, offence, vnyght: taken as an aduerbe, it signifieth without cause, without defecte.  
 Ab iniuria obliuionis se asserere, to make his name immortal, to bynge his name in perpetual memorie.  
 Iniuria ciuium, wronges doon to the citisens.  
 Obuiam ire iniuria, to pteuent and leat iniurie, hurte, or wronge.  
 Soluere iniuriam, to reuenge wronge or iniurie dooen.  
 Neg iniuria, And not without a cause.  
 Non iniuria illud tibi accidit, That chaunced not to the without thy deseryng, or thou dydest deserue so muche.  
 Offerre iniuriam immerenti, to doo wronge to one that dooeth not deserue it.  
 Iniuria tua, through thy defaulte.  
 Iniurior, aris, ari, deponent, to doo wronge, iniurie, ha me, or displeasure.  
 Iniuriōse, wrongfully, inuiously.  
 Iniuriōsus, a, um, that dooeth wrong, that hurteth or endamageth an other.  
 Iniurius, a, um, wrogfull, he that doeth any thing agaynst the lawe of reason, vnrasonable.  
 Iniurium est, for iniquum est.  
 Ipsus sibi iniurius videtur, he maye seme to hym selfe to be vnreasonable.  
 Iniustus, us, m. g. vnbiddynge.  
 Iniustus imperatoris, without the emperours commaundement.  
 Iniustus, a, um, not commanded or bydden.  
 Inuisa virefunt gramina, without sowynge or husbandynge.  
 Iniuste, vniustly, wrongfully.  
 Iniustitia, a, f. g. iniustice, wronge.  
 Iniustus, a, um, vniuste. also excedynge iuste measure.



Innabilis, le, that can not be swimmied in.  
 Innascor, ceris, sci, to be ingendred in one. Some-  
 tyme idem quod Nasci.  
 Innato, innatas, aui, are, to swymme in a place.  
 Innare aquis, and aquam, to swymme in the  
 water.  
 Innatus, a, um, ingendred.  
 Id vitium omnibus innatum est, That vyce of  
 faulte is naturally in all men, of all men haue  
 it of nature.  
 Innatus, and Aduentitus, contrary.  
 Innatus his disciplinis animus, a mynde fras-  
 med of nature to these learnynge.  
 Non mihi auaricia vnuquam innata est, it was  
 neuer my nature to be couctous.  
 Innauigibilis, le, that can not be sayled in.  
 Innecto, xui, ere, to knytte, tye, or bynde.  
 Innitor, eris, inniti, to assaye, to endeuoure, to  
 leane upon.  
 Innititur hasta, he leaneth on his speare.  
 Cubito innixa, leaping on his elbow.  
 Inno, aui, are, to swymme in.  
 Innocens, entis, om. gene. vnharmedfull, inno-  
 cent, harmeless.  
 Innocenter, innocently.  
 Innocentia, æ, f. gene. integritie, true intent,  
 innocence.  
 Innocuus, a, um, vnharmedfull, he that doeth no  
 harme, or he to whom no harme is dooen, not  
 hurted.  
 Innosco, tui, scire, to be known.  
 Innouo, innouas, aui, are, to make newe, to  
 reneue.  
 Innóxius, a, um, wherin is no damage, that can  
 doo no harme, harmeless, blameles. Somtyme  
 that hath no harme dooen to it, that is not  
 hurted.  
 Vixit innoxius ab iniuria pecorum, That he  
 bee not hurte of the cattail.  
 Innúba, æ, f. g. the that was neuer married.  
 Innúbilo, aui, are, to make obscure, darke, or  
 cloudye.  
 Innúbilus, a, um, sayre & clere, without cloudes.  
 Innúbis, be, idem.  
 Dies innúbis, a sayre day without cloudes.  
 Innúbo, nupsi, nubere, to be married or brought  
 home to a mans house.  
 Innúbus, bi, m. g. he that was neuer married.  
 Innumerabilis, le, innumerable.  
 Innumerabilitas, átis, f. g. where bee so many  
 that they can not be numbred.  
 Innumerabiliter, without numbre.  
 Innumerato, in a readynesse.  
 Innúmerus, a, um, and Innumerósus, a, um,  
 idem quod innumerabilis.  
 Innuo, innuis, nui, ere, to graue or assent w<sup>th</sup> nod-  
 ding of the head, to geue tokening of a thyng.  
 Innuptus, a, um, unmarried.  
 Innutrio, nutris, trui, ire, to nouryche, or byng  
 vypp together.  
 Innutritus, a, um, nourished, brought up, fostered,

trayned in a thyng.  
 Ino, huius inus, the daughter of Cadmus, wyfe  
 of Athamas kynge of Threbe, whiche (hyr hous-  
 sebande beynge madde, and Learchus hyr sonne  
 slayne) threwe hyr selfe into the sea.  
 Inous, a, um, of Ino.  
 Inoblitus, a, um, myndfull, that forgetteth not.  
 Inobrutus, a, um, not ouerwhelmed or drowned.  
 Inobscuro, aui, are, to make vnknewen, or of no  
 fame or memorie.  
 Inobsequens, entis, om. ge. disobedient, disobed-  
 ient.  
 Inobseruabilis, le, that can not be obserued or  
 marked.  
 Inobseruatus, a, um, not obserued.  
 Inoccidus, a, um, that neuer vseth to fall.  
 Inocco, aui, are, to harrowe in, to court with  
 earthe.  
 Inoculatio, ónis, f. m. gene. graffynge, when a  
 bud of one tree is cut of rounde with a parte  
 of the barke, and sette on an other: or when  
 an hole is boored in a tree and a kernell put in  
 with a little lome.  
 Inoculator, óris, m. f. ge. he that vseth to graffe  
 on that wyse.  
 Inodoro, aui, are, to make a sauour, to perfume.  
 Inodorus, a, um, without sauour.  
 Inoffense, without stoppe or stay.  
 Inoffensus, a, um, vnhurt, against the which a  
 man hath no hurte, that doeth not offend, dis-  
 please, or hurt.  
 Inoffensa via, an easie and plaine waie, that  
 one dooeth not hurte hym selfe in.  
 Inoffensa tempora a valetudine viuere, To  
 lyue all ones lyfe without sykkenesse.  
 Inofficiósus, a, um, that dooeth against honestie  
 and reason, or that doeth no good turne  
 or pleasure to his frende.  
 Inofficiosum testamentum, where the father  
 by testament geueth awaye from his sonne, his  
 landes or goodes without cause.  
 Inolesco, lui, & leui, scire, to waxe great, to  
 growe bygge, and somtyme actiuelly, to make  
 to grow in.  
 Inominatus, a, um, vnhappye, forspoken.  
 Inopaco, aui, are, to shadowe, to make darke,  
 as trees in a wood dooe vnder theym.  
 Inopia, æ, f. ge. pouertee, lacke of thynges ne-  
 cessarie, neede, scarcitee.  
 Inopia argenti, lacke of money.  
 Inopia recti, lacke of an house to dwell in.  
 Inopinabilis, le, that no man woulde euer haue  
 thought.  
 Inopinans, antis, om. g. not thinking, vnware.  
 Inopinanter, suddenly, vnwares.  
 Inopinate, and Inopinato, vnthought on, other-  
 wyse than one looked or hoped.  
 Inopinatus, a, um, vnthought on or vlooked for.  
 Verba inopinata, woordes that escape a mans  
 vnwares.  
 Inopinatum & insperatum, Ino-

pinus, a, um, idem quod Inopinabilis.  
 Inopiosus, a, um, needie, without all helpe or suc-  
 cour. In olde woordes.  
 Inopportunus, a, um, vnmeet, out of season,  
 inconuenient.  
 Inops, inopis, om. g. pooze, needie, lackynge helpe.  
 Inso vnburied.  
 Inops ab amicis, dispuerued of frendes, with-  
 out frendes.  
 Inops amicorum, idem.  
 Auxiliu inops, that hath no ayde or helpe.  
 Verbis inops, that lacketh woordes.  
 Inora, beastes without mouthes.  
 Inoratus, a, um, not expounded, or declared.  
 Re inorata reuerterunt, they retourned againe  
 without declaring or openynge the matter to  
 them that they were sent to.  
 Inordinatus, a, um, out of order or array.  
 Inorior, eris, in, idem quod orior.  
 Inornate, without eloquence.  
 Inornatus, a, um, that is not decked or trimmed.  
 Inquam, I saye, or dyd saie.  
 Inquantum, in as muche, or for as muche.  
 Inquantum potest plurimum, as muche as  
 can be possible.  
 Inquantumcunque magnitudine creuerunt,  
 how muche so euer they haue growen or increas-  
 ed in bygges.  
 Inquiet, eris, and Inquietus, a, um, vnrestfull,  
 vnquiete.  
 Inquiete nox, an vnquiete nyght, in the which  
 men take no rest.  
 Inquieti ingenia, vnquiete natures, desirynge  
 sedition and busynesse.  
 Inquiet, eris, f. g. care, vnquiethesse, watche, lacke  
 of rest.  
 Inquietatio, ónis, and Inquietudo, ónis, f. ge.  
 disquietynge, trouble, vnreste.  
 Inquieto, aui, are, to vnquiete or trouble.  
 Inquinio, aui, are, to dwell in a strange place.  
 Inquinus, ni, m. g. he that dwelleth in a place,  
 where neyther he nor his ancestors were bozne,  
 he that dwelleth in an other mans house.  
 Inquinamentum, i, n. g. fylthe that disceynereth or  
 pollureth.  
 Inquinare, filthily, dishonestly.  
 Inquinatus, a, um, defyled, disteined.  
 Inquinio, inquinatus, aui, are, to defyle or pollute,  
 to stayne, to die, to distaine.  
 Inquinare famam aluius, to disteigne a mans  
 fame or good name.  
 Inquo, inquis, inquit, I saye, thou sayest, he  
 saith. Ecum me inque, here I am say thou.  
 Aliquis inquit, some man would saie.  
 Inquiro, siui, tere, to inquire, to make inquisition  
 on, to seeke, to aske, to demande.  
 Inquisitio, ónis, f. g. inquisition, seeke.  
 Incaue inquisitioni ne mihi sis, See that thou  
 bee not from home, & cause me to seeke the abyode  
 Inquisitor, óris, m. g. he that maketh inquisition  
 or seeke for a thyng.

Inquisitus, a, um, searched or inquired for.  
 Insalubris, bre, vnholysome.  
 Insanabilis, le, incurable, that can not be healed.  
 Insanabile ingenium, a witte or nature that ca-  
 not be reformed, amended, or brought to reason  
 by any good meanes.  
 Insane, madly, with a fury or rage.  
 Insania, æ, f. g. madness, peuisynesse, dotage,  
 frowardnesse.  
 Insania villarum, exesse or great sumptuous-  
 nes in building of houses or manours.  
 Insanio, iui, ire, to be madde or peuishe, to dote,  
 to doo vnadvisedly. Somtyme to make verses.  
 Nisi ego insanio, excepte I be a veray foole, and  
 utterly deceiued.  
 Insanitas, átis, f. g. idem quod insania.  
 Insanus, a, um, madde, peuishe, dotynge, regar-  
 dyng no counsaile, frowarde, vntractable.  
 Somtyme great. Sometime for valde sanus, very  
 sage & prudent: as, Perf. Insano multum lau-  
 danda magistro.  
 Insani fluctus, great waues exceedynge trou-  
 bles.  
 Insane substructiones, meruaylous great build-  
 ynges or bulwarkes.  
 Insane vites, vyues bearyng fruite beyonde  
 measure.  
 Insanum, aduerbialiter, wounderfull great,  
 greatly.  
 Insatiabilis, le, vnfaciable, somtyme that doeth  
 not faciate or fyl.  
 Insatiabiliter, vnfaciably.  
 Insatiatus, a, um, vnfaciate.  
 Insatiatus, a, um, that is not planted, geassed,  
 or sowed.  
 Insaturabilis, le, vnfaciate, that can not be filled.  
 Insaturabiliter, vnfaciably.  
 Inscendo, di, dere, to go up, or to clymbe.  
 Inscendere currum, to go into the the chariot or  
 waggon.  
 Inscendere in arborem, to clymbe by into a tree.  
 Inscendor, the passyue, to be clymed or leaped  
 by on.  
 Insciens, entis, vnwittynge, also not thynkynge  
 on that he dooth, foolyshe, fonde.  
 Non insciente te, nor without your knowlage,  
 you not beynge ignorant in the matter.  
 Insciens feci, I dyd it vnwares, or not witt-  
 yng Me absente atque insciente, whyle I was  
 absent, and not knowynge of the matter.  
 Abi sis insciens, awake for or foole that thou  
 arte. Inscientem atque imprudentem dicere ac  
 facere omnia, to consider and regarde not  
 thyng that he dooeth, or to dooe and saie all  
 thynges vnknowynge and vnadvised.  
 Inscienter, ignorantly, by ignorance, for lacke of  
 knowlage.  
 Insciencia, æ, f. g. ignorance.  
 Inscire, nothyng prettily or handsomly, foolyshe.  
 Inscitia, æ, f. g. ignorance, folly, foolyshe, fool-  
 nesse, lacke of knowlage, vnhelpfullnesse.  
 Pp ij Prop

Propter lini vsus infisciam, because they knew not the vse of linnen of flax.  
 Infiscia confidentiam parit, none is more bolde than blynde baparde.  
 Infiscus, infiscia, um, nothyng seate of pteatie, dyspleasent, foolpthe.  
 Quid est infiscus? what is more foolpthe?  
 Infiscus, infiscia, um, ignorant, not knowyng.  
 Inscibo, scriptis, scribere, to wypte in or vppon, the name of intiele.  
 In fronte inscribere, to wypte in ones forehead.  
 Monumento se medicum inscripsit, he caused to be grauen on his tumber that he was a phisician.  
 Inscibitur Panathenaicus, It is intituled Panathenaicus.  
 Aedes inscribere, to wypte on the dooze that the house is to be solde of let.  
 Corpus inscribere, to rente, to mangle, or make scarres and signes of woundes on ones bodye.  
 Pulvis inscribitur hasta, the dust was raised with the speare.  
 Inscipuo, onis, f. g. an inscription, a tyle, a note, a marke.  
 Inscriptiones frontis, markes bourned in ones forehead with a hor pson.  
 Inscriptum, ti, n. g. a superscription, also a lytelle byllet or letter, such as marchantes haue out of the custome house.  
 Inscriptus, a, um, vnwyitten, wyitten vpon, named or entituled.  
 Inscripta epistola patri, the letter was wyitten to his father.  
 A lia est scripta, alia inscripta.  
 Insculpo, sculpsi, sculpeie, to ingraue, carue or entayle.  
 Insculptum in animo, prynted or fastened in ones mynde.  
 Inseco, insecas, insecui, are, to cut in.  
 Insecabilis, le, that can not be cut.  
 Insectatio, onis, a raylyng or speakyng agaynst one with al the pl wordes that a man can diuile.  
 Insecto, aui, are, is sometyme read in the actyue voyce.  
 Insector, aris, ari, to pursue or renne after.  
 Insectari aliquem hasta, to pursue one with his speare.  
 Insectari lapidibus, to renne after one, and hurle stones at hym.  
 Insectari aliquem maledictis, to cople, to speake all the puel that a man can diuile agaynst one.  
 Insectus, a, um, cut in.  
 Insecta animalia, be all flies and woormes that be diuiled in thei bodies, the head and breast from the bealy and tayle, as bees, waspes, es motes or pismers, and such lyke.  
 Insecutus, a, um, that foloweth immediatly.  
 Insedabilis, le, that can not be quieted or made saulme.

Insedabiliter, so that it can not be quieted or made saulme.  
 Insedatus, a, um, vnquiet, or not quiet, troublous.  
 Insemino, aui, are, to sowe in.  
 Insenesco, senui, scere, to continue longe, and as it were to spende all ones lyfe in a thynge.  
 Insensibilis, le, and insensilis, le, vnseensible.  
 Insepuius, a, um, not buried.  
 Insequens, entis, that ensueth or foloweth immediately.  
 Insequens annus, the nexte yere folowynge.  
 Insequor, aris, qui, to folowe, to ensue, to pursue, to st. the vnfriendly agaynst one.  
 Insequi contumelia, to rale of chye.  
 Inserens, a, um, cloude, not fapye of clere.  
 Insero, inseris, ferui, rere, insertum, to set in, toigne, to put in, to cast in, to entermyngle.  
 Manum in sinum inserere, to put ones hande in his bosome.  
 Quod admirandis suis inseruit, whiche thynge he dyd put or wypte amonge his wondres.  
 Bellis civilibus se inserere, to meddle or take parte in ciuile warres.  
 Collum in laqueo inserere, to put ones necke in the halter.  
 Insero, inseris, infcui, infctum, inserere, to end plant, to engraft, to instill, to sow in or among.  
 Inserere frumentum arboribus, to sow corne among trees.  
 Inserere hortos, to sow of plant.  
 Inserpo, Idem quod Serpo.  
 Inseto, aui, are, to set to, to put in often.  
 Incertorium, rij, n. g. the bond of thong, wherewith a tregat or bucklar is hangd on a mans arme.  
 Inseruio, uiui, ire, to serue, to do pleasure or service to one gladly and voluntarily.  
 Inseruire suis commodis, to prouyde of doo all that one can for his owne aduantage.  
 Inseruire honoribus, to geue all his diligence to purchase honour and aduancement.  
 Inserui valetudini tuæ, cherpthe pour helthe, of dooe as it shall be most conuenient for your health.  
 Plebi summa ope inseruium est, they endeuoured with al diligence to please the peple.  
 Insihilo, aui, are, idem quod Sibilo.  
 Insecutus, a, um, dyed.  
 Insidens, the participle of insido.  
 Insidens, entis, sytyng on or in, chauncyng.  
 Equo insidens, sitting on his horse.  
 Insidet, insit, sed, fidere, to sitte on, to sitte in, or be in, to besiege, to abyde in a place.  
 Insidere equo, to sytte on horsebacke.  
 Insidere in sella, to syt on a stiole.  
 Insider pedibus dolor, The pegne resteth in the fete.  
 Si tibi penitus insedisset ista suspicio, if this suspition had been so vterly setled or rooted in your mynde.  
 Quod non in memoria mea penitus insedel

derit, whiche dydde not sticke fast in my med moipe.  
 Insidere itinera, To lye in wayte in the waies that men muste passe by.  
 Quingentis milibus arcem insederat he kept the garrison with fise hundred souldiours.  
 Insideri, the pastue.  
 Insidat, arum, f. g. plu. nu. wyles to intrapye a man ere he be ware, an ambusse, a conspircie.  
 Demidius nihil agendum putat, he thynketh it mete that nothyng shoulde be dooen deccitfully and craftily.  
 Ex insidis aucupari, to lye in awayt, to spy.  
 Consergere ex insidis, To bypake out of an ambusse.  
 Parare insidias vitæ alicuius, To conspire a mans deathe.  
 Insidiator, oris, m. gen. he that layeth wayte to deceyue.  
 Insidiator, aris, ari, to praetise wyles, to entrappe or betraie a man, to laye awayt to deceyue.  
 Insidiose wylly, craftily, deceptfully, falsely.  
 Insidiosus, a, um, full of wyles or deceptfulness, false.  
 Insido, insidis, sedi, ere, to enter to the intent to abyde, to synke into a thynge, to scale in a thynge.  
 Insidere memoria, to speke or settle in ones memoire.  
 Insidor, the pastue.  
 Apes variis insidunt floribus, light downe and lute vpon.  
 Insigne, nis, n. g. a notable signe or token.  
 Quod erat insigne, whiche was an euident token.  
 Ad memoriam insigne, a thynge wothe remembrance.  
 Insigne regium, the habite and estate roiall.  
 Insignia, al thynge notable and manifest.  
 Insignia, orum, signes or tokens of honoure, wherby euery estate or great authorite is known, as robes, inaces, swordes borne vpright, rappes of maintenance, and othe lyke thynge. also tokens of doctrine and verue, as statutes tpyed with spluer, whiche beadyles beare before our oure, hoodes furro, crownes of laurell. It maye be also taken for the armes or badges of genyll men.  
 Insigno, iui, ire, to note with some signe, also to double knyghtes.  
 Insignare aliquem, to marke one.  
 Insignare annum cladibus, to make a yere notable by great murder and slaughter.  
 Insignis, ne, notable, whether it be in good or pte: as, insignis virtute, and insignis virtus. also excellent, marked with some speciall token to be knownen. euident, apparant, manifest, sometyme great.  
 Insignis ad deformitatem puer, a chyld very pte fauoured and myde shapen.  
 Res insignis ad decus & ad gloriam, a thynge notable to gette honoure and glorie.  
 Insignis auro & purpura, gorgeously appar

ailed in golde and purple, & thereby the more notable.  
 Cum aliquo insigni iudicio, meæ erga te bes neuoletia, with some euident and apparant token of my good will towards you.  
 Insigne odium, manifest and apparant hatred.  
 Insigniter, and insigniter, notably, excellently, greatly.  
 Homo insigniter malus, a veraiue naughtye person, notably knownen to euery man.  
 Insigniter facta magna est iniuria, great wroge is dooen to hym veraiue euidently.  
 Insigne, nis, n. g. the treadle of a wraute loome.  
 Insilio, insilui, insilui, or insili, ire, to leape in or vpon.  
 Teigo alicuius insilire, to leape on ones backe, insilire in equum, to leape to horsebacke.  
 Insimul, together, a woide selborne vscd.  
 Insimulatio, oris, f. g. an accusation or appeal.  
 Insimulo, aui, are, to accuse, to detecte, to lay to ones charge, properly a crime that is not true, but a forged matter. also to feigne or dissimble, to make semblaunce to doo a thynge.  
 Quod illum insimulat datum, id non est, where as he accuseth hym, or layeth to his charge, that he is hard of heart, it is not so.  
 Insimulare aliquem auaritia, to laye to ones charge that he is covetous.  
 Insinuatio, oris, f. g. a colourable & crafty begynnyng of an oration, dissimplyng some thynge, where the matter maye not be fauourably herd.  
 Insinuatus, a, um, an aduicte.  
 Insinuo, aui, are, to put in ones bosom, to byng into, to conioigne, to put in a mans mynde secretly and craftily.  
 Aliquem aliter insinuare, to byng one in fauour with an othe.  
 In causam insinuare se, to considre the ground of a matter.  
 Insinua se, by craftye meanes by littell and littell, to creepe into fauour or credence.  
 Insinuare se in consuetudinem, to enter in acquaintance, or be come familiar with one.  
 Insinuare se in sermonem aliquorum, to entreteine communicat on with them, whiche be all ready talkyng of a matter.  
 Insinuare se mala, cupis and mischies creepe and enter in by littell and littell.  
 Insinuare se in quam maxime familia: vsu, To offer ones selfe to doo all the pleasure and service that is possible for a man.  
 Insinuat, for insinuat.  
 Insinuatis manibus, the handes clasped one within an othe.  
 Insipidus, a, um, vnfauour.  
 Insipiens, entis, without discretion, foolpthe, vnwyse.  
 Insipo, aui, are, to cast, a woode out of vse.  
 Insipienter, vnwisely, without wisdom, and discretion.  
 Insipientia, æ, f. gen. folp, foolshenesse, lacke of wisdom.

**Insisto**, *stici*, *sistere*, to sette fast and firmly, to endeavour, to prouoke or solcite. Sometime to assiste, to persiste, to continue, to inforce, to laste earnestly, to pursue a matter diligently, to rest, to stop or stande still, to pause as one would speake no more. Sometime to leane vpon. **Insistebat** in manu Cereris dextera simulachrum pulcherrime factum victoriae, *There was in the right hand of Ceres an image of victorie most pleasantly wroughte.*

**Aliquod negotium insistere**, *To goe about some affayre or busynesse.*

**Hastra insistere**, to leane on a speare.

**Mente & animo insistere** in rem aliquam, to employe all wytte and mynde on some thyng.

**Omnes itinera insistant sua**, leat euery man goe his owne waye.

**Quam insistam viam**? what way shall I kepe? **Vestigis alienis insistere**, *To folowe other mens doynge.*

**Insistere vestigiis laudum suarum**, to continue in his well dooynge.

**Vis insistere**, aut ingredi, to tary by the way, or to go forth.

**Vno crure insistere**, to stande stedfastly on one legge. **Ne insistas credere huic**, Doo you not beleue this fellowe.

**Si in singulis insistere velim**, if I would abide and speake at length of euery one of them.

**Insistere digitiis**, to stande on ones toes.

**Insitio**, *onis*, f. g. graftynge.

**Insitium**, *a*, neu. gen. that is grafted or set in, not variue.

**Insitius**, *a*, um, straunge, not naturall, that is sette in by arte.

**Insitius sermo**, Cui patrius opponitur.

**Insitium**, *i*, n. g. a grafted sette in the stocke.

**Insitium**, a legot or other lyke meate, stuffed with egges and fleshe chopped or mynced.

**Insitius**, *a*, um, that is grafted or putte in, not naturall.

**Insitor**, *oris*, m. ge. a grafter.

**Insitus**, *insitus*, m. g. idem quod Insitio.

**Insitus**, *a*, um, ingendred in a thyng naturally, grafted in.

**Insociabilis**, le, that can not be soigned or myngled together, or brought in one compaigne or fellowshipp.

**Insolabiliter**, without comfort, so that he coule not be comforted, desperately.

**Insolatio**, *onis*, f. g. a sunnynge.

**Insolatus**, *a*, um, sunned.

**Insolati dies**, sunny daies.

**Insolens**, *entis*, om. g. not wont or accustomed, haue, arrogant, presumptuous, not taryng it as he hath dooen.

**Insolens infamia**, not wont to haue an ylle name or slander.

**Bellorum insolens**, not wont to haue warre.

**Insolens verbum**, a woorde not used of good authours.

**Lætitia insolens**, immoderate ioye.

**Insolens ostentatio**, a proude auauntynge or boastyng.

**Insolenter**, arrogantly, seldome, not accusator medijs. **Superbe & insolenter**.

**Insolentia**, *a*, f. g. seldome use of vñe in any thing, vnhynging of a place. also presumption, wanton pryde, newe founde lordshippes, late taryng state vpon one, presumptuous vanityng, arrogancie, insolencie.

**Insolite**, not as it was wonte.

**Insolitus**, *a*, um, not wonte, not accustomed, not used, straunge.

**Ratio dicendi insolita**, a maner of speakyng not used.

**Insolitus ad laborem exercitus**, an army not accustomed to trauayle.

**Insolitus rerum bellicarum**, not accustomed of brought vp in warefare.

**Insolo**, *au*, are, to dye in the sunne, to lye out in the sunne, to bleache.

**Insolubilis**, le, that can not be leasde, vnbounde, or vnloosen, or that can not be recompensed.

**Insolubile beneficium**, a benefite, that can not be requered.

**Insoluitus**, *a*, um, not paid.

**Insomnia**, *a*, f. g. lacke of power to sleepe.

**Insomnis**, *ne*, without sleape, that watcheth alwaye.

**Noctes insomnes**, nyghtes without sleepe.

**Noctem insomnem ducere**, not to sleape all nyght longe.

**Insomniōsus**, *a*, um, troubled or vexed with dreames, that dreameth muche in sleapyng.

**Insomnium**, *ni*, n. g. a vayne dreame.

**Insono**, *insonas*, *ui*, are, to sowne.

**Insons**, *ontis*, com. ge. innocent, or not guilty, without faute.

**Insonus**, *insona*, num, without noyse, an olde woorde.

**Insopitus**, *a*, um, watchefulle, not drowly or sleapyng.

**Inspectatio**, *onis*, f. g. a beholding, a looking on.

**Inspectio**, *onis*, f. g. a beholding, an ouersight, a looking on, a contollement, a viewynge or consyderynge, a seynge.

**Inspectionem alicuius rei habere**, to haue the charge to viewe and consyder a thyng.

**Inspecto**, *au*, are, to beholde attentively, to wayte on, to looke in or vpon.

**Inspector**, *oris*, m. g. an ouerser, a controller, one that hath the charge to see & allowe wares or chaffer that is commonly sold.

**Insuperabilis**, le, that no man would hope or looke for, past all hope.

**Insuperans**, *antis*, that hopeth not for a thyng.

**Insuperans**, *a*, um, not hoped for, todaye, not looked for.

**Ex insperato**, othertwyse than one hoped or looked for.

**Inspergo**, *spersi*, *gere*, to spraye or cast vpon.

**Inspecto**, *inspici*, *exi*, *spicere*, to beholde, to ouerser, to contollet, to consyder a thyng thoroughly, to viewe, to se. che.

**Vis ne inspiciamus a puero**? wylt thou that we should consyder what maner of fellowe thou hast bene euen from thy chyldhod?

**Inspicere sententiam alicuius**, Diligently to attende and consyder what one meaneth.

**Inspicere hominem propius**, to viewe or beholde a man, to consyder more earnestly what maner of fellowe one is.

**Inspicere aliquem experimentis**, to assay and proue what maner of man one is.

**Insipio**, *au*, are, to make a thyng small or sharp lyke to a wheate care, whā it shooteth out of the holt.

**Insipio**, *au*, are, to inspyre, to blowe in.

**Gianaria aquilonibus inspiantur**, Leat the graniers be so made, that the north wyndes may blow in.

**Inspirare aliquid oculo per fistulam**, to blowe in a thyng in to the eye.

**Alicuius inspirare**, for Aspiracionem prapondere.

**Insoluitus**, *a*, um, not robbed or spoiled.

**Insipio**, *inspui*, *spui*, *ere*, and **Insputo**, *au*, are, to spette on.

**Insipio**, *au*, are, to spette on one.

**Instabilis**, le, vnstable, vnconstante, lyghte, that can not tarye or abyde in one place, or in one state.

**Vultus instabilis**, a wylde or chyttyr looke.

**Instabilitas**, *atis*, f. g. vnconstancie, instabilitee.

**Instans**, *antis*, an instaunce, the least parte of tyme.

**Instanter**, instantly.

**Instantia**, *thynge*, that be present.

**Instantia**, *a*, f. g. earnest and continuall diligence, earnest bechmentie of oracion.

**Instar**, *n*, g. vnclayned, as it were of lyke, and is referred to measure, quantitee, or lykenesse.

**Simulacrum instar quatuor digitorum erit**, so soone as it shall be foure fngers longe.

**Instar quinque modiorum**, to the measure of five bushelles.

**Duum instar legionum**, about the numbre of two legions.

**Vitis instar**, as it were a tisee, or lyke a tisee.

**Instar refectionis existimas mutationem laboris**, pou esteeme the change of labour to be a refreshynge.

**Instar voluminis erat epistola**, The epistle was great lyke a booke or volume.

**In quo instar omnium auxiliorum erat**, which could dooe as muche as all the other ayders or helpes.

**Insta**, is sometime used for Exemplar.

**Si proponatur instar quoddam operis**, id est Exemplar, a platte, a paterne.

**Ad instar exercitus**, for Ad similitudinem exercitus.

**Instat**, *It is nygh*, it is come, it is euen at hande. **Cæsar vbi se diutius duci intellexit**, & diem instare, qua die frumentum milibus macti oportebat, **When Cæsar perceyued**, that he was delayed, and the daye was nygh come, that he must nedes deliuer coine to his men of warre.

**Instatio**, *onis*, f. g. the appteynge of a thyng.

**Instauratio**, *onis*, f. g. rededynge, reparyng, resnewynge.

**Instauratiuus**, *a*, um, that pteyneth to reuynng or reparyng.

**Instauro**, *au*, are, to newe make or begyn agayne any thyng. Sometime to reueue, or refoyme, to rededifie, to reparye.

**Instaurare bellum**, to make warre estones, to reueue the warre.

**Instaurare tunicam aduersus hyemem**, to prouyde or make a coate agaynst the colde of wynter.

**Instaurare acies**, to reparye an army that is dyscompted.

**Instaurare cadem**, to commit a newe murder.

**Epulas instaurare**, to reueue a feaste or banquet with m. d. p. ches, to vrynge in an other course.

**also to begyn a banquet agayne.**

**Insterno** *st. au*, are, to couer, to sprede vpon, to late abyde vpon.

**Terra insterni**, to be buried.

**Equus regio instratus ornatu**, an hofse roially attapped.

**Instigans**, *gantis*, om. g. styrynge, mouynge, perswadyng.

**Instigante te**, Thorough thy perswasion or motion.

**Instigatio**, *onis*, f. g. a motion, or pryckynge forwarde.

**Instigator**, *oris*, m. g. a motioner, one that prycketh and moueth a man to a thyng.

**Instigatus**, *us*, m. g. an instigation, motion, or pryckynge forwarde.

**Instigo**, *au*, are, to moue, styre or prycke forwarde.

**Instillatio**, *onis*, f. g. infusion or powrynge in by lytell and lytell.

**Instillo**, *au*, are, to put or powre in by lytell and lytell, to let in by droppe meale, to sal in droppe by droppe.

**Instimulo**, *au*, are, to prycke, to styre, or to motion to a thyng.

**Instincto**, *oris*, m. g. a motioner or mouer, a perswader.

**Instinctus**, *us*, m. g. an inward motion, an inspiation, an instigation or perswasion.

**Instinctu alicuius facere**, to doe a thyng by a mans perswasion or motion.

**Instinctus**, *a*, um, inwardly moued.

**Instingo**, *inxi*, *gere*, to moue inwardly, a word out of vse.

**Instipulator**, *aris*, *ari*, to demaunde or require of one, whether he wyl geue or dooe a thyng for

hym, and he answereth, yea, *Q* to couenaunt  
by demaunding and promysing.  
Instita, instita, f. g. a purse, a garde.  
Instito, au, ai, e, to repugne or withstande.  
Institor, toris, m. g. a chapman, a mercer. Also  
he that selleth apparayle and fyne stuffe, goyng  
aboute therewith. Also a merchautes factour.  
The sygne named the seven sterres, is  
sometyme called institor velis.  
Institor eloquentia, a vaunter and setter  
foorth of eloquence, a marchaunte of elo-  
quence.  
Institorius, a, um, petteynynge vnto chapmans  
shyppe.  
Actio institoria, an action agaynst the may-  
ster for the acte of the factoure.  
Institorix, icis, f. g. a woman seruaunt that sel-  
leth warres for her maistresse.  
Instiuo, tui, ere, to institute, to begynne, to in-  
stitute or teache, to trayne, to breake or haue  
the fyre breakeyng, to ordeyne or appoint, to  
purpose or aduise, to enter, to prepare, to fur-  
nish or make in a readinesse.  
Aueo scire, quarum rerum rationem insti-  
tuat, I would fayne knowe whereabout he go-  
eth, or what he intendeth to dooe.  
Senex institui lyranon erubescere, beyng  
an olde man, he was not ashamed to be taughte  
to playe on the harpe.  
Instituere sibi amicos, to purchase and geat  
friends.  
Animum ad cogitandum instituere, to set-  
tyle or apply the mynde, to thynke or muse on a  
shyppe.  
Cursum cum instituere, whan thou haste once  
begunne thy course to renne.  
Haredem instituere, to appoynte or ordein an  
heire.  
Instituere in animo, to purpose, to intende.  
Naues instituere, to prouyde and furnyshe  
shyppes.  
Nauem instituere, to cause a shyppe to be  
made.  
Negotium instituere, To goe about a busyn-  
esse.  
Oracionem cum aliquo instituere, to tourne  
or bende his communication to one.  
Vitem instituere, to plante a vine.  
Ita ut facere instituit, As he hath begunne to  
dooe.  
Argumenta in corde institui, I haue heaped  
by reasons and argumentes in my mynde.  
Accusationem instituere, to commence an ac-  
tion, or make a complaint by byll.  
Astutiam instituere, To inuente a craftye  
meane.  
Cepamen sibi instituere cum aliquo, to pur-  
pose to be at variance with one.  
Collegium instituere, to founde a colledge.  
Consuetudinem instituere, to enter into fas-  
shion. Also to institute amicitiam cum

aliquo.  
Defectum militum instituere, to rapte or mu-  
ster men for the warres.  
Quæstum sibi instituere, to begyn a way to  
haue gayne or profite by it.  
Vitam sapienter instituere, he appointed his lyfe,  
or prepared hym selfe wylfully.  
Instituta, orum, n. g. plur. ancient maners and  
customes. also ordinaunces.  
Institutio, onis, f. g. instruction, doctrine, tea-  
chyng, also a purpose to declare or teache.  
Institutio & disciplina.  
Institutum, ti, n. g. an ordinaunce, a decree, a lawe,  
a good maner or custome, taken by reason and ad-  
uiselement. sometyme a purpose or intente. also a  
beginnyng.  
Pro meo instituto, for my purpose.  
Instituto Platonis, after Platos schoole or  
lawe.  
Abduci a suis institutis, to bee withdrawen  
from thes purposes, or from thes accustomed  
maner.  
Meo instituto vsus sum, I did after myne ac-  
customed facion.  
Constitutione atque instituto maiorum, After  
the custome and maner of our forefathers.  
Institutum vitæ capiendum, some maner or  
trade of lyuynge must be chosen.  
Institutus, a, um, appoynted, ordeyned, instructed,  
taught, trapped, begon, entered.  
Insto, institi, are, to require instantly, to be ear-  
nest on one to doe a thyng, to sollicite, to strike  
to, to resiste, to perseute, to preale on, to come  
on or immediately, to follow, to enforce, to pers-  
sue and folowe strenghtly, to auouchy or as-  
syrme earnestly, also to be nygh.  
Vestigijs alicuius instare, to folowe one foot-  
by foote, also to imitate or folowe ones doo-  
ynges.  
Instat, it is now.  
Periculum instat, daungier is at hande.  
Instans me tibi bona, I am at the poynt to do  
the good.  
Quod nunc instat agamus, Let vs dooe that  
is now moste necessary.  
Instare operi, to hasten a worke forwarde in-  
stantly.  
Rectam instas viam, It is euen as thou saist,  
thou art in the ryght waie.  
Hac an illac iter instituit, went he this waie or  
that waie.  
Ille instat factum, He auowed or saied earnestly  
by that it was so.  
Instare ad deum, id est, perseuerat.  
Instabat certo vultu index, The accusor auouch-  
ed it with an earnest countenaunce, or did  
stande earnestly in it.  
Instragulum, li, n. g. idem quod Stragulum.  
Instratum, i, n. g. a counterpoynte. also it signi-  
fieth all tapestry, whiche serueth to cover any  
thyng, also the trapper of the apparayle of an  
horse,

horse, an horse clothe.  
Instratus, a, um, couered, trapped.  
Instruenus, a, um, not valiaunt and hardy, not  
diligent prompte and hardy to do thynges, vns-  
noble, vnholys.  
Animus non instruenus, a noble and gentyll  
courage.  
Instrupo, instrapis, pui, pere, to make a tras-  
hyng, crashyng, or noyse.  
Instringo, strinxigere, idem quod Stringo, To  
bynde or streyne harde. After some to vn-  
bynde.  
Instructio, onis, f. g. a setting in aray or order,  
a teachyng or instructyng.  
Instructio exercitus, setting of an armie in ar-  
ray.  
Instructor, oris, m. g. he that maketh prepara-  
tion or furnissheth.  
Instructus, us, masc. gener. furnished, appa-  
rable.  
Instructus, a, um, instructed, taught, furnished,  
garnished, appointed with all necessaries.  
Instructiores peditum copie, The footes  
minne were in better order and better appoin-  
ted.  
Vir instructissimus, a man furnished with all  
maner of thynges necessarie or conuenient.  
Quam instructus ad perniciem sit? How well  
appoynted he is to vndooe or rasse awaye a  
man?  
Instrumentum, ti, neu. gen. an instrumente or  
toole. Also ordinaunce of warre, vessel, and  
all necessaries of householde and housebandy.  
Sometyme it signifieth a dede or charter con-  
cernyng lande, dettes, or couenaunces. Also  
that serueth for an ayde or helpe to dooe or to  
attayne a thyng.  
Instrumentum regni, a wytyngge or instru-  
mente, concernyng the state royall.  
Instrumentum venatorium, all thynges belon-  
gynge to huntynge.  
Instruo, instruis, uxi, ere, to set in order or aray,  
to arme, to instruct, to furnissh with all thynges  
necessary, to prepare.  
Domum instruere, to garnyshe an house with  
all thynges necessary.  
Epulas instruere, to prouyde for a feast or ban-  
quette.  
Insidias instruere, to prepare thynges to intrap  
or deceiue one.  
Instruenda fraudi aliquanto intentior, some-  
what busy in deuysing how to deceiue.  
Instruere accusationem, to prouide wytynges,  
letters, witnesses, and all thynges necessarie  
for an accusation.  
Instruere aciem, to set an army in order of bat-  
tyle.  
Menfas instruere epulis, to furnishe the tables  
with muche meate of many dishes.  
Instruere nauigia, to furnishe shyppes with all  
abilimentes and takelnynges.

Instruamus qua in oratione, Let vs teache it  
what maner of oracion.  
Instupens, enus, om. g. beyng astonied, that is  
without sence or feeling.  
Insulsum, si, n. g. a hynde of pelow or tawnte cos-  
lour, as that hath, whiche is hanged in the  
smoke.  
Insulanis, ue, vnsweete, sower, styngynge, vns-  
pleasant.  
Insubide, rashely, without aduiselement.  
Insubidus, a, um, rash.  
Insubres, Ambardes, properly men of the duchie  
of Guelayne.  
Insubtiliter, not subtilly.  
Non insubtiliter, wittily, craftily.  
Insuccandus, a, um, that must be moisted with li-  
cour.  
Insucco, au, are, to make moist with licour,  
Insuefactus, a, um, accustomed, taught, brought  
in bre.  
Insuesco, suai, scere, to be wonte, to vse for a  
custome, to practise.  
Insuescere corpori meretricis, id est, consue-  
tudinem stupri habere.  
Insuevit pater optimus hoc me, my father did  
accustome me to this.  
Insuesci, the passyue.  
Sic insuesci debent, ut in &c.  
Insuetus, insueti, um, not vsed, not accustomed,  
not wont. Insuetus nauigandi, not vsed to be  
on the sea.  
Insuetum iter, a waie that hath not ben accus-  
tomed to be gone in, a waie vnhaunted.  
Insuetus mos, a facion that hath not been  
vsed.  
Insuetus moribus Romanis, not accustomed to  
the maner or behauiour of the Romanys.  
Insuetus laboris, not wonte or vsed to la-  
boure.  
Insuetus vera audire, not wonte to here the  
trithe of matters.  
Insuefacio, feci, facere, to accustome, to byng in  
bre.  
Insula, læ, f. g. an yle mutronned with water. It  
is also an house in a towne, haupng none other  
house ioyned to it, but streetes on euery syde  
of it.  
Insularis, re, belongyng to an yle.  
Insularius, rij, m. g. he that kepeth a noble mans  
house or manour.  
Insularius, a, um, most vile, properly men banys-  
hed into ples to dygge mettall.  
Insulatus, a, um, made an yle.  
Insulse, vnwylfully, foolyshe.  
Insulsius, ratis, form. gener. foolyshe, vns-  
sauourynesse, lacke of grace, or pleasantnesse.  
Insulsus, a, um, without smache of salte, vnsauo-  
rie, foolyshe, without wylfedom, that hath no  
grace, that hath no quicknesse or lustynesse, that  
hath no pleasant facion neither in woordes nor  
lecture, nor otherwyle in his behauiour, and  
conter

consequently verie foolish, and such as no man hath any pleasure in.  
 Edagatio infamia, a foolish request.  
 Insultatio, onis, f. g. a leaping vp, outrageous mocking or scornage, a reproching of one in wordes, a bragging agaynst a man, as though he had overcome him.  
 Insulto, aui, are, to leape vp, to leape for toyce or to scoone, to speake or doo in the reproche of a man, to mocke.  
 Insultare fores calcibus, to knocke or beate ones heeles agaynst the doore.  
 Insultura, ræ, fæ. gen. leapinge vp or into a thynge.  
 Insimul, ines, fui, to be in some thynge.  
 Seueritas inest in vultu, There is in his face, or countenance, sagesse and grauitie.  
 Quicquid hic inest, what so euer is here with in.  
 Is mihi candor inest, I am of that gentynesse or curtesie.  
 Inest nobis spes, we haue a hope.  
 Insimmo, aui, are, to fynishe.  
 Insimo, pli, meic, to spende or laie out money, to bestowe, also to take to hym.  
 Operam frustra insimere, to bestow labour in vayne.  
 Sumptus in rem aliquam insimere, to bestow coste.  
 Mentis insimere dignas captis, take to you courages, &c.  
 Insuo, insui, insuere, to sowe in, and by translation, to toppe in, or to thier.  
 Insuper, furthermore, moreover, also above, or vnder, vpon, from above.  
 Insuper quam, for præterquam.  
 Insuper his, more ouer than this, ouer and besides these thynge.  
 Duos insuper consulatus gessit, he was twice Consul together.  
 Insuperabilis, le, that can not be overcome or brought vnder.  
 Insurgo insurxi, ere, to ryse vp agaynst a thynge.  
 Insuluro, aui, are, to whisper, to make a hum mynge.  
 Insultare alteri, or in aurem alterius, To whisper in ones eare.  
 Insusceptus, a, um, not receyued or taken.  
 Insyncerus, a, um, not pure, corrupte.  
 Intabesco, idem quod I abesco.  
 Intactilis, le, that can not be touched, or that wyl not be touched.  
 Intactus, a, um, not touched, not corrupted, not defiled, not deflowered, not violated, not hurte.  
 Intacti religione animi vir, a man that hath no remorse or scrupulosities of conscience, or without all religion or feare of god.  
 Intactus a sibilo, neuer hissed at.  
 Intactus infamia, haung his good name neuer dyspnyed.

Intaminatus, a, um, not defyled or dyspnyed.  
 In tantum, so muche.  
 Integer, integra, um, if it bee spoken of age, it signifyeth yonge and lusty. if it be spoken of a man, it signifyeth honest in all poyntes and qualities. In a thynge it signifyeth entier and whole.  
 Alfo false, sounde, not broken, or werryed with labour, vncorrupted, pure, not deflowered. Some tyme sobye.  
 Integer aui, lusty of age.  
 Integer ab labore, not werryed.  
 Integrum se seruare, to kepe hym selfe indifferente, and meddle with neyther of the parties.  
 Mulier ætate integra, a woman beyng in her best yeres, or beyng in the flower of her tyme or nothyng broken with age.  
 Exercitus integer, an army whole and sounde, in the which no man hath perished or myssed.  
 Integra res and perdita, contrary.  
 Integer sanguis, pure and vncorrupted blood.  
 Integra valetudo, perfect good helth.  
 Ab integro, a fresh, a newe.  
 Homo integer & sanctus, a perfecte honest man.  
 Omnia integra principi relinquere, to meddle with nothyng in any matter, but to reserue all whole to the prince.  
 Integri, cum onusti vino & cibo opponuntur, sober, not accursed or out of temper through festynge.  
 Vt integri defessis succedant, that the fresh & lusty men shoulde come in theyr places that be werryed.  
 Integra æstimation, a mans estimation whole and sounde, or not dyspnyed or diminished.  
 Cum tibi in integro tota res esset, when the whole matter was in your handes, or in that case that ye myght haue doen as ye lysted.  
 Non est integrum, it is past remedy, it can not be holpen.  
 Integrum esse, to be at a mans libertie, or in his power.  
 Non est integrum Cn. Pompeio, consilio iam vii tuo, It is not now in Pompeys power to dooe after your counsaile.  
 Ego si mihi esset integrum, susciperem hoc crimen, if I were at my libertie, I would take that blame vpon me.  
 Constituent quid agant, quibus integrum est, they which yet haue doen nothyng, that they may take hede what they doo.  
 Si mihi esset integrum, if it were in my power, or if it were to dooe that I haue done.  
 In integrum restituere, to byngge it to the first estate, to restore it to the poynte that it was at.  
 In integro esse, is spoken, where in any matter or affayre, there is nothyng done, but that euery man may dooe as it lyeth in hym.  
 Sed quoniam hæc iam neque in integro esse

possunt, But for as muche as there is no remedy, or that these thynge may not be holpe, or may not bee in as good case as they were.  
 Integro, integis, texti, tegere, to couer, to thetche.  
 Integrasco, scere, to bee renewed.  
 Integre, truely and diligently, sincerely, purely.  
 Integritas, aris, f. ge. honestie, without corruption, innocencie, integritie.  
 Corporis integritas, good disposition of the body, helthynesse of the body.  
 Fraus & integritas, contrarie.  
 Integro, integras, aui, are, to begynne agayne, to renewe.  
 Integumentum, ti, n. g. a coueryng.  
 Integumenta flagitiorum, clothes or couerynges of naughtynesse.  
 Intellectualis, le, of vnderstandynge.  
 Intellectus, us, m. g. vnderstandynge, knowlage, intelligence, sometyme the signification of a woode.  
 Intellectus saporum, tastynge, or the iudgement of tastes.  
 Intellectum consequi, to attein to the knowlage or vnderstandynge of a thynge.  
 Intellectus disciplinarum, knowlage, learning, science.  
 Cuius intellectum acrimonia, without any perceyving or feelyng of eigneisse.  
 Habere duplicem intellectum, to haue twoo significacions.  
 Intellectus, a, um, vnderstanded, perceyued, known.  
 Intelligens, entis, om. g. vnderstandynge, wyse, rannynge.  
 Intelligens iudicium, a learned and substantiall iudgemente, that procedeth of a great knowlage.  
 Intelligens principis, he that perceleth the princis nature and inclination.  
 Intelligenter, playnely, so that it may be easily vnderstanded.  
 Intelligencia, æ, fæ. ge. the perceyvinge of the mynde, vnderstandynge, intelligence.  
 Intelligibile, that may be vnderstanded.  
 Intelligo, and sometymes Intellego, lexi, ligere, or legere, to vnderstande, to perceue.  
 Intelligere animum aluius, to knowe and perceue ones mynde.  
 Non satis intelligo, I doo not well perceue.  
 Intelligo de gestu, quid responderas, I perceue by the gesture or mouynge of thy bodye, what thou woldest answer.  
 Male intelligere, not to vnderstande or perceue well, to take a thynge amisse.  
 Non intelligitur quando obrepit senectus, No man feeleth or perceueth when olde age creepeth vpon hym.  
 Inemerata, perfecte sacrifices, all thynge obtruded.  
 Inemerandus, a, um, holy, consecrat, that may not be prophaned.

Intemeratus, a, um, vnderstanded, vncorrupted, not troubled, not violat.  
 Intemerata fides, credence or faithfulness not dyspnyed.  
 Intemperans, anis, om. g. he that dooth euery thynge without order or measure, vntemperate, he that is not maister of his owne appetites.  
 Intemperans sum in rei cupiditate, quam non sit, I couete or dyspyre that thing that ye wot of, beyonde all measure.  
 Intemperantia, æ, f. g. intemperantie, when one can not rule or moderate his appetites & lustes. vntulnesse of mynde, seruage to pleasure.  
 Intemperantia risus, when one can not reserue gne laughynge.  
 Loci intemperantia, immoderate gestynge, when one can not forbear.  
 Intemperanter, vntemperately, vnmoderately.  
 Intemperatè, proudly.  
 Intemperatus, a, um, vntemperate, without measure or moderation.  
 Intempericia, arum, f. g. plu. nu. goddesses, haungynge power to doo harme, the fury or trouble of mynde by remouing of conscience, that suffreth a man to haue no quiete.  
 Quæ intempericia nostra agent familiam? what furie dysquieteth &c.  
 Intemperies, ei, f. g. vntemperatnesse.  
 Intemperies cæli, vntemperatnesse of the ayre.  
 Intemperies amici, The furie or folp of ones frende.  
 Intempestus, a, um, quiete, without noyse or trouble.  
 Intemesta nox, mydnyght, when all thynge is in silence.  
 Grauiora intemesta, id est, pestilentes & sine temperie.  
 Intemestas, atis, f. g. idem quod Intemperies.  
 Intemestas cæli, yll withering.  
 Intemestiuè, vntem. ly, out of due tyme or order, out of season.  
 Intemestius, a, um, a thynge out of due tyme or season.  
 Intemestiuæ epistola, a letter that cometh out of season.  
 Intendo, di, dère, to bende, to stretche or recthe as a man dooth the stryng of a bowe or lute, to streigne. also to loke diligently on a thynge, to knite or tie, to inforce with myght, to endeuour or go about, to intende, to thynke, to increase or augment. also to laie abrode, or to sette nettes: and by translation, to pretende, to pursue.  
 Intendere animum, to sette or fixe the mynde.  
 Intendere formulam, to byngge an action agaynst one.  
 Animum or ingenium intendere, or intendere nervos animi & ingenii, To holde the mynde greatly busied or occupied on a thynge, to streigne the mynde or wytte, that is, to geue verie exacte aduertisment, and to proue them to the



to the uttermost.

Intendere arcum, to bende a bowe.

Aciem aciem in omnes partes intendere, to looke diligently about on euery syde.

Intendi acies longius non potest, a man can see no further.

Quo animus intēdat facile perspicio, I perspeue right well, what he doeth intend, or what his intent or meaning is.

In regnum Adherbalis animum intendit, he gaue or sette his mynde to obteyne Adherbals kyngdome.

Intendere actionem, to commence an action.

Mitigare & intendere leges, contrary, to diminish the and to augment the rigor of the lawes.

Animo intendere, To purpose or intende in ones mynde.

Totum in Annibalem intendebant bellum, They dyd bende the whole pursuance of the warre agaynst Anniball.

Hi in quos crimen intēdebarur, they whiche were accused, or to whose charge the matiere was layde.

Curam alicui rei intendere, To take verie good heede of a thyng.

Intendenda in senem fallacia, I muste synde some wyle to deceyue the olde man: or I must streigne a sinew or striche a vyne, to begyle this olde man.

Intendere vocem, to streigne the voyce, or to speake as loude as one can teache.

Intendere dū manus, to holde up the handes to the goddis.

Gloriam intendit, i. auxit, it increased his glory.

Iter capum in Italiam intendere, to continue his iourneie into Italye.

Nervos intendere, to stretch the sinewes.

Periculum intendere alicui, to threaten to do one a displeasure.

Qui se intenderant aduersarios, whiche had declared them selues to be cunnies.

Intendere (sive adiecto) for Contendere, Hanc se intendit esse, she goth about to scine, that she is that woman.

Quo nunc primum intēdam? whither shal I nowe fynde go?

Officia intendebant, They dyd theyr duties to the uttermost.

Intendere vincula, to bynde.

Intensio, or intēctio, ōnis, a streingynge, a stretchynge, a bendynge, diligence, a myll, a meanynge, the mynde, the fantasie, the intencion, the aduertisement or earnest consideration of the mynde, the bendyn, or setting of the mynde on a thyng, among orators the proposition that laich the fault to ones charge.

Intensio vocis, a baying or a streingynge of the voyce, speaking a loude.

Intentio & remissio animi, contrary.

Intēctio operis, id est, propositio, deliberatio. Notatur id intēctioe diligent, that was dis-

ligerly marked or obserued.

Perdere intentionem, To leese his actione future in the law.

Intensus, a, um, or Intentus, a, um, sette or stretched, diligently bent or sette to a thyng. also stretched, rectified, bended, streined, increased or augmented, set forth or proued to the uttermost.

Intentus arcus, a bow bended.

Intentior custodia, a more diligent keeping.

Intentus oculis contemplari, To beholde ouerstedfastly.

Intentus alimentorum precii, the price of the staple being inhaunced or augmented.

Intentior sermo, earnest and vehement speaking with a loude voyce.

Intentiō, ōnis, a menacing with the hande.

Intentiōis, a, um, not affraid.

Intenti gladij, menacing one another with their two swords drawn.

Intentatus & nouus amicus, a newe friend, that was neuer proued nor tried.

Intente, diligently, with earnest consideration.

Intentio, aui, are, to menace, to stretch out often, to put out as one dooth his hand.

Intente imperium Romanum, to denounce or menace punishment by the Romayne.

Intente manus in aliquem, To put out ones hande toward a man, as we do in the mynne.

Intente manus alicui, to lay handes on one.

Intente & minari, To make signe of threaten to strike with ones dagger.

Crimen inuicem intente, they laye eche to others charge.

Intensus, us, n. g. a stretchynge or stretchynge.

Intensus palmarum, a stretchynge out of the handes agaynst one, where many men doe threaten some one person.

Intensus, a, um, loke Intensus.

Intepo, intēpes, repui, tepere, and Intepo, scere, to wake luke warme.

Inter, betwene, among.

Inter cenam, for in cena, at supper tyme.

Inter nos amamus, wee loue together one another.

Inter opus, whyles he was busy.

Inter paucos dies, in a short tyme.

Inter pœnam, being in tourment.

Inter sacrum & saxum, in the popyt to promise and be vterly losse.

Inter vias, on the waie rydynge or gornge.

Inter omnes potentissimus odor, The most strongest sauour of all other.

Est inter causas timoris, It is one of the causes of our feare.

Inter conuentum, for in conuentu, in an assemblye or company gathered together.

Qui inter tot annos ne appellaret quidē. &c. whiche in so many yeres space. &c. Likewise

Inter tot dies.

Inter

Inter hæc, pro Interca, in the meane space, while this was in doynge.

Inter illud gaudium, while he was in that ioye or gladnesse.

Inter initia principatus, whan he was fyrst created prince of made ruler.

Inter manus auferri, to be caried out betwene men.

Inter sese fabulantur, They talke one with another.

Inter se amplexari, to embrace one another.

Inter vina, as they were drynkyng.

Quum inter homines esset, whan he liued here in the worlde.

Inter nos sordemus alteri, one of vs displeaseth or ipseth not another.

Inter se distantes ternis pedibus, being .iii. foote a sunder, or one from another.

Inter omne tempus, all the while.

Bene inter vos dicatis, Say well one of an other. Bonus inter bonos necessaria amicitia est, friendship is of necessity betwene good mē.

Inter alba, aui, are, to incline somewhat to the colour of white.

Interamina, a uice in Italy.

Interanea, ōrum, n. g. plur. the inwardes of a man or beaste.

Interaneus, a, um, that whiche is within.

Interaresco, scere, to be dried up, to wake drye.

Interbibo, bibi, bere, to drynke all out.

Interbibo, aui, are, an olde word for Interuenio.

Intercalaris, re, and Intercalarius, a, um, put or set betwene.

Intercalaris dies, the date of the leape yere.

Intercalaris mensis, the moneth, in the whiche certayne daies were sette, that lacked to make the yere complete, whiche moneth is Februarie.

Inter abundantiam heros in Solino and Sparotio, whiche would be tedious to write in this glosse, specially in this Dictionarie.

Intercala is versus, a singular verse often repeated amonge other verses. Some doe call it in englysh balades and songes, the foote or refrete of a dute.

Intercalarius annus, the leape yere.

Intercalio aui, are, to sit or put betwene, as a mē putteth a daie, moneth, or yere. Sometime to deferre.

Intercapedo, pēdinis, f. g. a space or pause, a space of tyme or place that is betwene two.

Post intercapedonem temporis. &c.

In eorum vita nulla est intercapedo molestie.

Intercedo, cessi, cedere, to make intercession, also to go betwene, or be betwene, and is referred as well to tyme and place, as any other thyng.

also to leat or prohibite.

Quadringerorum remigum obsequio contra se intercedit, that letteth that .400 water men, whiche rowed, dyd not obey hym.

Veteres militū necessitudines cum his omnis

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Quadringerorum remigum obsequio contra se intercedit, that letteth that .400 water men, whiche rowed, dyd not obey hym.

Veteres militū necessitudines cum his omnis

bus intercedunt, There is great amitie of a longe tyme betwene vs.

Tribuni intercesserunt, the Tribunes dyd leat or prohibite.

Intercedit mihi tecum amicitia, There is amitie betwene the and me.

Pro alio intercedere, to answer for another man, to make p̄mptse, or be suretee for an other.

Intercessere pauci dies, in a fewe dayes after, a littell while after.

Quæ ratio tibi cum illo intercesserat? what aequip̄ntance haddest thou with hym? Or what haddest thou to dooe with hym?

Dies non dum decem intercesserant, ten dayes were not yet come and gone.

Si nulla agritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, If no heauinesse be myrte with this ioye.

Non quia intercedēdum putem imaginibus, not because I woulde demie p̄mages to be hadde.

Senatus autoritas grauissima intercessit, id est exitit.

Cum genere humano quasi ciuile ius intercedit, All men in the worlde be as it were the citizens of one citee, whiche be subiect to certayne common ordinaunces and lawes.

Si dissentio intercesserit, if there chaunce to come any sedicion in the meane tyme.

Intercessio, ōnis, f. g. a prohibition, a withstanding, a gapensaying, whan one steppeth in and letteth a matter, that it proceedeth not.

Intercessioni cedere, to geue ouer, and not to p̄cedde in a matter because of the prohibition.

Intercessio Tribunalium, a let or prohibition of the Tribunes agaynst the authoritee of other officers.

Intercessor, ōris, m. g. he that letteth a matter, that it maie not goe forwarde. also an intercessour or mediator.

Abicere intercessorem, with a vehement perswasion to repelle hym that withstandeth or gapensaieth any matter.

Interceptus, a, um, prevented, taken up before, taken up by the way.

Interceptus mortalitate, prevented with death.

Interceptio, ōnis, f. g. a taking up of a thyng before or by the waie, a p̄tēntynge.

Interceptor, ōris, m. g. he that p̄tēnteth an other in taking of a thyng.

Intercido, cidi, cidi, to cut a sunder in the middes, to defalcate, to cut downe or of in the meane tyme.

Intercido, cidi, ere, intercāsum, to debate or p̄s̄p̄se betwene this and that.

Apud quem graua beneficiū intercedit, whiche geneth no thanke for a good tourne.

Perire & intercedere.

Exiāre atque intercedere, contrary.

Intercedit memoria beneficii, the benefite is forgotten.

Quod

Quod si intercederit tibi aliquid, If thou haue forgotten any thyng.  
 Intercedere, sometimes for Cadere.  
 Memoria ille intercedit, he is forgotten, he is out of mynde or memory.  
 Interclusus, a, um, interlaced.  
 Intercono, cinus, nere, to syng betwene or in the myddell of a thyng, as in comedies or interludes, whyles newe personages be in preparation.  
 Interccio, intercipis, cēpi, cipere, to preuent or apprehende one vnware, to take vp before, to take vp by the waye, to take in the middes or in the meane whyle. Sometime to take all.  
 Intercepere iter, to kepe or inclose a waye, that men may not passe.  
 Ne qua interceperet obliuio, that it myght not be forgotten.  
 Intercepere literas, to take letters on the waye from hym that carieth them.  
 Intercepere sermonem, to interrupte a mans tale or purpose, as he is speaking.  
 Quod nos capere oportet, hic intercipit, the profite that we shoulde haue, this man taketh vp before.  
 Intercci morbo, to be attached with some disease, or to fall sycke as one is about to dooe a thyng.  
 Regnum intercipit, he tooke on hym the gouernance of the kyngdome in the meane whyle.  
 Interceffe, by choppes or cuttes, as it were cut in gobettes and moxelles.  
 Interccio, ōnis, f. g. a cutting of in the myddes.  
 Interccio stomachi, a gnawynge or bytynge of the stomache.  
 Interccisus, a, um, cut of in the myddes.  
 Interccis dies, were daies diuided, parte holy daies, part woorkie daies: certayne daies, in the which some hures it was lesul to geue iudgement on matters, and in some not, we may vse it for thyng, which we call halfe holy daies.  
 Interccise pactiōnes, couenantes or agrementes dissolued and broken.  
 Interclūdo, clasi, cludere, to shutte in, to stoppe ones iourney, to let, to stop the passage before one come.  
 Intercludere corporibus suis aduentum inimicorum, to bee them selues in the warre to lette theyr enemies to enter with theyr own bodie.  
 Dolo intercludi, id est, impediri, to be leat through fowle and heuynesse.  
 Fugam intercludere, to kepe the passages that they escape not.  
 Libertatem intercludere, to leat theym that they can not go in and out at theyr pleasure.  
 Spem commeatum intercludere, to put theym from hope to haue vittayles.  
 Commeatum inimicis, and Inimicos commeatibus intercludere, to keepe or stoppe the passages, that vittayles can not come to theyr enemies.

Aditum intercludere, to lette that one can not enter.  
 Animam intercludere, to stricke or strangle.  
 Interclusio, ōnis, f. g. a stoppyng or lettynge, a thyng in of a thyng with an other.  
 Parenthesis interclusio, the two halfe circles notynge the parenthesis.  
 Intercolūmiū, ni, n. g. the space betwene pillars.  
 Interconcilio, aui, are, to wyne the fauoure or loue of men.  
 Intercollo, aui, are, to treade downe harde toppes ther with the feete, to stampe.  
 Intercurro, curri, currere, to renne betwene, to go betwene.  
 Intercurfus, us, m. g. a comynge betwene men to pacifie them, intercession, a rennyng betwene or amonge.  
 Intercurso, aui, are, to renne betwene often.  
 Intercus, intercuis, a disease betwene the thing & the fleshe: whan it is an adiectiue, it signifyeth inwarde.  
 Intercubus vitij madentes, ouer weat with inwarde vices.  
 Interdatus, a, um, distributed, digested, or put betwene.  
 Interdico, dixi, cere, to prohibite greuously, to resist or leat, to forbydde.  
 Interdico alicui aqua & igni, was a condempnation in Rome, whereby one was deppriued of the vse of water and fyre, whereby he was constrained to departe out of the limittes of the empire of Rome.  
 Interdicere de vi hominibus armatis, to saydeyne that he, by whose meanes one supposeth, that he is put out of possession with fyre, shall let hym esteepones in possession.  
 Vestigijs interdicere, to forbyd one, that he shall not go vpon a certayne place or ground.  
 Nihil interdico, I wyl not let the, I care not for it.  
 Interdico tibi domo mea, I forbydde the my house.  
 Prisco Italia interdictum est. Priscus was banished Italie, or forbydden to tary in Italie.  
 Cui nemo interdicare possit, whom no man can let or resist.  
 Interdixit fieri, he forbad it to be doon, or commanded that it should not be doon.  
 Interdixi tibi de medicis, I forbad, or I commaunded you, that ye shoulde not vse the counsaile of physicians.  
 Interdixit, sometimes for Edixit. the pastiue is vsed with an ablatiue: as, interdico aqua & igni: or with a datiu: as, Aqua & ignis interdiciuntur mihi.  
 Interdictum, ti, n. g. a prohibition, a menace, sometimes a determinatio of the possession of a thyng in debate.  
 Interdictus, a, um, forbydden, prohibited.  
 Interdictio, ōnis, f. g. a prohibition, a forbyddens.

interdictus, us, mas. gene. a space betwene full sentences.  
 Interdiu, in the date tyme.  
 Interdius, was vsed of olde writers.  
 Interdum, and Iteratim, was vsed of olde writers for Interdum and Iterim.  
 Interdum, sometimes.  
 Interdu, in the meane while, in the meane season, also neuertheless.  
 Interdu, in the meane space.  
 Interdu dum is venit, In the meane season while he cometh.  
 Quum interdu, for Quum tamen.  
 Interdu, interis, interui, or rii, rre, to dye betwene, to perishe. Sometime to be slaine.  
 Interdu fame, to perishe or dye for hunger.  
 Interdu naufragio, to perishe or be drowned in a shippe wrecke.  
 Nihil valentius est, a quo interdu, There is nothyng of greater power, by the whiche it maye perishe or bee extincte, dissolued, or brought to nought.  
 Interdu, alas I am but dead.  
 Interdu, rēritus, mas. gene. death, destruction, ruine, bitter decay.  
 Interdu, aui, are, to ryde betwene.  
 Interdu, ab Inter & esse, to be present.  
 Publicis consilijs interfuimus, we were present at the common counsaile. also to bee betwene.  
 Triduum non interest aetatis, vter maior sit, there is thre dayes difference betwene them in their age.  
 Interest inter duos annes.  
 Interesse nobis dicitur deus, pro adesse.  
 Nostro sermoni interfuit, he was presente at our communication.  
 In conuiuij interesse, to bee at a feast.  
 Id morari victoriam rati, quod interest amnis, supposyng that the cause why, that they had not forthwith the victory, was for asmuche as the ryuer was betwene them.  
 Triginta firme interfuerunt anni, there were also thirtie yeres betwene them.  
 Interest, ab in, re, est, it is profitable, it is beehouable, it belongeth, it pertaineth, it maketh matter, and maye be ioyned to these ablatiue cases, Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, whether it be personall, or impersonall.  
 Si nihil interest regis, peto, vt dum dico, vinculis liberer, if it be no matter to the kyng, I praye you, whyles I dooe speake, lette me be without gyues.  
 Nihil interest tui, it is no matter to the.  
 Magni sua putabant interesse, They thoughte that it made muche for the purpose, or for their profite.  
 Nihil interest eius, It maketh no matter to hym.  
 Interest eius, it is his parte, or it is for his profite.

Quid ergo interest, proferantur necne? what maketh it matter, whether they be brought forth or no?  
 Nec interest discentium, quibus quidque nominibus appellatur, it maketh no matter to them that dooe learne, by what names any thyng is called.  
 Permagnum interest, It maketh muche of the matter.  
 Inter hominem & beluam hoc maxime interest, This is the moste diuersitee betwene a man and a beast.  
 Quod interest, tenent Arabes, That that lieth betwene them, the Arabians possesse.  
 Interesse, to differre, and is commonly ioyned with the preposition Inter.  
 Interesse & differre.  
 Interest in infinitum, there is a wonderfull great difference.  
 Hoc interest, this difference there is.  
 Stulto intelligens quid interest? what difference is betwene a wylse man and a foole?  
 Vt vidit tua interesse, as soone as he sawe it to bee for your profite.  
 Nostra nihil interest, it maketh no matter to vs.  
 Magni mea interest, it is greatly for my profite: or it is verate behouefull for me.  
 Interest, is vsed with these genitiue cases, Magni, plurimi, tanti, quanti, and with these aduerbes, Facile, multum, plurimum, plus, parum, Numquid, minus, minime. &c.  
 Tantum interest, so muche matter it maketh.  
 Vtriusque nostrum permagni interest, it is verate behouable for vs bothe, or verate greatly for our profite.  
 Ostendam, quantum salutis communis interfir, I wyl shewe you, how greatly it shall be for the profite of the common weale.  
 Interest, sine casu, it is profitable.  
 Non interest, quid faciat morbum, it maketh no matter what causeth the sykenesse.  
 Nihil ad rem interest, it maketh nothyng to the matter.  
 Interfacio, interfacis, feci, facere, to sette hande to the woike that is in dooynge.  
 Interfaciendo muro, while the wall was in makinge.  
 Interfari, fatur, fari, to interrupte one as he is speakinge, to speake while an other man speaketh.  
 Interfatio, ōnis, fœm. gene. an interruption of ones tale.  
 Interficio, interficis, feci, ficere, to slea, to kyll, to murder.  
 Vita interficere aliquem, for vita priuare.  
 Interficere menses, id est, perdere & cremare.  
 Interfectus, a, um, kyled, slayne, murdered.  
 Interfectus omni supplicio, cruelly slayne.  
 Interfector, ōnis, mas. gene. one that kyleth, a murderer.  
 Interfici, to perishe, to be consumed.

Interfluo, fluxi, fluere, to flow betwene.  
 Interfluus, a, um, that floweth betwene.  
 Interfamineum, a womans priuie tooken, wher  
 by she is knowne from a man.  
 Interfringo, frēgi, fringere, idem quod In-  
 fringo, to breake or buste.  
 Interfundo, fūdi, fundere, to potyre betwene.  
 Interfuro, fure, to be in a fure or rage, to bee  
 woode.  
 Interfusus, a, um, spilled or shed betwene twain  
 of by the waie. also that floweth betwene.  
 Intergerinus paries, a walle added to an olde  
 foundation of wall, to susteyn it: or rather a  
 partition wall to diuide mens groundes.  
 Intergero, gēsi, gerere, to carpe or beare bees  
 twene.  
 Interi, they that be within.  
 Interiaco, interiaccs, iacui, cēre, to lye or bee  
 betwene.  
 Spacium quod fulcis interiaccet, the space that  
 is betwene the fozwers.  
 Interiaccet Capuam & Capuā.  
 Quā inter Capuam Tipharamque interiaccet,  
 whiche lye betwene Capua and Tiphara.  
 Interibi, in the myddle of that place. also for  
 Interia.  
 Interiectus, a, um, put or cast betwene, lated or  
 beynge betwene.  
 Interiecta collibus valles, valleyes lyege be-  
 twene the hilles.  
 Interiecti inter philosophos, & eos qui rem  
 pub. administrant, whiche be neyther philoso-  
 phers, nor yet ministers of a comon weale, but  
 meane betwene them both or participatorys  
 of the one and the other.  
 Interiectum tempus, the meane tyme.  
 Singula singulis faxis interiectis, euery one  
 chauping a stone laied betwene it and the next.  
 Interiectus inter mare & calum, placid be-  
 twene the water and the firmament.  
 Inter horum atates interiectus Cato. Cato  
 beynge betwene them both, after the one and  
 before the other.  
 Paucis interiectis diebus, after a litle while.  
 Interiectus, us, mās, g. a sayng, sayng, or say-  
 yng betwene.  
 Interiectio, ōnis, f. g. a puttyng betwene.  
 Interiectio, interiectis, ieci, icere, to caste or put  
 betwene or amonge.  
 Interim, in the meane space of tyme, in the meane  
 season. also sometyme sodenly, otherwhyle,  
 among all other matters.  
 Interim scit, interim nescit, sometyme he knos  
 weth, sometyme he dooth not.  
 Interim mis modis odisse cepit, sodenly  
 he began to hate hym wonderfully.  
 Quam interim, for Quam sauiem.  
 Interim-o, ēmi, imere, to hyl.  
 Vitam quam interimam, an olde fasion of  
 speakyng.  
 Interim veneno, to bee poysoned.

Interimere & conseruare, contrary.  
 Interimit me hac oratio, these woordes byll  
 myne herte, or greue me verate soze.  
 Interemptio, ōnis, f. g. a bylling or slaying.  
 Interior, & interior, the inner.  
 In interiore epistola scribis, you write in the  
 myddle of your letter.  
 Interitus, us, m. g. death, destruction, ruine.  
 Interiungo, iunxi, gere, to tary, to rest.  
 Interiungere equos, To vnterme the hofes,  
 that they maie rest.  
 Interiungere dextras, to take one an other by  
 the hande.  
 Interior, more inward.  
 Interlino, lini, lina, or lēni, nēre, to strepe out  
 with a penne, to blotte out.  
 Dele e & interlinere, to case and blotte out.  
 Interloquor, eris, terloqui, to speake in a many  
 tale, to interupte.  
 Interlocutio, ōnis, f. ge. a speakyng betwene.  
 Interlucos, lūces, lūxi, lucēre, to shyne betwene  
 or in the myddes: sometyme to appere or be  
 seen in the myddes.  
 Interlūco, aui, are, to make a glade in the myd-  
 dle of a woodde, to loppe or cut awaie bowes,  
 where they leat the lyght.  
 Interlucatio, ōnis, f. g. fache a cuttyng of lops  
 pyng of trees.  
 Interlunium, nij, n. ge. the space of tyme, in the  
 whiche neyther the olde moone doth appere,  
 nor the new moone is scene.  
 Interlūo, relui, ere, to flow betwene, to walke  
 betwene meales, or other actes.  
 Interliere manus, to walke the handes be-  
 twene two actes or dedes dooynge.  
 Interluies, ei, f. g. a brooke or riuer that runneth  
 betwene.  
 Intermaeo, tēmanes, mansi, manēre, to tary  
 in the myddes of a thyng or place, or to abide  
 among.  
 Intermedius, a, um, in the myddle, that lyeth  
 is betwene two.  
 Intermentarius, a, um, idem quod Intermentis.  
 Intermeo, aui, are, to go or flowe betwene.  
 Intermentis, uum, strui, n. g. the tyme when the  
 moone is at the poynte to chaunge, the coniu-  
 ction of the soonne and the moone.  
 Intermentis, stric, belonging to the space be-  
 twene the olde moone and the newe.  
 Intermentis luna, the coniuention of the moone  
 and soonne, when the moone is not scene.  
 Intermico, micui, are, to shyne in the myddle of  
 among.  
 Interminor, aris, ari, to thytten soze, to charge  
 vpon a payne.  
 Interminatus sum, ne faceres? dydde not I  
 charge the strepit, or vpon a great payne, that  
 thou shouldst not dooe it?  
 Viro suo interminatur vitam, the thyng that  
 hyl his housebende.  
 Interminatus, a, um, and Interminus, a, um, that

that hath no bonde nor ende.  
 Intermitteo, miscui, scere, to mingle with other.  
 Intermitto, misi, mittere, to leaue or put of for a  
 tyme, to discontinue, to deferre, to be slacke in  
 doynge.  
 Obides dare intermiserant, they were slacke  
 in geuyng hostages or pledges.  
 Intermittere & retinere, To leat passe for a  
 while, and to receyue or holde still.  
 Non intermittere, id est, continuare, not to  
 cease.  
 Non vnum intermitit diem, quin veniat, he  
 sayleth not one daie, but that he cometh, he co-  
 meth euery daie duely.  
 Iter non intermittere, to continue on his iour-  
 ney still.  
 Tui mentionem intermitui non sinit, he spea-  
 keth of you alwaie, or he will not suffre you to  
 be forgotten.  
 Opus intermittere, to leaue of or geue ouer  
 ones worke for a while.  
 Non intermitit calum nitescere, the weather  
 is alwaie fayne and clere.  
 Neq diem neq noctem intermitit, he ceaseth  
 seith or resteth neyther daie nor nyght.  
 Consuetudinem intermittere, to forbare fas-  
 tuitate or resorte.  
 Officium intermittere, to be slacke in dooynge  
 ones duety.  
 Intermissus, a, um, leat passe for a tyme.  
 Intermissa ucta, houses standyng a sunder, or  
 one from an other.  
 Intermissus, us, in ge. a lettynge passe, a pausyng.  
 Intermissio, ōnis, f. g. a ceassynge, a disconti-  
 nuyng, a pausyng, a vacation fro a worke  
 or labour for a tyme.  
 Sine vlla intermissione, without ceassynge  
 Intermissionem facere are aliqua, To ceasse  
 from a thyng, or to geue it ouer for a while.  
 Intermissio literarum, when one ceaseth for  
 a certaine space, and writeth no letters.  
 Intermonui, mortuus sum, intermori, to pes-  
 sepe or die utterly, to die as a thyng is dooynge.  
 Sometyme to be losse, caste awaie, or nothyng  
 esteemed.  
 Intermonui officia, friendly pleases be  
 losse, or utterly forgotten.  
 Intermonui conciones, id est, languide,  
 without sperte of lyfe, half dead.  
 Intermonui in memoriam renouare, To res-  
 ture the memorie of one that was utterly for-  
 gotten.  
 Intermonui mores, corrupte and naughtie  
 maneres.  
 Intermonui a, um, as it were halfe deade halfe  
 alpye, at the poynte to die, passe hope of lyfe.  
 Intermundum, di, of Inter, and mundus: as,  
 Inter columnum of Inter and Columna.  
 Interimurals, le, that is betwene two walles.  
 Interinasor, nascis, nasci, to growe or sprynge  
 by amonge of betwene.

Internatus, a, um, that is growen or spronge by  
 amonge of betwene.  
 Internecinus, a, um, perteynyng to the slaughter  
 or destruction of a great meyn.  
 Bellum internecinum, a moxall warre to the  
 utter destruction of one of the parties.  
 Internecio and Internecio, ōnis, f. g. an vniuersal  
 slaughter, a bylling, a slaying.  
 Ad internecionem casu, well neere all slayne,  
 fewe lefte alpye.  
 Interneco, aui, are, to slea all at ones, to hyl a  
 great multitude together.  
 Internecto, nexui, necere, to knytte or tie to-  
 gether.  
 Internidifico, aui, are, to make the nest betwene  
 or amonge.  
 Internigrans, antis, byng somewhat blacke.  
 Interniteo, internites, iuiui, nitere, to shyne or  
 be byght among or betwene.  
 Internodius, di, neu. gene. and sometyme In-  
 ternodius, di, masc. gene. a ioynte in a mans  
 synger or legge, the space betwene two ioynts  
 or knottes.  
 Internosco, noui, scere, to knowe a thyng amōg  
 other thynges, to discern from other.  
 Fides internoscere non possunt, they can not  
 deterne theues from other men.  
 Internuncio, aui, are, to go in message betwene.  
 Internunciatus, en, m. g. a messenger or meane be-  
 twene two persones beynge at variante, or  
 that goeth in messages betwene two.  
 Internus, a, um, that is within, or inward.  
 Interio, interis, intrui, intēre, to crumme in,  
 to grate in or with other thynges.  
 Tute hoc intrui, omne excedendum est, selfe  
 doe, selfe haue, hote suppe hote swallow.  
 Interordinum, ni, n. ge. a space betwene two  
 thynges, that be in a rowe or ordie.  
 Interpellatio, ōnis, f. ge. a leat in a mans bu-  
 nesse, a disturbance, and interruption, a calling  
 on one, when he is speakyng or dooynge.  
 Interpellator, ōnis, in ge. a disturbour or letter  
 of other, that they maie not dooe theyr busynesse,  
 an interrupter.  
 Interpello, aui, are, to interrupt or let one that  
 is speakyng or dooynge any thyng, to disturbe.  
 a so to requyre, to aske or demande.  
 Si interpellas. ego tacebo, if thou interrupte  
 me, I will holde my peace.  
 Interpellare debitorem, id est, appellare, to  
 requyre or demande his debt, to entre an action  
 agaynst his debtour.  
 Interpellare partem victoriam, id est, impe-  
 dire, to hynde or leat.  
 Interpellare stuprum, To leat an aduourtie  
 that was intended.  
 Res interpellata, a matter disturbed and by-  
 ken by.  
 Interpelatus, a, um, interrupted, disturbed, dis-  
 continued, sometyme despyed or intreated.  
 Interpenitua, certayne pices of symber, clouen  
 by

**Bouderes**, of somtyme stones, whiche are set frō the corners of the wall, to the endes of the rafters, to conueygh rayne water into the spoutes.  
**Interpensisui parietes**, wallles, whiche rpe vpon an other wall, of flowre, and haue no foundation in the ground.

**Interplicio**, plicui, plicare, to folde by betweene.  
**Interpolatio**, ōnis, f. ge. newe dresyng of polshyng of thynges.

**Vestimenta interpolata**, garmentes newe dresed.

**Interpolator**, ōris, m. gene. and **Interpolatrix**, tris, f. he or she that refresseth or dreseth olde thynges, and doeth make them seeme new.

**Interpolis**, le, and **Interpolus**, la, lum, renewed, refressed, new dresed, new scoured or polished  
**Vestimenta interpola**, **Garmentes newe dresed**.

**Interpolo**, aui, are, to renewe or refresshe any thyng, to polsh the trimme of decke, as it were made newe, to make freshe, as they do that sell olde stufte in steede of newe, to dresse newe, as fullars dooe, to newe pericte or whitelyme, to pepnet newe where as olde pepnetynge hath bene before. somtyme to purge of trie, as franshyence is whan it is made.

**Interpono**, sui, nere, to put of sette betweene, to resiste, to intermeddell, to myngle, to suborne.  
**Interponere fidem publicam**, to promyse vpon the credence and consent of all the people, to geue a faulte conducte.

**Quid interponerem tux audacie?** what shuld I set to leat thy presumption or boldnesse?  
**Interponere aquam**, To myngle water with wyne.

**Autoritatem interponere**, by his authoritee to commaunde a thyng to be downe or not to be dooen.

**Accusatore interponere**, to suborne and set by an accuser.

**In aliquam rem fidem suam interponere**, to promyse and bynde hym selfe vpon his faith and credite for the assurance of a thyng.

**Suum iudicium interponere**, To speake of geue his iudgement in a matter.

**Iussurandum interponere**, To auowe with an othe.

**Moram interponere**, To deferre, to delate, to prolonge, to dnye of a matter.

**Nomen alicuius in re aliqua interponere**, To set ones name in a thyng for a colour or fraud.

**Interponere postulatam**, To make requeste, or to proffre conditions of peace, to the entent, that his ennemys shoulde not prepare agaynst hym.

**Se interponere**, to intermeddill.

**Me nihil interpono**, I meddill nothyng in the matter.

**Operam suam pro aliquo interponere**, To traualle or dooe the best he can for a man.

**Interpositus**, a, um, sette or put betweene, also

myngled.

**Diebus aliquot interpositis**, after a littell whyle.

**Interpositus**, us, ma. gen. a puttynge of settyng betweene.

**Interpositio**, ōnis, f. ge. a puttynge betweene, an interlynyng.

**Interpremo**, pressi, premere, to stop or closein.

**Interpres**, presis, om. gene. an interpreter, an expounder, a translator. also a Richlar betwene two, whiche are at variaunce, a mediator, a meane, a truche man. somtyme a Southelane or diuinour.

**Interpretamentum**, ti, n. ge. and **Interpretatio**, ōnis, f. ge. an interpretation of translation. somtyme a coniecture of iudgment.

**Interpretatus**, a, um, expounded, declared, interpreted.

**Interpretor**, jaris, ari, to interpret, to expound, to declare, to translate. also to iudge of effime.

**Virutem ex consuetudine vite interpretor**, mur, leat vs iudge the vertue of the persone by his custome of lyfynge.

**In bonam partem interpretari**, To take it in good parte.

**Peruerse interpretari**, to meane shewdly: or rather to take a thyng yll.

**Interpretari somnium**, to expounde a dreame.

**Quum huius verba interpretor**, as farr as I can gather by this mans wordes.

**Interpunctus**, a, um, distincted with popnetes.

**Interpunctum**, ti, n. g. a pointe, a distinction.

**Interpunctio**, ōnis, f. g. idem.

**Interpurgo**, aui, are, to purge.

**Interputo**, aui, are, to cutte betweene, to cutte of rounde, to prune trees.

**Interquiesco**, quicui, escere, to reste of paulum doeyng a thyng.

**Inter rādo**, rāsi rādere, to scrape about: also to polsh, to fyle.

**Inter rābile**, that whiche is plaine betwixte two partes, grauen or imbofed.

**Inter rāilis**, le, straped, polshed, fyled.

**Inter rex**, regis, masc. gene. he that ruleth in the meane tyme betweene the reasyng of the authoritee of one principal gouernour, by death of other wyse, vntill an other be elected into the same office.

**Interregnum**, ni, n. gene. the said meane tyme of gouernaunce or rule.

**Inire interregnum**, to take vpon hym the rule of gouernaunce after the death of a prince, vntill an other be chosen.

**Inter rritus**, a, um, not feared, not abashed.

**Interrogo**, aui, are, to demaunde a question, to aske: somtyme to accuse, to appeale.

**Interrogari legibus**, to be tried by examinasid, that they had offended agaynst the lawes.

**Interrogatio**, ōnis, f. g. a question or demaunde.

**Interrogariuncula**, la, f. g. the diminutue.

**Interrumpo**, rūpi, rūmpere, to breake in the mid

**des**, to interrupte or leat one that is speakyng.

**Ordinem interrumpere**, to confounde.

**Colloquia interrumpere**, to interrupte men that be talkyng.

**Interruptus**, a, um, disturbed, broken in the middell, interrupted, letted. also discontinued.

**Longis intervalis interrupta consuetudo**, fas miliaritee discontinued a longe space.

**Interruptis vocibus loqui**, to speake as one dooeth that sobbeth of weperth.

**Interruptum & continuatum**, contrary.

**Interrupit**, by stoppes.

**Inter scallium**, mij, n. g. the space betweene the oyes in a bote of galey.

**Inter scapulum**, lij, n. g. the space betweene the shoulders vnder the necke.

**Inter scindo**, inter scidi, dere, to cut in the myddes.

**Inter scribo**, scripsi scribere, to write betweene, to interline.

**Inter seco**, aui, are, to cut in the middell, to stop in speakyng, as one did cut of his wordes.

**Inter sectio**, ōnis, form. gen. a cuttyng of in the middell.

**Inter sepio**, inter sepi, sepsi, pire, to diuide in the middell with some closure.

**Inter septa**, the gristyll, whiche maketh partition betweene the nosethilles.

**Inter sepius**, a, um, stopped, closed, shutte.

**Inter interceptum**, a, waie stopped.

**Inter sero**, serui, serere, to put betweene, to minigle.

**Inter sero**, seui, serere, to sowe, sette, plante of grasse betweene, or in the middes.

**Inter sono**, ūi, are, to make a noyse in the middes of betweene.

**Inter spiro**, aui, are, to breathe betweene, to bent.

**Inter spiratio**, ōnis, f. g. a breathyng betweene, a beneyng.

**Sine inter spiratione**, with out fetchyng of breath.

**Inter sterno**, strāui, stērnere, to strawe betweene, or throwe thynges betweene.

**Inter stringo**, strinxi, stringere, to quenche out.

**Inter distinctus**, a, um, distincte, diuided, marked here and there, peincted in diuers places.

**Interstitium**, ti, n. g. a distance of space betweene.

**Interstitium lunæ**, the space betweene the olde moone and the new.

**Interstitio**, ōnis, f. g. a ceasyng, a vacation, a pausyng.

**Inter strepo**, strepiui, strepere, to make a noyse among other.

**Inter stringo**, strinxi, stringere, idem quod stringo.

**Inter sum**, looke Inter est.

**Inter textus**, a, um, wouen or wrought betweene, or tinseld, as cloth of tinsell or baudchyn.

**Inter tignium**, ni, n. g. the space betweene two rafters of two other beanes or plakes in building.

**Inter tingo**, tinx, tingere, to dy here and there.

**Interstruo**, struxi, struere, to soigne diuers thynges together.

**Intertrahio**, traxi, trahere, to drawe out.

**Intertrigo**, gnis, f. g. gallyng in a man or beaste by long goyng, ridyng, or rubbyng of one thing agaynst an other.

**Intertrimentum**, ti, n. g. the wast or losse of a thyng by wearyng or occupyng, losse to both partes: also the refuse of golde or spuer, that is lost in the tryng.

**Inter tritura**, a, f. g. idem.

**Inter turbo**, aui, are, to trouble excedyngly, to disturbe, to interrupte.

**Interurbatio**, ōnis, f. g. a disturbing.

**Interuaco**, aui, are, to be vacant of voyde betweene.

**Interuallum**, li, n. g. the space betweene the stades in makyng of trenches: and therof euery distance of tyme and place.

**Annum interuallum regni**, the space of a yere whan there is no kyng.

**Dare alicui interuallum soluendi**, to geue one a respit of leysure to paie.

**Interualla requietis habere**, to haue dyuers tymes, wherein he maie reste, or bee at quiete and take ease.

**Longo interuallo**, after a longe space of tyme that a thyng hath not bene.

**Interuallis moueri**, to bee moued at sundrye tymes with pause betweene.

**Cur ex tanto interuallo rem desuetam vsurparent**: why shoulde they vsurpe a thyng, that hath not ben accustomed so longe tyme?

**Ne interuallo quidem facto**, makyng no deslaie, without any taryng.

**Interuallatus**, a, um, the adiectiue.

**Interuallata febris**, a feuer that leaueth a man, and cometh after agayne.

**Interuello**, velli, or uulsi, vellere, to plucke by here and there.

**Interuenio**, interuenis, ueni, uenire, to come in the meane whyle, to be present amonge other, to come vpon one suddenly as he is doying a thyng, to make meane to one for a man.

**Ira interueniunt**, variaunce and debate falleth now and than betweene them.

**Interuentus**, us, m. g. a comyng betweene, a comyng suddenly vpon men, as they be doying of speakyng.

**Interuentor**, ōris, m. g. he that cometh suddenly vpon men, and letteth theyn. somtyme a suretee.

**Interueniens**, enis, that cometh betweene. Comes tyme that floweth of renneth betweene. Comes tyme that lyeth or is situate betweene.

**Interuenium**, ni, n. g. the space betweene the beynes in the earth.

**Interuerto**, uerti, uertere, to take awaie craftily, to conueygh awaie falsly that was lent to one, or committed into his handes. somtyme for

**Subuertere**, or Euertere, to toune by sette

Downe, to abolyshe, to destroe. sometyme for  
Decoquere, to consume and spende riottously.  
Interuere aliquem, Interuere aliquem re  
aliqua, and Interuere rem aliquam.  
Interuigilo, aui, are, to lie wakyng nowe and  
than.  
Interuircio, tēuircs, uircere, to be greene among  
other colours.  
Interuiso, uisū, uisere, to visite amonge, oꝝ nowe  
and than.  
Interula, lē, f. g. a myt oꝝ smocke.  
Interundo, aui, are, to districte a thyng, as it were  
with waues of water.  
Interuomo, uōmū, uōmere, to poure oꝝ caste  
out among other thynges.  
Interuſurium, ū, n. ge the vsē oꝝ commoditee of  
a thyng in the meane tyme, oꝝ viciue that riseth  
in the meane tyme.  
Intestibilis, lē, that by the lawe can make no tes-  
tament, oꝝ that can not bee taken for a witness.  
also infamous, not to be beleued. sometyme it  
signifieth detestable.  
Intestato, the aduerbe, without makinge of tes-  
tament.  
Intestatus, a, um, that dieth without makinge any  
testament, intestate. also that dieth makinge  
none here by testamēt. also one out of credēce,  
whom no man will take for a witness: some-  
tyme not conuicte with witnesses.  
Intestina, ōrum, n. gen. th: bowels, oꝝ inwarde  
part of man, oꝝ other thing liuyng, the entrailes.  
Intestinus, a, um, that belongeth to the inwarde  
partes, oꝝ that is all within.  
Intestinum bellum, where people dooe warre  
within theiꝝ owne realme.  
Intestinum odium, hate with heart and mind,  
mortal hatred, priue and secret grudge, great  
and spirefull malice longe boꝝne in mynde.  
Intestinum opus, the inwarde buildinge of  
tymber and parget, helpyng with wainescott,  
toppyng wooꝝke.  
Intestina pestis, a great and dangerous con-  
spiracie.  
Intestina discordia, a civile discorde.  
Intestinum, nī, n. g. oꝝ Intestinus, nī, m. f. gen.  
a bowell, a gutte.  
Intexo, texui, texere, to entrelace, to weave in,  
to knitte in, to folde in, to platte with other  
thynges.  
Intextere aliquem in dialogum, To bypge in  
one speakyng in a dialogue.  
Intimus, intima, um, most inwarde, most secrete,  
also he whom a man moste specially fauoureth.  
Intimus illi sum, I am one of his hert frēdes.  
Intimus est eorum consiliis, he is chiefe of  
their counsaile, oꝝ he is of theiꝝ priue and se-  
crete counsaile.  
Odium intimum, malice oꝝ grudge deeply  
rooted in ones stomake, mortall hate.  
Intime, verate inwardly, from the bottome of the  
herte, verate affectually.

Intimo, intimas, aui, are, to shewe, to signifie, to  
denounce.  
Intinari, sometyme for Ingredi, to enter in.  
Intinctus, us, m. g. sauce.  
Intingo, xi, ere, to depe as one dooeth his finger  
into lycoure.  
Intingere calamus, to put his penne in to the  
ink.  
Intolerabilis, lē, intollerable, that can not be suf-  
fered oꝝ boꝝne.  
Intolerabiliter, intollerabilis.  
Intolerandus, a, um, idem quod Intolerabilis.  
Intolerans, anis, vnpatient, that can not suffer  
oꝝ beare, impotent.  
Intolerantissima laboris corpora, bodies that  
can suffer no labour oꝝ hardnesse.  
Intoleranter, vnpatiently, so that no man can  
abide it.  
Intolerantia, a, f. g. impatience.  
Intondeo, tondi, dere, to clyp oꝝ sheere rounde  
about.  
Intono, intonas, tonui, are, to thunder, to make  
a rōblyng, And by translation, to speake vehē-  
mently with great spersenesse and stomache.  
Intonsus, a, um, not shorne, not clypped, not  
notted.  
Intorqueo, intorques, si, quēre, to thynke in by  
thyngs of a parte, oꝝ other lyke thyng. Also  
to rōuere oꝝ wynde in, to folde oꝝ wynd rounde  
about a thyng.  
Intorquere mentum, To wynde oꝝ wynde the  
chynne.  
Intorquere telum in aliquem, to hysle a dart  
at one.  
Intortus, a, um, tourned oꝝ wynded in, wynded  
led, crooked, wypped about. sometyme obs-  
cure, ambiguousse, intricate.  
Intorti capilli, curled heare.  
Intorta cauda, a crooked oꝝ wyndled tale.  
Oratio intorta, a darke manner of oracion, a  
crabbed oꝝ obscure style.  
Intorum bruscum, id est crispum.  
Intra, within, sometyme amonge.  
Intra famiam, lesse than the opinion that men  
haue.  
Intra modum, lesse than a meane, hoꝝte of a  
meane.  
Intra cubiculum, id est in cubiculo.  
Intra calendas, id est in calendis.  
Intra quatuor annos, within lesse than the  
space of. iiii. yeres.  
Intra legem epulari, To bestowe lesse vpon a  
banquet, than is permitted by the lawe.  
In interiori epistola scribis, you wyte in the  
myddle of your letter.  
Intractabilis, lē, intractable, vnruely.  
Intractatus, a, um, not handled, not tamed, not  
broke, wynde.  
Intrarius, a, um, idem quod intimus.  
Intrarius amicus, a speciall frende.  
Intratus, a, um, entred into. Rarum. Intramo,

Intramo, intramis, ui, ere, to tremble greatly,  
to feare.  
Intramico, miscere, idem.  
Intrepide, boldely, without feare.  
Intrepidus, a, um, nothyng afearde, nothyng  
abashed.  
Intributio, ōnis, f. g. a contribution.  
Intrico, aui, are, to wyappe.  
Intrinfecus, within, on the inner parte, on the  
inyside.  
Intritus, a, um, byaped in a mortar.  
Intrita panis, breade byaped with other thyngs.  
Aqua intrita facta, breade oꝝ other thyng  
byaped with water.  
Intrita, a, f. g. oꝝ Intritum, intriti, n. g. garlyke  
oꝝ other meate stamped oꝝ byaped in a mortar,  
spye mortar. sometyme earthe that bypke oꝝ  
tyle is made of. It is taken of Marro, for the  
some oꝝ claye that men graffe with. And after  
Geroaldus, for the dyegges of wyne.  
Intro, into a place.  
Intro ad nos, into our house.  
Intro spectare, to looke in.  
Intro, aui, are, to enter oꝝ goe in.  
Intrare in familiaritatem, to enter into fami-  
liaritee.  
Aedem & in aedem intrare.  
Intrare in affectionem, to enter oꝝ syncke into the  
affection oꝝ mynde.  
Introclido, si, ere, to shutte in.  
Introdo, dedi, āre, to enter oꝝ please in, oꝝ to  
cast in.  
Introduco, duxi, ere, to bypge oꝝ leade in, to  
mainteyne oꝝ holde an opinton in teachyng, to  
bypge in an affection oꝝ doctrine.  
Praesidium in oppidum introducere. Introdu-  
cere ambitionem in senatum, id est Inducere.  
Introducere consuetudinem, To bypge in a  
custome.  
Introductio, ōnis, f. g. a bypgyng in. Also an  
introduction oꝝ begynnyng of any thyng.  
Introeo, introis, iui, ire, to goe in.  
Introire in vitam, to be boꝝne, to enter into life.  
Introire ad aliquem, to go into the hous to one.  
Introfero, trōcui, ferre, to beare in.  
Introgredior, eris, intrōgredi, to go in.  
Introitus, us, m. g. a goyng in, an entraunce.  
Introitus in causam, a begynnyng oꝝ entreyng  
into a mattier.  
Intromitto, misi, ere, to leat in.  
Intromittere mares ad feminas, to putte the  
males to the females.  
Introsus, oꝝ Introsus, into, within, on the in-  
ner parte.  
Intrompso, rūpi, rūmpere, to byeake in, to en-  
ter in by violence.  
Introspectio, nōspicis, spexi, spicere, to loke in, to  
see diligently, to view, to consider ernestly.  
Introsoco, aui, are, to call in.  
Introdo, trōi, ere, to thynke in violently.  
Intubum, oꝝ Intubus, loke Intybum,

Intusor, eris, intus sum, eri, to beholde, to loke  
vpon, to take heed.  
Intento animo aliquid intueri, to consyder a  
thyng in ones mynde attentively.  
Intueri aliquem, and in aliquem. Intueri in  
summos homines. To beholde and consyder  
the lyfe and maners of the most noble persons.  
Scipsum intueri, To looke vpon his owne  
fautes.  
Intuitus, us, m. g. a beholding oꝝ lokyng vpon.  
Intumeo, intumes, tumui, tumere, and Intume-  
sco, mescere, to swell, to ryse vp, to be puffed  
vp, to bee somewhat hyghe, to swell for anger.  
Intumescere alicui, id est, irasci.  
Intumescens locus, a place somewhat rysyng  
in hegght.  
Intumulatus, a, um, not buryed, not layed in  
grauē.  
Intuor, eris, intus, oꝝ intuitus sum, intui, to  
see, to beholde, antiquum.  
Inturbatus, a, um, not disturbed, not troubled.  
Inturbidus, a, um, not troublous oꝝ busy.  
Inturis, idem quod Capparis.  
Intus, in a place, sometyme from within.  
Dic me rogare, ut aliquis intus prodeat, sate  
that I desyre one to come forth to me.  
Intus euocabo aliquem foras, I will call one  
forth.  
Intus domum nostram, for Intra.  
Intus in crumena, in my purse.  
Hic intus, here within.  
Intus domus, at home and within the doores.  
Intus sibi cauere, prouerbialiter, spoken of  
theym that studie onely for theiꝝ owne vsē.  
Intus, sometyme for Intro.  
Intutium, idem quod Inducium.  
Intutus, a, um, vnure, not in safegarde, not out  
of daunger, not kepte, not defended.  
Quouly cunctando rempublicam intutam pa-  
tiemini? howe long yelongyng the tyme wyll  
you suffer the common weale in reoperty?  
Intybaceus, a, um, oꝝ Intubaceus, of rikozie oꝝ  
endpue.  
Intybum, intybi, n. g. oꝝ Intybus, bi, m. g. oꝝ f. g.  
semeth to be the generall name of all kyndes of  
endpue and Sukozie. Yet Dioscorides diuideth  
it into. ii. kyndes, the one wynde, the other,  
whiche is sowen, and of that also he maketh. ii.  
soꝝ. o, the one with a broad leafe, whiche I  
take to bee the endpue, the other with a narrow  
leafe, whiche I take for the commune garden  
rikozie. that whiche is wilde, hath also. ii. kyndes,  
the one called Sukozie oꝝ harde wais, and  
the other Dent de leon.  
Inuado, si, ere, to inuade, to enter, to appzehend,  
to assaile.  
Cum ferro in aliquē inuadere, to renne vpon  
one with a sword.  
Consulatum inuadere, To take vpon hym a  
consulshipp by vnlawfull power oꝝ violence.  
In fortunās hominum inuadere, to take mens



goodes wrongfully from them, to robbe, to pill, to vse extortion, and rauen.  
 Biduo tria milia stadioum inuadit, he goeth.  
 Capillos alicuius inuadere, To leape to one and pull hym by the heare.  
 Inuade viam, go on thy waye.  
 Tantra libido inuaserat, suche a fantasie came in thepp braynes, or suche a desyre came vpon them, or they were so despyrouse.  
 Eum morbus inuasit grauis, he was attached with a greuouse sykenesse.  
 Bellum inuadere, id est, incipere.  
 Inuadere collum alicuius, To leape in ones necke.  
 Ea inuasit homines habendi cupido, suche a couetousnesse fell or began to reigne among men, or entred into the hertes of men.  
 Tantus terror inuaserat, so great a feare came vpon them.  
 In arcem causā inuadere, To enter into the chyeffe popnet of the matter, and there as the effecte of the matter resteth.  
 Inualco, inuales, lui, lere, and Inualesco, scere, to waxe strong, to bee confirmed or stablished, to growe in vse. Comēto to become weake, to growe out of vse.  
 Inualuit consuetudo, it grew to a custome or vse, or a custome is taken by or growen in vse.  
 Inualentia, x. f. g. idem quod Inualitudo.  
 Inualitudo, inis, f. g. feblenesse, weakenesse, sykenesse.  
 Inualidus, a, um, feble, weake, impotent, of litteell force or vertue, nor valiaunt and stronge.  
 Inuēctio, ōnis, f. g. a bynggng or conuegghing in. Also inuegghng or speagng vehemently agaynst a thyng.  
 Inuēctius, a, um, inuēctine, that belongeth to inuegghng, or speagng agaynst.  
 Inuēctius, a, um, idem.  
 Inuēctiū orationes, oracions made agaynst one, reprovgng his maners and spayng.  
 Inuēctus, us, mascu. gene. a bynggng or conuegghng in.  
 Inuēctus, a, um, caried or brought in.  
 Inueho, inuehis, uexi, here, to carie in a thyng, to carie a thyng into a place.  
 Inuehant se hostes, the enemies pteased in vpon them.  
 Inuehor, ēris, inuehi, depon. to rebuke one vehemently, to rate, to rale, and with violence and soze woordes to inuegh agaynst one.  
 Equo inuehi, to be on horse backe to ryde.  
 Flumine inuehi, to rowe or sayle.  
 Inuēctus portum, for in portum.  
 Inuenditus, a, um, not solde.  
 Inuēntio, inuenis, uēni, ire, to fynde a thyng which a man seeketh for, to inuent or imagine, to knowe or trie out, to get, to obteyne.  
 Inuenitur apud authores, & in authoribus, it is redde in authours, or it is founde witten in authours.

Inuenire aditum, to fynde the meane to enter or haue access.  
 Certum inueniri non poterat, the certaintie or trueth coulde be knowen by no means.  
 Quod labore inuenierit, id est parauerit, that he hath gotten by his labour and trauaile.  
 Nomen inuenire nouum, to get a new name.  
 Nomen latinum non inuenit, it neuer hadde name in latine.  
 Obrectatores inuenire, To be pill spoken of by naughtie tongues.  
 Salutem fuga inuenire, By flight to escape false.  
 Inuenieris, ex me quidem nunq̄ fies certior, enquire or aske of whom thou wylt, thou shalt neuer knowe it of me as long as thou lyest.  
 Hoc mali non pridem inueni, id est, intellexi, sensi, It is not long sens that I haue perceived this displeasure.  
 Inueni quod agam, I haue inuēd, or I haue bethought me what to dooe.  
 Finem non inuenit, It was not atchieued or ended. Laudem inuenire, to geue praise or commendation.  
 Inuenias vbi habitet, enquire out where he dwelleth. Viam inuenire, to fynde a waye or meane.  
 Inuentarium, rij, n. g. an inuentorie.  
 Inuēntio, ōnis, f. g. an inuencion, a fyndng.  
 Inuentiuncula, x, f. g. an inuencion.  
 Inuentor, ōris, m. g. a fynder out, an inuētore, or fynd author.  
 Inuentrix, triciis, f. g. the feminine.  
 Inuentum, i, n. g. an inuencion or deulle.  
 Inuentus, us, m. g. idem quod Inuēntio.  
 Inuentus, a, um, founde out.  
 Inuentum reddere, to fynde out.  
 Inuentio est opus, it must be founde out.  
 Inuenuste, vnpleasantly.  
 Inuēntus, a, um, vnpleasant, without grace.  
 In verba iurare, to bee swozne as princis count saylours and seruantes be swozne vnto them, also to doo fealtie.  
 Inuerecundus, a, um, vnchast, without shame, impudent. Inuerecunda frons, id est, perfricta, without shame.  
 Inuergo, verxi, ere, to encline, to poure in.  
 Inuērio, ōnis, f. g. a toungng in and out, toungng of the wrong syde forwarde.  
 Inuersum, in numbre and order.  
 Inuersus, a, um, tourned in and out, tourned backwarde.  
 Inuersa verba, woordes tourned backwarde, as Vola, for Lauo.  
 Consuetudo inuersa, a custome chaunged cleane contrary.  
 Inuerto, ti, tere, to tourne in, to tourne by syde downe, to tourne in and out after the vulgar speeche, & toppely to tourne euery thyng contrary to the ryght fourme and facion.  
 Inuertere verba, to byngng out woordes, to turne

wee speake one thyng for an other.  
 In locum annulum inuertere, To turne the ringe againe in to his place.  
 Nego iam a liquod inuertere, To disturbe a matter, and tourne it vpside downe.  
 Inuertere ordinem, to dooe or late a thyng backwarde.  
 Inuertere scrobes oleis, To dygge places to plant olyues in.  
 Quam se cito inuertit, Howe quickly hath he tourned or changed hym selfe.  
 Inuēspicere, to ware nyght.  
 Inuēstis, stium, m. gen. ponge thypden without heare, or after some, they that be vnarmed.  
 Inuēstibilis, le, that maie not bee founde with sekyng.  
 Inuēstigio, ōnis, f. g. a seckepng or sekyng out, a tracepng.  
 Inuēstigator, tōris, m. ge. one that maketh diligent seckhe or enquire for or of a thyng.  
 Inuēstigo, aui, a, e, to secke or fynde out by the steeple and print of the fete, as hunters doo, to trace And by translation, to make diligente seckhe or of for a thyng, to enquire.  
 Inuēstigem, where maie I fynde whiche way he went.  
 Quarendo inuestigari possit, By diligente seckhepge and seckpng, it may be found out.  
 Diligenter de aliquo inuestigare, to make diligent seckhe and enquire for one.  
 Inuēstio, iui, ire, to adorne or garnyshe a thyng, to trimme.  
 Inuēstis, ste, that hath no heare or bearde, idem quod impubis.  
 Inueterasco, scere, to ware of force or strength, to bee confirmed by long vse, to growe in custome also woyme out, almost consumed. Comēto to be longe in a place.  
 Inueterai, olde shewes or vnchastee, men was reuolde in vnchastise luyng.  
 Inueteratio, ōnis, f. g. the growyng of a thyng in vse by long custome.  
 Inueteratus, a, um, confirmed by long vse, growen in custome, olde, auncient.  
 Inuetero, aui, a, e, to kepe till it be olde or stale, to growe in vse, or be established by long custome.  
 Inueterait hac opinio, This opinio hath been long in mens myndes.  
 Inueterait consuetudo, a custome is taken by or growen in vse.  
 Quorum nomen inueterait hominum famæ & sermonibus, whose name hath bene of long tyme renowned, & of reputation among men.  
 Inuicem, together, one the other. also for per vi. ne after an other, by course somtyme for he was a, or econario, agayne on the other name shawne for thy parte or my parte.  
 Inuicem inuicem, they loue one an other.  
 Inuicem inuicem, inuicem rusticas scribe, and thame by knowest the assages of the curre,

for thy parte agayne, wryte what is dooen in the countreie.  
 Inuicem crimen intentare, To lape one to an others charge.  
 Inuicem obstant, They leat one an other.  
 Loquamur inuicem, leat vs speake one after an other by course.  
 Inuictus, a, um, valiant, myghty, that can not be ouertome or vanquished.  
 Inuictum se a labore prestare, not to be ouercome with labour and peyn, not to be wetered.  
 Inuidētia, x, f. ge. grefe to beholde or here that an other man prospereth.  
 Inuideo, inuides, uidi, ēre, to haue enuy at an others prosperite, to hate, somtyme to disdaine, also to see inwardly or through a thyng. somtyme to denie a thyng to one: as, Natura inuidit oleum Africæ.  
 Inuideo tibi doctrinam, I haue enuy at thy learnyng.  
 Inuidebant omnes mihi, euerpe one hadde grudge and enuy at me.  
 Honorem alicui, and honori alicuius inuidere, To be greued with the honour and advancement of an other.  
 In eo, cui inuidetur, the impersonall.  
 Inuideor, the passiue.  
 Inuidetur, the impersonall.  
 Inuidia, x, f. gen. enuy, hatredte, pill wylle, grudgepng, the pill brute or opinion that the people haue of one, despite.  
 Inuidia facti sui, The displeasure of his acte or attemptate, or the deede wherof he was enuied or hated.  
 Inuidiam concitare alicui, to byngng one in hatred or pill opinion.  
 Facere inuidiam, idem.  
 Inuidia temporum, id est inuria, malignitas.  
 Quare inuidiam in aliquem, to secke meannes to byngng one in hatred and pill wylle.  
 Inuidiam regie largitionis, for hatred and despite of the hynge prodigalitee.  
 Cumulare sibi inuidiam, To purchase hatred and displeasure.  
 Habere inuidiam, to bee hated or enuyed, to be odious or displeaunt.  
 In inuidia esse, idem.  
 Rapere, trahere, adducere in inuidiam, To make one hated and maligne, or to haue the pill will and displeasure of men.  
 Vertere inuidiam alicuius rei in alterum, To tourne the blame, hate, or displeasure of a thyng to an other.  
 Conferre inuidiam mortis alicuius in alterū, to make one hated for the deathe of a man.  
 Fragare, or conflagrare inuidia, to be greued by spited or hated.  
 Inuidia crudelitate ex re aliqua colligere, to be noted & taken for a cruell persone for doyng of a thyng. to bee hated or haue pill wylle or displeasure of men for his crudeltee in any thyng.

Inuidia esse alicui, to cause that one is hated or enuied.  
 Inuidiola, a, f. g. a littell enuy or hatred.  
 Inuidiose, enuiously, odiouly, spitefully.  
 Inuidiosus, a, um, enuious. Sometyne enuied, or dious, hated, spited.  
 Inuidiosa res, a thyng that bredeth enuy or hatred. Inuidiosum iudicium, a iudgemente of opinion, wherof men haue an ill opinion, or wherwith men be displeased or discontented.  
 Inuidiosum nomen, an odious name.  
 Inuidiosum ad bonos, or apud bonos, That is odious to good men, that men of honestie dooe hate.  
 Parabant absentis damnationem multo inuidiosior emfore, they thought that his condemnation wold be muche more odious and displeasing, because it was in his absence.  
 Inuidus, inuida, um, that hath enuie, that enuieyth, enuious.  
 Inuigilo, aut, are, to haue watche of a thyng, or to late watche, to watche diligently, to care, to take good herde.  
 Inuiuius, a, um, that neuer drinketh wyne.  
 Inuolabilis, le, that can not be violated or brydken.  
 Inuolante, pu. clp, vncozruptely.  
 Inuolatus, a, um, nor violated, not corrupted, pure, not hurte.  
 Inuolatus, a, um, not visited.  
 Inuiso, uisi, sere, to goe to see, to visite.  
 Ad eum inuiso, I go to hym to see.  
 Domum alicuius inuisere, to visite, to come to ones house to see hym.  
 Inuisus, a, um, neuer seene, also hated or odious, that we can not abyde to see.  
 Inuisus deo, hated of god.  
 Inuisor, and Inuisusimus.  
 Inuitabilis, le, delectable, iocunde, pleasant.  
 Inuitatio, onis, f. g. and Inuitamentum, i, u. g. idem quod inuitatus.  
 Inuitatus, us, m. g. a bidding or desyring, an aluring or prouoking.  
 Inuitatus, a, um, bidden as to a feast or banquet, desyred to come, allured, induced.  
 Inuito, aut, are, to bydde, to calle, to desyre to come, to allure, to entice, also to delite to fill the belly.  
 Inuitare & alleciare.  
 Inuitare animos uisui, to deelyte and recreate mens myndes by seeyng it.  
 Inuitare ad carnem, to byd or desyre to come to sup. per.  
 Domum aliquem inuitare, to desyre one to come home to his house.  
 Inuitare ad legendam, to allure.  
 Gloria inuitantur p̄aclarā ingenia, excellent wittes be assured with glorie.  
 Inuitare in hospitium, and hospitio, to desyre one to come to his house, and take suche fare and lodgyng as he hath.

Inuitat genialis hyems, helpeth.  
 Inuitare aliquem poculis, to drynke to one.  
 Inuitare se in corna, to drynke or quaffe largely.  
 Inuitare in pradam, to entice one to a great pray.  
 Vocationes inuitare, to prouoke homite  
 Inuit, inuitus, usque, agapst ones will, but willingly.  
 Inuitus, a, um, vnwilling, or agapst ones will, by constraint, agapst herte and mynde.  
 Inuita Minerva aliquid facere, to do a thyng agapst nature.  
 Inuitis omnibus, in spite of all theyr tethes, manage theyr brades.  
 Inuitus facio, I dooe it agapst my stomache.  
 Inuitis huius solutionis, not willing that this should be paid.  
 Non inuitus, with a good will.  
 Inuius, inuia, um, lacking a wale, or where no thyng can passe.  
 Inuia, places that can not be passed by.  
 Inuia, inuia, f. g. called Eleniu. Helenacampa.  
 Inuitus, a, um, that is not punished. Sometyne without reuerdie, without hurt or danger.  
 Inumbro, uis, a, e, to make shadowe. Sometyne it signifyth to desende.  
 Inuoco, aut, are, to cathe as it were with an hoke.  
 Inundatio, onis, f. g. a floudde, a deluge.  
 Inundo, aut, are, to ouerflowe or surrounde.  
 Sanguine inundare, to ouerflowe in bloude, to be all full of bloude.  
 Inunctio, onis, f. g. an annoynting.  
 Inungo, unxi, ungere, to annoynt.  
 Inunguem to the point, perfectly.  
 Inuocatus, a, um, not called, not bydden.  
 Inuoco, inuocas, aut, are, to calle in, to call for helpe, also not to calle.  
 Inuocare subsidium, to desyre aide or succour.  
 In auxilium aliquem inuocare, to desyre or call upon one to helpe hym.  
 Inuolito, aut, are, the frequentatyr of Inuolo.  
 Inuolo, inuolas, laui, lare, to scale away in ones hande, to late violent handes on one, to take in ones hande, to flee in, to enter in quickly.  
 Inuolare intro, to flee in.  
 Inuolare in aliquem, to scape of tenne violent by on one.  
 Vix me contineo, quin inuolem in capillum, I can vneth rekeigne my selfe from sleepe by t on hym, to pulle hym by the heare.  
 Inuolare in possessionem, to take possession of a thyng hastily.  
 Inuolucris, cris, a barbour clothe cast aboute a mans necke in shawp.  
 Inuolucris, cre, and Inuolucer, cris, cre, that can not flee, not ready to flee.  
 Inuolucrum, i, u. g. curty thyng which one by the couer or wrape an other thyng in, or the bulker thyng.  
 Inuolucris simulacronum regi, thyngs of crafty couerpynges of dissimulation.  
 Inuoluo, uolui, ere, to wrape, to dresse, to thye

ner. Sometyne to platte. Sometyne to put in.  
 Inuoluere se liceris, to geue hym selfe wholly to study. Apycwise Otio se inuoluere.  
 Inuoluolus, i, m. g. & Inuoluola, a, f. g. a wooyne lyke a canker, whiche is on vynes, and when he is taken of, he wrappeth hym selfe rounde to gyther.  
 Inuolutus, a, um, wrapped, folded in, couered.  
 Inuolutum beilum, warre, cloked vnder the name of peace.  
 Inurbane, vnurteply, rudely, homely, after no rule of gentyl softe.  
 Inurbanus, a, um, vnurteple, rude, homely in manere, without honest ciuilitie.  
 Inungo, es, uisi, gere, to thrust, to force.  
 Inuino, aut, are, to plunge and washe theym selfes in water as geese and duckes dooe.  
 Inuro, uisi, ere, to marke a thyng with an hotte yron, to enamele or woork with fyre.  
 Inuere alicui notam censoriam, to bynne to one a notable reproche, to put to a notable rebuke.  
 Inuere infamiam alicui, to bynne by a sclands on one, whiche will neuer be laied.  
 Leges inuere, to make lawes to the perpetus all dishonour of a weale publike.  
 Inuere dolorem, to put to great payne and sorowe.  
 Inuere famam superbia, to make one to bee noted for a proude persone.  
 Inuolare, and Inuolare, strangely, not after the accustomed facion.  
 Inuolatus, a, um, not wonte, newe, strange.  
 Inustus, a, um, bourned in, marked with an hot yron.  
 Inuichis, le, vnprofitable.  
 Inuichas, asis, i. g. vnprofitableness.  
 Inuoluer, vnprofitable.  
 Inuinium, a town in Almayne, called Inu sprough.  
 Inuolueratus, a, um, not wounded.  
 Inuus, is the rustall god of the Panyms, called also Pan.

O, an interfection, signifyng sometyne grece, as in tribulo. Viorio, Wh. I burne. Sometyne excessiue gladnesse, as in Ouidio. Dicitur, the daughter of Inachus.  
 Locinialis, the herbe called also Onobrychis.  
 Ioannes, a propre name of hebreue, and signifyeth the grace of god.  
 Ioannes baptista, sonne of Zacharias, and Chilas bech, of the trybe of Leui, was sanctified before he was borne, & declared by an angel, that his name should be John. And because his father byd not forthwith breue it, he was spechelesse thre dayes after the birth of the childe, and that he had written in tables, his name is

John: than was his mouth opened, & he spake glorifying god, & made ths psalme: Benedictus dominus deus israel. This John was of suche perfection & holinesse, that our Sauoure Christe testified of hym, that he went in the spirit and trouche of Isaias the prophete: but yet was he more than a prophete, and the messiasger, promysed by the prophete Malactias, that god wold sende, which shoulde prepare the way before hym. Semblably John testified of Christ, that he was the true light that lyghteth euery man, that cometh into the worlde, and that he was in the worlde, and the worlde was made by hym, and that he bare recorde, that he was the sonne of God. John lyued in wylde verne, his garment was of camelles haire, his gyrdell of a skyn about his loynes, his meate Locusts and honny of the wooddes. He baptised onely in water, teachyng repentance and the appoynting of the byngedome of heauen. But because he said that he rode, it was not les full for hym to haue his brothers wyfe, he was by hym put in prison, and finally at the petition of the daughter of Herodiades, who daunted before hym (by the perswasion of Herodiades, who was his brothers wyfe) his head was stricken of, and in a dish brought by the maids vnto hir mother in open banket. Iosephus antiquarium li. 18. calleth hym a very good man, who commanded the Jewes to labour to geat herue, to obserue Justice amonge them selfes, to keepe true religion towardes God. & by hys tyme to ioyne together in one. Also he saith, that many men thought, that in the battayle betweene Herod and Archela, by the iust vengeance of god, for puttynge John Baptiste to death, the hoste of Herode was utterly destroyed. He was borne before Christ carnally monethes, and was put to death before Christ suffred his passion, one yere.  
 Ioannes, apostle and Euangelist, sonne of Zebedeus, brother of James the apostle, called the more, was of Christ moste tenderly beloued, and in tyme of the emperour Domitian, was exiled into Pathmos, where he wrote the Apocalypsis. After the death of Domitian, in the tyme of Hecmat, he returned to Ephesus, and there remainyng vnto the tyme of Traian, he rapyd many churches, byd set them in order, and bynne of great age, dyed. Irbui. peeres after the passion of Christe, as Sophronius writeth, and was buried at Ephesus.  
 Polperates, an ancient and holy byshop in Asia, in hys epistle to Metro, byshop of Rome, writeth in this wyse: Also John, whiche layde his head vpon our lordes breast, who was the chiefe priest, and ware the pontifical plate or table, martyr and doctour of the church, Ape at Ephesus. He wrote his gospell last of all the Euangelistes in the last ende of his lyfe, wherin he declareth the diuinite of our sauour, more

more than any of the other, whiche by the holy gost was reserved unto hym.

**Iocasta**, was daughter of **Creon**, and firste wife of **Laius** kynge of **Thebes**, after whose death she being ignorant, married **Oedipus** hir natural sonne. After that hir sonnes **Polynices** & **Eteocles**, whiche she had by **Oedipus** had one dayne the other in battayle, she also killed hir selfe.

**Iocatio**, **onis**, f. g. a merry iestyng, a thyng spoken in bourde.

**Iocans**, **antis**, om. g. that speaketh a thyng merrily, iestyng, boozdyng.

**Iochabella**, the name of **Moyses** mother.

**Ioco**, and **iocose**, in spoite, merrily, in game, in ieste, in bourde.

**Nescio**, **hac ioco an serio dicat**, I can not tell whether he speaketh these thynges in game or in earnest.

**Iocor**, **aris**, **ari**, to speake merrily or in dispoite, to speake in ieste, to boozde.

**Iocofus**, a, um, & **iocularis**, re, mery, sportfull, prouolyng merrily.

**Iocosus homo**, a pleasant and mery man full of iestes.

**Iocularius**, a, um, that is spoken in ieste, a sportyng matter.

**Iocularium malum**, a meryd sportyng matter.

**Ioculariter**, merrily, in ieste, in waye of spoite and bourdyng.

**Ioculator**, **oris**, m. ge. a iester, one that speaketh merrily and in boozde.

**Ioculans**, **antis**, idem quod **iocans**.

**Ioculus**, li, m. g. a lytell spoite or merrily.

**locus**, ci, m. g. plu. **ioci**, or **ioca**, a mery word, dispoite, ieste in wordes.

**Iohel**, a prophete bozne in **Bethon**, in the lande of **Rubim**, he prophesied muche of **Hierusalem**, and finall conclusion of **Gentiles**.

**Iol**, a citee of **Numidia**.

**Iolaus**, the sonne of **Epheclus**, of whom the people of **Sardinia** were named **iolenfes**.

**Iolcos**, a towne of **Thessaly**.

**Iole**, the daughter of **Euritus**, kynge of **Betolia**, whom **Hercules** loued so muche, that he serued hir in a womans apparayle, and spanne on a distaffe.

**Ion**, a tone of violet colour, also the name of a grecke poete.

**Ion porphirion**, the blew violet.

**Ionas**, a prophete of the countreie of **Eariathas** maum, not farre from **Abotus**, a citee of the **Grecques**, nigh to the sea in **Syria**, in the tyme of **Helias**, and was the sonne of the poore wyrdome, and him dyd **Helias** restore vnto lyfe for the hospitalitee of his mother. whan he came to full age, he was by almighty God sente to the great citee of **Ninive** in **Assyria**, & as he would haue fledde from the lord, and haue turned his iourney vnto **Charlos**, he was deuoured of a whale, and beyng at the last cast vp into

the lande out of the whales mouth, whan he had been thre daies in his belly, he went forth and preached in **Ninive** in such wyse, that the people by penance rekeigned the twoorde of god, whiche was ready to streke them. After ward **Jonas**, bered with heuynesse of mynde, returned to his countreie, not there long abyedynge, takynge with hym his mother, went to the lande of **Sur**, and as he haunted the lande of **Saar**, he there dyed, and was buried in the graue of **Amzeus** the Judge. He prophesied, that whan men shoulde see in **Hierusalem** the people come from the west partes of the world, than shuld the citee be destroyed vnto the hard earthe. **Jonas**, in hebreu signifieth a culuer, or a destroyer of people.

**Ionis**, a region in **Greece** of **Asia**, wherein were the citees of **Ephesus**, **Miletus**, **Priene**, and other, and the people thereof be called **Ionics**, and the tounge **Ionica**, and the sea iogynge to it **Mare Ionicum**.

**Ionicus**, ca, um, & **Ionius**, a, um, and **Ioniacus**, a, um, of **Ionis**.

**Ionhi**, waxes or little pimples in the face.

**Iopas**, a kynge of **Africke**, one of **Didos** woers.

**Ioppe**, es, f. g. a citee of the countreie of **Palestina**, not farre from **Hierusalem**, standynge by the sea, some men doo suppose it to be the hauen, whiche is called **Porte Jaffe**.

**Iordanis**, a fayne ryuer in **Iudaea**, whiche diuideth **Galilee** from the residue of **Iudaea**, and falleth into the dead sea.

**Ios**, an ple where **Homerus** was buried.

**Ioseph**, the son of **Jacob** the patriarche, was thos rough enuy solde by his brytherne vnto a macediant, who brought hym into **Egypt**, and gaue hym to **Putiphar**, great maister of householdes with kynge **Pharao**, whose wyfe bournynge in concupiscence, because **Ioseph** woulde not cōmyt adultery with hir, caused him to be cast into prison, wher he declaring to the kynge cupbearer the signification of his dreame, was after ward by the same cupbearer remembred vnto kynge **Pharao**, when he had dreamed a dreame, whiche he wold haue expounded. And he expounding the kynge's dreame, was made high steward of his roialme. So that by his most excellent wysedome such aboundance of grayne was brought into the kynge's barnes, and there kepte durynge the vii. plentifulous yeres, that the fewen scarce yeres next ensuyng, it sufficed not onely to releue all the people of **Egypt**, but also refreshed other countreies, and made the kynge exceedingly riche. Wherefore the brytherne of **Ioseph**, beyng sente by **Jacob** thepp father to bye coyne in **Egypt**, not knowynge thepp brother **Ioseph**, were by hym sandepp mes apprehended, and compelled to fetch thepp yonger brother **Beniamyn**, and at the laste **Ioseph** discoueryng hym self vnto thepp,

caused them to fetch his and their father into **Egypt**, with all his familie, where they were honourably enterayned of kynge **Pharao** and **Ioseph**. And **Ioseph** had there x. i. countreies, **Efram** and **Manasse**, and lyled a hundred and ten yeres. **Ioseph** signifieth increase, or a great officer. he dyed before the incarnation about. 1652. yeres.

**Iosephus**, the sonne of **Mattathias**, a priest of **Hierusalem**, wate in **Greece** the battayle of the **Jewes**, and destruction of the Citie by **Vespasian** and **Citus**, wherent he hym selfe was present. He wate also of the antiquitee of the **Jewes**. He was amonge the **Romayns** had in such reuerence and honoure, that his ymage was sette up in the citie. He had the spirit of prophetic, and beyng prisoner, tolde vnto **Vespasian**, that he shoulde be emperor of **Rome**. Also in his booke of antiquities he writeth in this wyse. At this tyme was **Jesus** a wise man, yf he lesull to call hym a man, he was a doer of wonderfull workes, and a teacher of those men, whiche wyllyn. ly dooe here thynges that be true, he iouged vnto hym many **Jewes** and also **Gentiles**, this man was **Christ**. Whan **Pyllare**, by the enuy of the chief men of our nation had iudged hym to be put on the crosse, he forsooke not them, whom from the beginnyng he loued, but appered to them the third day, after soones alure, accordyng as the prophetes by diuine inspiration spake before of hym, and that innumerable myracles shuld be done by hym. **Iulio** wate **Iosephus**. wherby appereth his excellent wysedome, and speciall grace, whiche he had receiued: and it repugneth not muche, that in his herte he embraced the faith of **Christe**. He was asiet the incarnation of **Christ** lxvi. yeres.

**Iota** the name of a grecke letter.

**Iotapata**, a citee in **Syria**.

**Iouianus Pontanus**, a poete.

**Iouiani**, were men of armes so called of **Martian** the emperor, whiche dyd valiantly in the countreie of **Allyria**.

**Iouis glans**, the chistnutte.

**Iouis**, the genuine case of **Iupiter**, or after **Pisican** of the nomi. **Iouis**.

**Iouis**, compositum ex **Ioue** & **Iuste**.

**Iphianassa**, the wyfe of **Delampos**, whom for hir beautee **Iuno** turned into furie or madnesse.

**Iphiclus**, son of **Almena**, bozne with **Hercules** at one birth, but **Hercules** was gotten by **Iupiter** & **Iphiclus** by **Amphitrio**. And whan two settes came to the crabble of **Iphiclus**, and lew hym, after whan they came to **Hercules**, he tooke in curry of his handes one, and lew them. There was an other **Iphiclus**, the sonne

of **Iphiclus** & **Clymene**, who **Hesiodus** saith, was so lyght and swyfte, that he ranne vpon the eares of wheate as they grewe, and dyd not hurtle them, also that he ranne on the water as well as on the lande. **Reade** **Caelium Lectio** num antiq. lib. 2. ca. 5.

**Iphicrates**, a noble man of **Athenes**.

**Iphidamas**, the sonne of **Antenor**.

**Iphimedia**, the wyfe of **Alorus**.

**Iphigenia**, the daughter of kynge **Agamemnon**, whom he offered in sacrifice goyng to **Troie**.

**Iphianassa**, idem quod **Iphianassa**.

**Iphinous**, one of the **Centauris**.

**Iphitus**, the sonne of **Pharionidis**, which fyrst ordeyned the solenne plaies called **Olympiada**, also an other of **Troie**.

**Ipmion**, id est, muscus.

**Ips**, **ipos**, a littell worme bicedynge in hoznes and vines. **Erasmus** saith, hurtfull to hoznes and vines.

**Ips**, **ipsa**, **ipsum**, he, she, that same, by demonstra-  
tyng or shewyng the person or thyng spoken of.  
**Ips** egomet, I my selfe.

**Rem ipsam dic**, tell hym the verai mattier.

**Ipsior**, **ipsissimus**.

**Idem hoc ipsum**, the verai selfe same thyng.

**Res ipsa indicat**, the matter it selfe declar-  
eth.

**In ipsis nuptiis**, at the verai poynt of the mar-  
riage.

**Eo ipso die**, on the verai same date.

**Ipsmet**, he, hym selfe.

**Ipsippe**, to hym and to none other.

**Ipsuices**, plaies imposed lyke to figures or yma-  
ges of men or women.

**I**R, the holownesse of the hande. sometyme is  
signifieth the hole hande.

**Ira**, r, f. ge. wrath, anger, an appetite to pus-  
nythe hym of whom we be offended.

**Accensus in iram**, inflamed with anger.

**Concitare iam alicui**, to make angry.

**Nunc meum cor cumulat iram**, now dooe  
I wate muche more angry.

**Iram euomere in aliquem**, to utter his wrath  
or anger towards one.

**Facere aliquid per iram**, to dooe a thyng in  
his anger.

**Ira sunt inter eos**, they be fallen out.

**Recanduit ira**, he waxed angry agayne.

**Frana ponere iram**, to moderate anger.

**Iracunde**, angerly, with a stomache, & rously.

**Iracundia**, a, f. g. anger quickely moued and  
for a lyght cause, displeasure agaynst one, a des-  
yre to be reuenged.

**Iracundiam collibere**, continere, reprimere.

**Omitte tuam istam iracundiam**, quite pour  
selfe, appeale your selfe.

**Iracundus**, a, um, moztly or soone angry, hasty,  
inclined naturally to anger, quickely moued  
and

and for a lyght cause, quickly displeased.  
 Iracundus est, he is as angre as a waspe.  
 Irascor, eis, irasci, to be angre, to be moued, to be displeased.  
 Irascor tibi illud dictum, I am displeased with the for so sayng.  
 Irasci vicem alicuius, id est dolere.  
 Irasci & stomachari.  
 Irascuntur admonitioni, they be angre with them that doe monishe or tell them of any thyng.  
 Irate, angerly.  
 Iratus, a, um, angre, troubled, greatly moued.  
 Iratum habere aliquem, to haue once displeasure of yll wyll.  
 Iratum mare, the tempestuous or troublous.  
 Iratior, iratissimus.  
 Irceus, a kynde of puddynge.  
 Ircepes, an harrowe.  
 Ire, and Iri, looke Eo.  
 Irenarches, & Irenarcha, m. gen. he whiche is in authoritee to see peace kepte in a countreie or citee. whiche among vs maie bee called a Justice of the peace.  
 Iria flauia, a citee of Spayne.  
 Irium, oyle of Yreos.  
 Irinus, irina, num, that is made of the flower deluce.  
 Iris, iridis, f. m. ge. the rayne bowe. It is also a flower deluce, the cite wherof is vntre sote, and is commonly called Yreos. it is also a certayne precious stone.  
 Irio, named in Greke Ericimon, in Englishe winter cresses, it groweth about townes and water sides.  
 Iris syluestris, viola est purpurea.  
 Irnella, x, f. m. gene. a certayne vessel used in sacrifice.  
 Ironia, x, f. m. g. a figure in speaking, when a man speaketh othertwise than he thyketh, as in scoffynge or bourdynge, calling that faire whiche is foule in dede, that good, which is yll, that eloquente, whiche is barbarous, semblably, reasonyng contrarie to that I thynke, to the intent to mocke hym, with whom I reason or dispute.  
 Ironice, mockyshe, scoffynge.  
 Ironicus, he that vsyth that faction in speaking.  
 Irpices, takes with yron teeth, wherewith they dweye by weedes, some take it for an harrow.  
 Irpini, certayne people.  
 Irradio, aui, are, to shyne vpon, to cast his beames vpon, as the sonne dooth, to lyghten.  
 Irrasus, a, um, vnshauen, vnshaved, rough. that is not polished.  
 Irrationalis, le, vnreasonable, without reason.  
 Irrauesco, irauci, scere, idem quod iraucio.  
 Ircauo, irauci, ire, to be hoarse.  
 Irrediuus, a, um, that can not be repayed or repayed.  
 Irredux, reducis, om. g. from the which one can

not retourne safe agayne.  
 Irreligarus, a, um, vnbounde, scuse.  
 Irreligiōsus, a, um, vngodly, not religious, not deuoute, without feare of god.  
 Irremediabilis, le, that, from the which one can not come agayne.  
 Irremediabilis, le, that can not be holpen with any remedy, that can not be remedied.  
 Irremunerabilis, le, that maye not be rewarded or recompensed.  
 Irreparabilis, le, that maie not be repayed or redressed to the first estate.  
 Irreperitus, a, um, not founde.  
 Irrepro, pti, ere, to crepe in, to enter in by stealth, or pitiuily by littell and littell.  
 Irrepere in tabellas publicas, to bee written or inscolled in the commune registers pitiuily by stealth.  
 Irrepere in hominum mentes, to enter into mens myndes by littell and littell.  
 Irreprehensus, a, um, that can not be repoynd, without fault, not blamed.  
 Irrequietus, a, um, without reste or quiete, distyrng, curd doeyng, busye, aduise, full of trouble.  
 Irrefectus, a, um, not cut, not parced.  
 Irrefolatus, a, um, neuer lette hache, or lused.  
 Irreio, irretis, iui, ire, to take or holde in as it were in a nette, to entangle, to snare, to alsure, to tolle.  
 Irreius, a, um, taken, lapt in with craft or fayne promyses, snared, allured.  
 Irretortus, a, um, streyght, not crooked or bent awpye.  
 Irreuerenter, vnreuerently.  
 Irreuerentia, x, f. g. vnreuerence.  
 Irreuocabilis, le, that can not be removed or recalled agayne.  
 Irreuocabilis constantia, constantie that can not be chaunged by any meanes, immutable.  
 Irreuoatus, a, um, not called agayne.  
 Irrideo, rides, irrisi, dēre, to mocke, to laugh to scozne. sometye to laugh.  
 Irridicūle, not meryly, vnpleasantly.  
 Non irridente, meryly.  
 Irrigatio, ōnis, f. g. a waterynge.  
 Irrigatus, a, um, watered.  
 Irrigatus plagis homo, one beaten vntill he bleede.  
 Irrigo, irrigas, aui, are, to water grounde, to byng water into the fieldes out of a ryuer.  
 Irrigare aquam in locum aliquem, to coueigh water into a place.  
 Irriguus, a, um, the ground or fieldes that may be easily watered. sometye the water that maie be easily deriued into the fieldes.  
 Irigua fontibus terra, a ground haung many welles or fountaynes.  
 Fons irriguus, a fountayne that watereth any place.  
 Irripio, ere, to plucke in.  
 Irrisio, ōnis, f. m. gen. a mockyng, a delugyng, a laughyng

a laughyng to scozne.  
 Irrisor, ōris, m. g. one that mocketh or laugheth to scozne.  
 Irrius, us, masc. gene. a mockyng, or laughynge to scozne.  
 Irriui esse, to be laughed to scozne.  
 Irrius, a, um, laughed to scozne.  
 Irruabilis, le, quickly made angre or moued.  
 Irruam, inis, or Irruamētum, ei, neu. gene. a thyng that steryth or prouoketh.  
 Irruatio ōnis, f. m. gene. a stirryng, incensyng, or prouokynge. sometye for cupiditas, an appetite of desire.  
 Irruatus, a, um, prouoked, stirred, moued to anger, angre.  
 Irruo, irruas, aui, are, to make voyde, and of none effect.  
 Irruo, as, re, haung the last syllable sayng one longe, to prouoke, to kendle wrath, to styre by, to incense.  
 Irruus, irrua, um, voyde, of none effecte or force.  
 Oua irrua, egges that proue not vnder an henne or other byrde.  
 Irruus spei, disapointed of that he looked for.  
 Preces irruas, vayne prayes that be not herd.  
 Ad irruum cadis spes, Our hope is vayne and cometh to nothyng.  
 Quod modo erat ratum irruum est, that was even nowe ratified and allowed, is now voyde and of none effecte.  
 Irroboro, rauo, rare, to make stronger, or of more force, to confirme.  
 Irrogatio, ōnis, f. g. a setting or imposyng of a tribute, penaltie, or lyke thyng.  
 Multa irrogatio, a condemnynge to pay a cosaire.  
 Irrogatus, a, um, imposed, sette vpon.  
 Irrogo, irrogas, aui, are, to impose or sette vpon, to ordeyne.  
 Irrogare leges, to make lawes.  
 Irrogare pacem, to pynthe.  
 Tributum irrogare, to sette a tribute or payement.  
 Irrogare multam, to sette a payne or cosaire.  
 Irroto, aui, are, to sprinkle or wete with dewe or moisture, to cask a dewe vpon.  
 Irubeo, irruces, bui, bēre, and irubescō, scere, to be redde, to waxe redde.  
 Iructo, aui, are, to belche, to belche out.  
 Irrugio, irrugis, giui, ire, to brate out.  
 Irrugo, aui, are, to make wrinkled.  
 Irrumo, aui, are, to croke in.  
 Irrumpens, breakyng in violently.  
 Irrumpo, rupi, ere, to breake in or enter with force. sometye to breake a sunder.  
 Irrumpere oppidum, to breake into a towne by force.  
 In castra irrumpere, to assaile ennemyes in the campe.  
 Irro, irruis, irruui, ere, to renne halpily or furiously into battayle, or vpon any thyng.

Sometye to fall in or caste in, to rushe in.  
 Irruit in medium aciem, he russhed into the myddell of the army.  
 Irruere in odium alicuius, To caste hym selfe wylfully without any consideration into the displeasure or hatred of a man.  
 In mala irruiere, To renne wyllyngely in to nauyghynesse.  
 Iriola, x, f. g. a kynde of vines.  
 Irus, i, m. g. a beggar, of whom Homere maketh mention, who was great and feeble, and byng in Athara, the countreie of Wylles (he beyng absent) consumed his vitayles with the towres of Denelope. wherfore Wylles at his returne home, fawne hym with his wyfe.  
 Iro pauperior, as beate a beggar as pūch, as poore as Job, in extreme necessitee.

Is, a ritte eight dayes iournepe from Babylon.  
 Is, ea, id, a pronowne, whiche signifieth he, she, that, sometye such.  
 Is fuit, such a man he was.  
 Iam ea aetate sum, I am nowe of such age.  
 Ea re, therfore.  
 Iibus, for iis.  
 Eapla, for ea ipsa.  
 Id, for ob id.  
 Nunc id prodeo, nowe I come forth for that cause or therfore.  
 Id, for Hoc.  
 Id modo dic, Saye this onely.  
 Id, for per id.  
 Vt id ostenderem, that I myght declare by the by that meanes.  
 Id araris, of that age.  
 Id diei, on that daie.  
 Id honoris, of such honour or estimation.  
 Ad id locorum, to that place, also to that time.  
 Id temporis, at that tyme, in those daies.  
 Nec id nobis virium erat, we were not of such puissance or strenght.  
 Id genus hominum, that sorte of men.  
 Isaca, the ryuer in Englande called Ece.  
 Isaus, a famous Rhetorician, whiche inuented to make euery matier compendious.  
 Isagoge, ges, f. g. an introduction.  
 Isagogicon, a waye to introduce or begynne to teache.  
 Isagora, a mans name.  
 Isandrus, the footne of Bellerophon.  
 Isapis, a ryuer nigh to Cereinth.  
 Isara, a ryuer cōsynge out of the ryuer of Rhone, where the byt cathed Cemenas, is iolad into the Rhone, and so renneth by Voluentia into the gulf of France.  
 Isaria, an ple agaynst Melin, called also Denotris.  
 Isauris, f. g. a mounte made before in Cladium.  
 Isauria, a region of Asia byng to Cilicia, some doe take it to be partie of Cilicia.  
 Isau.

Isaurum, a citee in the countrey of Pamphilia.  
 Isca, a citee in Devonshyre called Greter.  
 Iscalis, a towne in Somerset shyre called Ischester.  
 Ischia, a, for. g. the huckle bone. It is sometyms taken for the ache in the faced bone, which buldgar physicians doo call Sciatrica.  
 Ischiadicus, vel Ischiacus, a, um, that hath the ache in the huppe, commonly called Sciatrica.  
 Ischias, chiadis, f. g. the ache in the huckle bone.  
 Ischiros, idem quod fortis, stronge.  
 Ischomache, the name of Hippodamia.  
 Iscia, idem quod Isatia.  
 Isopolis, a citee of Capadocie called Tripolie.  
 Iliacus, i, the priest of the goddesse Ilio.  
 Iliu, a certaine plaster, holisome against melancolie.  
 Iliu, called also Ili, one of the harlottes of Jupiter, whom he turned into a cowe for feare of Juno his wyfe.  
 Ilium, uij. n. ge. a certayne puddyng, some call it an plynge.  
 Ilimael, was the sonne of Abraham by Agar his wyues mayden, of whom the Sarazens be called Ilimaelites, as they be called also Agareni.  
 Ilimarus, i, m. g. plur. Ilimaria, orum, a mountayne in Thracia.  
 Ilimene, the daughter of Medipus.  
 Ilinenias, the name of an excellent mynstrell, whiche played on the shaulmes.  
 Ilimenides, the women of Thyres.  
 Ilimenus, a ryuer in the countrey of Beroitia, named of Ilimerus, the sonne of Delatagus.  
 Ilocinnamon, mi, neu. gen. an herbe called also Daphnois.  
 Ilocolon, where two sentences are in like length.  
 Ilocrates, the name of a famous orator, of whom derfull eloquence, out of whose schoole spronged the most excellent orators of Grece.  
 Ilocodomon, a founne of puddyng, where euery thyng is equally streyght.  
 Ilocomia, a, for. g. equalitie of lawes, as where they bee indifferente to all manner of persons.  
 Ilocopleuros, thre edged.  
 Ilocopyron, ri, neu. gen. an herbe called of some Phaselium, and hath leaues lyke annise.  
 Ilocostachinos, a confection against the cough.  
 Ilopalis, a citee in Spayne called nowe Simile.  
 Ilopolium, a citee of the Alumbrians, called nowe Ilopellum.  
 Ilorael, signifieth a man sayng god, also the name of Jacob the patriarche, and the people of the Jewes were called by that name. Howe be it sometyms it was attributed onely to ten tribes, the tribes of Iuda and Benjamin, being separated from them.  
 Iloia, an Ile in the Venetian sea, forgyngge to Slauonie.  
 Iloius, a citee in Sicile, and a tyme of Syria.  
 Iloite, Iloia, Ilostud, this or that.  
 Iloia ipsa de re, of the verye same matter, c

Istac, this waite.  
 Iter, a, a great ryuer called Danubius, in Dutch Donowe. It cometh out of an hyl in Germanie, called of Plinie Roba, of Ptolomee Rhobna, of Tacitus Arbona. It receyvet into it thre scoe ryuers, wherof the moxe part be nasygible, and renneth by Swaue, Sauer, Danube, Hungarie, Alachia, and so throught Europa, and falleth into the sea called Pontus in seken sundry places, as Solinus and Mela write. But Plinius and Tacitus affirme but fyve. Herodotus, Treianus and othre but fyve. while it is in Germanie, it is called Danubius, and when it cometh into a parte of Thracia called Istria, where it is brodest, it is then called Iter.  
 Isthmus, mi, m. ge. a narrow parte of the countrey, where two seas are but a small distance asunder, enclosing the lande on bothe sydes. In such a place is sette the citee of Corinthus in Grece. There be diuers suche places in Thracia, and of them were certayne places called Isthmia.  
 Istic, there where thou arte.  
 Istic, istac, istoc, for iste hic, ista hac, istud hoc.  
 Istac res est, the matter is euen as you saie.  
 Istinc, from that place, from thence.  
 Istio, thither.  
 Istoc, out of this place.  
 Istonium, a towne of Italy called Gnado.  
 Istorum, thitherwarde.  
 Istria, a, a parte of Italie, marchyng on Istria, called nowe Slauonie.  
 Istuc, for Istud.  
 Iltus, the sonne of Priamus.

**I**T A, an aduerbe of aunterpyng or aunterpyng, and sometyms signifieth yea, sometyms so, so muche.  
 Ita est, euen so it is.  
 Ita loquor, yea so I saie, yea I assure you that it is so.  
 Ita aiunt, so men saie.  
 Ita me deus amet, so god lone or helpe me.  
 Ita uenit, but is it for or is it as thou saiest? also it signifieth a note of disdigne.  
 Itane conuenior abs te? Seest thou to well by me?  
 Itane beatus quidem est? Is he therfore than happy?  
 Ita negotium est? so the case requyret, so the busynesse requyret.  
 Ita opus est facto, so muste it be doon.  
 Ita sane, yea truly.  
 Ita ut erat, as it was in dede.  
 Ita uisus, as it happeneth.  
 Dum rus eo, copii egomet mecum inter uia.  
 Ita uisus, ubi quid in animo est molestia aliam ex alia cogitare, when I went downe

into the countrey, by the waite, as it hapneth often tymes, when any displeasure cometh to my mynde, I bethought me of one thynge and othre.  
 Ita est homo, suche is the mans nature, suche is his facion. Likewise, Ita ingenium eius fuit.  
 Ita animatus fui, I was in the mynde, I was so mynded.  
 Ita enim uero, yea veraiely.  
 Ita inquam, I tell you.  
 Ita ueltra est benignitas, so benigne and gentle it be.  
 Ita ingenio sumus omnes, wee bet all of this nature.  
 Ita erat res, the matter stode so, suche was the case.  
 Ita nunc uiget mos, so the facion is nowe.  
 Non ita multi fuerunt, there was not such a great numbere.  
 Non ita ualde, not so greatly.  
 Non ita dissimili sunt argumenta, the argument and summe of them bothe is not muche dissimile.  
 Non ita multo post, shortly after, a lyttell while after.  
 Ita subito est, it is so sodrenely.  
 Ita prorsum oblitus sum mei, Iam so cleane before my selfe.  
 Ita uisus esset filia, euen as though she had ben myne owne daughter.  
 Ita uisus sumus, we be so bozne, or we be bozne to that, or to that ende.  
 Ita, sometyms for Igitur, or Itaque.  
 Ita, penul. cor. wherfore than, and therfore.  
 Italia, a noble countrey, whiche is inuironned on the weste with the mountaynes Alpes, on the north with the sea Adriaticum: on the east and the southe with the sea Mediterraneum, and Fretum Siculum: it also conteineth these regions, Liguria, Etruria, Umbria, Flaminia, Latium, Apurium, Campania, Apulia, Venetia, Picenum, Gallia Cisalpina, called Lombardie, the length therof (after Plinie) is 1020 miles: the breadth in some place betwene the two seas. 410. miles. it was sometyms named Magna Græcia, because it was inhabited with Grekes, as Myrsilius writeth. Solinus resemblith the figure therof to an oker leafe, extendyng moxe in length than in breadth, toward the ende beyng diuyned, as it were into two hornes, wherof the one lyeth toward the sea Ionium: the other tokech to the narrow sea of Sicile, called Fretum Siculum: in the narrowest place it passeth not in breadth xx. myles.  
 Italica, a citee in Italia, whiche by an other name is called Coninium. There is an other in Spain, where Silus Italicus was bozne.  
 Italcensis, a citsin of Italicus.  
 Italicus, a, um, of Italicus.

Italus, an Italian.  
 Itrea, called also Salix, the kindes of willow.  
 Item, in lyke maner, so, also, euen as, afterward.  
 Iter, iteris, or itineris, neu. ge. a iourney, also a waite, a goynge. Sometyms an intente, entere pry'e, or pourpose.  
 Iter habeo ad Casarem, I take my iourney to the emperour.  
 Iter conficere, to perfourme a iourney, to go or ryde a iourney.  
 Iter facere, to go a iourney.  
 Iter dici, a daies iourney.  
 Iter deuium, a die waie.  
 Accelerare iter, To make speede forwarde on his iourney.  
 Longum iter agere, to make a great boiage, to go a longe iourney.  
 Supremum iter carpere, to die.  
 Iter necessarium eo die illi erat Lanuuium, nedes he must goe that day. &c.  
 Iter aquaium, id est, meatus, conductes.  
 Comparare se ad iter, to prepare hym selfe to go out of towne.  
 Iter eo contuli, I went thither.  
 Conficere iter pedibus, to iourney or goe on foote.  
 Iter habet Capuam, he wyll goe to Capua.  
 Nobis iter est, we muste goe.  
 Esse in itinere, to be on the waite iourneyng.  
 Ingredi iter equo, to iourney, or take his iourneys on horse backe.  
 Iusta itinera, whole iourneys.  
 Iter prouum ad honores, an easie or redie waie or meane to honour.  
 Ire nostris itineribus, to go the waite that we haue gone, to folowe our facion or trade.  
 Itinera loci alicuius, holes or causes in any place.  
 Iteratio, onis, for. g. a repetition, a reuoluyng, a begynnynge agayne also the seconde carpyng or castyng vp of the grounde. Sometyms the seconde pressyng of Oliues, and the ople that cometh of the seconde pressyng.  
 Itero, iteras, aui, are, to dooe a thyng est soones, to go backe agayne, to reuolue, to repete, to dooe or saie agayne, to begyn a frethe, to iterate. Sometyms to goe.  
 Aequor iterare, to saile agayne, to make a new biage on the sea.  
 Iterare uerba, to repete woordes agayne.  
 Sape iterando eadem, with often repetyng one thyng.  
 Iterare campum, terram, agrum, pro iterum profcindere, aiaie, To till or caste by the grounde agayne.  
 Iterum, este soones or agayn, the second tyme.  
 Iterum ac tertium nominauit, I named hym twice or thise.  
 Iterum consul, consull the second tyme.  
 Iterum & sapius, moxe than ones or twyse, oftentymes.  
 Ithaca,



Ichaca, an yle, lyngge before Athasis, & was Aliss  
ses countrey, therof called Ichacus.

Ichaceus, a, um, of Ichaca.

Ichome, a towne in Deloponeso, an other in  
Thessalie.

Ithonea, or Ithonia, a citee of Boetia, of the  
whiche Dallas was called Ithonia.

Ithyphallus, the name of Ithapus, the moste dis-  
honest and abhominable idoll. Also ithyphalli,  
were dishonest persons, whiche in honouring  
theyr idoll Bacchus, daunced, haupng betwene  
theyr legges members of horrible greatnesse.

Ithyra, a towne in the mountayne of Caucasus  
towards Parthia.

Ithyreus, a, um, of Ithyra: countrey of Parthia.

Ithyrea sagitta, arrowes of the Parthians.

Ithytherion, Iule.

Iriadendros, the herbe Hippuris.

Iudem, so Iphewyse, after the same sort of fas-  
tion, semblably.

Vt hoc tibi doleretis idem, vt mihi dolet, that  
this thyng dyd greue you as muche as it grees  
ueth me.

Iudem vt cognata si sit, euen as though the  
were my kyns woman.

Itinerarium, ri, n. ge. a comentarie or booke of  
remembraunce, cōteynng thynges committed  
in iourneys. Also it is a calender of myles in the  
distauce of places, with the tyme of abode in  
euery place, lyke to testes of princes.

Itio, onis, f. ge. a goyng, a comyng.

Obuiam itio, a meetyng.

Ito, aui, are, to go muche or often.

Ition, tri, sweete talkyng.

Iturisa, a citee of Spayne.

Iturca, a region in Arabia or Syria, of which the  
people are called Iturzi.

Itus, us, m. g. idem quod Itio, onis.

Quid noster ius & reditus? what our goyng  
and comyng?

Itymoneus, a valiant man, the sonne of Ithys  
perchus.

Itys, the sonne of Tereus and Prognos, who (as  
poetes seygne) was tourned into a pheasant.  
Erasmus saith, Itys is a hynde, called Phasias-  
nus of Ithaside, a ruier of Scythia.

## I ANTE V.

Ivba, the name of a beast. also the name of a  
kyng of Mauritania.

Iuba, ba, f. m. ge. the maane of a horse or  
other beaste.

Iuba gallinaceorum, The soft feathers in a  
cockes necke lyke a maane, whan he holdeth vp  
his heade.

Iubar, iubaris, n. g. a sterre, whiche is also called  
Vesperus and Lucifer. it is sometyne taken for  
brightnesse, a soonne beame. sometyne the no-  
blesse of a prince or great man.

Iubatus, a, um, that hath a maane.

## I ANTE V.

Iubeo, iussi, iubere, to commaunde, to desyre, to  
wythe, to exhort, to decree, to ordeyne, to ap-  
poynte.

Iubeo te saluere, god saue you, I wyll the  
well to fate.

Dionysium iube saluere, commaunde me to be  
salue, salute Denys in my name.

Iubeto habere animu bonum, bidde hym haue  
a good hert: or byd hym be of god chere.

Iube matrem sperare, bidde my mother haue  
a good hope in the matter.

Iubilo, aui, are, to declare in the voyce the ioye  
and gladnesse of the herte, whiche maie not be  
expresed with wordes.

Iubilatio, us, m. g. a crying out, a shout.

Iubilum, li, n. ge. ioye and gladnesse in voyce, or  
with a shout, not expresed in wordes.

Iucunde, merily, gladly, pleasauntly, deliciously,  
sweetely.

Iucunditas, atis, f. m. ge. delectation, pleasure,  
reioysyng.

Dare te iucunditati, to geue hym selfe to pleas-  
ure mythe or ioyfull.

Iucundor, aris, ari, to be ioyous and mery.

Iucundus, a, um, that whiche is the cause that an  
other reioysyth, delectable, pleasaunt to se or  
here. also louyng.

Odor iucundus, a pleasaunt and delectable  
saour.

Iucundi agri, goodly and pleasaunt fieldes,  
that delite a man to beholde them.

Iudaea, a countrey in Asia, which hath on the west  
Mare Cyprium: on the north Phoenicia and  
Syria: on the east Arabia: on the southe the  
lande of Egypte. it receyued that name of Iu-  
das, the sonne of Jacob the patriarche, where  
before it was called Chanaan of Chanaanus,  
the fourth sonne of Cham.

Iudæi emplastrum, a salve layde to a sope  
heade.

Iudæi, not onely the people of Iudaea, but also  
they be so called, whiche dooe obserue theyr ius-  
perdition. They were expelled out of this re-  
alm of Englands in the tyme of kynge Ric-  
chard the fyrst, for theyr crueltie in slaying of  
christen children, lyke as they haue ben out of  
France and Spaine: and nowe of late out of  
Portugall: which now be suffered etie soones  
to repaire hither, and here to inhabite vnder a  
counterfalte colour of fapthe, whereby no lytell  
corruption is happened in our religion by their  
secrete woorkyng, many of theym beynge phis-  
icians of the body, but priuie murderers of chris-  
ten mens soules, as it wyll ones more plainly  
appere, to our no lytell perill, shame and dis-  
honour, excepte god wyll shortly put into the  
hertes of gouernours to remembre what moze  
fall and naturall hatred the killers of our sa-  
uiour, and his obstinate ennemies and blasphem-  
ours haue bozne alwaie towards vs: praiyng  
in theyr Synagoges for our destruction: after

## I ANTE V.

credence ones gotten, vnder the cloke of phis-  
icke, wilfully and ioyously kylleth vs.

daicus, a, um, of Iudaea.

daicus lapis, called also Cerolithos, a stone  
founde in Iudaea, whiche is of the quantite  
and figure of an akorne, or of an oliue (as So-  
linus writeth) white and fapge, with an orde  
of lines so correspondente, that they seme to be  
wrought with the hande and coure. Albers  
tus mineralium, libr. i. calleth it Cargolites.

index iudicis, com. g. a iudge.

Index ordinarius, he that hath authoritee of  
his propre iurisdiction, to sitte in iudgement  
without commission, as the chiefe iustice of Eng-  
lande, the maye of a citee incorporate, and a  
coroner.

Index delegatus, he that sitteth by commission,  
as all other iudges and iustices.

Index obnoxius gratia, that will be partiall.  
Sedere iudicem in aliquem, To be iudge in  
ones cause.

Constituere iudicem, to appoynt a iudge, to  
examine or trie a matter.

iudicatus, a, um, iudged.

Homo iudicatus, a man condemned.

iudicatio, onis, f. m. gener. the question come  
in iudgement. sometyne iudgynge or sentence  
geuyng.

iudicatio, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth with a  
iudgement or consyderation.

iudicatum, ti, neu. gener. the thing iudged or be-  
termined.

iudicatum facere, to obey the sentence or iudg-  
ement.

iudicatus, us, mas. gener. iudgement, authoritee  
to iudge.

iudicialis, le, of a iudge, or perteynyng to iudg-  
ement.

iudiciarius, a, um, perteynyng to a iudge, or that  
whiche is to be iudged.

iudiciaria controuersia, where the iudges dooe  
not agree in one opinion.

Lex iudiciaria, a lawe made for iudges and  
iudgementes.

Quæstus iudiciarius, gayne that the iudge hath  
by sellyng of his sentence, bybes.

iudicium, cij, n. gener. iudgement, examination,  
saie, also a sentence or opinion.

iudicia legitima, iudgementes geuen accordyng  
to the determyned lawe wyten, or by auncient  
custome approued.

iudicia publica, iudgementes geuen by them,  
whiche be called iudges, and haue places cer-  
tayne, and dooe not reueue theyr commission,  
as the iudges of the kynges bench and come-  
mon place.

iudicium capitis, iudgemēt in causes criminall.

iudicium dare, to graunt a commission to here  
and determine a matter.

iudicium rescindere, to reuerse a iudgement.

iudicium habere de aliquo, to haue an opinio

## I ANTE V.

of one. Also iudicium habere, to haue respec-  
te, consyderation or regarde of a thyng.

iudicio perfundere, to byng one to the point  
to be condemned.

iudicium accipere, to take on hym to defende  
ones cause.

Adicere in iudicium, to accuse, to byng bes-  
fore a iudge.

iudicium agi dicitur, whan the iudge is exas-  
myng the matter.

Deferre iudiciu a subfelliis in rostra, to byng  
a matter from the iudges to the people.

Exercere iudicium, To sit in iudgement and  
examination of matters.

Pronuntiare iudicium, to pronounce his sen-  
tence or opinion.

iudicium non reddere, whan the magistrate  
wyl not receiue a mas suite or proceste, or wyl  
not here his cause.

Meum iudicium fuit, myne opinion was, I  
thought this.

Si flexerit iudicium suum, if he become uncon-  
stant and chaunge his opinion.

Limatum & politum iudicium, an exacte and  
fyned iudgement.

Suum iudicium interponere, to geue his iudg-  
ement, to tell his aduise.

Constitare iudicio, to contende or sue one an  
other in the lawe.

iudico, aui, are, to iudge, to beeme, to suppose, to  
geue sentence, to condemne.

iudicauit animo meo, I thought in my mynd.

iudicare & perpendere.

Ex aliorum ingenio me iudicat, he iudgeth  
me by the nature or disposition of other.

Pecunie iudicatus, condemned in a certayne  
summe of money, or in a forfaiture.

Sub formula iudicare, to minstre iudgement  
accordyng to the rigour of the lawe.

iudicasset, for iudicauerit.

Iuernia, Irelande.

Iugalis, le, that is yoked.

Iugale vinculum, the bonde of matrimonic,  
wedlocke.

Iura iugalia, lawes of matrimonic.

Iugales, horses coupled together.

Iugamentum, ti, n. ge. A thyng that fasteneth or  
coupleth lyke a yoke.

Iugatus, a, um, yoked, topnged, coupled.

Iugata vitis, a vine cōnyng on a frame.

Iugatinus deus, was among Paynims the god,  
whom they supposed to haue authoritee ouer  
the ridges of hylles.

Iugatus, ri, ma. gen. he that driueth a ploughe  
with oxen, or a waine. also a strete in Rome,  
where was an auliar of Iuno, at the whiche, if  
any were wedded, they supposed that matrimo-  
nie to be most surely topnged.

Iugatio, onis, f. g. a certayne rent payed for euery  
acre of ground: from whiche payment none can  
be quitted, but by the prince.

Rr Iuga-

**Iugatorius**, a, um, that is poked to dawe.  
**Iugeratim**, by sundry furlonges.  
**Iugere**, to drie lyke a hyte.  
**Iugerum**, iugeri, vel iugeri, a nominatiuo Iuger, datiuo iugero, accusatiuo, & vocatiuo iugerum, ablat. iugero, & iugere, plur. nom. accus. & voca. iugera, gen. iugerum, dati. & ablat. iugeri vel iugerbis, as muche ground as one poke of oxen wyll care in a daie. **Iolus**, mella faeth it contepneth in length, 240. fote, in breadth, 120. whiche multiplied one with the other, contepneth, 28800. feete. It may be vied for our acre, which containeth muche moze, as in breadth fower perches, that is. 66. fote: in length, 40. perches, that is. 640. fote, whiche multiplied eith to. 43560. fote.  
**Iuges**, oxen lyke in greatnesse, called pokes or payres.  
**Iugis**, continuall.  
**Fons aquæ iugis**, a well that alwaie springeth, that is neuer drie, likewise **Iugis puteus**.  
**Iugiter**, continually, alwaie.  
**Iuglans**, andis, f. g. a wall nutte.  
**Iugo**, aui, are, to poke or couple together.  
**Iugosus**, a, um, ridged, full of ridges.  
**Iugula**, læ, f. g. a celestiaall signe called Orion.  
**Iugulo**, aui, are, to sea, not onely with weapon, but also with lykenesse.  
**Transfertus ad inanimita: Scelus est iugulare falernum: Marti.**  
**Quartana neminem iugulat**, the feuer quartaine sleeth no man.  
**Iugulare mortuos**, to hyl dead men: a proverbe applied to them, whiche dooe speake or write to the rebuke of men that are deade, or (as Erasmus) doeth thynke it moze apte) it maye bee said by them, that impugne a booke, whiche is of all men condemed: or reasoneth against a sentence of all men reiectet: or dyspreyseth a thyng, whiche is of all men abhoyred.  
**Hominem suis verbis iugulare**, to cathe and confute one in his owne wordes.  
**Iugulare suo gladio**, idem.  
**Iugulare plumbeo gladio**, to conuince with a weake argument.  
**Iugulario**, ðnis, f. g. a slepyng or hyllyng.  
**Iugulum**, li, neu. gen. or **Iugulus**, li, m. ge. the foze parte of the necke, whiche is diuided into two great sinewes, Dexter & sinister.  
**Iugulum ferire**, to sea, properly in the necke.  
**Iugulum perere**, whan an ozatour of a man of lawe toucheth vehemently the poynte of the matter: and with manifest and foze arguments and reasons, semeth to assaite and oppresse the contrary parte, as it were with sharpe weapons.  
**Dare iugulum**, to offere the necke.  
**Offertare iugulum, pro capite alicuius**, to put his lyfe in daunger for ones safegarde.  
**Iugum**, gi, n. ge. a poke, a couple of oxen poked together, also the ridge of an hyll or banke, also

the bedme, wheron weauers dooe tourne their webbe: Also a thyng lyke to a galowes, vnder the whiche in sygne of reproche, they that were vanquished, were constrynged to ceepe, whiche was made with two speares standyng, and one speare ouerthwart. also a frame, wheron vines are toppned: also a beame, wheron balances doo hange: also the syde beames in a shyppe, in the whiche the transomes are fastened: or rather the scates, wheron the rowers do sitte. it is also a rolle of tymber, wheron the imbroytherer or woozker of carpettes dooth colle vp the thyng, that he woozeth on. It is also the sygne called Libra. Somtyme as muche ground as two oxen can care in one daie: by translatiõ it is taken, for seruitude & bondage.  
**Iugo subdere**, to poke.  
**Iugum subire**, to be poked.  
**Iugum aquilarum**, a couple of egles.  
**Iugum impiõrum**, a couple of naughty payres confederet together.  
**Demere iuga fatigatis bobus**, To bypke werre oxen.  
**Cruentis iugum deicere a ceruicibus**, to set at libertee.  
**Pari iugo niti**, whan two labourer willyngly together with lyke paynes and diligence.  
**Iugum accipere**, to take the labour of bondes depne, to be in subiection vnder one.  
**Iugurtha**, a kyng of Numidia.  
**Iugurthinus**, a, um, of Iugurtha.  
**Iulep**, a clarified poyon.  
**Iuli**, are the mosynesse of softe heares, which doo growe on the beardes and visages of yong men, before they be shauen. Somtyme it is gnyfeth the same yong men.  
**Iulia**, a kynrede, whiche pceded from Ascanius, soonne of Aeneas called Iulus. also a towne in Sales in the countrey of Spayne.  
**Iulianus**, a, um, and **Iulius**, a, um, and **Iulius**, a, um, of Iulius, of the moneth of Iuly.  
**Iuliani milites**, id est, Cesariani. lykewise **Lian** anni, and **Iuliana Vestigalia**.  
**Iulex voces**, pleasaunt and swete voyces.  
**Iulibona**, a house in Fraunce.  
**Iulioßriga**, a towne in Spayne called Logroino.  
**Iulioßmagus**, Angiers in Fraunce.  
**Iulis**, a citee in the ile of Exa, the countrey of ðo monides the poete. also a kynde of fybe.  
**Iulium Carnicum**, a citee in the dukedome of Austrie.  
**Iulius**, the moneth of Iuly, which toke his name of **Iulius Cesar**.  
**Iulus**, as **Ætælius** writeth, is that, whiche clea deth fast to a hysyll nutte or silberd, clustewise in a compact hardnesse, and as it were a beate longe sinewe hangyng by one stalke.  
**Iulus**, othertwise named **Ascanius**, the sonne of Aeneas. **Iulus** is also a lyttell woozme with many feete, bydyng in vines and otes, whiche is also called **Conuoluolus**, **Anuololus**, and **Vol**

**Voluola**: it is also the mosynesse of the out ward part of frutes. also the yong fruite immediately after that the floures bee fallen. **Iulus** is also a fysh, whiche is guyde vnto whales, whiche also is called **Ægæter**. It is moze ouer a longe dedicate to Diana.  
**Iumentum**, ti, n. g. euery beaste that draweth or beareth boarderps. also a lyttell carre.  
**Iumentarius**, a, um, that belongeth to cattell.  
**Mola iumentaria**, a horse mylle.  
**Iuncidus**, a, um, thyn, slender lyke a bulle rushe.  
**Iuncinus**, a, um, of a bulle rushe.  
**Iuncus**, a, um, that is made of bulle rusches. also thynne and slender, and lyke the facion of a bull rushe.  
**Iuncum**, ti, neu. gen. a place where bulle rusches growe.  
**Iunco**, ðnis, f. g. a byrd, called a redde sparrow, some what lesse thyn a sparrow, with a lōg taile, a blacke heade, and the residue duskie.  
**Iuncosus**, a, um, full of bull rusches.  
**Iunctim**, iopntly.  
**Iunctio**, ðnis, f. g. a ioyngyng.  
**Iunctura**, æ, f. g. a ioyngyng or couplyng together.  
**Iunctus**, a, um, iungned, coupled.  
**Iuncti matrimonio**, married together.  
**Quinto iunctus hospitio**, verae familiar with Quintus, by reason that he was often lodged in his house.  
**Iuncti**, meates called iunkettes. Also a fresshe cheere made on rusches, called a iackeman.  
**Iuncus**, ci, m. g. a bull rushe.  
**Iuncus odoratus**, is of two sortes: one is of **Plinie** called **Triangularis**: of **Dioscorides** **Ingulofus**: of **Theophrastus** **Hyperus**: the stalke is luttell and red, and if it bee bruised, it smel lyke to a rose: the best groweth in Arabia and **Abathia**: the worst groweth in Africa.  
**In other sorte** is rounde, and hath floures, whiche be medicynable: and it is of the apothecaries called **Squinantum**. Reade in **Schano**, in englishe **Squinant**.  
**Iungani**, people in the countrey of Liguria.  
**Iungo**, iunxi, gere, to ioygne, to couple, to poke.  
**Iungere vulpes**, To poke or couple foxes: a proverbe signifying to dooe a thyng, whiche is importunt, or without any reason.  
**Affinitus iungere**, to make alliance by marriage: one with an other.  
**Iungere equos ad currum**, to put the horse in the carre.  
**Arma Rutulis iunxit**, he ioygned his power, or he toke parte with the Rutulians.  
**Fœdera iungere**, to make a leage or alliance.  
**Oscula iunxerunt**, they kyssed ech other.  
**Iuniculus**, li, mascu. gene. a longe twygge of a vine, whiche dooth shoute out of length, and wolde be lated on a frame, it is othertwise called **Draco**.  
**Iunior**, the comparatiue of Iuuenis, yonger.  
**Iuniperus**, ri, f. g. a swete bush called Iuniper.

**Iunix**, nicis, f. g. a yonge coowe or heffar.  
**Iunius**, a propre name of the Romans, as **Iunius Brutus**, **Iunius Columella**. It is also a moneth called June. For whan **Romulus** had first diuided the people into olde men & yong, called in latine **Maiores** & **Minores**, he honoured them with two moneths, calling the one **Maius**, or **Maiestas** the other **Iunius**, of yong men called in latine **Iuuenes**.  
**Iuno**, was daughter of **Saturnus** and **Opis**, sister and wyfe of **Jupiter**, called also **Hera**.  
**Iuno moneta**, come after that kynges were expelled out of Rome, there was a great earth quake at whiche tyme there was hearde in the **Lapis toll**, out of the chapell of **Iuno**, a voyce, warning them, that they shulde make a full pacification of hir wyathe, and so doyng the earth quake ceased. Of that warning, whiche in last tyme is **Monitio**, she was called **Iuno Moneta**: and to the honour of hir was made one chapell in the **Capitoll** by **Camillus**, an other on the hyll called **Euentinus**, wherin was set hir idoll brought from the citee called **Veia**, destroyed by the Romans: bothe these chapelles were called **Aedes Iunonis Moneta**.  
**Iunonius**, a, um, of **Iuno**.  
**Iunonicola**, the surname of the **Phaliscians**.  
**Iunonigena**, the surname of **Aulus**.  
**Iunonia**, one of the isles called **Insula Fortunata**.  
**Iupiter**, Iupitris, or **Iupiteris**, after **Pisiclan**, not **Iouis**, whiche cometh of the nominatiue case **Iouis**: the sonne of **Saturnus** & **Opis**, king of **Eretria**, who draue his father out of his realme, and was a man valpant and wyfe, but exceedingly genen to lechery, in desouryng as well maydens as wyues. Not withstanding for his prowesse and wyte, after his deathe, he was of all the grekes honoured for a god, and called father and kyng of goddes. His name was in such estimation amonge the gentyles or paynims, that they gaue to hym soueraintee in all thynges: In so muche as they also named hym god of **Hospitalitee**. And therefore whan any thyng was violatet, eyther by the good man of the house, or by his guesse, they called on **Iupiter Xenius**: whan truste in frendshyp was broken, they called to take vengeance **Iupiter Philius**: whan companions betrayed one an other, **Iupiter Heterius**, whan kyns men, **Iupiter Homoginus**: whan they whiche were in leage together deceyued ech other, than cried they **Iupiter Enhorcius**.  
**Iura**, a mountayne in Fraunce, whiche dyuideth bygh the **Burgon** from **Switzerlande**.  
**Iuramentum**, ti, n. g. an othe.  
**Iuratus**, a, um, that hath sworn.  
**Iurandum**, di, n. g. idem quod **Iusiurandum**.  
**Iuraco**, with an othe.  
**Iuratus est mihi**, id est, iurauit.  
**Iurissimus author**, a learned wyter of good credence.  

Rr ij Iure

**Iuraturare**, idem quod **iurare**.  
**iurator**, **ōis**, m. gen. one that sweareth, he that witnesseth a thyng to be true with an othe.  
**iurgiosus**, a, um, bzaulyng, full of contention.  
**iurgium**, **gn**, neu. g. a bzaulyng of a small contention.  
**iurgo**, **aii**, are, to bzaule of chydre.  
**iurgor**, **āris**, **āri**, idem.  
**iuridicialis**, **ie**, belongyng to the lawe.  
**iuridicus**, a, um, accordyng to the lawe, of belongyng to the lawe.  
**iuriconsultus**, **ti**, m. g. a lawier, an interpreter of the lawe.  
**iurisdicō**, **ōis**, f. gen. iurisdiction, power, of authoritee to ministrate and execute lawes, as diuers cities and countreys haue by the grantes of emperours and kynges.  
**iurisperitus**, **ti**, m. g. idem quod **iuriconsultus**.  
**iuro**, **aii**, are, to swear.  
**iurare aras**, poetice, for **aris tactis iurare**.  
**iurare in leges alterius**, to sweare to keepe the lawes of ordinaunces of an other.  
**iurare in verba alterius**, to dooe fealtee, of to be swozne a subiecte to one.  
**Conceptus verbis iurare**, To take a solemne othe, the wordes thereof beyng recited to him that sweareth, by an other.  
**iurare alicui**, to sweare to be true to one.  
**In aliquem iurare**, to conspire a mans destruction of vndooyng.  
**iuravit inter se**, they conspired.  
**In hac verba iuraple ad idem iusiurandum adigit Afranium**, he swoze after this forme and maner. &c.  
**iurulentus**, a, um, full of iype, licour, of broth, also foddren in portage of brothe.  
**Cibus iurulentus**, stued meate.  
**Ius**, **iuris**, neu. gen. lawe, as well of nature as civile and of custome, authoritee, libertee, power, ryght: sometyme the place, where the lawe is ministred.  
**Ius annulorum donare**, was among the olde Romaines the same almoste, that is now to make knyghtes.  
**Ius municipale**, a priuate law of custome, whiche a citie or towne hath with in it selfe for the good ordre of theyr common weale.  
**Ius moribus constitutum**, ryghte made of custome.  
**Iudicare**, to geue iudgement, to ministrate iustice.  
**Ius dicis**, thou speakest reason.  
**Ius bonum dicis**, your request is reasonable. It is reason that ye saie, ye speake reason.  
**Iure**, with good cause.  
**Iure vel iniuria**, by ryght or wyngre.  
**De iure meo, tuo, suo decedere**, to omittle some parte of the rigour of extremitee of the lawe, of of that a man maie lafully dooe.  
**Summo iure agere**, To take the extremitee of the lawe.

**Ius est facere**, it is lefull so to dooe.  
**Summum ius**, the rigour of the lawe.  
**Iuris sui esse**, to bee subiecte of bounde to one man, to be at libertee.  
**Tametsi meo iure possum**, although I maie by good ryght and authoritee, and no man saie me naie.  
**Ius suum obtinere non potest**, he can not obtayne his ryght, he can not haue iustice and reason in his assaye.  
**Siculi hoc iure sunt**, the Sicilians haue this maner of lawe, of ministeryng of iustice.  
**Ius naturale**, a lawe of ordinaunce pcedyng of nature.  
**Ius gentium**, a common lawe among all men, agreeyng to naturall reason.  
**Nundinatio iuris**, sellyng of ryght and iustice for money, bybrie amonge iudges and magistrates.  
**Ius honorarium**, of **Prætorium**, ordinaunces added by the **Prætor**, eether for the correction of makyng perfecte of the lawe civile.  
**Ius singulare**, a speciall of particular lawe in any certayne case.  
**Ius priuatum**, a priuate lawe concernyng the vtilitee of one persone.  
**Ius facere**, to doe ryght. Also to bee of the force of a lawe, of to be obeyed as a lawe.  
**Concedere in ius**, dictionemq; **alicuius**, to bes come obedient and subiect to one.  
**Ius reddere**, to ministrate iustice.  
**Pari iure esse cum aliis**, to bee subiecte to the lawe even as other be, and to haue no moze priuileges than other haue.  
**Ius petere ab aliquo**, to bee vnder ones iurisdiction.  
**Ius petis**, fateor, it is reason and ryght that you requyre, I graunt.  
**Optimo iure prædia**, manours of sermes, that haue verate good priuileges of franchises, and bounds to nothyng.  
**Meo iure agere**, to doe that I maie by my lawe full authoritee, and no man saie me naie.  
**Ius, iuris**, n. g. portage, licour, brothe, greuell.  
**Ius condicium**, portage well seasoned.  
**Iusculum**, **li**, n. gen. brothe, wherein meate hath bene foddren.  
**Iusulentum**, **ti**, neu. gen. foddren in portage of brothe.  
**Iusiurandum**, **di**, n. g. a solemne othe or pmyse made to god.  
**Iusiurandum dare**, to sweare, to make an othe.  
**Iusiurandum offerre**, to poffere to take an othe for the confirmation of a thyng.  
**Exigere iusiurandi**, to requyre one to sweare, to cause one to take an othe.  
**Interponere iusiurandum**, and firmare iure iurando, to sweare, to confirme with an othe.  
**Iustus**, a, um, commaunded.  
**Iustus**, **us**, m. gen. plural, iusta, **orum**, a commaundement.

**Iustum**, **si**, n. g. a commaundement.  
**Iusta exequi**, to dooe ones commaundement.  
**Iusta**, **orum**, n. g. plu. sacrifices dooen for dead men: now it maie be vsed for funerrall exequies.  
**Iusto ordinaunces** of customes, meete, conuenient, of necessarie to be dooen.  
**Iusta solvere**, facere, peragere, is ppropely in funerrall obsequies, to dooe and perfourme all thynges therunto necessarie, of belongyng.  
**Iustus exequiarum carere**, to be buried without accustomed solenitees, of funerrall pompe.  
**Iusta reddere**, to yelde of dooe his accustomed labour of taske.  
**Iusta operum peragere**, idem.  
**Iusta exigere**, to vse extremitee, to requyre the bittermost, to constrayne one to do his taske to the bittermoste.  
**Ad iusta perducere**, to byngre by lyttell and lyttell to his ordinarie and accustomed labour and taske.  
**Percipere iusta**, to receyue our due, of that that is appoynted and ordeyned for vs.  
**Iuste**, **iustely**, lafully, ryghtfully.  
**Iusto**, idem.  
**Longius iusto**, longer than neede is, of than is meete.  
**Iustificus**, a, um, that maketh iustyce.  
**Iustinus**, an emperour, comen of a poore kynrede (his mothers brother **Iustinus** emperour before hym beyng but a swyne hircde) succeeded his vnckle at the age of .xiiii. yeres in the empire, and gouerned it nobly the space of .xl. yeres, augmentyng it honourable. He caused the lawes civile, dispersed in infinite volumes, to be reduced into .so. bookes (called the **Digestes**) and .iiii. bookes of **Institutes** to be made, and likewyse the **Code**, contenyng the decrees of emperours, although he hym selfe knewe no letters. An excellent pynce, if he had not bene corrupted with auarice, and the heresie of **Eutichianus**: he was after the incarnation of **Christe**. 570. yeres.  
**Iusticia**, a, f. g. iustyce, a perfecte vertue (as **Aristotle** saith) referred to a seconde person, and therefore chiefe of all vertues, moze wonderfull than the bygght sterres **Hesperus** and **Lucifer**, comprehendyng in it all the partes of vertue: this is called **Iustice** vniuersall. But there is a moze particular **Iustice**, whiche in the lawe civile is despynd to be a constant and perpetuall will, geuyng to euery man that belongeth to hym, whiche is called his ryght. moze abundantly hereof shall ye fynde in my woork called the **Gouernour**.  
**Iustitium**, **ti**, neu. ge. a ceassyng for a tyme from ministracion of lawes in places iudiciall, a vacation.  
**Iustitium edicere**, to pronounce a vacation of ceassyng from the ministracion of the lawes.  
**Iustitium remittere**, to ende the vacation, to begynne the tyme.

**Iustus**, a, um, equall, meane betweene two extremittees, ryght, lafull: sometyme fauourable, good, tractable. sometyme it signifieth great, full, perfecte.  
**Iustus**, a iuste of righteous man, an bygght and true meanyng man. It is taken ofte tymes, in holy scripture for a vertuous man of a god mā.  
**Iusta pars**, the great parte, the full of lafull parte. sometyme it signifieth amonge lawiers, true of verate.  
**Iustus filius**, his verate sonne, of he that hath the whole of perfect ryght and tye of a naturall sonne.  
**Iusta magnitudo**, neither great nor little, meane of indifferent biggnes.  
**Dies iusti**, a delaie & tyme of .xxx. daies, geuen by the lawe to them that were condemned, eether by wytyng, or their owne confession, that they myght make redie their payemēt. Also .xxx. daies continuall that a baner of redde dyd hange in the toppe of the castell, whyle an armie was gathered and warre indited.  
**Iusta seruitus**, seruice without rygour.  
**Iustæ inimicitie**, great hostilitie.  
**Iusti honores**, honours due.  
**Iusto labore**, with great labour.  
**Iustum testamentum**, a lafull testament.  
**Iustus exercitus**, a full of great armie, an armie roiall.  
**Iustum prælium**, a stronge and great conflict, meete to be called a battayle.  
**Iustus hæres**, a ryghteous and lafull heire.  
**Iusta classis**, a full and perfect nauie.  
**Iustus dominus**, the ryghtfull possessor, master or owner.  
**Iustus vas**, a sufficient suretie.  
**Iustamaterfamilias** and **Pellex**, contrary.  
**Iustum operam reddere**, To woork his full taske.  
**Iuturna**, the syster of **Turnus**.  
**Iuuenāmen**, **minis**, n. g. helpe.  
**Iuuenalia**, playes bowed for the helth of yong mē.  
**Iuuenālis**, **le**, perteynyng to youth.  
**Iuuenalis dies**, a daie celebrated to youthe.  
**Iuuenalis**, is also the name of a poete, whiche wrote **Satyras**.  
**Iuuenari**, idem quod **Iuuenescere**, to playe youthefully partes.  
**Iuuenicus**, & **Iuuenca**, younge, not onely men but also beastes, a stier or heffer. And **Iuueniculus** a diminutive of **Iuuenicus**.  
**Iuuenesco**, **scere**, to ware of be younge.  
**Iuuenilis**, **le**, yonge, perteynyng to youthe.  
**Ætas iuuenilis**, youthe, of after the facton of younge folkes.  
**Iuueniliter**, younge, lyke a younge man, child dyshep.  
**Iuuenis**, a younge man.  
**Iuuenis**, **ne**, an adiectiue. sometyme for **Iuuenilis**.  
**Iuuenes anni**, younge yeres.  
**Iuuentia**, a, f. g. youthe, idem quod **Iuuenus**.

Iuuenas, the goddesse of yowthe.

Iuuentus, iūvis, f. ge. yowthe. Sometyme a multitude of yonge men. also the goddesse of youth. Iuerna, the olde name of Irelande called of some Iuerna, & Hibernia.

Iuuo, iuuī, āre, to heale, to ayde, in the thyrd person, to delyre, to please.

Iuat mihi, it dooeth me good. It is a pleasure to me.

Nec vnquam quicquam me iuuat, quod edo domi, that whiche I eat at home, dooeth me no good, or reioyseth me nothyng.

Iuuit me, hoc tibi profuisse, I was verie to yowse, that that thyng dyd profyte the.

Iuare dolorem, to ease the griefe.

Iuare auxilio, to helpe, to ayde.

Quando ita tibi iuuat, when that it dooeth so please you, seying you be so disposed.

Valde me iuuat, it greatly delpteth me.

Iuxta, a preposition, ngye, by, neere to, some tyme for simul or Coniunctim. Sometyme for secundum or Post.

Iuxta Marcum Varroem doctissimus, excepte Varro, or nexte Varro, of all other most excellently learned.

Iuxta, an aduerbe, euen lyke, accordyng, aswel, as well one as the other.

Nunc vero quo in loco res nostrae sint, iuxta mecum omnes intelligitis, nowe howe the matter standeth: ye all knowe as well as I. or els, in what case our busynesse is: ye vnderstand all as muche as I dooe.

Iuxta boni maligni, strenui & imbecilles, euen lyke the good and the badde, the valiant and the vnwarlike.

Iuxta hyeme atq; estate bella gerere, to make warre as well in wynter as in sommer.

Spem ac metum iuxta grauatus, troubled as well with hope as feare, or bothe with hope and feare.

Femina iuxta ac mares, as well males as females.

Iuxta ac si frater esset, euen as muche as though he had bene my brother.

Iuxta magnis difficilium, no lesse difficile or harde to achyue, than matters of great weyght and importaunce.

Iuxta esse, to be familiar.

Iuxta cum ignarissimis, as lyttle as they that knowe lesse.

Iuxtim, nyght to, nere by.

## I ANTE X.

**I**Xia, a certayne herbe called of some James lion.

Ixion, a kyng of Thessalia, who falsely brake promise with his wyfes father, and threwe hym into a pyre of fyre. He also called by Jupyter vnto a feast, byed Juno to committe adultery, whiche Jupyter perceyving, made a

cloude lyke vnto Juno, and delpyered hym hym, on whom he begate the people called Centaurs. But when he aduauced, that he had copanied with Juno: he was driven downe into hell, and there bound to a wheele alwaies tounyng and full of serpentes, as poetes seynge.

Ixioneus, a, um, of Ixion.

Ixionides Perithous, the sonne of Ixion.

Ixon, a great whyte byrd of the kynd of rauen.

Ixos, called in latine Viscum, in englyshe mistletoe, or mistledene.

## I ANTE Y.

**I**Ynx, lyngis, for. gen. a byrde, called of some Torquilla, whiche hath a speckled necke, and a tongue lyke a serpent, aspergy, or a hylwop.

## L ANTE A.



**A**B ASCO, scere, & Labascor, ēris, to faple or decaye, to be redie to falle, to fapnte, to begyne to geue ouer. Labascit, victus vno verbo, he fapnteth or geueth ouer, and is ouertome with

one poore woorde. Labatus, a mannes name, often mentioned of Plutarche.

Labdacus, a kyng of Thebes, father of Laius, who was father of Oedipus or Edippus.

Labecula, la, f. g. a littell spotte or blemyshe.

Labefacio, labefacis, feci, facere, to breake or destroye, to make weake, or feeble.

Labefacere aliquem, To feare one from his purpose, to make one chaunge his mynde.

Labefacere fidem suam, to lese his credite.

Labefactio, ōnis, scem. gene. a makyng to falle downe or out.

Labefacto, aui, are, to make feeble or weake, to apayre, to subuerie, to corrupte, to destroye, to vndooe, to caste downe.

Labefactare fidem alicuius precio, to corrupte with bribery.

Labefactare & euertere rem publicam, to destroye and subuerie the common weale.

Labefactare aliquem, idem quod Labefacere aliquem.

Labellum, li, n. g. a lyppe. Also a caudyon, a manner of lyttle fate or lyke vscell.

Labeo, a mans name.

Labeo, ōnis, m. ge. a man haupng great lyppes. also a nettle called a bynde nettle.

Labconia, a, f. g. the herbe Marrubium.

Laberius, a poete, a gentylman of Rome.

Labes, bis, for. g. a great violence of water, tempest of hayle, or an horrible quare or gapynge

of the erth. Also a spot which sodenly hapneth to thynges that are smothe, and by transacion, a faulte, a vice, a destruction.

Labes conscientia, remoyse or grudge of conscience.

Innocentia labes, corruption of honestie.

Labes reipublicae, destruction, or confusion of the common weale.

Inferre labem alicui, To defpayne ones honestie, to defame.

Labia, a, f. g. idem quod labium, after Nonius.

Labicanum, a towne in Italy.

Labici, the inhabitants of that towne.

Labienus, a noble man of Rome, capitayn vnder Cesar in Fraunce.

Labicus, was the name of the son of Minos, who was named also Glaurus.

Labilis, le, vnstable, whiche wille soone falle,

spyperpe.

Labina, na, f. g. idem quod Labium, after Nonius.

Labio, is a speche, which I suppose to be in englysh called Labbe with great lippes. It was also the surname of a Romayn.

Labium, bi, n. g. a lyppe.

Labo, aui, are, to fall downe sodenly, to feynt.

Dentes labant, the teethe fall out.

Genua labant, his knees falter vnderneath hym.

Sermone labare, to speake vnconstantly and as one were asfode.

Labant animi, theyr hertes faile theim.

Memoria labat, The memoize fapleth or decayeth.

Vitalabat, id est non recta est & integra.

Labor, ēris, lapsus sum, labi, to slide, to dpe, to fall, to fall downe by lyttell and lyttell, to decaye, to fall in pouertee, to erre, to offend, to spu, to doo amysse, to crepe or goe, as a snake doth, to tynymme, as an eyle of lambrey. Sometyme to floe.

Tempora labuntur, tyme passeth awaye by lyttell and lyttell.

Pennis labitur, he flyeth.

Lababar longius nisi me retinuissem, I was about to make further digression, or to go furth from the purpose. Lapsus, deceyved of that he hoped for.

Labii imprudentia, To offende or dooe amysse by vnwares.

Labii mente, to falle madde.

Labior, ōris, m. g. labour or trauayle, and often in portes, perill, daunger, calamitee, trouble.

Frangere se laboribus, to hurt hym selfe with labour.

Luna labores, the chypse.

Imponere laborem alicui, to charge one with labour.

Infumere magnum laborem, To bestowe great labour or trauayle.

Labori esse, to put to paynes or labour, to trouaile.

Laborem impendere, to bestow labour.

Primos lucinae experta labores, hatyngg trauayled of her first childe.

Laboratus, a, um, made with payne, stude, and trauayle.

Laboria, the name of a countreie in Italy, vnto garly called Terra laboris, the land of labour.

Laborifer, a, um, that sufferyneth labour.

Laborinus, a feld in Lampania, where the stubble of coine is so great, that the people doe bourn it in stede of woodde.

Laboriosus, a, um, laborious, paynfull, fulle of labour, difficile, that can not be brought to passe without great labour.

Laboriosus homo, a paynfull man.

Laboriosum opus, a woork that can not be brought to passe without great labour and trauayle.

Laboriosa deambulatio, a walkyng that wearyeth the body.

Laboriosa exercitationes, paynfull exercises.

Laboriose, paynfully, hardly, with great payne.

Laboro, aui, are, to labour, to bee in heynesse or grief, to be fyche or faurie, to be in danger.

Animo laborare, to be carefull.

Ex renibus laborare, To haue payne in the reynes.

Fame laborare, to dpe for hunger.

Fenore laborare, to bee in debte by reason of vnture.

Laborare frigore, to be almost dead for colde.

Ingenio laborare, to be troubled in witte.

Laborare iniuria, to suffre wronge.

Laborare morbo, to be fyche.

Nihil laboro, I care not, I passe not on it.

Non laboro, idem.

Odio apud hostes laborare, & contempni inter socios, To be hated of his enemies, and not regarded of his frendes.

Laborare podagra, to haue the goute.

Vitiis laborare, to be vicious.

Laboratur vehementer, they studie diligently to byngg a matter to passe.

Nomen infamiae laborare, to haue an yll name.

Esse in labore, to labour.

Laborare in aliquo, to loue one ardently.

Laborare vtero, to trauayle of chylde.

Ac mundi moles operosa laborat, shuld trauayle or be in daunger of perisshyng: or shuld haue muche adoo to escape perisshyng.

Nec quarta loqui persona laborer, leat hym not be to busy.

Arma laborare, id est, laborando conficere.

Laborari amari ab eo, I trauayled or ended myght earnestly to wyne his fauour.

Laborat dolore, the labourerth of chylde.

Laborat dolore capitis, he is sicke of disease with payne in the head.

Laborare ex desiderio, to be verie desyrous.

Laborare ex inuidia, to be enuied or hated.

Ut is, cuius cornu in actie laboraret, that he, whose wyng of the battayle was the weaker,

Rr iij or that

or that first dyd seynt or begyn to reculle.  
Si causa laboramus, yf our part in the mattice  
be the woofe: or if our cause or quarrel be odious  
or nothing pleasant or fauourable.  
Hostibus externis laborare, to be greatly trou-  
bled, vexed, or cumbered with fozeyne enes  
mies.

Opinione arrogantia laborare, to be compted  
a poudie and arrogant persone.

Re frumentaria laborare, to haue scarfitee of  
cozne and grayne.

Nihil est quod labores, there is no cause why  
ye should be carefull, anxious, or troubled in  
mynde. Valde laboro, I am verie carefull and  
solicitous.

Quali de verbo, non de re laboretur, As  
though the controuersie or contention wer for  
the woofde, and not for the thyng selfe.

Pestilentia laboratum est, There was a great  
pestilence.

Labrax, braxis, m. g. a certayne fische, with a wyde  
pangyn mouth. Aristotle nombryth hym among  
them that tye by pize and rauynng. His  
tongue is bonie and cleaueth fast: his herte tri-  
angle. About Miletum, a citee of Asia, are many  
of these fishes very great. This fish deliteth  
in freshe water. Some thynke it that fische,  
whiche in latine is called Lupus.

Labrosus, a, um, that whiche hath a bozder,  
brymme or byrke.

Labrum, bri, n. g. a lyppe. also the brymme or  
byrke of a ruier or fountayne. also a bat or  
lyke vessell to be baged in. Sometime a bat for  
wyne after it is pressed. It maie be used for a  
skele bat, wherinto ale or biere is put. also a cel-  
serne that recepeth water rennyng out of the  
rockes of cundites.

Labris primoribus attingere, to taste or saie.

Labrum superius, the upper lippe.

Labrum Veneris, is taken for salill, although  
Dioscorides dooeth not remembre, that it ser-  
ueth to the vse of toukars, but assigneth that ra-  
ther to other two herbes, the one called Hip-  
pophias, or Hippophyes, and the other Hip-  
pophastos.

Labrusca, a, f. g. a wilde vine.

Laburnum, a tree growinge on the mountaynes  
called Alpes, the wood wherof is white and  
hard, and hath a flower a rubite in length,  
whiche no bee will touche, he groweth but in  
drye places, and hath water.

Labyrinthus, a place made in such wyse, that who  
so euer came into it, could not pssue out with-  
out a verie perfect guyde, or without a threde  
leadyng hym, wherof the bottome or clewe  
should be leste at the entree. Of this name  
were three principall places: One in Egypte  
(by the paterne wherof the other wer made) de-  
scribed by Herodotus (who writeth that he saw  
it) sayng, that it was about the great poole  
called Myrios, toward the citee of Crocodiles.

Strabo in his. xviij. booke collecteth the said  
poole or mere Muris. Herodotus in Euterpe  
saith, that first there were. xiiij. halles covered,  
fise toward the north, & vi. toward the south,  
all inclosed with one wall. within the wall were  
houses in two diuers sortez: one sorte vnder  
ground, an other aboue ground ouer them, as  
uery sozt beyng in numbze. 3500. The ouermost  
(as he saith) he beheld, the nethermost he  
mought not be suffered to see: but as he herde  
by repute of them, whiche saw it, he wrote. The  
ouermoste, whiche he didde beholde, excelled all  
woofkes of mens handes, for he wente from a  
hall into parlours, from parlours into cham-  
bers, from chambers into other solars, and  
from parlours into other halles. The brame,  
whiche bare the floozes, was of stone, wrought  
with imagee, euery halte inuention with pil-  
lers of white stone. In the ende of that Labys-  
rinthus standeth a stone, large benethe, and  
smalle on the toppes, called Pyramis, whiche is  
of length. xi. paces, in the whiche are wrought  
great images, and therat is the entrie vnder  
ground to the other Labyrinthus. In other La-  
byrinthus, was in Crete, made by Dedalus,  
by the commandement of Minos for a prison:  
but it was muche lasse than the other. But by  
diuers doozes, enterynges and issuynges out, it  
deceiued them, whiche came into it. The threde  
was in Italy by a town called Clusium, made  
by hyng Dozenna: and (as Plinie and Varro  
write) was of square stone, the sides. 30. fute  
broad, in height. 50. fete. Into the which who  
so euer wente, without a clewe or bottome of  
threde, could neuer retourne. On this place  
stoode. v. pyramides or steeples, one at euery  
corner, & one in the middle, eueryche of them  
150. fute high: on the toppes of them great  
bolles of bzasse, and thereon hofes with wynges,  
from whiche dyd hang chaynes, haungge  
belles at them, whiche mowed with wynde, re-  
mied a sharpe sounde. also vpon the foure bol-  
les of bzasse stoode foure other pyramides of  
Sharpe pillers, of an hundred fute high, and  
on that whiche was on the myddel, stode one  
Sharpe pillour, whose height Varro durst not  
reherse, because it semed a thyng incredible. All  
these thynges were made by great hinges, whiche  
the haungge abundance of treasure, and lac-  
kyng learnyng, dyd set their delite in such  
bayne ostentation.

Labynetus, the sonne of Pictocoris, quene of Bas-  
bylon.

Lac, lactis, n. g. milke: and in Plautus somtyme  
Lacte in the nominatiue case.

Lac gallinaceum, the mylke of a henne, appo-  
uerbe applied to them, whiche lacke nothing:  
or to thynges, whiche for the scarfitee of them,  
be verie precious.

Lactis coagulatio, Turnyng of milke to  
cruddes.

Lactis

Lactis abundantia, copia, fecunditas, plentie  
of milke in womens brestes.

Bubulum lac, coow milke.

Humanum lac, womans milke.

Lacana, a kynde of appraile. also a woman of  
Lacedemonie.

Lacenus, a, um, of Lacedemonie.

Lacca, a certayne gumme.

Lacabriga, a citee of Spayne.

Laccia, a, f. g. a fyme called a cheyn.

Lacedemon, a noble citee in Grece, called also  
Sparta, in the region of Achaia, the countreie  
is called Laconia.

Lacedamonijs, a, um, of Lacedemonie.

Lacer, & lacerus, a, um, to rne or rent, magled in  
pieces, dismembred, that hath som part of the bo-  
dy rne or rent. Of olde writers Lacer was  
used for hym that had his eares pulled of.

Laceras gentes colligere, id est, sparsas.

Laceratio, onis, f. m. ge. a rentyng or tearyng,  
a manglyng.

Lacerna, a, f. gen. a facion of clokes, seruyng as  
well for men and women, pooze and riche, as  
for soldiours in warfare. The Romans used  
them on their gownes to kepe them warme,  
whan they sat long in beholdyng plaies.

Lacernatus, a, um, cloked, or cladde in such a  
maner cloke.

Lacero, aui, are, to rent in pieces, to mangle and  
cut in pieces, to teare, to dismembze, to tour-  
ment.

Lacerare diem, to lose the date, to spende the  
tyme about nought, to spend the day in vayne.

Comas, capillos, ora, vestem lacerare.

Lacerare vnguis, to scratche.

Lacerare rem suam, To spende his gooddes  
spottoulsy.

Lacerare famam alicuius, To speake and res-  
pote ill of a man, to hurte and dispeyne his  
good name.

Lacerari dolore, to be greuously tourmented  
with sorowe and payne.

Lacerare homines male suadendo, to byng  
men in pouerter with ill counsaile.

Lacerare optimum virum incesto ore, with a  
naughtie and villanous tounge to speake ill of a  
verie honest man.

Lacerta, a, f. g. or Lacertus, ti, m. g. a lizarde,  
an euet. also a certayn kynde of fische.

Lacerosus, a, um, haungge great bzannes and  
strong sinewes.

Lacertus, ti, m. ge. the arme from the elbowe to  
the wyeste of the hande, properly the bzawne  
and sinewes of the arme.

Lacesso, fui, & celsi, sere, to rente, or go about  
to rent the good renoume of a man. Also to  
prouoke, stirre, or egge a man to wrathe, dis-  
pleasure, or contention, with woordes, wyng-  
yng, or acte, and is taken bothe in the good  
parte and the ill: to raple on a man, to pzi-  
che a man with som ill language or acte. Sometime

to despye instantly. also to tynge as a mans bod-  
dy dooeth.

Stimulo iuuenium lacessere, to pzi-  
che an ope with a goade, and make hym draw.

Ciere & lacessere.

Lacessere ad pugnam, to prouoke to battail.

Lacessere maledictis, To tarre or prouoke to  
wrathe with ill woordes.

Sermones lacessere, id est, excitare, to raple  
bruite or communication.

Vah quibus illum lacerarem modis, Oh, how  
I would dismembze hym.

Sponsione lacessere, to prouoke one to sticke  
to the trial of a mattice, by laynge downe a  
gage or paune.

Lacessor, siri, siri, the passiue.

Lacessitus, a, um, prouoked, stirred, egged.

Lachanizo, ani, are, to be feble, weake, or feyne.

Lachanum, ni, n. g. all kynde of herbes, whiche  
serue for the pottic called woxes: or after some  
a kynde of fryters made with herbes.

Lachanopoles, a seller of herbes.

Lachanopolium, the herbe market.

Lachesis, one of the thre ladies called Parca,  
whiche poetes dyd feigne to haue the rule and  
continuance of mans lyfe.

Lachryma, mæ, f. g. a teare in weppng.

Lachrymas afferre, mouere, ciere, to make or  
cause one to wepe.

Lachrymas tenere, compescere, cohibere,  
comprimere, continere, To cease and leaue  
weppng, to wepe no moze.

Dare lachrymas, to wepe.

Implere verba lachrymis, to wepe as he spee-  
keth, to wepe at euery woorde.

Hinc illa lachryma, This is the cause of his  
weppng, or that moued hym to wepe, and pos-  
uerbially, this is the cause why he doeth it, or  
why he dooth complayne.

Lachryma arborum, the moisture that dytil-  
leth out of trees, and tourneth to gumme.

Lachrymabundus, a, um, weppng, readye to  
wepe, weppng rype.

Lachrymabilis, le, lamentable, to be bewailed.

Lachrymatio, onis, f. g. weppng.

Lachrymationum saluæ, gumme that distil-  
leth out of trees.

Lachrymationes oculorum, A disease whan  
the water standeth alwayes in ones eyes, as  
though he dyd wepe.

Lachrymans, antis, om. g. weppng.

Lachrymo, aui, are, and Lachrymor, aris, ari,  
to wepe.

Lachrymare ex habitu amici, To wepe for his  
friendes departyng.

Num id lachrymat virgo? Dooeth the maid  
den wepe for that, or therfoze?

Lachrymosus, a, um, full of teares, that prouo-  
keth to wepe, also that that distilleth out moze  
steepe lyke teares.

Fumus lachrymosus, Smoke that maketh a  
man

man



man to wepe.  
 Lachrymose, as though one dyd wepe.  
 Lachrymula, a, f. g. a little teare.  
 Laciburgium, a citee in Germany, called Ros  
 stoilum.  
 Lacides, garments that be rent.  
 Lacinia, a, f. g. a redde mustherow, whiche spynz  
 geth at the foot of a chesken tree.  
 Lacinia, a, f. g. a garding of a garment, pros  
 priety where the shyppes be cut in sundry facions,  
 a hemme, a fringe.  
 In lacinias, in pieces, in tagges.  
 In lacinias distribui, to bee sundryed of sette a  
 parte, as cattell be whan some be infected.  
 Laciniaus, a, um, that is garded, hemmed, or  
 playted.  
 Laciniaum, disperpled abroad.  
 Laciniosus, a, um, cutte in sundry facions, wynn  
 dyng and tournynge diuers wayes, tagged,  
 full of plaies.  
 Lacinium, an elbowe of lande lying betweene the  
 sea called Adriaticum, and the sea Ionium.  
 Lacinus, a, um, of or belonging to that pro  
 montorie.  
 Lacio, lacul, & lexi, lacere, to byng into a snare,  
 or to wynde one in, to deceyue hym.  
 Laciippo, a citee of Spayne.  
 Lacon, onis, a man of Lacedemone.  
 Laconia, the countrey where Lacedemone  
 standeth.  
 Laconicus, a, um, of the countrey Laconia.  
 Laconicum, ci, n. ge. a hottie house of dry bayne.  
 Laconismus, mi, n. ge. a thoyte fourme of spee  
 kyng, conteynynge muche sentence in a fewe  
 woordes.  
 Lactans, us, m. g. geuyng sucke or mylke.  
 Lactans, anis, om. gene. that hath mylke in the  
 breaistes or dugges.  
 Lactantia, is bled of Lelus for all maner of  
 meates made of mylke.  
 Lactarius, a, um, that maketh meate of mylke,  
 that is made of mylke, and that bynggeth forth  
 mylke of it selfe.  
 Lacteo, tere, to sucke mylke.  
 Lactes, lactium, f. m. ge. plu. places within the  
 ribbes of a man benethe the nauille, so tender,  
 that it maie not suffre any wounde or stroke,  
 as Probos saith. Some saye that they bee  
 enuiles, wherein the small bowelles dooe lye.  
 After other, the small guttes, by the whiche the  
 meate passeth.  
 Lactesco, scere, to be tourned into mylke, or to  
 be filled with milke.  
 Lacteus, a, um, of mylke or lyke mylke. also that  
 whiche is nourished with mylke.  
 Lacteus porcus, a suckynge pygge.  
 Collum lacteum, a neck as white as mylke.  
 Lactinia, orum, neu. gen. white meates made  
 of mylke.  
 Lactidiaci, they that be stryken about the nauill.  
 Lacto, aui, are, to geue sucke, to feede with milke,

also to deceyue with fayre woordes, to allure  
 with fayre promyses.  
 Lactoris, a certayne herbe, whiche is full of mylke.  
 reade Holin. li. 24. cap. 13.  
 Lactuca, ca, f. g. an herbe called lettuce.  
 Lactucini, the surname of certayn Romaynes.  
 Lactucula, la, f. g. a litle lettuce.  
 Lactuna, a, f. ge. a dyche, wherein water standeth.  
 also a trench, wherby fieldes are dryged. some  
 englyshe it a synke, in payng a hole lower than  
 any other place.  
 Lacuna, in wytyng, is whan any thyng leat  
 heth, as mendum, is that, whiche is corrupte  
 or faultie.  
 Lacuna fama, a blemishe in ones good name,  
 infamie.  
 Vide, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, Se that there  
 be nothyng of the monie lackynge.  
 Lacunam explere, to fill a dyche.  
 Lacunam rei familiaris explere, To repaire  
 and restore agayne a mans substance that was  
 consumed and spent.  
 Laculis, idem quod filix.  
 Lacunatus, a, um, that hath ditches or litle holes.  
 Lacunar, aris, n. ge. a beame. also such a thyng  
 as dooth yet hang in marchantes houses ouerly  
 warr theyr halles, wherom be set a great num  
 bre of candels.  
 Lacino, aui, are, to make ditches or holes.  
 Lacunofus, a, um, full of ditches or holes, not eat.  
 Lacusculus, li, m. f. gene. a litle dyche or hole, a  
 beame or planke.  
 Lacus, cus, or ci, m. gene. a poole or deepe place  
 alwaie full of water, whiche is deuied into  
 brookes and ryuers. also the vessel, whiche res  
 ceueth wyne whan the grapes are pressed. also  
 the principall beame, that goeth ouerthwart  
 the house. Sometime a planke.  
 Lacus Lemanus, a lake in Idemountayne.  
 Lacuturres, great cabages.  
 Lacydes, a philosophier of Cyrene.  
 Lada, the herbe, wherof Ladanum is made.  
 Ladas, a man, who ranne so swifely, that on the  
 sande he left no print of his foote.  
 Ladanum, a gumme, whiche renneth from an  
 herbe called Lada, or Ledum, whiche is com  
 monly called Labdanum, and is moste used in  
 pomaunders.  
 Ladon, a ryuer in Arcadia. also one of Atrions  
 dogges.  
 Laander, a yong man, which for the seruente lous  
 that he bare to a fayre mayden called Eros,  
 byng to swym from Atrion to Scythos, ouer  
 the sea called Hellespontus, at the lake was  
 drowned, whom Eros beholdeinge to be dead,  
 threwe hir selfe into the sea from a hygh towre:  
 of whom Musaeus and Ouidius, in his epylles  
 doo wyte.  
 Lado, laci, dere, to hurte or doo displeasure.  
 Ladere famam, to hurte ones good name, to  
 slander, to backbite.

Fidem ledere, to breake promise, to doo con  
 trary to league and agreement.  
 Ladere maiestatem, To derogate any thyng  
 of the kynges authoritie or prerogative, to com  
 mitte treason.  
 Ladere religionis culpa, heresy or lollardy, con  
 tempt of religion or ceremonies.  
 Ladere aliquem iniuria, to doo one iniurie or  
 wronge.  
 Ludibrio ledere, to laugh to scozne.  
 Nulli os ledere, to speake ill of no man in his  
 presence.  
 Ferro ledere, to cutte.  
 Ladi odore, to be annotated or offended with  
 an ill sauour.  
 Lalius, the familiar frende of Scipio African.  
 Lamagia, a, f. g. gluttony.  
 Lamagus, gi, m. g. a glutton, a smell feast.  
 Lamulchaton, ti, neu. ge. the rewarde geuen to  
 hym that banquished at playng or fightynge  
 with weapons.  
 Lana, a, f. ge. a garment lnyed, whiche the diu  
 nous, called Augures, did weare. also a cloke  
 that fouldours dyd weare vppermost.  
 Laertes, a citee in Sicilia.  
 Laertes, the father of Ulysses.  
 Laertades, the name of Ulysses.  
 Laertius, a, um, of Laertes.  
 Laertius, the name of one, whiche wroate the liues  
 of philosophers.  
 Lastrigones, were people in the confines of La  
 ponia, whiche doo eate mans fleshe.  
 Laus, a, um, hurte, offended, violated.  
 Laus talis, perished with weapons.  
 Lausio, onis, f. g. hurtynge, harmynge, annoyng.  
 Lausibilis, le, gladdie or ioyfull.  
 Laetamen, looke Laetamen.  
 Laet, ioyously, gladly, merrily, also plentifully,  
 fruitfully, abundantly.  
 Lausico, aui, are, to make gladdie.  
 Lausicare terram fimo, to dounge the ground,  
 to make the ground fatte with dounge.  
 Lausicor, aris, ari, to be made ioyous or gladdie.  
 Lausicus, a, um, that maketh gladdie.  
 Lausico, scere, to be gladdie, a woerde out of vse.  
 Lausius, a, f. g. gladdesse, reioycynge of the mynde,  
 whiche dooth appeere also outwardely.  
 Lausiam facere, and dare, to make glad.  
 Lausiam apertissime iulinius omnes, all we  
 shewed our selfe to be veray glad and ioyous.  
 Lausido, dms, idem quod lausitia.  
 Laus, aui, are, to make gladdie. an olde woerde  
 out of vse.  
 Laus, aris, ari, to be gladdie, or to reioyce with  
 outward signes.  
 Laus virum, I am glad for bothe of those  
 thynges.  
 Laus, a, um, ioyous and gladdie. also luckye,  
 fortunate, fertile.  
 Laus prodigium, luckie.  
 Laus homo, a gladdie man,

Lata ouis, a good sheepe.  
 Lata seges, & latum legumen, plentiful  
 toyne and grayne. All other thynges not has  
 ungye lyfe, beyng called Lata, doo signifie des  
 lectable to beholde, or that dooe please the eye  
 of the beholde.  
 Latus audere aliquid, to venter or enterpryse  
 to doo a thyng merrily.  
 Alterum intrasse latum est, to haue entred in  
 to the one is a token of good fortune.  
 Latum solum, a fruitfull grounde.  
 Lata indoles, a pleasant and mery nature.  
 Latus, a, f. ge. the left hande.  
 Ad lauum, on the left hande.  
 Leua perentibus, to them that go on the left  
 hande.  
 Lauatus, a, um, made smoothe.  
 Leue, absolure, a smoothe thyng.  
 Lauigo, aui, are, to plane or make playne, or to  
 polyste, to make smoothe or lyke.  
 Leuis, leue, smoothe or playne, lyght.  
 Ora leuia, facis that be smoothe with out  
 beards.  
 Leuitas, tatis, form. gen. playnnesse or smoothes  
 nesse, lyghtnesse.  
 Leuitas intestinorum, slippernes of the guttes.  
 Leuo, aui, are, to make smoothe, idem quod  
 Leuigo.  
 Lauor, oris, m. g. smoothenesse.  
 Leuorium, towarde the left hande.  
 Leuus, a, um, leste, on the left syde. also lyght,  
 by translacon, foolyshe, loke Leuus.  
 Tempore lauo, id est importuno, out of seas  
 son, vnconuenient.  
 Lumen lauum, id est, noxium, noyous.  
 Leuus homo, an ouerthwart & foolishe felow.  
 Laganum, ni, n. g. a then cake made with flour  
 and water, wherunto was put fat broth, pep  
 per, fasson, & tymamom, a fritter, a pancake.  
 Lagari verus, verus, whiche dooe halte in the  
 myddes of the foote.  
 Lagaron, is the parte of the body fro the stomake  
 to the nauill, called also Hypochondrium.  
 Lagena, a, f. ge. a flagon or bottell. also a meas  
 sure conteynynge eight cotulas, or 4. sextarios.  
 Lagéos, a kynde of grapes, called in latine Le  
 poraria.  
 Lagia, one of the names of the yle of Delos.  
 Lagois, a kynde of fyssh, whiche maie be called  
 the hare fyssh. also a byrde, whose fleshe is lyke  
 a hare.  
 Lagonon, the frettyng of the guttes.  
 Lagophthalmos, mi, he that hath eyes lyke a  
 hare, or in whom the ouer liddes of the eyes  
 dooe not meue downward.  
 Lagopus, gopodis, f. m. gene. an herbe of the  
 kynde of trefopies, called trinitie graspe. some  
 calle it hare cummine. Some suppose it to be  
 Dentelion: Other Garyophyllacium, among  
 the Germanes it is called Harefoote, and so  
 physicians name it among vs. It is also a bird.  
 Leena

scene moſte commonly in the Alpes, and hath his ſecte rough as it were with the heare of a hare or conie, the reſidue all white: it neuer ſereth but in the place where it was bred, and neuer will be made tame. *Pli.*

**Lagorophia**, *α*, *form. gen.* a warren or parke of haeres.

**Laguncula**, *la*, *f. g.* a little flagon or bottell.

**Lagyges**, people in *Sarmatia*.

**Lagrya**, a citee of *Cherſoneſus*.

**Laicus**, *ci*, *m. g.* a laic man.

**Laicus**, *a*, *um*, prophane, not conſecrate.

**Lais**, a common harlotte in Grece, who was of ſuche excellent beautee, and therewith ſo pleaſant, that vnto hir out of al Grece, there cam to *Coſinthus*, where ſhe dwelled, men noble and riche in great numbre, to company with hir. On a tyme cam to hir *Demosthenes*, the great eſt orator of Grece, and deſyred to lye with hir: of whom ſhe asked for one nyght a thouſande *Dracmas*, whiche amounted to the rate of our monie at this preſente tyme, to. *xlii. li. xix. s. x. d.* the whiche *Demosthenes* heyrng, departed, ſaying in this wyſe, I will not repent me at that price, or I will not bye repentance to bere. ſome write, that ſhe demanded. *10000. dracmas*, whiche was a talent.

**Laius**, a kynge of *Thebes*, & father of *Oedipus*, whom *Oedipus* vniuers ſue in battail, and wedded his wyſe, whiche was alſo *Oedipus* mother called *Jocasta*. reſide after in *Oedipus*.

**Laletania**, a countrey in *Spayne*, the people wherof be called *Laletani*.

**Laliſio**, *onis*, *m. g.* a colte of a wylde aſſe.

**Lallo**, *au*, *are*, to ſpeake like a baby: in the which worde the greke dooth appoche nerer to the engliſhe than to the latin, as *Babazin*, whiche made a latin worde, is *babare*. it may be traſſferred to the nouriſe, that babbleth with hir chyld, whan ſhe geueth it the dugges.

**Lama**, *ma*, *f. g.* the raggedneſſe of rockes: after *Jeſtus*, it is the gathering together of waters.

**Lambito**, *au*, *are*, to lycke or lappe.

**Lambo**, *bi*, *bere*, to liche with the tounge, to lap, alſo to touche, to ſtove or renne ſoftely.

**Lambous**, a ryuer of *Aethie*.

**Lambrus**, a ryuer in *Italy*, whiche meeteth with the ryuer of *Po*, called *Padus*.

**Lambrani**, people dwelling about the ſaid ryuer of *Lambrus*.

**Lamella**, *α*, *f. g.* a diminutiue of *Lamina*, a litle tell thynne plate.

**Lamentabilis**, *le*, lamentable.

**Lamentarius**, *a*, *um*, that cauſeth lamentation.

**Lamentatio**, *onis*, *for. g.* lamenting or wailing, wailmenting.

**Lamentatus**, *a*, *um*, lamented, bewayled.

**Lamentor**, *aris*, *ari*, to lament or bewaple.

**Lamentum**, *ti*, *neu. gen.* a bewayling or lamenting.

**Lamia**, a beaſte, whiche hath a womans face, and

the ſecte of a hoſte. It was alſo the ſurname of a noble Romagn, and alſo of a famous harlot. **Lamia**, be women, whiche beholding children, or geuyng to them gyftes, doo alter the ſorture of them: whiche children be afterwarde called *elſes*, or taken with the ſayre, and ſome ſuche women will ſucke the bloud from children. They be alſo thoſe, whiche be called ladies of the ſayre, whiche doo allure yong men to company carnally with them: and after that they be conſumed in the acte of lechery, they com to deuoure themſelues.

**Lamina**, *α*, *f. g.* a plate of mettall.

**Lamirus**, one of the ſonnes of *Hercules*.

**Lamna**, *for* lamina.

**Lamium**, *mij*, *n. g.* archangel, or deade nettle.

**Lampada**, *da*, *idem quod Lampas*.

**Lampas**, *lampadis*, *form. gen.* a leame of ſyre or bygheneſſe of the ſon, moſte uſed for a lampe, alſo a torch.

**Lampetia**, the daughter of the Sunne by *Nexra*, whiche with hir ſyſter *Phaetusa*, hepte theyre in *Sicile*.

**Lampetra**, a ſyſte called a lamprey.

**Lampetus**, the ſyſter of *Phaeton*.

**Lampeus**, an hyll in *Creacie*.

**Lampia**, a ryuer in *Creacie*.

**Lampon**, the name of an hoſte. alſo of a tooth ſaper, that vſed to ſware by a gooſe: wherof grew a prouerbe, *Lampon iurat per anserem*, loke there.

**Lampſacius**, the ſonne of *Cilis*.

**Lampſacum**, a towne on the ſea ſide called *Hellespontus*, in the ſyde of *Aſia*, where *Priapus* was honoured.

**Lampſacenus**, *a*, *um*, of *Lampſacum*.

**Lampſana**, loke *Lupſana*.

**Lampyrus**, *pȳrios*, *f. g.* a gloe worme, or a worme called a gloe beaſt, whiche thyneth by nyght.

**Lamyrus**, a kynde of liſardes, or cucies, alſo one of *Hercules* ſonnes.

**Lana**, *α*, *f. g.* woull.

**De lana caprina rixari**, to contende for a litle ſlyng matter.

**Lana facta**, *parne*.

**Lana infecta**, woull that is not ſpunne.

**Lana peſſima**, carded.

**Ducere lanam**, to ſpinne, to ſpinne woull.

**Trahere lanam**, *idem*.

**Lana leporina**, the ſofte heare of an hare.

**Lanaria**, an herbe, whiche fullers doo vſe, whan they ſcoure clothes. ſome ſay it is that, whiche apothecaries doo call *Condiſi*.

**Lanaris**, *re*, that beareth or hath woull.

**Lanare pecus**, beaſtes hauyng woull.

**Lanarius**, *rij*, *m. g.* a woull man, or he that occu- pieth or ſellith woull, alſo a woullinder.

**Lanatus**, *a*, *um*, cladded or wrapped in woull.

**Lanata vites**, a kynde of vines, whiche hath a certayn moſynneſſe like woull.

**Lanatus lupus**, a ſyſte, ſo called for his whiten- neſſe

neſſe and ſoftneſſe.

**Lanatore canitie**, with more rotten.

**Lancearius**, *rij*, *m. g.* he that beareth a ſauclyn.

**Lancea**, *α*, *form. gen.* a Spaniſhe ſauclyn with a byode head.

**Lanceus**, *a*, *um*, armed with a ſauclyn. alſo wounded with a ſauclyn.

**Lancino**, *au*, *are*, to ſtryke, to rente with the teethe, to thruſt through.

**Lanea**, *α*, *f. g.* *idem quod Laniena*.

**Lanenum**, a garment made of vndyed woull.

**Laneus**, *a*, *um*, woull, or made of woull.

**Laneum laſculum**, a ſide as ſofte as woull.

**Laneus lupus**, a ſyſte white and ſoft.

**Langa**, *gr*, *form. gen.* a beaſt, whiche is found about the ryuer of *Po*.

**Langua**, a fountayne in *Aſemen*, a countrey of *Aſia*, where the hoſte of *Regius* was reſtred, whan they went agaynſt *Thebes*.

**Languo**, *langui*, *giere*, to languyſhe, to bee ſpke, to be ſeynt, to be aſerde, to be ydell, to decaie, to diminyſhe.

**Languere e via**, to be wepy of iourneyng.

**Languico**, *ſcere*, *idem*.

**Languidus**, *a*, *um*, ſeynt, ſpke, aſerde, ydell.

**Languidus pulſus**, a ſeynt poultre, that ſtryketh feebly.

**Languidior**, ſomewhat ſlacke in dooeyng a thyng.

**Autoritas languida facta eſt**, the authoritee is diminyſhed or decaied.

**Languide**, ſerchly, ſeyntly, negligently, ydelly, without quykeneſſe of ſpuryte.

**Languidulus**, *la*, *lumi*, the diminutiue of *Languidus*.

**Languor**, *oris*, *maſ. gene.* languor, ſaylunge of ſtrength, and naturall moſture, languyſhe, febleneſſe, ſeynteneſſe. Sometyme weeryneſſe.

**Languurum**, *rij*, *n. g.* languettes of ambre, like to longe beaded ſtones.

**Laniena**, *α*, *f. g.* the fleſhe ſhambles, or ſhoppe, where fleſhe is ſolde, the ſlaughter houſe. ſometyme it ſignifieth diſmembryng.

**Lanicum**, *ci*, *n. g.* clothynge, or the craft of maſ- hyng woullens clothe.

**Lanifer**, *ra*, *rum*, that beareth woull.

**Laniger**, *ra*, *rum*, *idem*.

**Lanifex**, *idem quod lanificus*.

**Lanificum**, *ci*, *n. g.* cardynge or ſpynnyng of woull, woodyng of woull.

**Lanificus**, *ci*, *m. g.* he that dooth worke woull to make it mete for the clothier. it may be called alſo a woull wynder.

**Lanio**, *au*, *are*, to cutte lyke a boucher, to teare or rent in peeces or gobettes, to quarter.

**Laniare dentibus**, to teare with the teeth.

**Laniatus**, *a*, *um*, rent, tozne, cutte in peeces.

**Laniatus**, *us*, *m. gen.* a tearing, a quarteryng, a cutting in peeces.

**Laniatum**, *ij*, *n. g.* boucherye,

**Lanionius**, *a*, *um*, pertainyng to bouchers traſſy.

**Laniſta**, *α*, *m. g.* he that had the rule ouer ſwoyrd platers, and cauſed them to be taught, and after ſolde them. alſo that ordeined birdes to fight, it may be taken for a maſter of fence.

**Lanionius**, *a*, *um*, woullens of woull.

**Lanium carnarium**, a ſlaughter houſe.

**Lanius**, *nij*, or *Lanio*, *onis*, *m. g.* a boucher.

**Laniuum**, or *Laniuum*, a citee in *Italy*, belon- gyng to the *Romayns*.

**Lano**, *au*, *are*, to put in woull, or to dyſſe with woull.

**Lanoculus**, *li*, *m. g.* he that couereth the blemiſhe in his eye with woull, or he that weareth a cloth before his eye.

**Lanofus**, *a*, *um*, full of woull, or hauyng muſ- che woull.

**Lanubium**, a citee of the *Latines*.

**Lanuginofus**, *a*, *um*, moſy.

**Lanugo**, *ginis*, *form. gen.* the ſofte heates or moſ- ſynneſſe in the viſages of children and women. alſo on fruites called peaches, and ſome here- bes, as long woyle, clary, and ſuche other. alſo the down feathers in byrdes. it is alſo the ſawe duſt or other powder, whiche cometh of wood whan it is perced.

**Lanula**, *la*, *f. g.* a diminutiue of *Lana*.

**Lanuuii**, the ſtones couered with ſofte heare.

**Lanuuium**, loke *Laniuium*.

**Lanx**, *ci*, *f. g.* a dyſhe, whiche of ſome is called a portwyng. alſo a balance.

**Laocon**, the ſonne of *Phiamus*.

**Laodamas**, one of the ſonnes of kynge *Hicmonus*.

**Laodamia**, the wyfe of *Phothecilaus*. alſo the daughter of *Bellerophon*.

**Laodicea**, a citee in *Aſia*.

**Laodice**, or after ſome *Laodoe*, one of *Phias* mus daughters, whiche was maried to the ſonne of *Antenor*, kynge of *Thrace*.

**Laodocus**, the ſonne of *Antenor* the *Troian*.

**Laomedon**, *ontis*, the father of *Phiamus*.

**Laomedonticus**, *a*, *um*, and *Laomedontius*, *a*, *um*, of *Laomedon*.

**Lapathum**, *thi*, *n. g.* called alſo *Rumex*, the ge- nerall name of all ſozell, as *Oxylapathum*, or *Lapathum acutum*, ſozrell, as well wylde as of the garden. *Hippolapathum*, a great ſozell lyke a docke, but hauyng the taſt of ſozell, and is called *Patience*. this worde *Lapathum*, of ſome is vſed for the docke.

**Lapathos**, a citee in *Egypte*.

**Lapicida**, *α*, *maſc. gene.* a pygget of ſtones in a quarrye.

**Lapidina**, *α*, *f. g.* a quarry of ſtones.

**Lapidator**, *onis*, *for. gen.* a ſtonyng, a hurlyng of ſtones.

**Lapidarius**, *a*, *um*, pertainyng to ſtones.

**Lapidator**, *oris*, *m. gen.* a hurler of ſtones, one that hurteſh men with ſtones.

**Lapideſco**, *ſcere*, to be made or tourned into a ſtone, to waue harde as a ſtone.

Lapido, aui, are, to styke with stones. also to styke sometyme without stones. sometyme to rayne stones.

Lapidatum est, it rayned stones.

Lapillus, li, maf. gene. a litell stone. also a ptesious stone.

Lapio, pui, pire, to make harde as a stone, an olde woorde.

Lapis, lapidis, maf. gene. a stone, but lesse than that, whiche is called Saxum. Sometyme it is taken for a myle. sometyme an hille. by translation a negligent persone, that bestyreteth hym not in dooing a thyng.

Ad tertium aut quartum lapide, At the thynde or the fourthe myle, because in olde tyme myles were noted by stones.

De lapide empti, staves of bondeme. A proverbe, signifying persons of most vile condicion, which were bought in the markette place, standing upon a stone.

Lapidem verberare, proverbiially to labour in wayne.

Quid stas lapis? why standest thou still thou dead stone?

Lapis incus, a stone pecked and dyessed for a myll.

Appetere lapidibus, To assaile or sette upon with stones.

Lapideus, a, um, of stone, or harde lyke a stone.

Lapideus murus, a stone walle.

Lapideus sum, I am as heauy as a stone.

Lapideus imbris pluit, it rayneth stones.

Lapidosus, a, um, stonge, full of stones, harde lyke a stone.

Lapithæ, people of Thessaly, of whom Perithous was kynge.

Lapidicus, or Lapidicus, a, um, of the Lapidices.

Lappa, æ, fœ. gen. the generall name of all burres growyng on herbes, whiche wylle styke to any thyng.

Lappaceus, a, um, of or lyke a burre.

Lappago, ginis, f. g. an herbe like to Anagallis, sayng that it hath no leaues.

Lapsana, Plinius and Theophrastus doe write, that they were called of the Arcadians wylde Colewoorde, and of the physicians (as Theophrastus saith) Cera. with the rootes herof, boyled in mylke, all the hoste of Julius Cesar dyed at Dirrachium, a longe tyme, whereof came the proverbe, Lapsana viuere, where men do lye upgardly and wretchedly, this herbe is named in Englishe wylde cole, or Carloke.

Lapsio, ðnis, f. g. a fall, a slydyng or slippyng.

Lapsio, aui, are, to fall often.

Lapsus, us, m. gen. a fall, a slydyng, also a small offense doone by negligence, an oversight.

Lapsus lingua, trippyng of the tonge.

Lapsus memoria, fayling of the memory.

Lapsus, a, um, fallen, sliden, that hath offended or erred.

Lapis paucis diebus, after a fewe daies.

Lapsus serpentum, the slydyng of a serpent.

Lapsus fluminis, the rennyng of rivers.

Laqueare, laquear, ris, & Laquearium, ri, n. g. the russe of a chambrer, whiche is embowd or fretted, also a playn beame in a russe.

Laqueatus, a, um, haltered, snarled, tied, or bounde faste, sometyme it signifyeth holow of boowyng.

Laqueata ecta, embowd roofes.

Laqueatum auro templum, a church having the beames of the russe gylted.

Laqueus, laquei, m. g. an halter, any thyng, that one is snared or intangled in, a ginne.

Laquei legum ac iudiciorum, The snares of lawes. &c.

Lar, the singlar nombre of Lares, loke there, it is taken for an house, sometyme the inner parte of an house, also for a chimney and the fire.

Lara, vel Larunda, a mayden, whiche shewed to Juno the wanton pastimes of Jupiter with women, for the whiche Jupiter did cut out his tongue, and commended Mercurius to byng hir to hell: who begotte on hir two sonnes, whiche were called Lares.

Laranda, a citee of Aysaonia.

Lararium, ri, n. g. a priuate chapell or closet in a mans house.

Larus, a, panne, wherein coles be caried.

Lardum, di, n. g. larde, the fatte of bacon.

Larentia, a famous harlot, whiche because she made the people of Rome hir here, they named hir a goddesse, and called hir Flora.

Lares, goddes, whiche the painpnes did suppose euery person had belongyng vnto hym: they were also called Penates: both the which wordes be also taken for priuate dwellynge of houses. Mei lares, mei penates, My house of dwellynge place.

Large, abundantly, liberally, bountifull.

Vino largius epulas celebrare, to dyne with verie largely at a feast.

Largior, largiris, giri, to geue liberally, also to graunte, sometyme to permitte.

Beneficium ex facili largiri, to doo a pleasure quickly.

Si tempus non largitur, if the time suffice not.

Largiri Ciuitatem, to make one a citie.

Largiri se vltro, to offre hym selfe willingly.

Largitor de tuo puer, geue liberally of that is thine owne, thou sauy boye.

Largitas, ætis, f. g. largesse, or liberalitee.

Largitio, ðnis, fœ. ge. liberall expence to winne a mans purpose, largesse, prodigalitee.

Largifluus, a, um, that floweth abundantly.

Largiloquus, qui, he that hath many woordes.

Largiter, idem quod large.

Vapularis largiter, thou shalt be well beate.

Largiter peccasti, Thou haste doone a great offence.

Largitor, ðris, m. ge. a liberall spender, a prodigal.

gall persone, bounteous in geuyng.

Largius, fœ. Largiter.

Largus, a, um, large of verte great, also free of expence, bountious, liberall, prodigall.

Dar nemo largius, he geueth no man moze liberally.

Largus opum, riche.

Animo largus, of great courage.

Lux larga, great lycht.

Largus opera sua, that is no spater of his labour.

Largus lachrymarum, that wepeth muche.

Vinolargiore vii, to dyne moze than one is commonly accustomed.

Imber largus, a great thowze of rayne.

Largus opes, great riches.

Lardum, vel Lardum, laarde, of the fatte of an hogge. Sometyme swynes fleshe salted.

Larina, the name of a famous woman of Italy.

Larine, a fountayne in Sicilia.

Larice, a citee of Sicilia.

Larissa, a towne of Scythia.

Larissa, the name of diuers citiees, one in Thessalia, wherof Achilles was called Larissæus: an other in Asia, wherof Jupiter was called Larissæus, the thynde in Italye, an other in Crete.

Larius, a brooke of a great poole by the citee of Comum.

Larix, laricis, form. ge. a great tree, whiche hath leaues lyke a pine appull, the woodde long and apte for buyldeyng of inward woordes, it hath in it a thynde rosen of the colour of hony of Aspheres, it perpyeth not, neyther by rottyng, nor by eatyng of woormes, nor wyl burne in a flame, nor be brought vnto coles, but by a long space of tyme be consumed, also it will not swymme on the water as other trees doo, and therefore be they epyther caried in shippes, or els laide on fyre trees pinned together, this tree maie be called in englishe the Larch tree. The gumme, whiche cometh from this tree, is called Laricea resinosa, whiche is vsed in the stede of Cerebinthine, ne that is discommended of Aetius.

Larodij, people in Scythia.

Larus, æ, f. g. and Larus, arum, plur. a spyrte, whiche appereth in the nyght tyme. Some call it a hegge. Some a goblyn. Some a gosse of an elfe.

also a masker, or he that weareth a visour. also the visour it selfe.

Laruale, an ymage deformed, pale, leane, and horrible to beholde.

Larus, a, um, that is feared with a spyrte, and is become madde. it sometyme signifyeth a masker, one wearyng a visour, disguised.

Larus, called in greke Cephus, a certayne bird of the kynd of seamewes: of this sozte there is a little bird, haupng many feathers, whiche at the tyme that the byngeth forth ponge, crieth out. She liueth by eatyng the some of salt wasp, of hir sam the proverbe,

Larus parturit, Larus doeth laye, applied to theim, whiche promyse muche, and great thynges, and fynally dooe geue or byng forth no thyng, in regard of that whiche they promysed. I thynke this bird is called in englishe a sterne. In the proverbe Larus hians, Erasmus saith, Larus is a gredy deuouryng bird.

Lasanum, ni, n. g. a chambrer potte of stoule.

Lasciuia, æ, f. g. wantonnesse.

Lasciuio, sciuis, sciuiui, uire, to bee wanton: also to growe or spyng rankely.

Lasciuus, a, um, lecherous bothe in lypyn and wrydes, waton in behauiour or with women, dishonest, that speaketh of dooeth thynges fowlyshly, without regard of vertue and honestie.

Pagina lasciuia, a wrytyng conteynyng wanton thynges.

Laser, laseris, neu. g. a gumme or iuice cethyng out of a tree, whiche is taken of the best wryters to be that, whiche is called of the apothecaries Asa foetida.

Lacer, is the iuice of gumme, that cometh of the shabbe of herbe called Lacerpitium: the french men call this gumme, Benioin.

Laserpitium, ri, n. g. is of Antonius Musa supposed to be the sweete rosen called Welschewyne, or Beugewyne: some suppose it to be the tree, of whiche cometh that rosen of gumme.

Laserpitium Gallicum, the herbe called Pellis tope of spayne.

Laserpitius, a, um, that is tempered or mixed with the iuice of Laserpitium.

Lasibus, olde wryters bled for Laribus.

Lassatus, a, um, weried, tired.

Lasseco, lassus sum, scere, to become weried.

Lasia, an ile in the sea Egeum, it was also called Andros.

Lassitudo, dinis, f. g. weriness.

Lasso, aui, are, to werie, to tire.

Lassulus, a, um, the diminutiu of Lassus.

Lassus, a, um, weried, tired.

Lassus de via, werie with goyng or turneing.

Rebus lassis, in aduersitee. Lassa terra.

Lathenia, a woman, whiche was Platos schoolar, comyng alwaie in to his schoole in man's apparaple.

Lastaurus, i. hirsutus circa virilia.

Latus, a man in the tyme of Marius, that wrote first of musphe.

Larace, ccs, f. g. an herbe, whiche the kynges of Persia were wont to geue to ambassadours, wherin they hadde this superstitious beleue, that bearyng about theym that herbe, where so euer they were, they shoulde haue plentie of all thynges, and shoulde not perpye for hunger or thurst. The fygure of this herbe I coulde neuer fynde in any authour.

Late, abroade in many places, farre abroade. Sometyme for Diuturnus, longe.

Latus loqui, To speake moze largely vpon a thyng.

Lare pater, it belongeth to many.  
 Late longeum diffusum, spreade abroade well  
 neere in all quostis of the worlde.  
 Fama laius confulere, to prouide that his res  
 nowme mate continue longe tyme.  
 Latebra, æ, & Latebra, arum, f. g. plu. a pryue  
 place, where men dooe hyde theyn. Sometyne it  
 signifieth an excuse.  
 Latebras querentes, hydelynge.  
 Latebra ferarum, couert for bere, or dennes  
 for wylde beastes.  
 Latebram habere, to haue an excuse or pryue  
 tence to clothe the matter.  
 Ex latebris erumpere, to cumme abroade.  
 Latebram periurio querere, to sweare wylly  
 vnder a colour, to the entente to deceyue a man.  
 Latebricola, la, f. g. gene. one that dwelleth in a  
 pryue place.  
 Latebrose, priuily, secretly, as it wer in a corner.  
 Latebrosus, a, um, that is full of dennes to hide  
 or lurke in.  
 Latebrosus locus, where as bee many pryue  
 places.  
 Lateo, tut, tere, to be hydde, to be secreete, to be  
 unknowen.  
 Nec lateerunt eum doli, he knewe they des  
 cepte full well.  
 Latet mihi causa, I know it not.  
 Res latuit patrem, he knew it not.  
 Latet plerisque, it is unknowen to the moste  
 parte.  
 Latet in herba, it lyeth hyd in the grasse.  
 Latuit ad hanc aetatem, it was unknowen euen  
 to these daies.  
 Latenter, priuily, secretly.  
 Lateralis, le, belonngng to the syde.  
 Later, lateris, m. g. byche, tyle.  
 + Laterem lauas, thou wasthest a tyle. + proues  
 be, signifiyng, thou labourst in bayne.  
 + Laterem elixas, a prouerbe, haung the same  
 signification.  
 Laterani, pomen of the garde.  
 Lateranus, the name of a consull of Rome, of  
 whose house was made a churche in the citee of  
 Rome of sainte John, whiche is nowe called  
 Lateranensis.  
 Laterania, æ, form. gene. a place, where byche or  
 tyle is made.  
 Latereculus, li, m. g. a littell byche or tyle.  
 Crudi laterculi, byche before it is baked.  
 Latericius, a, um, made of tyle or byche.  
 Latericius paries, a byche wall.  
 Laterna, nã, f. g. a lanternne.  
 Laternarius, rij, m. g. a lanternne bearer.  
 Laterones, pomen of the garde.  
 Lateruncularius, a, um, of or belonging to chesse.  
 Lateruncularia tabula, a chesse board.  
 Latex, laticis, masc. gene. all maner of licour or  
 iugge, but it is most commonly taken for water  
 or wyne.  
 Latex scythicus, rayne water.

Lathyrus, f. g. an herbe of the kynde of spurge,  
 called commonly Cataputia.  
 Latiâlis, le, and Latiaris, re, of latin, of that part  
 of Italie, whiche was called Latium.  
 Latiâlis sermo, the latine tongue.  
 Latibulo, aui, are, to be hyd.  
 Latibulum, li, n. g. a denne or burg, where beas  
 tes dooe hyde theyn. Sometyne it is used for a  
 secreete place, or caue, wherein men be hydde.  
 Laticlauium, iij, n. g. the garment of a senator,  
 sometyne it signifieth the dignitee of a senator  
 and Laticlauij, is taken for the Senators.  
 Latifolium, li, n. g. and Latifolia, æ, f. g. that  
 whiche hath brode leaues.  
 Latifundium, di, neu. ge. a great or large fiede,  
 great and large possessions, also that hath a  
 great or large fiede, or large and great posses  
 sions.  
 Larina, narum, sacrifices to Jupiter, named of  
 the Latines, who fyrst dyd ordeyne theyn.  
 Latine, in the fourme of latine, after the fason of  
 latine, in latine.  
 Latine scire, to be skilled in the latine tongue.  
 Latinitas, âtis, f. g. latine speache.  
 Latiniensis, se, idem quod Latinus, a, um.  
 Latinus, a, um, latine or of the people called Lat  
 ines.  
 Latine consuetudini tradere, to translate into  
 to latine.  
 Vertere in latinum, idem.  
 Latini, people of Latium in Italie.  
 Latinus, ni, the propre name of the father in  
 lawe to Menas.  
 Latio, ônis, of Fero, fers, a bearing.  
 Legum latio, an ordeynng and publiygng  
 of lawes.  
 Latio suffragij, a geuyng of voyce or sentence  
 in assignng or choosng of any magistrate.  
 Lausco, to ware brode.  
 Latio, aui, are, to hyde often, to lurke, also  
 to appere whan one is sommored to appere in  
 the lawe.  
 Latitatio, ônis, f. g. a hydyng, or lushing.  
 Latitudo, dinis, byrdth, largenesse, latitude.  
 Latitudo possessionum, largenesse of posses  
 sions, great possessions in landes.  
 Latium, tij, n. g. a parte of Italie, betwene the  
 river of Tybris and Aris, wherein standeth the  
 citee of Rome.  
 Latus, a, um, of that countrey.  
 Latmius, is a mountaine of Laria, and Latmius  
 a mountaine in Ionia, where postes late the  
 moone bydd Endymion.  
 Lato, latescere, to be broade.  
 Latomix, or Latuma, arum, plu. was a strep  
 tuous in the citee of Syracusa in Sicilia: as  
 other in Sparta. It is also a quarry, out of  
 the whiche stones are digged.  
 Ad latonias damnari, To be condemned to  
 worke in the quarres or mines alyue.  
 Latomus, mi, m. ge. a mason, one that cutteth

diggeth stones out of a quarry.  
 Latonia, the mother of Apollo and Diana.  
 Latonia, called also Diana, and is also taken for  
 the moone.  
 Latonius, a, um, of Latonia.  
 Latonigena di, Apollo and Diana.  
 Latous, Apollo.  
 Lator, ônis, m. g. a bearer, a carier, one that ges  
 ueth or maketh lawes.  
 Latorius, us, m. ge. a barkyng or baing of dogs  
 ges. also a vehement speakyng agaynst one.  
 Remugit nemus latorum, the woodde ringeth  
 with the crye or noyse of the houndes.  
 Lator, ônis, m. g. he that barketh, a barker.  
 Lator, a feruant.  
 Latoria, f. g. the honour and scrupce, wherewith  
 god onely is woorthyped.  
 Latoria, æ, f. g. a synke. also a siege or takes.  
 Lator, aui, are, to bathe as a dogge doeth: and by  
 translatiō to crye out and baie at one like a  
 dogge whan he barketh.  
 Stomachum latrantem lenire, a curlyng stō  
 make despying meate.  
 Lator, âris, ari, the passiue.  
 Latrocinium, cinij, n. gen. thefte, robbery. Also  
 warfare.  
 Agitare latrocinia, to vse robberyng.  
 Latrocinor, âris, ari, to robbe by the hygh way.  
 also to serue in warres.  
 Lator, ônis, com. gener. a robber by the hygh  
 way. also a souldiour retyred. Amonge the  
 Romans, it wote those, whiche were alwaie as  
 bout the emperours persone, as the garde is  
 aboute the kynge. Also Latrones, seu Latroni  
 culi be thefemen. Lator is also used of poetes  
 for an hunter.  
 Prælia latronum ludere, to play at thefte.  
 Latrocinario, ônis, f. g. a robberyng.  
 Latroculus, li, m. gen. a lyttell thefe or robber,  
 also a thefeman.  
 Latroculator, ônis, m. ge. a iustyce of gayle des  
 luerie, or any iustyce, whiche doeth geue sen  
 tence on theues. also a prouost marshall.  
 Latumix, arum, plural. quarres, where stones  
 are digged.  
 Latus, a, um, of fero, fers, bozne. Also geuen,  
 ordeped, published.  
 Latus, lator, lausimus, broade, ample, large,  
 conteynyng agreat rowme.  
 Lata culpa, a grosse negligence, whan a man  
 petyeneth not that thyng that euery man vnder  
 standeth.  
 Latesculum, li, n. g. a lyttle syde.  
 Latus, lateris, neu. g. a side. it is often tymes tak  
 en for the strength and durableness of the  
 voyce and breath in speakyng.  
 Adungere aliquem lateri filij, to appoynte  
 one to kepe his soonne companie alyue.  
 Homines a latere, men that are herat famis  
 har and in great faupor with princes.  
 Accommodare ensem lateri, To putte on a

swerde.  
 Cingere latus ense, idem.  
 Latus ense peregit, he thrust hym through the  
 syde with a sworde.  
 Latus campi, the syde of any fild.  
 Latus clauus, a senators robe or garment. It is  
 put sometyne for the dignitee of a senator.  
 Laudacrum, cii, n. g. a bathe or bayne: it is nowe  
 taken for a fonte.  
 Lauatio, ônis, a washyng, a bayne or bathe.  
 Lauatrina, nã, form. ge. a synke, wherinto foule  
 water is caste or swepte, wherby pauementes  
 are made cleane.  
 Lauce, an ile in the sea called Pontus.  
 Laudabilis, le, laudable, commendable.  
 Laudare alterum ad aliquem.  
 Laudatio, ônis, form. gen. a prayse or commen  
 dation.  
 Laudo, aui, are, to prayse, to commende. also to  
 cite or name.  
 Laudo testem, I take to witnesse.  
 Cum exceptione laudari, To be praised in all  
 thyng sayng one, to be praised with a but.  
 Laudare auctorem, to cite or name the authoure  
 of the persone, of whom he had the thyng.  
 Laudatus, a, um, praised, commended.  
 Laudator, ônis, m. ge. one that prayseth or com  
 mendeth.  
 Laudatrix, tris, f. g. the feminine.  
 Laudabiliter, commendably, woorthy praise.  
 Laudacius, a, um, that prayseth.  
 Laudicrius, ni, m. g. he that is hyed for a sup  
 per to prayse a man: or for a supper promysed,  
 dooeth prayse a man.  
 Lauer, laueris, neu. ge. and sometyne f. g. an  
 herbe growyng in the water, like to Bilsander,  
 but haung less leaues: some dooe call it bil  
 ders, or Belleragges: some name it pealow was  
 ter tree.  
 Lauerna, a goddesse, vnder whose protection  
 theues were in Rome.  
 Lauinia, the daughter of kynge Latinus, for  
 whom Menas and Turnus fought together.  
 Lauinium, a citee in Italie called also Lauricum.  
 Lauo, laui, are, and Lauo, ui, ere, to washe.  
 Lauare peccatum suum, to purge hym selfe of  
 that is laied to his charge.  
 Laura, such a place of pleasure at Samios, as  
 Thron was at Sardis.  
 Lauren, æ, f. gene. a lease of laurell or baie tree.  
 Sometime a garlande made of laurell. Sometime  
 a laurell or baie tree it selfe.  
 Laureatus, a, um, crowned with laurell, wearyng  
 a garlande of laurell.  
 Laurens, entis, or Laurentis, te, of the towne  
 called Laurentum.  
 Laurencia, æ, f. g. the wife of Faustulus, whiche  
 nourysed Remus and Romulus.  
 Laurentalia, certayne feastes dedicated to Lau  
 rentia.  
 Laurentum, a citee in Italie, called also Lauini.  
 S s Laurco,

Laureo, aui, are, to put on a garlande of laurel.  
 Laureola, a, f. g. a crowne of garlande that vic  
 tories were in theyr triumphe.  
 Laureolis, aslimes, that come of the triynge of sil  
 uer in golde smithes forges.  
 Lauretum, ti, n. gen. a place, wherin dooe growe  
 laurelles or baie trees.  
 Laureum, a place in the countreie of Grece, cal  
 led Attica.  
 Laureus, a, um, of laurell.  
 Laurices, a kynde of Vares.  
 Laurifer, and Lauriger, ra, rum, that weareth a  
 garlande of laurell.  
 Laurinum, ni, n. g. oyle of laurell or baies.  
 Laurinus, a, um, of laurell or lyke to laurell.  
 Laurion, a place in Attica, where syluer was  
 dygged.  
 Lauro laurinum, a citee in Italy by Laurentum.  
 Laurus, ti, o; Laurus, us, f. m. gen. a laurell or  
 baie tree.  
 Lausus, the soonne of Mezentius.  
 Laus, laudis, f. m. gen. prayse, commendacion, re  
 nowme, glorie, euery mans good report.  
 Armata laudes, martiali renoume.  
 Dicere laudem alicuius rei, to prayse of sette  
 footthe the commendacion of a thyng.  
 Ei laudi datum est, it was compted a praise to  
 hym: o; he was praysed of commended for it.  
 Efferre laudibus, to extolle.  
 Habere laudes de aliquo, To prayse one, to  
 speake in commendacion of one.  
 Laudem non habet, it is not to be commended:  
 it is not praysed nor esteemed.  
 Laudem inuenire, To geat prayse and com  
 mendacion.  
 Sperauit magna laudi fore, he hoped that it  
 woulde be great prayse to hym.  
 Tua laus fuerit, The prayse shall redounde to  
 you: o; you shall be praysed for it.  
 Latine loqui, est in magna laude ponendum,  
 It is a thyng greatly to be praysed and este  
 med to speake latine well.  
 Laude afficere, to prayse.  
 Laute, elegantly, mimonily, trimly, gaily.  
 Laute vestitus, mimonily apparayled.  
 Laute diuersari, to be honourably lodged, to  
 be well intertyened.  
 Laute loqui, to speake eloquently.  
 Laute munus administrasti tuum, Ye haue  
 dooen your offyce of duette honourably, o; to  
 your geat prayse.  
 Lauria, drum, neu. g. plur. presentes, whiche the  
 Romans did send to ambassadours of other  
 realmes.  
 Lautia, is somtyme bled in the feminine gēdye.  
 Lautia, a, f. m. g. magnificence and netenesse in  
 diners and banquettes.  
 Lautrices, the wyues of two byetherne.  
 Lautula, weate baynes.  
 Lautus, a, um, & Lotus, a, um, washed. also nete  
 o; cleane, elegant, riche, minion, tricke, hāsome,

Lautus homo, a minion, proppre, o; nete per  
 sone.  
 Lauti ciuitas, a riche and noble citee.  
 Lax, discepte, gyle: a wooyde out of bte.  
 Laxatus, a, um, lewse, set at his lyberte.  
 Laxamentum, ti, n. g. release, recreation, liberte  
 tee, release thyng.  
 Laxamentum & veniam non habent leges,  
 lawes remitte and perdone no punishment.  
 Laxamentum dari legi, to enlarge a lawe that  
 it be not so rigoous.  
 Laxamentum dare, to geue rest and recreation  
 from labour.  
 Laxitas, Aris, f. gen. release, pardone, lousness,  
 lyberte.  
 Laxitas domus, largenesse of an house, great  
 renoume.  
 Laxe, lowfely, largely.  
 Habitare laxe & magnifice, to dwell in a great  
 large house nobly.  
 Anguste & laxe, contrarie.  
 Laxissime ambulare, to haue a berie large  
 roome to walke in.  
 Laxe distare, to be far a sundre.  
 Laxo, aui, are, to louse o; set at lyberte, to re  
 lease, to open, to make larger.  
 Laxare manipulos, was in battayle, whan the  
 sundrye bandes of companies of fere men were  
 set in a rage, one man a conuenient distance  
 from an other, that they mought fight the moze  
 at their lyberte.  
 Laxare & astringere, contrary.  
 Annona laud multum laxauerat, the pryce of  
 vittayle was fallen littell o; nothyng.  
 Tempus laxare, to extende & prologe the tyme.  
 Laxare animum a laboribus, To recreate the  
 minde from labour, to be at quite.  
 Laxare animum molestiis, idem.  
 Laxum, an aduerbe, significth wyde.  
 Laxus, a, um, louse, large, wyde, softte, weakte.  
 Funes laxi, cordes not stretchyd out.  
 Laxas dare habernas, to geue byddell at wyll.  
 Laxe opes, great tythes.  
 Laxum tempus, and Laxa dies, a longe tyme  
 o; tyme.  
 Cum ipse alium diem laxiorem dederim,  
 whan that I my self haue prolonged the tyme,  
 o; geuen a longer date o; tyme.  
 Ager laxus, a byode o; wide fildie, Angustus  
 contrary.  
 Arcus laxus, a bowe vnbenet.  
 Calceus laxus, a wide shoo.  
 Domus laxa, a great house with muche roome.

**L** Ea, lea, and Learna, a, f. g. a lionesse.  
 Lea, is also a kynde of colewoytes.  
 Lex, an blande by Epyrenia, a region of  
 Affrike.

Learna,

Lexna, a lionesse: it was also the name of a com  
 mon woman at Athenes: who (after that Iphar  
 modius and Aristogiton had slayn Hipparchus  
 the tyran) being turmented in sundrie facions,  
 to the entent he shoulde discouer the confeder  
 rates of that murder, spake not one word, but  
 being in sunder hit tonge, she spitte it in the  
 face of Iphias the tyran, who caused hit to  
 be turmented.  
 Leander, the name of a man.  
 Leachus, the sonne of Athamas and Ino, whom  
 the father being madde, slewe in the stede of  
 an herte.  
 Lebadia, a citee of Scotia.  
 Lebedus, a citee.  
 Leberis, ridis, a serpentes huske o; hale, o; olde  
 dyesthynne, whiche he casteth of.  
 Lebes, beitis, m. g. a caudion to boyle in.  
 Lebynthos, one of the isles called Eyclades.  
 Lecanomaticus, a certayne kynde of south  
 sailers, that bled their diuination with bas  
 sons of water.  
 Lecanomania, a, f. m. gen. a kynde of diuis  
 nacion by water in a basin, whiche the rustycall  
 people in the olde tyme vsed among the Assy  
 rians. They filled a basin full of water, in to  
 the whiche, after certayne wooydes spoken, spi  
 rites entred, whereby was hearde a littell  
 sowne o; whisperynge: by the whiche the in  
 chaunters percepued thynges to come, and  
 made aunsweres accordynge. Ioannes Zeses,  
 in his comment on the Illiados of Homere,  
 maketh mencion of two kyndes of Lecano  
 mania: one olde was, whiche the Assyres vsed: an  
 other newe founde, whiche was by water in a  
 depe basin, into the whiche was put golde, sil  
 uer, amber, copper, and stones, wherat myght  
 be no women, o; they whiche had offended with  
 women. But this vayne science is forboden as  
 mong christen men, lyke as Necromancie and  
 Geomancie is.  
 Lechia, a, f. g. a sp he, whiche some haue taken to  
 be Cynp, for the similitude of thepyn.  
 Leclia, a, f. g. a thyng lyke to a bedde, wherin  
 riche and noble men were bozne by six serua  
 ntes maie be taken for a litter.  
 Lecliarin, they whiche bare Leclia.  
 Lecliarola, the that attendeth on a litter  
 bearer.  
 Leclacula, a littell chairs o; licters caried betwene  
 men.  
 Leclio, onis, f. m. g. readyng, a lesson, choyse,  
 a gatherynge.  
 Leclipes, an herbe.  
 Lecliterniator, onis, m. g. a chamberlajn, o; he  
 that maketh the beddes.  
 Lecliternium, a solemnitee amonge the pais  
 nims, whan in the honour of theyr gods, Jus  
 piter, Juno, and Minerva, beddes were  
 spreadde in the temples, in the whiche faste  
 the idoles were laied, in the residue as many

as mought lie and eate.  
 Lectio, aui, are, to reade often. Also to gather  
 often.  
 Lecton, one of the toppes of the mountayne cal  
 led Ida.  
 Lectrum, a parte of Asia lyng into the sea.  
 Lector, onis, m. g. a reader.  
 Lectus, us, m. g. a choyse.  
 Lectus, a, um, read, also chosen, picked, selected.  
 Lecturio, ire, to desyre to reade.  
 Lectus, ti, m. g. a beedde. it is vsed somtyme for  
 a table, because they vsed in olde tyme to eate  
 theyr meate sittyn on beddes.  
 Lectulus, li, m. g. a lyttell bedde.  
 Lecythus, thi, mascul. & f. m. gen. a potte of  
 earthe, whiche serued onely for oyle, an oyle  
 glasse o; vialle.  
 Leda, the wyfe of Endarus hynde of Laco  
 na, with whom (as pottes dooe fable) Jupis  
 ter in the forme of a swanne dyde companie,  
 and she brought forth the two egges, of the one  
 came Pollux and Helena, whiche was rauyn  
 sed by Paris: of the other came Castor and  
 Clytemnestra: Pollux and Castor bee called  
 Ledei.  
 Legea, one of the nymphes.  
 Legalis, le, belongynge to the lawe.  
 Legarium, ri, n. g. idein quod Legumen.  
 Legatarius, ri, ma. gene. he to whom any thyng  
 is bequeithyd.  
 Legataria prouincia, a prouince appoynted  
 to one.  
 Legatio, onis, f. m. g. an ambassade o; office of  
 an ambassadour.  
 Accipere legationem, To take on hym the  
 charge of a Legacie.  
 Gerere legationem, and fungi legatione, to  
 be an ambassadour.  
 Legatio libera, a legacy o; lieutenantshyppe  
 purchaseth by fauour, to the entent that one  
 maie with moze authoritee prosecute his owne  
 priuate matters in the countrey whither he  
 is sente.  
 Vorius legatio, whan one purchaseth the title  
 of an ambassadour o; lieutenant, & he maie the  
 more honourably perfourme a bowe that he  
 hath made.  
 Legatium, ui, neut. gener. that is geuen to the  
 ambassadour for his expence, his dietes, his al  
 lowaunce.  
 Legatius, a, um, perteynyng to legacies.  
 Legator, onis, ma. gene. he that bequeitheth any  
 thyng, the testatour.  
 Legatum, ti, n. g. a legacy o; bequest.  
 Legatus, ti, ma. gen. an ambassadour, that hath  
 commission to treate of matters. He that is  
 sent onely to salute o; congratulate, is called  
 Oratour. It is also a lieutenant o; generall cap  
 pitayne of an armie.  
 Legerda, a citee in great Armenie.  
 Legibilis, le, legible, that maie be redde,



Légifer, idem quod Legislator.

Legio, ónis, f. g. a companie of men of warre, containing commonly 6000. foote men. 712. horsemen: of after Varro. 12500. menne of warre: But it is manifest in Liui, that the nombre of a legion is vncertaine. It is also a towne in Cornwall, now called Lelhard.

Legion, the chefe citie of Castile called Lion.

Legionarius, a, um, of or pertaining to a legion.

Legirupa, x, m. g. a breaker of lawes.

Legislátor, óris, maf. gen. a maker of geuer of lawes.

Legitímé, lausfully, accordyng to the lawe.

Legitimus, a, um, accordyng to the lawe, laus full, ryght, conuenient, meete, iust.

Legitimi dies, daies in banke before ordinarie iudges; whan the partie shoulde appeere or pleade: or els it maie be daies of retorne in the kyngs benche or chauncerie.

Legitima iudicia, iudgements confirmed by lawes wrytten of auncient custome.

Legitimo functionis tempore expleto, the ordinarie tyme of his ministeryng being expired.

Legiuncula, lx, f. g. a small legion.

Lego, aui, are, to sende as an ambassadour, or as a legate, or depute, to committe or appoint, to bequeeth, also to assigne or impute. Calsium sibi legauit, he toke Cassius to bee his lieutenant.

Famulum legare aliquo, to send his seruant any whither.

Legare negotiam alicui, to commit a charge or busynesse to one.

Legare fortunæ, to assigne or impute to fortune, to blame or laie the fault on fortune.

Consulem legare ad id bellum placuit, their pleasure was, that the consull shoulde be sent as chiefe capitayne to that warres.

Legare aliquid alicui, to geue a thyng to one by testamente.

Lego, legi, gere, to gather, to rede, to passe by, to chouse, to strike, sometyne to steale.

Legere sermonem alterius, to hearken what one saith.

Legere vestigia, to folowe one steppe by step.

Legens oram Italia, saylyng along by the sea coast of Italie.

Legula, lx, f. g. a fillette.

Leguleius, lei, mafcu. ge. a lawier, a student of the lawe.

Legulus li m. g. a gatherer of small thynges, as grapes or oliues.

Legúnen, minis, n. g. all maner of pulse, as beanes, peason, vetches, tares. &c.

Legumentum, ti, and Legarium, rij, neu. gene. the same.

Leleges, or Lelegæ, people, whiche were at waie wanderyng: and inhabited sometyne in Chethalie.

Leitus, one of the. b. capitaynes of Beroia,

that went to Troie.

Lelaps, lelapis, one of Ateons dogges.

Lema, x, f. g. a teate congeled. Erasmus saith, that Lema is a congeled humour in the ere, that hurteth the sight.

Lemānus, a poole, into the whiche the ryuer of Rhone renneth, called in frenche Lanfane.

Lembunculus, li, a diminutue of Lembus,

Lembus, bi, m. g. a swifte lurrell wyppre, whiche maie be called a barke.

Lemma, mātis, n. g. an argument.

Lemnia terra, that whiche is now called Terna sigillara.

Lemnisci, órum, m. g. plu. labelles hanginge downe from garlandes. also iesses belonging to an hauke.

Lemniscatus, a, um, that hath suche labelles, or iesses hanginge downe.

Lemnias, a, um, of Lemnos.

Lemnos, one of the Isles called Cyclades, wher in Vulcan was nourished. The women of this le begyn in a furie, that their husbendes were longe absent in warres, whan they came home (conspiring together) slew them all in one nyght, excepte Hippisphie the kynges daughter, saued and conueighed by father, Reade in Hippisphie.

Lemonium, nij, n. g. an herbe.

Lemosi, they that werpe lightly.

Lemouices, Lymosin in Fraunce.

Lémures, murum, m. g. plur. spiritres, whiche do walke by nyght with horrible fygures.

Lemuria, órum, neu. ge. plu. feastes dedicated to those spiritres.

Lenæum, a holy daie kept at Athens.

Lenæus, one of the names of Bacchus.

Lena, nx, f. g. a woman baude.

Leñdiginosus, a, um, full of nitres.

Lené, idem quod leniter.

Lenimentum, ti, and Lenimen, minis, n. g. that maketh pleasaunt or sweete, that taketh away the sharpnesse of eigneresse of a thyng.

Lenio, iui, ire, to pacifie, to moderate, to appease, to treatte gently, to make playne or smooth, to comfort. Quo illam mihi lenient miseriam, that they myght ease me of the sorowe of care that I was in.

Lenire tempestates, to appease the tempestes.

Lenis, ne, not soone angrie, soone contented or pleased, full of sufferance, that whiche hath no roughnes, meke, tractable, soft of condicions, gently, modest, mylde, pleasaunt in taste, contrary to eiger and tart.

Lené & asperum, contrary.

Venenum lené, an easy popson, that killeth a man without payne.

Vinum lené, delicious and pleasaunt wyne.

Ingensio leniesse, to haue a gently nature.

Lenes cibi and acres, contrary.

Lénitas, tātis, and Lenitudo, dinis, f. g. meeknesse, gentleness, easynesse to please, smoothnesse.

smoothnesse. Also pleasauntnesse in taste, fastourablenesse.

Leniter, softly, sweetely, moderately, gently.

Leno, ónis, com. gener. a baude, a marchaunte of hoopes.

Lenobates, a treader of grapes.

Lenocinium, nij, n. gen. the practise of baudrie.

Sometyne immoderate & requisite cleynnesse or elegancy to sterre a man to vice, a vicious pleasauntnesse, a pleasaunt inticement or lure.

Lenocinor, a, is, ari, to practise baudrie. Also to speake faire or allure one with wordes, and other pleasaunt thynges. Sometyne to gette fastuon, to make a thyng to haue the more grace.

Lenonius, a, um, pertaining to baudes.

Lens, lendis, f. g. a nitte.

Lens, lenis, farn. gene. a kynde of pulse, called lentilles.

Ante lentem augere ollam, to vse to muche hast, to fish before the nette.

A leisure vnguentum, a pouerbe, signifying the thyng to be absurde: as farre from the purpose as Magnificat from mattens: as mete for th matter as swete oyle in potage.

Lens palustris, duckes meate of water lintels, whiche in standyng waters lich houerpyng.

Lené, easly, softly, slowly.

Lené ferre, to suffer or take patiently.

Lené agere, to dooe a thyng slowly, and negligently.

Lené ac fastidiosum aliquem probare, to proue by litle and lytle in longe continuance.

Lenissime mandere, to eate veraye slowly and leysly.

Lené, ui, tere, to be soft, tendre, to be pliant.

Lenesco, scere, to be smother or redde, to become clammyp like glew, pitch, or birde lime.

Lenicula, lx, f. g. a pulse called chittes.

Lenicula, a manner of vessell, out of the whiche hynges and prynces were anoynted. A Chyris maioré also a rounde redde thyng like a lynx tell in mens visages.

Lenicularis, re, lyke a chitte or farche.

Lenigmosus, he that hath in his face or body many litle redde markes like lentilles.

Lenigo, uiginis, f. g. a thyng lyke a litle warte in the face, redde or blacke.

Leniscus, a litle tree, out of the whiche cometh a sweete gumme called Mastix, mastix tree. of this tree they make toohy pitches: and fyne dust to coure the teethe.

Leniscum madit, spoken prouerbielly of one that trimmeth hym selfe to curiosely.

Leniscus, a, um, made of the tree Leniscus.

Lenisciferus, a, um, that beareth these trees.

Le. nua, x, f. g. softnesse, pliantnesse.

Lenitudo, dinis, f. g. slownesse, negligence.

Lenotari, re, to dooe a thyng softly, easly, or slowly, also to make pliant or flexible.

Lenor, óris, maf. gen. a clammyp and glewpye humour.

Lentulus, a citsyn of Rome.

Lentulus, a, um, a diminutue of Lentus.

Lentus, a, um, soft, gentle, tendre, pliant, that booweth easly, easie, slowe, remisse, fertie, carelesse, at rest, idell, chaupng, or clammie, longe in doyng a thyng. Sometyne colde. also that continueth long.

Lento gradu ire, to go slowly or a soft pace.

Lentus ignis, a soft fyre.

Lenior pugna, a slacke bataile with out fiercenesse.

Tellus lenta, clammie.

Lentus humor, a colde humour.

Lenta viuacitas, whan one is long in doyng.

Lenta mora, longe taryng, lpyngyng.

Lenulus, a, lytle or ponge baude.

Lenunculus, li, maf. gen. idem. also a litle fyre Mars bote.

Leo, a mans name of Spzaunce.

Leo, les, leui, lere, to anoynt or smere ouer.

Leo, ónis, m. g. a lion. also a well fysh called a loplar. also a signe in the firmament.

Leonem ex vnguibus estimare, to esteeme the lion by his talons: A prouerbe, signifying, to perceue by a litle what the whole matter meaneth: or by a piece of a thyng what the whole is.

Leonem radere, spoken wher one attempteth a thyng dangerous and all most impossible.

Leo miti, a prouerbe, teachyng them, whiche be slowe of countyaunce, fyerce, and vncourteple.

Leochares, the name of an excellent grauer.

Leodamas, the propre name of a philosopher.

Leon, a philosopher.

Leonides, a kyng of the Lacedemonians, whiche dydde incredible feates of warre agaynst Perres kyng of Persia: and finally was slayne in defendyng Grece, with 4800 grekes on ly, agaynst xvii. hundred thousande of the hoste of Perres. There was also another Leonides, whiche was tuteur to kyng Alexander, whan he was a childe.

Leonius, a, um, of a lion.

Leonina, nx, fe. ge. an herbe, whiche groweth on hilles, whose floures are lyke to a lions mouth, whan he gapeth.

Leontice, ces, f. g. an herbe, called also Latalia, and hath litle leedes lyke to a margarete, and is called of the apothecaries Canuagreste.

Leontini, prople of Sicilie.

Leontios, a kynde of precious stones.

Leontopetalon, li, n. g. an herbe, haupng leaues like to colewortes, the stalks haue a soft hygh, the seede in bushes as great as small peason, the roote like a rabe roote, greate and blacke, whiche helpeth agaynst the spynnyng and bytting of all maner of serpentes.

Leontophonon, a litle woorme, whiche if the lion do byte, the lpon dieth incontinent.

Leontophona, nx, f. gen. a litle beaste, whose

heade is turned into ashes, wherwith men doe mixte fleshe and cast it into the waies, wherby lions dooe passe, wherof if they dooe cate, they die incontinent.

Leontopodium, dij, neu. gene. an herbe called Pse de leon, whiche hath floures lyke roses vnspredde.

Leontopodium, an herbe, which some do saie is lyke to that, whiche is called Marigouldes, some suppose it to be the herbe, which is called Dent de lion.

Leopardus, di, m. g. a leoparde.

Lepadula, the yle of Sicilie.

Lepide, pleasauntly, pteatily, with a grace, honestly.

Lepide memoras, this is well saied of you.

Lepide stratus lectus, munitly, trimmely.

Vin tu lepide facere? will ye doe well?

Lepidium, an herbe, whiche Virgilius Marcellus supposeth to be that, whiche the apothecaries dooe call Serrat. Ruellius describeth it to haue leaues whan they be yong, lyke to laurell, but they be softer. Finally it is lyke a twoorde blade rebated: the stalk riseth in height a cubite, and hath a great roote with a thicke rind, and a pithe lyke to woodde. Some phisicians doe call it Cittandor. Dioscorides affirmeth

Lepidium and Gingidium, to be all one, whiche the Gingidium some doe call cheruile.

Lepidotes, ris, f. ge. a precious stone, lyke to the scales of fishes.

Lepidotes, ris, f. ge. a precious stone, lyke to the scales of fishes.

Lepidote, the diminutive of Lepide.

Lepidula, a, um, note, polite, pleasaunt, as well in speache as in gesture, that hath a good grace, pteatie, mery.

Mores lepidi, pleasaunt manners.

Lepida occasio, a good occasion.

Lepidum nuncium, mery tpynges.

O capitulum lepidissimum, a luttell pteatie feat goll poll.

Lepista, ra, f. ge. a luttell potte of viole.

Lepor, and Lepos, oris, m. ge. purenesse of netenes in speche. Also the good grace and delectableness in speche, gesture, or doocynge a thynge, pleasauntnesse.

Leporatum, rij, n. ge. an inclosure, or place inclosed, wherin are kept any beastes for pleasure, or hunting, a park, a cunnygar.

Leporinus, a, um, of an hare.

Leporis palatium, an herbe called Sowthistle, in greke Sonchus.

Lepros, pra, f. g. lepro.

Leprium, a cite of Achata, an other in Arcadia.

Leptenacra, a promontorie of Indie.

Lepris, the name of two cities in Affrike the laste.

Leproludix, blache fygges.

Lepton, an herbe of the hynde of Centaurie.

Leprophillon, li, n. ge. a hynde of Spurge that hath brode leaues.

Lepus, the wegght of a harat and an halfe,

Indreas Alciatus in tres posteriores libros saith, a harat is the thyrde parte of Obolus, whiche is halfe a scrupull.

Lepus, leporis, m. g. an hare.

\* Duos simul inaequor lepores, I fiske after two thynges at once, and am like to le both: betwene two stooles my taylor is like to goe to the ground.

Lepusculus, li, maff. g. a leucet or ponge hare.

Lepus, a certayne fische, whiche is popson to a man, and a man to hym.

Leria, one of the yles called Sporades: the people thereof are called Leri, of whose manners grew a proverbe, Leri mali.

Lerna, or Lerna, a lake or a fenne in Achata about Argos, and a fenne, in the whiche was the les per Hydra with many heades as portes figne.

Into this lake the people of the cities of Argos and Mycene dyd throw all the ordure and sweepynges of the streets and houses, wherof came the proverbe,

\* Lerna malorum, wherby was signified an heape of mischies: or any person, in whom is all vice and abhominacion.

Lerneus, a, um, of Lerna.

Leros, an ilande in the sea Icarie.

Lebeda, a cite of Spaine, called now Tortosa.

Lesbos, an ile in the sea called Egeum, wherin was the cite Mytilene.

Lesbius, a, um, of the ile of Lesbos.

Lesbia regula, is spoken, where as reason is applied to the acte, and not the acte to reason: where the law is accomodate to maners, and not maners to the lawe. Hereof speaketh 3. is stole Moral. lib. v. of that, which is infinite, the rule is infinite like the laden rule of Lesbos, which serueth for building, and is chaunged to the facion of the stone.

Lessus, us, m. ge. a lamentable voyce used in the burying of men, as we doo saie, alas,

Lestorum, a region of Indie.

Lestrygonos, a people in the extreme part of Ite lie, whiche dyd cate the companions of Odysseus roasting them on byoches.

Lestrygonus, a, um, of that people.

Letalis, le, mortall, deadely.

Letaliter, mortally, deadely.

Letra corpora, bodies of them that be layne.

Letatus, a, um, layne.

Letamen, muis, n. g. compasse, dong, or muche, laied in the felides to make cozne and grasse to growe plentifully.

Letania, or Liania, a supplication of common prayer.

Letargia, or Lethargus, whiche of som is called Verenus, is (as Paulus Aegineta writeth) a disease in that parte of the heade, in the whiche the power of reason is coimced, possyng the same place that phrensy dooeth, that is to saie the bryne: but the cause and matter be sonitray. For in this is continuall necessite of slepe,

of slepe, harde to be awaked, the matter being a moyste and viciat colde humout, washing the bryne, and compelling one to slepe. Alexander Trallianus addeth thereto, that therein is such a forgetfulness, that he which is like, can not remembre what he wolde speake. Constaninus saith, that whete somtyme they dooe gape, they doo forget to close thei mouths. It is somtyme called Vera, and then is it of a pure colde matter. and somtyme it is called Non vera, and than is it of a colde matter mixt with a litle bloude or choler: selbome it happeneth of Melancholy. somtyme it foloweth an other sickness, as a fleumaticke feuer, or the sickness of the longes called Peripneumonia. In these diseases by heate the fleume is made subtil, and is plucked vpe to the bryne, where a catarrhe feuer and that bee together: somtyme the feuer departeth in the space of fewen dayes, and leaueth behinde that sickness.

Leucargilus, ci, m. gen. he that hath the slepyng or forgetfull sickness.

Leucargia, looke Letara.

Leche, a river of helle, the water whereof as soon as it is drunke, causeth a man to forgette all thing that is passed. It is also a river in Affrike.

Lecheus, a, um, of that river.

Lecher, ra, rum, deadely, byngng of causyng death.

Lechericus, a, um, causyng death.

Lecho, aui, are, to slea.

Leum, of Lethum, ti, n. g. death.

Leito interire, to bee slayne.

Eripere se letho, to saile his owne life.

Leua manus, the lefte hande.

Leuamen, minis, and Leuamentum, ti, n. g. for lace, comfort, consolation, that diminisheth uell or sorowe, and maketh it moze tollerable.

Leuatio, onis, f. gen. a consolation, an easing, a diminishing of pyne or sorowe.

Leuatus, a, um, lifted vp.

Leuca, a promontorie of elbowe of lande, nyghe to Corinthus.

Leucachates, tis, ma. gene. a precious stone that is white.

Leucadia, an ile by the bosome of the sea called Ambracium.

Leucacantha, is (as Jo. Agricola affirmeth) a thornie bush the compng vypp in hedges and dyches, haupng white sote floures: or els a hynde of square thistils, full of prickes. Manardus supposeth it to bee that, whiche the Arabians call Bedeguar. Ruellius affirmeth it to bee that, whiche Dioscorides calleth Rahamnus: the Romayns Albam spinam, white thorne, growng in hedges, haupng streight vypp bzauns the full of prickes, lttell leaues, somewhat longe, fatty and softe. Some is whiter than other, the darker coloured hath broder leaues, and somewhat ruddy, the twigges be in length almost fye subtles, the fruite white, brode,

thyne, factoned like a rodde. Some haue yf the sundie descriptions of the great lerned men of this tyme: diuine what Leucacantha is: for so diuers opinions I can not fynde one vnglyste, except I shoulde call it white byer. this Leucacantha is comonly after some mens opynion named Carduus S. Mariae, our ladie thistle.

Leucanthemis, an herbe, which phisicians of late daies call Camomill, loke Chamamelon.

Leucathropes, a people of Affrike.

Leucargilion, li, n. g. white clate.

Leucas, cadis, scem. gen. a towne in the countrey of Leucadie.

Leucaspis, a Troian, whiche sailed with Aeneas into Italie.

Leucates, a mountayne in Epiro. also an yle.

Leuce, a hynde of morpheu.

Leuce, a luttell towne, not farre from Smyrna, also an herbe lyke Mercurie, haupng a white line in the middle of the leafe. Leucocrodis.

Leucippus, a philosopher.

Leucocryfos, a precious stone.

Leucogea, a precious stone.

Leucogei, certayne hills in Italie by Naples.

Leucolion, leucolij, n. g. the generall name of all hyndes of violettes: not withstanding it is properly taken for the winter gilofe, whiche is a kind of violettes.

Leucola, an ile by Epyres.

Leucoma, matis, n. g. the webbe in the eye whan it is rooted. also the white of an egge. also the table, wherin the names of iudges or officers be writen, and the actes of euery yere reges freed, called also Album.

Leucon, a kyng of Pontus, slayne of his brother Oxilocus for adultery. A houthand man of the same name.

Leuconium, nij, or Leuconicum, ci, neu. genei white cotton.

Leucopetalos, a white precious stone with strakes of golde.

Leucopetra, a promontorie of Sicilie.

Leucophras, phari, ma. gen. a browne or russet colour.

Leucophæatus, a, um, that weareth a russet garment.

Leucophlegmantia, a white dyspse.

Leucophlegmatia, or Leucophlegmatias hyderos, one hynde of dyspse, wherin all the body swelleth vnequally.

Leucophorum, ri, n. gen. that they shoulde golde with boras.

Leucophthalmos, a precious stone lyke a white eye.

Leucopus, white of naturall colour.

Leucosia, an ile agaynst Pestanum, in the sea Thyrrenum.

Leucosia, a countrey, whiche is nowe called Cappadocia.

Leucosydorum cubitus, a place in Cappadocia.

Leucostictos, a stone that hath white spots in it.

95 iij Leu

**Leucothæa**, the goddesse, whiche was called **Mas-  
tara** and **Aurora**.  
**Leucothæa**, the daughter of **Orcamus** of **Babyl-  
lon**, whom (beyng gotten with childe by **Phes-  
bus**) his father dydde burie alive but **Phæbus**  
(as poetes seigne) dyd transfigure him into a  
tree, out of the whiche renneth frankincense.  
**Leucocuta**, a beaste in **Indie**, as great as an ass,  
haupng legges lyke an herte, the heade, necke,  
eyle, and breast of a geate or badger, the foor  
clouen, a wide gaping mouth by to the eares: it  
feede of reeth, one hole bone, in his voyce he  
will resemble the speche of a mā. **Plinie** saith,  
this beastes head is of the facion of **Melis**, and  
**Melis** is the beaste called **Taxo**, whiche is a  
geate or a badger. **Solinus** saith, he hath the  
head of a camell, whiche prechaunce was the  
faute of the wyter of **printer**, whiche unto  
**Meli**, added **Ca**, and made it **Cameli**.  
**Leuctra**, plur. and **Leuctrum**, or **Leuctra**, singu.  
a towne of **Boeotia**.  
**Leuctricus**, a, um, of **Leuctra**.  
**Leui**, one of the sonnes of **Jacob** the patriarche.  
**Leuiathan**, a dragon of the sea. It is taken in holy  
Scripture for the dyuell.  
**Leuculus**, a, um, somewhat light, also wanton.  
**Leuidentia**, a, for. g. a garmente made of coarse  
clothe, such as men used in old tyme to geue to  
guestes of their acquaintance.  
**Leuidentia mutus**, spoken prouerbielly of a  
simple gifte and of small value.  
**Leuifidus**, a, um, of light or small credence or  
truste.  
**Leuipes**, uipedis, om. g. swift, light of foote.  
**Leui**, leui, m. g. the husbandes brother.  
**Leuis**, leue, lyght, liger, easy, vnconstant, small,  
vile, of littell value, of small reputation.  
**Leuia vana**, small wyndes.  
**Leuis armaturæ milites**, lyght souldiours.  
**Leuis armaturæ excursio** in oratione, lyght  
argumentes, that men byng before they come  
to the pythe of the matter.  
**Leuis autor**, of no authoritee.  
**Leuis homo**, an vnconstant man, also a vile  
person of small estimation.  
**Leuia hæc sunt**, these are but trifelyng & lyght  
thynges, or matters of small importance.  
**Leui brachio aliquid agere**, to doo a thyng  
sleightly, or negligently.  
**Dolor leuis**, id est paruus.  
**Impensa leuis**, small coste or charge.  
**Precium leuis**, a moze easy pyce.  
**Reprehensio leuis**, a small rebuke.  
**Leuis labor**, a lyght and easy labour.  
**Leuita**, among the **Jewes** was a minister in their  
ceremonies vnder their prestes, a decon.  
**Leuitas**, raris, f. g. lightnesse, inconstancie.  
**Leuiter**, lightly, vnconstantly, smally, meanely,  
easily, patiently.  
**Leuiter agnoscere**, to haue a littell knowlage  
of a thyng.

**Leuiter** and **ge** **studia**, to be a student but a  
litle while, to haue but meane leaueing.  
**Leuiter** inter se dissident, there is a litle  
variance betweene them.  
**Leuiter erudius homo**, a man of small lea-  
uynge, or meanly learned.  
**Leuiter asperius laudibus**, to be a litle  
**Leuiter ferre**, to take patiently.  
**Leuiter amicum**, a littell boowd.  
**Leuissime dicam**, to speake most gently, or  
that I maye not speake the extremitee.  
**Leuissimelafus**, hard beey litle.  
**Leuiter aliquid tangere**, to touche of speche of  
a thyng basely, or in a fewe wordes.  
**Bene volumus leuiter lenonibus**, we wyl  
haude but small fauour.  
**Leuis ledit**, it hurteth litle.  
**Leui somnus**, a, um, that so slepeth, that it wyl  
lyghtly or soone awake.  
**Leuo**, aui, ate, to lyfte vp, sometyme to take ad-  
uayse, to abate, to mynthe, or mitigate, to make  
easy of lyght, to helpe, to babourden.  
**Leuare aliquem onere**, to dyscharge one of  
his burdene.  
**Leuare animum**, to recreate the spites.  
**Leuare annonam**, to mynthe the pyce of by-  
tapes.  
**Leuare tributum alicuius agri**, to take by the  
rente for a certayne plotte of grounde or pyce  
of lande.  
**Leuare facinus alicuius**, to excuse one of a mis-  
cheuous dede.  
**Leuare ictum serpentis**, to heale out boun-  
ges with an adder.  
**Leuare laborem alicui**, to ease one of his la-  
bour, or to put hym out of payne.  
**Leuare metum alicui**, to put one out of feare.  
**Leuare morbum alicui**, to make his sickness  
moze easy.  
**Leuare populum frumento**, to helpe the peo-  
ple with vyne in tyme of scarstitee.  
**Leuare suam autoritatem**, to mynthe his au-  
thoritee.  
**Leuare amicitias remissione vsus**, to leane of  
frendshipp by littell and litle.  
**Calamitatem innocentium leuare**, to helpe  
them that be troubled wrongfully, to deliuer  
them out of trouble.  
**Leuare dentes penna**, to picke the teeth with a  
quille.  
**Paupertatem alicui leuare**, to heale one that  
is in pouertee and nede.  
**Promissa multa fidem leuant**, he that promys-  
seth many thynges, is not lyghtly beleued.  
**Leuare sese are alieno**, to paie his debtes.  
**Sumptum leuare**, to diminish the onces charges,  
to make that he spende not so muche.  
**Leuare vincula**, to slacke the bondes that one  
is tyed with.  
**Leuare plagam**, in grassyng after the Roche is  
sawed, to pare the heade smythe with a knyfe.  
**Leuare**,

**Leuus**, or rather **Lauius**, a, um, lyfte, also when  
it is spoken of worldly thynges, it signifieth  
lyfte, unhappy contrarie, when it is referred  
to celestiall thynges, it betokeneth right & hap-  
pynesse, prosperous. For that whiche to be is  
the lyfte lynde, to them whiche are aboue,  
and doo looke towarde vs, is the right hande,  
looke **Lauius**.  
**Leuphana**, a citee of **Germanie**, called commonly  
**Magister**.  
**Leutychnides**, a kynge of **Lacedæmonie**.  
**Lex**, legis, for. g. lawe, also a statute or decret,  
rule to folowe, a couenant or condicion.  
**Lex municipalis**, the peculiar lawe, whiche  
euery cite hath.  
**Lex orcia**, a lawe, whiche assigned, howe  
many persons shoulde be boden to supper, and  
that men shoulde suppe at their doores, to the  
intent that it myght appeere, how the lawe was  
obeyed.  
**Lex plagiarum**, wherby men were whippid.  
**Leges Cæmuriæ**, lawes made by thassemblies  
called **Comitia Cæmuriæ**, rede **Comitia**.  
**Leges Curiatæ**, lawes made in the assenblye  
called **Curiatæ comitia**, whiche were called by  
wches.  
**Leges Tribunitiæ**, lawes made by all the  
mon people, whiche wer also called **Plebiscita**.  
**Legagere**, to sue in the lawe: also, to put the  
law in execution.  
**Legibus soluiere**, to dispense or graunt a plas-  
tarde to one, to doo any thyng contrarie to a  
lawe made.  
**Sancire leges**, to ordeyn and stablish the lawes.  
**Hac lege**, on this condicion.  
**Astringi legibus**, to be subject to the lawes.  
**Legere vendere**, when the lawe geneth antho-  
rize to selle.  
**Hanc ad legem formanda vobis oratio est**,  
after this rule. &c.  
**Leges perlege**, rede the condicions.  
**Abrogare lege**, legi, and **legem**, to abrogate  
parte of a lawe.  
**Lexis**, lexeos, f. g. a woorde.  
**Lexipyræ**, medicines, whiche doo heale men of  
feares.  
**Lexouij**, or **Lexuij**, people in hygh **France** as  
bout **Burbon**.

## L ANTE I.

**La**, one of the wyues of **Jacob** the patriarche.  
**Lia**, he holes in the toppe of a mast, whiche  
doo receue the halsters or ropes.  
**Liba**, an ple in the **Indian** sea.  
**Libadion**, an herbe called the lesse **Centoze**.  
**Libāmen**, bāminis, **Libamentum**, ti, n. ge. and  
**Libatio**, ōnis, fœm. gen. a taste or saie taken,  
proppely in sacrifice.  
**Libanius**, the name of a great rhetorician.  
**Libanicus**, a, um, of **frankincense**.

**Libanocnes**, a precious stone like to **frankincense**.  
**Libanos**, a tree growynge in **Arabia**, out of the  
whiche renneth **frankincense**, whiche of **Eua-  
ripides** is called **Libanos**, and the tree **Liba-  
notos**, contrarie wyse of **Sophocles** and **Gad-  
lenus**; that tree is called **Libanos**, and the gum  
**Libanotos**.  
**Libanotis**, raris, f. g. an herbe called **Rosemary**.  
**Libanotus**, a wynde, whiche bloweth out  
of the northwast.  
**Libanus**, a mountayn betwene **Arabia** and **Phæ-  
nicia**. It is also a tree, whiche byngeth foorth  
incense.  
**Libarius**, raris, m. g. he that selleth cakes.  
**Libatus**, a, um, tasted, assayed, sacrificed, taken  
out of an other thyng, loke **Libo**.  
**Liburnum**, or **Libarna**, a citee of **Aliguria**.  
**Libella**, læ, f. g. the diminutive of **Libra**, it was  
also a small coigne, and of them were twoo  
foytes: one was worthe the tenth part of **Ses-  
tercius**, the other the tenth part of **Denarius**,  
idem quod **As**, alsis. It is also the line and  
compassmetre of a mason or carpenter.  
**Libellaticus**, ci, m. g. he that for feare of punish-  
ment is content to haue his name registered as  
among the poll woordespyppers.  
**Libellio**, ōnis, m. ge. a writer of bookes, also a  
carter of letters.  
**Libellulus**, li, m. g. a verie littell booke.  
**Libellus**, li, m. gen. a littell booke. Sometyme an  
epistoll, a supplication, a libell or declaration  
in the lawe, of debte, trespass, couenant, and  
other lyke, a citation, a rolle conteynyng notes  
made for memorie, a letter sette by on a poste  
or wall. Sometyme a poynt of article, a byll of  
complaynt, also a certayne measure.  
**Libelli supplices**, supplications made to great  
men.  
**Libellus memorialis**, a littell register, scrow,  
or table made for memorie.  
**Libellorū præfecti**, masters of the requestes,  
whiche doo receiue billes of supplication, be-  
yng put by to the kynge or pryncie.  
**Libellos agere**, to be master of the requestes.  
**Libellos signare**, to aunswere to the billes of  
request.  
**A libellis**, master of the requestes.  
**Libens**, entis, om. g. wyllyng, gladdie.  
**Libenti animo**, gladly.  
**Me libente**, with my good will.  
**Libentissimis omnibus**, with euery mannes  
ryght good will.  
**Libens**, for **Libenter**.  
**Libenter**, wyllyngly, gladly.  
**Bene libenter victuras**, thou louest to fare wel,  
and make good chere.  
**Libentia**, a, f. g. a dilectation, a pleasure.  
**Libentina**, one of the names of **Venus**, or **Isis**  
**Serpina**.  
**Liber**, liberi, the finder of wine, called also **Bac-  
chus** and **Dionysius**. it is sometyme put for  
wyne.

**Libere**, sometyne for the sonne, *Libri*, libri, m. gen. a booke of warke written, the inner rynde of a tree. sometyne a register, an Inuentorie.  
**Liber**, libera, erum, free, at libertee, not bounden, large or great, holde of franke, also without businesse of lette, not subiect.  
**Liber** ad re viueri, to lyue in open apye.  
**Liter** libera, letters, wherein one spareth not to shew his mynd freely and frankly.  
**Tempus liberum**, a vacant tyme, or during whiche season one may doo what he listeth.  
**Liber** ab irrisione, not mocked.  
**Liber** a legibus, not subiecte to lawes.  
**Liber** religionis animus, a mynde without all religion of feare of god.  
**Liberum** est mihi, I maie, it is in my power or choyse.  
**Liber** corde fabulari, to common his mynd boldly.  
**Liber** lectulus, whan one lyeth alone without a bedde slowe.  
**Liber** locus, a place, where one maie doo his pleasure without feare of correction.  
**Liborum** liber, that labourereth not.  
**Relinquere liberum** alicui, To leaue to ones choyse, to doo of thyngke what he listeth.  
**Liberalia**, orum, n. g. a solemne or festiuall day dedicate to Bacchus.  
**Liberalis**, le, liberall, comely, well fauoured, full of largesse, full of liberalitee.  
**Liberales** artes, the liberall sciences, or sciences belonging to a free man.  
**Liberalis** forma, a good fauour.  
**Liberalis** ingenium, a free courage, an honest nature or disposition.  
**Liberalis** iudicium, & liberalis causa, where a man contendeth for his libertee.  
**Liberales** ioci, iestes & merie sayngis mete for honest men.  
**Liberalis**, and Auidus, contrary.  
**Liberalis** facies, a well fauoured & good face, a face of fauour shewynge tokens of honestee and grace, honest.  
**Liberalis** coniugium, honeste wedlocke betwene two persons free borne.  
**Liberalitas**, tatis, f. g. liberalitee, bountie, honeste treatynge or dealynge, freeness in geuyng or bestowynge.  
**Liberaliter**, liberally, abundantly, largely, frely, honestly, lyke an honest body.  
**Exercitum** quem in Asia ductauerat, luxuriose, nimisque liberaliter habuerat, The army, whiche he had with hym in Asia, he let them haue to muche their pleasure.  
**Liberaliter** eruditus, well taught, brought vp in honest learnynge.  
**Liberaliter** viuere, to lyue without bile occupacion.  
**Liberaliter** tractare, to interteyn liberally.  
**Liberaliter** polliceri, to promyse largely.

**Seruire liberaliter**, to dooe ones duettie in his seruice honestly.  
**Liberator**, oris, m. g. he that deliuereth.  
**Libratio**, oris, f. g. a festynge at libertee.  
**Liber**, frankly, liberally, without consuetud of let, boldly, freely, without feare.  
**Libere** viuere, to lyue at pleasure.  
**Educari** libere, to bee brought up honestly lyke a gentill man.  
**Libere** loqui, to speake freely and boldly, freynge no daunger.  
**Liberi**, orum, m. g. plu. chyldren as well women as men, and sometyne it is spoken of one.  
**Auctus** liberis, he that hath a chyld borne.  
**Liberides**, conges.  
**Libero**, aui, are, to deliuer, to set at libertee, to bypynge out of bondage.  
**Libere** creditorem, To contente of falsitie hym, of whom money is borrowed, to paye debtes.  
**Culpae** aliquem liberare, to discharge one, to shew hym to be blamelesse.  
**Liberatus** sum tua opera, I am rydde out of daunger by thy helpe.  
**Liberare** se a re alieno, to paie his debte.  
**Liberare** aliquem metu, to putte one out of feare.  
**Liberare** fidem suam, to doe that he promised.  
**Libertas**, tatis, f. g. libertee taken well nere alwaie in the good parte.  
**Dare** libertatem alicui, to make one free.  
**Recipere** libertatem, to receyue agayne thye franchyse of libertee.  
**Vindicare** in libertatem, To deliuer out of bondage, to sette at libertee.  
**Libertinus**, a, um, that is manumysed of made free, also borne of one that was a seruant.  
**Libertus**, and Liberta, he or she that of a bonde man or woman is manumysed of enfranchysed, a late seruant.  
**Librum** arbitrium, free wyll.  
**Libet**, it liketh or contenteth, it pleaseth.  
**Libuit**, it was my pleasure so to dooe, I was disposed, it was my phantasie, lust, or appetyte.  
**Cetera** quae cuius libuissent, whiche libid euerie man in his owne phantasie.  
**Quoniam** libitum est vobis, because it hath pleased you.  
**Si** libitum fuerit, yf it come in his head.  
**Libethra**, a cause, wherein was a well called Libethros, where the Muses begyn conuersant, were therfore called Libethrides.  
**Libethrides**, the Muses or lades of sciences.  
**Libethrin**, a people of Persia, utterly rude and vnlearned.  
**Libethrus**, a mountayne in Macedonia, where the Muses dyd dwell.  
**Libidinarius**, an haunter of lechery.  
**Libidinofus**, a, um, lecherous, wyllful, pleasant.  
**Libidinofa** dapes, curious and exquisite fare.

Libidus

**Libidinosus**, lecherously, wyllfull, after ones owne appetyte.  
**Libidinor**, aris, ari, to plaie the lechour.  
**Libido**, bidinis, f. m. gen. sensualitee, vnlesfull appetyte of luste. sometyne it signifyeth onely appetyte of wyll.  
**Libina**, a, f. m. ge. a goddesse, in whose temple were solde all thynges perteynyng to sepulture or funeralles. sometyne for buryng, or festynge of such thynges as appetyne to buryng, also the charge and expence at buryng, also for deathe, or the beere, wheron dead bodies are carryed.  
**Libinarius**, iij, m. g. he that hath the sarucynge and charge about burynges.  
**Libo**, bonis, a citsyn of Rome.  
**Libo**, aui, are, to taste any thyng. sometyne to touche, sometyne to sacrifice, sometyne to take or ppe out in readynge of authours that which theyth one.  
**Libare** gustu potum, to taste or say the drinke.  
**Oculus** libavit natam, he kyssed his daughter.  
**Cibum** libare digitis, to touch.  
**Cibi** libari ore alicuius, fasted.  
**Thura** libare diis, to sacrifice.  
**Libora**, a citee in Spayn, called sometyne Elborra, nowe commonly Calcuera.  
**Libra**, bra, f. g. a pounce, wherof be thye soytes, one called Troiana or Publica, conteynng 16. ounces: whiche all occupiers in weighynge doe vse commonly: In other is called Romana, conteynng 12. ounces, whiche the Romans were wonte to vse, and this doe our poticaries vse: and of this pounce doe all the ancient wryters speake. The thirde pounce is called Marca, Ostonaria, or Nummularia, whiche conteyneth but .viij. ounces, that is, halfe so muche as the common pounce: by this pounce they doe weigh money, also a measure of lye, four conteynng 12. ounces. Sometyne a payre of balaces, it is also one of the 12. signes, sometyne a carpenters lyne, a masons rule.  
**Libra** Romana, after some, was equall with our pounce sterlyng: but moze truly, it is twyfe so muche. For Libra conteyneth 100. denarios, and euery denarius is in value a grote sterlyng.  
**Libra** antica, reade in Mina.  
**Libralis**, le, that is a pounce weight or measure.  
**Libranentum**, ti, n. ge. equall pople or weight, the tongue of the balance.  
**Libramenta** tormentorum, strynges, thonges, and cordes, belongynge to ingins of warre.  
**Libramenta** plumbi, great weightes of leade put into the ingin called Aris.  
**Libramen**, braminis, n. gen. the castynge or hurtyng of a dart.  
**Libraria**, a, f. m. g. a librarie, or a woman that weigheth out woull or flaxe.  
**Libraria** taberna, a booke sellers shoppe.  
**Librarium** atramentum, pynters inke.

**Librarius**, rij, m. ge. a seruener, a bookebinder, one that kepeth a librarie, also he that weicth out flaxe, woull, or parne.  
**Librarius**, a, um, perteynyng to booke, balances, or of a pounce weight.  
**Libraria** frusta, powndestones, or thynges weighynge a pounce.  
**Librarium**, rij, n. g. a grosse register.  
**Librator**, toris, m. g. a conuigher of water from well springes to cundites, considering the les uell of the places.  
**Libratores**, hurters of stones in warres.  
**Librile**, lis, the hangynge equally of the balance, the beame of the balance.  
**Librilla**, or libella, stones tyed by strynges, or thonges, to hurle at men, used in olde tyme in the warres.  
**Libripens**, dis, m. g. he that holdeth the balance in his hande, and weigheth, a weigher.  
**Libro**, aui, are, to weygh, to paye, to make weighte, to houer, to leuell, to counterpoise, sometyne to diuide equally.  
**Librare** tela, to cast dartes with great violence.  
**Librat** sese ex alto Aquila, The eagle houereth or soareth on high.  
**Libs**, bis, m. g. a wynde, the whiche bloweth out of the southe.  
**Libam**, bi, n. g. a cake.  
**Liburni**, people of the countreie called Liburnia, also common messangers.  
**Liburnia**, a parte of Dalmatia or Slaunthe, now called Croatia.  
**Liburnum**, ni, n. g. Liburna, na, and Liburnica, a, f. m. ge. a lychte and swifte shyppe, a foppe.  
**Liburnus**, a, um, of Liburnia.  
**Libya**, was amonge the Greekes, the generall name of all Africa: For withstanding it is of the Romaynes taken onely for that parte of Africa, whiche is from Egypte to the west ocean, conteynyng Cyrenaica, Africa minor, Numidia, and Mauritania: The Spaniardes doe commonly call them all Moories.  
**Libya** interior, is bounded on the north with the two countreis called Mauritanie, with Aethiopia the lesse, and Cyrenaica: on the east with Aethiopia: on the south with Aethiopia the further: on the west with the Ocean sea. In this countrey be the Garamantes and Gerules.  
**Libycinus**, a, um, of Libya.  
**Libycis**, cidis, a towne in Iudea on the east parte of the ryuer of Jordan.  
**Libycones**, stones, whiche are not very cleere.  
**Libycus**, a, um, of Libya.  
**Libyophanices**, people in Africa.  
**Libys**, and Libysa, a man and woman of Libya.  
**Libysa**, a citee of Bithynia, called commonly Dolmen.  
**Libystinus**, the surname of Apollo.  
**Lica**, lica, the name of one of Hercules compassyons,  
**Licame**

Licambes, a ritee of Lacedemonia.

Licenter, licentiousely, ouer freely, with to muche libertie, to boldely or rashly.

Licentia, a, f. g. licence, vnlesfull or immoderate libertie, power to doo a thyng.

Licentia temporum, a tyme whan euery man vsyth great libertie, and almoste dooeth what he lysteth.

Licentior, licentius, ouer liberall or free, dissolute.

Licentior epistola, a letter, wherein one writeth his mynde freely.

Licentior vita, a dissolute and an vnruely lyfe.

Licentiosus, a, um, rash, vsyng vnlesfull libertie, licentious, dissolute.

Liceo, licui, cere, u. pass. to be pased, or set at a price, or for howe muche it shall be solde.

Liceor, ceris, ceri, dep. to sette the price hygher, to shewe for how muche a man will selle it. also to cheapen, to offere a certayne price.

Licer, it is lesfull. Sometime it is vfed for maie.

Mihi licet, I maie. Tibi licet, thou mayest.

Sometime be it so, adimite it.

Licui esse ocioso Themistocli, Themistocles mough: haue been without trade.

Nobis non licet esse tam disertis, we can not be so well spoken or eloquent.

Per me vel scietas licet, Thou maiest scape for me vnthill thou rourest: or I will geue the leaue to route.

Licer mihi id de te discere, I maie learne this of you.

Licer, the aduerbe, be it, although.

Lichas, a measure, whiche exceedeth not foure fpyngers.

Lichen, lichénis, m. g. or Lichene, nes, f. g. a foule breaking out, whiche begynneth about the chynde: and therefore is called Mentagra.

Some doo take it for the frenche poxke. but it semeth not so to be. also an herbe called lycherworte.

Lichnis agrestis, called also Trigonaton, and Anthirrhinos, an herbe lyke to lyne seede, hayng almost no roote, and a blue floure, with seedes lyke a calves snoute. It groweth among corne in some countreies.

Licianus, a poete in the tyme of Martiail.

Licitorum, tori, n. g. a weauers wyrtrell, or a sphe womans tauell, wheron sphe or threde beeyng wounden, is thotte through the webbe or loome.

Licuius, anis, he that cheapeneth, or he that inhauntheth the price.

Liciratio, ónis, f. g. a cheapenyng, a ppylyng, a setting of the price, an open sale.

Licium, en, n. g. and Licia, órum, neu. g. plur. thredes, whiche sphe women dooe weaue in lyntels or stooles.

Licina, a, f. g. a kynde of oliue trees.

Licitor, áris, ári, to cheapen, to bydde a certayne price for a thyng, to ppyse, to set the price hygher,

also to fyght, to deale blowes.

Licitor, óris, m. gen. one that inhauntheth the price, one that in cheapnyng pproferech more, a chepner, a chapman. Sometime it significeth a broker.

Licitorum apponere, to suboynne one, to ppyse or bydde more for a thyng.

Licite, lesfully.

Licito, idem.

Licitus, a, um, lausfull.

Licoctonia, an herbe, whiche maie be called woulfe baine.

Lictor, óris, m. g. a sergant, or other lyke minister to execute corporall punishment. Consul of Rome had. xii. other head officers had vi. whiche bare euery one in their handes rodde and axe bounden together, to dooe with them execution, as they wer commanded.

Lictorius, a, um, pptynyng to sergantes and other lyke officers.

Lidron, a title, in length one foote and an halfe, in bredth one foote.

Lien, énis, or liénis, lienis, m. gen. the spleen, the milke.

Lienicus, and lienósus, a, um, that is lyke in the spleen.

Lienósum cor, an herte that sweeteth.

Lienteria, a, f. g. gen. appytenesse of the guttes, the fire.

Lientericus, a, um, that hath the fire.

Ligamen, gáminis, n. g. a bonde.

Ligamentum, ti, n. g. and ligatura, a, f. g. idem.

Ligarius, a Romayne.

Ligellum, li, n. g. a little house or cottage.

Ligeon, a certayne tree. also an hybe.

Ligilium, an herbe mentioned in Columella.

Liger, ligeris, m. g. a riuier in France called Loire.

Lignarius, a, um, of woodde, of that gentry for woodde.

Lignarius faber, a carpenter.

Lignator, óris, m. gen. a carper of woodde, one that maketh pposition for woodde, a woodsmonger.

Lignatio, ónis, f. g. a hewyng, bearyng, feryng or purcutyng of woodde. Sometime a groue, where is muche woodde.

Ligneus, a, um, of woodde, trine.

Lignicolis, a, um, a little thyng made of woodde.

Lignile, lis, n. g. fuel, or a woodde heate.

Lignor, áris, ári, to go to cary woodde, to go to purcuigh wood, as souldiours doo in an army.

Lignósus, a, um, as hard as woodde, harde lyke woodde.

Lignum, ni, n. g. woodde.

Ligo, aui, are, to bynde.

In catenas ligare, to bynde in chaynes.

Ligatus, a, um, bounden.

Ligo, ónis, m. g. a spade.

Ligographi, common registers, or auditors.

Ligula, la, f. g. a littell tongue, a latcher, it is also so a spoone called Cochlear, which in measure

conteyneth, iii. dragma, & one scruple.

Liguria, a part of Italy, from the hille called Apenninus, vnto the sea called Tuscum, also f. s. the ryuer of Marus, vnto the ryuer called Marcia. In it be the citres Genua, Sauona, Nauolum, Albigena.

Ligurinus, called also spinus and acanthis, a berbe that fedeth much upon thistles, and hath a naturall hatred against the asse, and singeth pleasantly: it is supposed to be a grene finche, yet some haue taken it to be the nightingall, as Serenus writeth.

Ligurio, ligúris, liguriui, or liguri, rite, to eate hypocritely, or to deuoure sweete or deynitie meates. also to eate of pike morsels deintly or curiously.

Furra ligurire, to eate stolen meate.

Liguire lucra, by littell and littell to robbe a man with ppylyng and polleng.

Liguire re aliquá, to desire or couete a thyng greedily, to the intent to fare the better by it.

Ligurius, ónis, f. g. gen. greedynesse, immoderate appetite.

Ligus, liguris, of the countreie of Liguria, a Januene, of Janeware.

Ligisticum, or after som Ligustinum mare, the sea that is by Feane.

Ligusticum, or after som Libysticum, an herbe growng commonly in the hilles of Liguria, it is called of the apothecaries Leusticum, Lombardie louage.

Ligusticus, a, um, of Liguria.

Ligustum, tri, n. g. a tree, haupng leaues lyke an olyue tree, but they bee tynder and softer, and more grene of colour, whiche doeth beate white floures and soote, whereof is made an oyle called Oleum Ciprinum. And this tree dooeth growe in watrye places, as willowes

and salowes dooe, and beareth a blackie fruite lyke to an elder tree. They which doo take it for the bushe called Pruet, be much deceiued.

This is master Eliotes sentence, whose iudgement I will not suppress, because certayne thynges in Plinies description seemeth to conserme his opinió, as that ligustrum groweth only in watrye places: and also that the same tree is commonly taken to be Lyppos, whereas suchus denieth it and sayeth, it is not Lyppos: howe be it by the description of Ruellius, and certayne iudgement of most physicians this Ligustrum is called Pruet or pumprunt. It is also an herbe, whiche some men doo call Maior, and groweth by hedges.

Lygies, are people of Asia, which with Xerxes warred agaynst the Grekes.

Lygillus, the sonne of Phaeton, of whome Atlas was named.

Liliaceus, a, um, of lilyes.

Lilicium, ti, n. g. a place where many lilyes do growe.

Lilium, lij, n. g. a lilye.

Lilium conuallium, the herbe liche to a lillie called Ancumfante.

Lilybeum, a towne of Symontorie in Sicile, where one of the Sybilles lieth buried.

Lima, a, f. g. a sphe.

Vltima lima defuit meis scriptis, the last correction, emendation or castigation, whiche is as it were a filp of polishing.

Vui lima mordacius, to correcte, or mende a wytyng to rigorously or harshly.

Liber rarus lima, a booke corrected.

Limaria, the sphe called Cuny, whan it dooeth not excede one foote in length.

Limatus, a, um, filed, polished, also trymme, pure, nete, elegant. Terisus & limatus.

Limatus oratione, That hath a pure and closequent style.

Limatulus, a, um, a lillie styled, pure, nete, subtil.

Limatura, a, f. g. powder, whiche cometh of splyng.

Limax, mácis, masc. gene. a snayle, also a man, whiche ppyeth or seketh for some thyng, to consume or steale it.

Limbolarius, rij, m. gene. a maker of gardes or purples.

Limbus, bi, m. ge. a purple, a garde, a hemme of a garment.

Limen, liminis, n. g. significeth not only the thresholde of a doore, but also the haunce. Sometime it significeth the entree of the doore some tyme frendshipp, after the exposition of Seruus. also the place where one standeth.

Ad limina feruus, a poete.

Limen cubiculi, the entrance into the chābre.

Limina imperij, the frontiers of the realme.

Limen, ménis, a poete or haunc.

Limenarcha, cha, m. g. the warren of the postes.

Limes, limitis, m. g. a trosse pathe or waie, also a bonde or buttyn in fieldes.

Limeum, an herbe, called of the frenchemen Venenum ceruarium.

Limiofaleum, a citee of Germany, called commonly Gnisna.

Limitatio, ónis, f. g. a boundyng.

Limitaneus, a, um, belongyng to the marches or boundes.

Limitanei agri, fieldes lyng in the extreme marches of a countreie.

Limitanei milites, souldiours, which were appointed to kepe and defende the marches of the empire.

Limni, an yle on the east part of Irelande.

Limitatus, a, um, bounded, limited.

Limio, aui, are, and Limior, áris, ári, to bounde or limite, howe farre a thyng dooeth extend, to diuide or departe.

Limitophi fundi, landes, the possessors whereof are bounde to sende the corne that cometh of those landes to find the souldiers, that kept the boundes of the empire.

Limio, aui, are, to fyle, to polyste, to trymme, to take



take awaie that is superfluous, to diminish.  
 Limare commodum aliquid, To pare awaie  
 parte of ones profites.  
 Ornare & limare.  
 Politus limare aliquid opus, To amende a  
 worke more exactly.  
 Limones, num, form. gen. fruite called limons,  
 whereof no mention is made of ancient au-  
 thors, except it be among them, which are cal-  
 led Citra.  
 Limonia, x, for. gen. a kynde of the herbe called  
 Anemone.  
 Limonium, nij, n. ge. an herbe growng in me-  
 dowses or moorthe groundes, haung leaves  
 lyke to beetes, but lesse and more weake, and  
 hath a stalle lyke a lily, full of leaves, and a  
 redde seede, wintergrene.  
 Limonium, a towne of Poitiers in France.  
 Limosus, a, um, full of styne or muddie, muddie.  
 Limpha, x, f. g. water.  
 Limpidus, a, um, clere, pure, byght.  
 Limpidus, dinis, f. g. cleerenesse.  
 Limuici, or Limouices, Limosin in Poitiers.  
 Limulus, a, um, somewhat a skew or awy.  
 Limus, m, mafe. gene. a vesture from the bealy  
 downwarde. Also muddie or styne, cley, whiche  
 is in the water.  
 Limus, a, um, crooked, awy, askew.  
 Limis oculis spectare, To looke wantonlye  
 on the one syde, to caste a wanton eye, to looke  
 a skewe.  
 Linamentum, ti, neu. g. linnen, threede, that is  
 made of flaxe. also linte.  
 Linarius, rij, m. g. a worke of linnen, that oc-  
 cupieth or selleth flaxe or lyne.  
 Lindos, a citee of Rhodes.  
 Lindum, a citee in Englands, whiche some doo  
 suppose to be Lincoln, some Lynne.  
 Linea, x, f. g. a carpenters lyne or corde. it signi-  
 fieth also euery lyne generally, either made or  
 imagined to be. also a degree of hynde.  
 Linea margaritarum, a long row of pebles on  
 a threede.  
 Lineam ducere, to make a lyne, to rule a boke.  
 Lineamentum, ti, n. g. the faction or proportion  
 of a body or visage drawen out.  
 Linearis, re, perteyning to a lyne.  
 Lineo, aut, are, to drawe lines, to drawe out the  
 figure of a thyng with lines.  
 Lingo, xi, gere, to lyche with the tongue. also to  
 sucke downe by littell and littell.  
 Linctus, us, ma. ge. lychyng or suckyng downe,  
 lapping.  
 Lingones, people of France in the countreie  
 called Langres.  
 Lingua, gua, for. gene. a tongue. also a language.  
 also an instrumēt, wherewith men do take me-  
 dicines or salues out of a bore. it is sometye  
 taken for rapyng or slander. also a promys  
 soie or hyle.  
 Bisulca lingua, a forked tungue,

Commercia lingua, communication.  
 Deerat lingua palato, I coulde not speake.  
 Properante lingua legere, to reade false.  
 Trubante lingua loqui, to stutte.  
 Linguas scire, to be shyled in the tungues.  
 Egeltas lingua, the lacke in any tounge, when  
 it hath not fite wordes to expresse any thyng.  
 Lingua hestare, to stutte.  
 Linguas hominum effugere, to escape betra-  
 ction or slander.  
 Lingua bula, an herbe called Lang de brofe.  
 Linguax, acis, om. gen. a great speaker, full of  
 wordes, a babblar, a iangler, long tunded.  
 Lingula, x, for. ge. a littell tungue. also a litle  
 of lynchell. also Lingula, & Lingula, dooe some-  
 tyme signifie a spoone, or a large instrumēt  
 lyke a spoone, that apothecaries vse. also a fac-  
 tion of swooydes made lyke a tungue. It ser-  
 meth also to signifie a long trough of lymbe of  
 stone, wherein wyne or water dooeth renne.  
 Lingula edolara, a littell tenon to putte in a moy-  
 reys.  
 Lingulaca, a wooman full of wordes. also a  
 sythe called a sole. also a certayne herbe, whiche  
 groweth about well springes. also a byde cal-  
 led in Greke *υλδτιη*. because it hath a longe  
 tonge. Arist.  
 Lingulatus, a, um, that hath a tungue.  
 Lingiger, ra, rum, that beareth lyne or flaxe.  
 Lintio, lui, nire, to annoynte, to rubbe upon  
 softly.  
 Lineo, aut, are, to make lynes, to drawe out the  
 proportion of a thyng.  
 Lino, lini, lui, or leut, linere, to annoynte or laye  
 on some thyng that is sicke, to smere or rubbe,  
 sometye to laye oymtment or other moillure  
 on a thyng.  
 Linostrophon, phri, n. ge. an herbe, whiche is  
 also called Marubium, *Μορηουδον*.  
 Linozotis, stis, f. g. an herbe called *Περικυρ*.  
 Linquē, liqui, linquere, to leaue.  
 Linqui animo, to swoonde, to feint.  
 Linquentem reuocare animum, To reuile  
 from swoynge.  
 Linetarius, rij, m. ge. a mercer of linnen, a lynn-  
 nen draper.  
 Linetatus, a, um, that weareth a roschet, surplis,  
 or other linnen vesture.  
 Linteo, onis, m. g. a linnen weauer.  
 Lintecolum, li, n. gen. a peece of linnen clothe, a  
 linnen ragge or cloute.  
 Linteus, a, um, of linnen.  
 Lintei libri, bookes made of linte.  
 Linternum, a towne in Campania, where Scipio  
 Africanus dyed, and is buried.  
 Linternus, a, um, of Linternum.  
 Linternus, a, repuer in Campania.  
 Lintum, rei, n. g. a sheete. it is also taken for a  
 linnen clothe. sometye for a saple.  
 Linter, linteris, m. and f. g. a littell bore made of  
 a holowe tree.

Linum,

num, ni, n. g. lyne or flaxe. sometye a threede.  
 also a cable or rope in a shyppe. sometye a ca-  
 sting nette or dragge.  
 na, plu. nettes, haies, that beastes be taken in.  
 nus, the most ancient poet, a Theban, whom  
 Virgilius calleth the son of Apollo and Tras-  
 nis, one of the 12. muses.  
 nx, or rather Lynx, a beast, whiche hath the face  
 of a lyon, the body spotted lyke a Panther, and  
 is of the greatnesse of a doe, whose vyne is so  
 depnly touned into a stone.  
 para, ra, form. gene. an yle by Grece. also a  
 softe playster.  
 paris, a ruie in Cilicia. also a kynd of lissardes.  
 pophilia, x, for. ge. a swoondyng, where one  
 seemeth to be dead.  
 ppio, lui, ire, to be pozebynd or sandbynde,  
 or dymme of sight.  
 ppitir, the imperionall.  
 ppitudo, dinis, f. g. the blednesse of the eles.  
 ppus, a, um, bleare eyed, haungyng droppynge eyes.  
 plana, drum, scrappes or leaunge of vitaples,  
 or other thynges.  
 quamen, quaminis, n. gen. greace or tallowe,  
 molten fetter, larde, dyping.  
 quefacio, quefacis, feci, facere, to melte.  
 quefactus, a, um, melted, made liquide.  
 Congula liquefacta lacte, grene chese.  
 queho, liquefis, to be made liquide.  
 queo, licui, liquere, to bee liquide or softe,  
 as oyle.  
 quentia, a ruie in Lombardy.  
 queco, scere, to relent, to melte, to become  
 softe or liquide.  
 Liquefere voluptate, to bee wanton, delicate,  
 and all geuen to pleasure.  
 liquet, it appereth, it is sure, it is cleere, it is ma-  
 nyfest, it is apparant or well proued.  
 Liquet inter nos, we be sure, or we know cer-  
 tainly.  
 Non liquere dixerunt, They saied the matter  
 was not sufficiently or manifestly proued.  
 Liquet mihi deierare, I maye boldly sweare  
 without spotte of conscience.  
 liquido, plagnely, apparantly, purely, cleerely,  
 manifestly, without spotte of conscience, of  
 certaintee.  
 liquido, idem quod liquido.  
 liquidus, a, um, liquide, renning and softe. some-  
 tyme pure, clere, without dregges, groundes,  
 or mud.  
 Liquidus venter, a bealy that hath the flaxe.  
 Liquidus animus & tranquillius, a mynd with  
 out care or heuynesse.  
 Liquidum auspiciū, id est, optimum.  
 Liquidum, substantiue, water.  
 Ligo, aut, are, to melte.  
 liquor, liqueris, liqui, to bee dissolved, to bee  
 melted.  
 liquor, oris, m. g. humour, lyroure.  
 Lira, x, f. g. a ridge of lande, whiche is ouer the

furrowe. sometye it signifieth an harpe.  
 Lira, be trifles or iapes. Lira in latine (saith  
 Erasmus) are Sulci, in englishe furrowes.  
 Liracim, in ridges, ridge by ridge.  
 Lirimiris, a citee of Germanie.  
 Lirinus, a, um, of lilyes.  
 Lirion, ni, n. g. oyle of lilyes.  
 Liris, a ruie in Italse, by the towne called  
 Minturne.  
 Liro, aut, are, to make ridges.  
 Lis, liris, f. gene. debate, variance, controuersy.  
 Lites, propriety stryung in wordes.  
 Litem aestimare, to asseste damages and costes  
 for the plaintiffe in an action.  
 Litem contestari, I suppose doeth signifie as  
 muche as that, whiche our lawiers doo saie,  
 to interpleade, when one, whiche is not par-  
 tie to the action, cometh in, or is called in, to  
 pleade with the other, to thentent to saue his  
 title, or interest, whiche is supposed, that he  
 hath with them.  
 Litem capitis in aliquem inferre, to accuse one  
 of a matter concernyng life and death.  
 Litem habere cum aliquo, to haue suite in the  
 law with one, to be at variance with one.  
 Intendere litem aliqui, To sue out a proceste  
 against one.  
 Litem perdere, and Lite cadere, to lose his  
 action.  
 Componere lites inter aliquos, to set men at  
 one that be at variance.  
 Litem suam facere, where one medleth in an  
 other mans matter, as it were his owne: or so  
 to pleade or defende a matter, that he semeth  
 to speake in his owne cause, and not in an  
 other mans.  
 Instrumentum litis, that one byngeth in to  
 iustifie his cause.  
 Lissus, a ruie in Thracia, which Herodotus wit-  
 teth, was drunke by by the arme that Peres  
 hyng of Persia ledde into Grece.  
 Lissus, a citee of Dalmatia.  
 Litato, the aduerbe, by pleasynge of god with  
 sacrifice.  
 Litatio, onis, form. gen. a pleasynge of god with  
 sacrifice.  
 Litatum, geuen to god.  
 Litera, x, for. g. a letter, a wytyng. sometye a  
 byll or scrowe.  
 Litera salutaris, was in the olde tyme A, as be-  
 tokenyng absoluyng. Litera tristis, B, as si-  
 gnifyng condemnynge.  
 Litera fugientes, bynde letters, whiche cyther  
 in default of the pnye, or of the parchment, or  
 for auncienter maie not bee redde.  
 Litera, arum, plur. tantum, a letter or an epistle  
 sent to one. also an ordinaunce or commande-  
 ment of a pryncie or magistrate. also letters, wy-  
 tynges, deedes, sciences, knowlage, lernynge.  
 Literam longam facere, to be hangyd.  
 Trium literarum homo, a thefe.

Ad

Ad literam, letter by letter, euery letter.  
 Ad similitudinem tuar literar, lyke to thy hand  
 of wrytynge.  
 Literis mandare, to write.  
 Nullam literam scripsi, I wryte nothyng.  
 Litera publicæ, common registers, wrytynge  
 of dedes.  
 Literas attingere, to studye.  
 Abdere se literis, to geue hym selfe wholly to  
 studie.  
 Literarius, a, um, pertainyng to letters or sciēces.  
 Literatē, lyke a lerned man, cunningly, lernedly.  
 Literarius latine loqui, moze cunningly.  
 Literator, oris, m. ge. a grammarian, or a mat-  
 ster of grammer.  
 Literatura, æ, f. g. grammer, learning, wrytynge,  
 counnyng.  
 Literatus, a, um, counnyng, lerned, also that  
 hath letters graued in it.  
 Literatum otium, tyme that one applyeth  
 wholly to studie.  
 Literosus, a, um, greatly lerned.  
 Litēula, læ, f. g. a litle letter, a throw or bill. Li-  
 terula, sometyme studie of good lernyng.  
 Lithargyrium, ri, n. g. litarge or white leade.  
 Lithargyros, idem.  
 Lithiasis, sis, f. g. the grese of the stone.  
 Lithocolla, læ, f. g. a cement, wherewith stones  
 are ioined together.  
 Lithoglyphus, phi, m. g. a grauer in stones.  
 Lithologema, gemas, n. ge. a heape of stones.  
 Lithos, a stone.  
 Lithospermon, called commonly Milium solis,  
 an herbe, whiche hath scdes lyke stones, and  
 groweth amonge corne, it cureth the stone of  
 the bladder. Some suppose it to bee grummell  
 or gras myle.  
 Lithostrotus, ri, m. g. and Lithostrotum, ti, n. g.  
 a place paved with square stones.  
 Lithotomia, æ, f. m. ge. a masons warkhouse  
 or quarry.  
 Lithotomus, mi, m. g. a mason.  
 Lucen, ticinis, m. g. a blower of a smal trumpet.  
 Lutigator, oris, m. g. a striuer.  
 Lutigatrix, the feminine.  
 Lugiōsus, a, um, full of strepe or contention, a  
 wrangler.  
 Lugiūm, gi, n. g. debate or variance.  
 Lirigo, aui, are, to varpe, to strepe, to sue one an  
 other.  
 Lito, aui, are, to please god with sacrifice, and to  
 obteyne ones desyre. Somtyme for Sacrificare,  
 to sacrifice.  
 Litoreus, a, um, and Litorālis, le, of the sea side.  
 Literosus, a, um, belongynge or lyke to the sea  
 syde or banks.  
 Lituania, a countrey, which is part of Sarmatia,  
 called Luten, and ioyneeth to Polonia on the  
 north, and is vnder the hynde of Poole.  
 Litua, æ, f. g. a blowyng or strike throug that,  
 whiche is wryten, cancelling.

Lituro, aui, are, to blotte or strepe throughe, to  
 canceller.  
 Litus, or litus, oris, n. ge. the banks as well of  
 the sea, as of a great ryuer. Somtyme lande bus-  
 tynge on the sea, called the sea syde.  
 Litus, ta, tum, enoynted, spotted, smered.  
 Lituus, tui, m. g. a crooked staffe, whiche the dis-  
 uinours, called Augures, helde in theyr hands,  
 when they apoynted places in theyr diuina-  
 tion. also a scepter and a trumpet.  
 Patiur lituos equus, The horse abideth the  
 noise of the trumpet.  
 Strepunt litui, the trumpettes sowne.  
 Lileo, uere, to be blache and blew, to canke,  
 Lileuco, scere, idem.  
 Liudus, a, um, blache and blew with beatyng of  
 strepyng, enuyng, spitefull, malicious.  
 Liurus, the prince of latine historiens.  
 Liuius Andronicus, the first latine poete, whiche  
 wryte comedies or tragedies in latine: about  
 the seconde warres of Carthage. also he wryte  
 xxi. bookes of the pectrely actes of the Ro-  
 mayns, whiche were called Annales.  
 Liuania, a parte of Sarmatia, beyonde Luten  
 northward, haupyng on the west the sea called  
 Germanicum.  
 Liur, liuris, m. ge. the colour, whiche is sette  
 on the skynne, after beatyng of whippes,  
 called commonly blache and blew, a leddyge  
 colour. Somtyme it is taken for enuy or spite.  
 Liur edax tibi cuncta negat, The gnawynge  
 enuy denieth the all thynges.  
 Rabiem liuris acerbi, nulla potest placare  
 quies, No quiete can content the rageyng of  
 bitter enuy.  
 Liuorem contrahere, to waxe blache.  
 Lix, lici, f. g. ashes.  
 Lixa, æ, f. m. gen. or Lixa, arum, plur. a shute  
 lpon, whiche carryeth woodde or water in an  
 hoke, or to the ketchyn, dyddges and boats  
 that folowe the army.  
 Lixabundus, a, um, that for a small reward do-  
 eth mozte vile seruice.  
 Lixiuum, ui, n. ge. or Lixiua, æ, f. g. lye made  
 of ashes to washe the clothes cleane.  
 Lixiuus, a, um, of lye.  
 Lixo, aui, are, to seeche.  
 Lixos, a towne and ryuer in Afrika.  
 Lixus, a, um, sodde.

**L**Oba, æ, f. m. gene. a hynde of the grayne  
 called Milium, whiche hath great stalkes  
 beset with foote hygh. It is also the leafe,  
 whiche groweth nexte the grounde in euery kinde  
 of grapue.  
 Lobos, the lappe of the care.  
 Locarium, ri, n. g. the hire of a house or lodgyng.  
 Locatarius, ri, m. gen. he that letteth a house or  
 lande, a lessour.

Locatio, oris, a lettynge to hyre, a lettynge out,  
 or takynge of worke by great.  
 Locator, oris, m. ge. he that letteth a house or  
 lande, a lessour. also he that letteth foorth  
 worke: or he that taketh worke by great.  
 Locellus, li, m. g. a litle place.  
 Locio, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Loco.  
 Loco, aui, are, to place, to set or laie, as a house  
 is sette in a place, a foundation is laied: also to  
 laie vp, as a thyng is to be kepte: also to let a  
 thyng to hyre, or rent, to make a lease, to put  
 out a thyng to be dooen or wrought. Somtyme  
 to geue in mariage.  
 Locare filiam, to bestowe his daughter in mar-  
 riage.  
 Locare agrum fodiendum, to bargayne with  
 one a great to delue his grounde.  
 Locare argentum, to laye out his money on a  
 thyng.  
 Argentum locare scenori, to lende money  
 for a playe.  
 Pro cornibus equites locare, to sette or place  
 the horsemen in the wynges.  
 Faciendum locare, to put foorth to be made.  
 In numero veterum locare, to numbre among  
 the auncientes.  
 Insidias alicui locare, to goe about to deceiue  
 one.  
 Operam suam locare, to take vpon hym to doo  
 a thyng for wages.  
 Locare beneficium apud gratos, to doo a plea-  
 sure or benefyte for hynde and thankfull per-  
 sons.  
 Locare fundamentum, to laye the foundation.  
 Locasti optime operam, thou hast well besto-  
 red thy labour.  
 Lorinum, a cite of Germanye, called nowe  
 Lutonia, commonly Forcheim.  
 Loris, cridos, a countrey in Grece.  
 Lores, and Locri, people of Locrus, there  
 were also people so named in Grece.  
 Lorus, a cite in the uttermoste parte of Italie,  
 whiche was named Magna Grecia.  
 Loculamentum, ti, neu. ge. a place made with  
 boardes, wherein tame culuers, and other bres-  
 des or conies are kepte to byede, a doore cote.  
 Also a coffyn to put a booke in.  
 Loculus, a, um, deuised into fundrie places.  
 Loculus, a, um, that hath many holes or places.  
 Loculus, li, m. g. a litle place. also a purse, a  
 bagge to kepe money in, an almshouse, a litle  
 coffer, a bier, wherewith dead bodies are borne  
 to be buried.  
 Locuples, pleis, om. g. ryche, aboundaunt,  
 sufficient.  
 Locuples fideiussor, a sufficient suretee.  
 Locuples oratio, a copious and plentifull  
 suite. Locuples testis, a sufficient witness.  
 Locuples author, a substantiall authour of  
 good credence.  
 Locuples tabellarius, a sure and trusty carter.

Locuplato, aui, are, to make ryche of perylous  
 aduēces, to meryche with landes and posses-  
 sions. Locuplatare eloquentiam, to make his  
 eloquence moze copious.  
 Locus, ci, m. g. Pluraliter hi loci, & hæc loca, a  
 place. also a case, condicion, or state, occasi-  
 on, oportunitie, leysure: somtyme loue, cō-  
 macion or fauour that one is in. Somtyme a  
 familie or kynrede. also steede: as,  
 Locoparis te habeo, I take the in steede of  
 my father.  
 Locus oburgandi, occasion to chide.  
 Ex loco inferiore agere, looke Ex.  
 Priore loco causam dicere, to pleade fyrst, to  
 speake in his defence before the thyng be layed  
 to his charge.  
 Nullo loco deesse, id est, nunquam.  
 Secundo loco, for Præterea, furthermoze,  
 moze ouer.  
 In eum locum res redijt, the matter is come to  
 that state or poynte.  
 Loco meliore, in better condicion or state.  
 Eodem loco stare, to abyde in the same state.  
 Difficili loco res est, the matter is in a harde  
 case. Esse magno loco apud regem, to be in  
 great fauour with the kynge.  
 Quem locum apud Cæsarem teneret, in what  
 estimation or fauoure he is with Cæsar.  
 Obscuro loco positus, littell esteemed, no  
 thyng famous.  
 Tenere principem locum, to be in great esti-  
 macion and authorite.  
 Eodem se loco habiturum, that they wolde  
 haue theym in lyke estimation and fauour.  
 Nullo loco numerat, he setteth nothyng by  
 it, or he esteemeth it nothyng.  
 Te in germani fratris dilexi loco, I haue los-  
 ued you euen as my naturall brother.  
 In eorum locum succedere, to come in theyr  
 steede or place.  
 In locum alterius consulatū petere, to labour  
 to be made consull in an other mans place.  
 Si in istoc essem loco, if I were in that place.  
 Loco aliquid querere, to aske or inquire a  
 thyng in tyme and place conuenient.  
 Litera non loco reddita, letters geuen or  
 deliuered out of season.  
 In loco, in season. also somtyme, in some case.  
 Locum dare aliquid faciendi, to geue tyme and  
 space to dooe a thyng.  
 Dare locum rationi, to geue place to reason,  
 to vse reason.  
 Dare locum alicui oratori, to heere an oratour  
 speake, to geue hym audience.  
 Nihil loci est segnitie, there is no tyme nor  
 leysure to be negligent.  
 Nihil est precii loci relictum, none interatie  
 wylt serue.  
 Respirandi non est locus, he hath no leysure  
 to fette breathe.  
 Nullum locum prætermisso, I let passe none  
 thing.

oration.  
De summo loco adolescens, a yonge gentyl  
man of a noble stocke or linage.  
Locī, plu. nu. the secreete partes of a woman.  
Locusta, re, a ste with longe hynder legges,  
whiche bourneth cozne with touchynge of it,  
and deuoureth the residue. In India be of  
theym thre foote of length, whiche the people  
of that cuntry dooe cate. It is also a sea fishe  
lyke to a creuis, called a lopster.  
Locutor, oris, m. g. he that speaketh muche.  
Loculeus, lei, m. g. a plater or a tanglar.  
Locutus, or Loquutus, a, um, that hath spoken.  
Locutio, or Loquutio, oris, f. g. a speaking, a  
sayng, a woorde.  
Lodacula, a, f. g. a little chete.  
Lodix, icis, f. g. a chete.  
Lædoria, a brynging taunte.  
Lælaps, a blast of wynde turned from the erth  
upwarde.  
Log, is the same measure of the Hebrewes, that  
Sextarius atticus is amonge the Grekes, rede  
more in Sextarius.  
Logarion, ri, n. g. a rekenynge boke.  
Logica, a, or Logice, es, f. g. logyke, one of the  
liberall sciences, the crafte of reasonynge or ar-  
guyng.  
Logion, gi, n. g. a place where iudges geue sen-  
tence. also a gatherynge of rent, or other reue-  
nues.  
Logistoricum, ci, n. g. a booke containynge the  
declaration of notable saynges.  
Logoda' dalus, li, m. g. a vayne talker, whiche  
vseth eloquente woordes, without quicknesse  
of sence: or dooth more studie for the aptnesse  
of an oration, than for the graunte of the sen-  
tence.  
Logographi, orum, n. g. they that write bookes  
of accompte.  
Logomachia, a, f. g. a contention with woordes,  
or an undescrete altercation.  
Logos, a woorde, a sayng. Logi, plu. trifyng  
woordes, or vayne language.  
Logotheca,  
Lohos, a thycke sirupe.  
Loligo, liginis, f. gen. a fyfthe, whiche hath his  
heade betwene his feete and his bealy: and  
hath also two bones, one lyke a knyfe, the o-  
ther lyke a penne.  
Loliguncula, a diminutiue of Loligo.  
Lolarius, a, um, belongynge to tores.  
Lolium, li, n. g. a vicious grayne, called rate or  
darnell, whiche commonly groweth amonge  
wheate: and if it be eaten in whorte breadde, it  
maketh y head gydder, as if a mā were drunke.  
Lombricus, ci, m. g. a lamprey.  
Lomentum, ti, n. g. beane meale.  
Lonchitis, the herbe called Xiphion.  
Londinum, the noble cite of London. Erasmus  
on the prouerbe, Rhodii sacrificium, writeth,  
that Londinum is deduced of Rhodus, a cite

of Rhodes, whiche Stephanus calleth Lindos  
nium.  
Longa Alba, a citee in Italie.  
Longauius, a, um, longe lured, of many yeres  
continuance, auncient.  
Longanimis, me, he that suffereth longe.  
Longanion, nōnis, m. g. or as some write it, Long-  
gauo, a gutte, out of the whiche oydure issueth.  
Longe, an aduerbe, signifyeth longe, farre, some-  
tyme muche, and is ioynd with the comparati-  
ue: sometye exceedynge, greatly, with a far-  
perlatiue, and other nounes, verbes and ad-  
uerbes.  
Longe lateq; dispersum, sprade farre abode.  
Longe aberam, I was gone a good waie  
passe.  
Longe gentium abest, it is verie farre hence.  
Longe prospicere, to foise matters.  
Longe melior, muche better.  
Longe doctissimus, excellently well learned.  
Longe ceteris artibus antecedit, it farre ex-  
ceth all other sciences.  
Longe aliter est amicus, & amator, a friende  
and a loue differ verie muche.  
Res aliter longe euenit, the matter hath  
chaunced farre other wyse.  
Longe nihil alia mens est, I am farre of an  
other opinion.  
Longe princeps, farre more excellent than  
other.  
Longe vsque illic in Campis habitare, he dwel-  
leth a great waie hence in the fieldes.  
Longe principes habentur Hedui, the people  
called Hedui, be in farre greater estimation  
and honoure than any of the other.  
Longe primus ciuitatis est, he farre excelleth  
all other of that citee.  
Longe plurimi, verie many.  
Eius iudicium longe antepono, I preferre  
his iudgement verie muche.  
Ab his longe dissentimus, we be farre of an  
other opinion than they, or we agree not with  
theym in any wyse.  
Longe errat, he is greatly deceived.  
Non aberit longius, it will not be veray longe  
ere he come.  
Longissime abest a vero, he is verie farre  
from the truth of the matter, he is farre wro-  
ng.  
Quid longissime meministi? what is the furthest  
thyng, that thou canst remember?  
Longinquitas, tātis, f. g. either longe distancie  
of place, or length of tyme.  
Longinquus, a, um, farre of, strange, that in-  
duceth longe.  
Morbus longinquus, a sickness that hath  
longe continuance.  
Longinqua linia, a longe line.  
Sermo longinquus, a long communication.  
Longinqui, they that dwelle farre of.  
Ex longinquo, venire, to come out of farre  
countreys.

Longi

Longinquis bellis obrui, To be ouer charged  
with longe and continuall warres.  
Longinquum loqui, to make a longe pprocess.  
Longipes, gipedis, om. gene. that hath a long  
foote.  
Longico, scere, to be longe: or after some to  
briake.  
Longitudo, dinis, f. ge. length as well of tyme,  
place, as other thynges.  
Consulere in Longitudinem, to prouide for  
the tyme to come, or a great while hereafter.  
Longisculus, a, um, somewhat longe.  
Longulus, a, um, idem.  
Longule, somewhat farre, somewhat longe.  
Haud longule, not verie farre.  
Longobardi, Lombardes.  
Longobardia, a region of Italie, called Lun-  
bardye.  
Longum, a longe tyme.  
Longurio, oris, a longe symme.  
Longurus, ri, m. g. a longe polle ouerthwarte  
in hegedes.  
Longus, a, um, longe.  
Longiorum quam tu, I am taller man than  
thou.  
Longum pede, a foote longe.  
Nimium longi sumus in rebus apertissimis,  
we make to longe a pprocess, or to many wo-  
des in matters that be verie playne and eu-  
dent.  
Longior esse nolo, I will not speake many  
woordes, or I will not tarie long in the matter.  
Haud longum est id quod orat, It is for no  
longe tyme that he dooth intreate you.  
Atque adeo longum est nos illum expectare,  
dum exeat, and it would be to longe for vs to  
tarie vntill he come forth.  
Longum est, it were a longe matter to tell.  
Ne longum faciam, that I maie tell you in  
fewe woordes or briefely.  
Nihil mihi longius est, nothing is to me more  
pynfull, or there is nothing that I more des-  
pise, or would be more sayne.  
Longum vale, fare well for euer and a daie.  
Lopas, lopadis, f. g. a shell fyfthe.  
Loquacitas, tātis, f. g. babbling.  
Loquaciter, babblingly, with many woordes.  
Loquaculus, a, um, that hath many woordes, a  
great talker.  
Loquacito, aui, arc, to babble or sprake muche.  
Loquax, acis, om. g. full of woordes, to muche  
talkatiue.  
Loquela, la, f. g. speache.  
Loquentia, a, f. g. speaking.  
Loquor, aris, ari, to speake muche or often.  
Loqui, loqueris, loqui, to speake, to saie.  
Ad voluntatem loqui, to speake at pleasure  
what men list.  
Loqui ad voluptatem, to speake to delite and  
please the audiente.  
Loqui potteriore fronte, to speake boldly.

Loqui in eandem sententiam, To speake the  
same thyng, to be of the same opinion.  
Pergin' hero absenti male loqui? doest thou  
so speake ill, or rayle agaynst my master in his  
absence?  
Loquere mihi nomen tuum, tel me thy name.  
Loqui ore duarum & viginti gentium, To  
speake xxi. diuers languages.  
Quid tu tecum loquere? what doest thou  
mutter to thy selfe?  
Loquuntur Annales, loquuntur historia, id  
est, referunt.  
Loquitur res ipsa, the matter it selfe is many-  
feste, and needeth no spoken man.  
Loquitur fama, the bruit is, the rumoure  
sheweth.  
Sapius ista loquemur inter nos, we will com-  
mune of these thynges oftener betwene our  
selves.  
Loquuntur vulgo, they talke abroad comonly.  
Lora, re, or Lorca, a, f. g. a dyptic made of gra-  
pes after that they be pressed, called seconde.  
Loramentum, ti, n. g. a thonge, a bonde, a corde.  
Lorarius, ri, m. ge. a seruant, whiche serued to  
hynde men, or to beate them, whan they were  
by theyr masters commaunded.  
Loreus, a, um, of thonges or bondes.  
Lorica, a, f. ge. a cote of fence, a cote of maile, a  
brigantine, an haberton, the defence or man-  
tion of euer thyng, agaynst that whiche maie  
hurt or perple the it. also the copping of a walle.  
also Lorica is in makynge of floores, the vpper  
course or cruste made with marbre beaten,  
lyme, and sande. it is also the walle plate be-  
fore that moyle is laide on it.  
Loricatio, oris, f. g. harneysynge with an haber-  
geon, cote of fence, or such lyke.  
Loricatus, a, um, armed with an haberton, a byz-  
gantine, a cote of fence or other lyke.  
Loricion, a mantell.  
Lorico, aui, arc, to put on an haberton, cote of  
fence, or other hynde of harneys.  
Loricula, la, f. g. a diminutiue of Lorica, in war  
fare it is a munimēt of fortification, that the  
besiegers of a citee doe make, betwene their  
campe and the citee, also a place made vpon  
walles, lyke an open galerie, with grates of  
tymber or yurdele, to hepe men from falling.  
Loripes, ripedis, com. ge. whose feete are as if  
they were bounden or gydded.  
Lorum, ri, n. ge. a thonge of iche, or a colar, or  
other lyke thyng, wherewith beastes are bound-  
den or tyed. Sometye a whippe, or wherewith  
a man or beaste is whipped. Also the rayne of  
a bydell.  
Cadere loris, to whippe.  
Loringia, a countrey beyonde Picardie and  
Normandie.  
Lothoringia, a countrey called Lozayne.  
Lōtio, oris, f. g. of Lauo lauas, a washyng.  
Lōtium, ti, n. g. byrne of pisse.

Tt ij

Loto

**L**otometra, a kynde of breade.  
**L**otophagi, people in Affrike, whiche doe live by  
 eating onely of a fruite called Lotos.  
**L**otus urbana, an herbe, garden Clauer.  
**L**otus sylvestris, of this kynde are the herbes  
 called here melilotos.  
**L**otos, ridis, and Lotus, ti, for. g. a notable tree  
 in Affrike of herbe, of whose fruite if a stranger  
 dooe eat, he doeth incontinently forget his  
 owne countrey.  
**L**otos, lotidis, a nymphe, the daughter of Nep-  
 tune, whiche sleeping from Iapetus, was tur-  
 ned into a tree of that name.  
**L**otura, ra, f. g. a walshyng, a rynshyng.  
**L**otus, a, um, walshed, rynsed.  
**L**oxa, a river in Englande called Firth.  
**L**oxias, one of the names of Apollo.

## L ANTE V.

**L**ubens, entis, om. g. that doeth any thyng  
 with a good will or gladly.  
**L**ubente me facies, you shall doe it with  
 my good will, or I am ryght well contente, that  
 ye dooe it.  
**L**ubent animo, with a good wyl.  
**L**ubens, and Lubenter, gladly.  
**L**ubentia, a, f. g. myrthe, pleasauntnesse, grace,  
 most pryncely in woordes.  
**L**ubet, it pleaseth, it pleaseth.  
**L**ubet quicquid facias, it pleaseth me what so  
 ever ye dooe.  
**L**ubido, pro libido, sensuall appetite.  
**L**ubido est observare quid agat, I have a des-  
 yre to espye what he dooeth.  
**L**id lubido est scire, I wolde fayne knowe that.  
**L**ubricus, aui, are, to make slipper.  
**L**ubricus, a, um, slipper, waueryng, mutable, va-  
 riable, deceitful, sometime rebd to slippe or slide.  
**O**culi lubrici, whiche be always stirring.  
**L**ubricus locus, a slipperie place. Also a daun-  
 gerous & harde matter to intreate or speake of.  
**L**ubrica adolescentia, youth, wherein one maie  
 quickly offende or doe anyse.  
**L**ubricus, daungerously, perillously, doubtfully,  
 waueryngly, unconstantly.  
**L**ubricum, ci, n. g. slippernesse.  
**L**uca, a citee in Italic, of whiche the inhabitaun-  
 tes are called Lucenses.  
**L**uca boues, were taken of the olde latines for  
 elephants.  
**L**ucani, people of the countrey of Lucania.  
**L**ucania, a countrey belongyng to the royaume of  
 Naples, betwene Ioyle and Calaber.  
**L**ucanica, ca, f. gen. a puddyng made of porke,  
 a sausage.  
**L**ucanus, a famous poete, whiche wrote the bat-  
 tle betwene Cesar and Pompei.  
**L**ucar, money bestowed in wooddes, dedicate to  
 goddes called Luci.  
**L**ucaria festa, feastes, whiche the Romayns made

in holy wooddes.

**L**ucellum, li, neut. gene. a litle gaine, a small  
 market.  
**L**ucens, centis, om. g. that whiche hath his light  
 of an other thyng, shynyng bright.  
**L**ucenia, a citee of Spayne.  
**L**ucenum, a citee of Spayne called Susana.  
**L**uceo, luxi, lucere, to shyne.  
**L**ucescit, it wareth daie.  
**L**ucet, it is daie. Focus lucet igne, the fire  
 burneth in the chymney.  
**L**uceres, the thirde part of the people of Rome,  
 distributed by Caius and Romulus.  
**L**uceria, a citee of Apulia.  
**L**ucerus, a kyng of Iudea, whiche holpe Roma-  
 nus against Caius.  
**L**ucerna, a, f. g. a lampe, a candill, a lyght.  
**L**ucerna simplex, a lampe with one marche.  
**L**ucerna eadem scripti, I wrote it by the same  
 candell: or I wrote it at the same tyme.  
**N**isi me lucerna desereret, excepte the lampe  
 hadde gone out, excepte my candill hadde gone  
 out.  
**L**ucernula, a scone, a litle lampe or candill.  
**L**ucesco, scere, to be byght or clere as daie.  
**L**ucetta, one of the names of Juno.  
**L**ucetius, a name of Jupiter.  
**L**uci, by daie, in the morning.  
**L**ucibile, that, whiche is lyght of it selfe.  
**L**ucido, aui, are, to make clere, or to geue lyght.  
**L**ucidus, a, um, clere, byght, lyght.  
**L**ucifer, ri, m. g. the daie sterre.  
**L**uciferus, ra, rum, that bringeth lyght.  
**L**ucifico, aui, are, idem quod Lucido.  
**L**ucifugus, a, um, that fleeth from lyght, and des-  
 lygeth in darkenesse.  
**L**ucigena, ingendred of lyght.  
**L**ucilus, the name of an olde poete.  
**L**ucina, one of the names of the moone, called the  
 goddess of byrthe.  
**L**ucinia, idem quod Lucina.  
**L**ucini, they whiche haue litle eyes, and small  
 lyght.  
**L**ucius, a mans name.  
**L**ucius, a fische.  
**L**ucumones, certayne men.  
**L**ucetia, a noble woman of Rome.  
**L**ucetilis, an hill in the countrey of the Sabines.  
**L**ucetius, a latine poete.  
**L**ucrificabilis, le, that bringeth gayne or profite.  
**L**ucrifacio, feci, facere, to wyne of get a vau-  
 tage or profite.  
**L**ucrifacere nomen, to get a name.  
**L**ucrifacere iniuriam, to dooe wronge and  
 escape quite.  
**L**ucrifactus, a, um, wonne, gayned.  
**L**ucrifacio, factus sum, fieri, to be wonne or gotten  
 in aduantage.  
**L**ucrifuga, he that fleeth from lucre or gaynes.  
**L**ucrinum, a towne of Apulia.  
**L**ucrinus, a mere of great water in Campania.  
**L**ucurio, onis, a couetous man, an inordinate  
 gainer.  
**L**ucror, aris, ari, to gayne or to wyne.  
**L**ucrosus, a, um, full of gayne or lucre.  
**L**ucum, cri, n. g. lucre or gayne.  
**Q**uid mihi lucri est te fallere? what profite or  
 wyning shoulde I haue to deceyue you?  
**L**ucta, a, f. g. a wrestlyng.  
**L**uctamen, minis, n. g. Luctatus, us, m. g. and  
**L**uctatio, onis, f. g. a wrestlyng, a strugglyng.  
**L**uctator, oris, m. g. a wrestler.  
**L**uctator, ra, rum, cause of waylyng.  
**L**uctificus, a, um, idem.  
**L**uctior, tari, to wastie este.  
**L**ucto, idem, quod Luctor.  
**L**uctor, aris, ari, to wrestle, to struggle, to ender-  
 uoir, to take great payne, to contende.  
**L**uctari complexu, to wastie by the middle.  
**L**uctantes veni, wyndes whurlyng one a-  
 gainst an other.  
**L**uctuosus, a, um, lamentable, also that causeth  
 heauynesse and mournyng.  
**L**uctus, us, ma. gen. wepyng and waylyng, the  
 habite of mournyng, lamentacion.  
**S**qualor & Luctus.  
**L**uctum operire, to hyde or dyssemble ones  
 waylyng.  
**L**ucubratio, onis, f. g. studyng by candill lyght,  
 or a worke studied and made by candill lyght.  
**L**ucubratorius, a, um, belongyng to studie or  
 studyng of a woork by candill lyght.  
**L**ucubro, aui, are, to make any thyng by candill  
 lyght.  
**L**uculent, clerely.  
**L**uculenter vendere, to sell at a hygh price.  
**L**uculenter, genitly, properly.  
**L**uculenter scribere, to write honestly, gentily,  
 and playnly.  
**L**uculentus, a, um, full of lyght, clere, faire,  
 beautifull.  
**L**uculenta femina, a very fayre woman.  
**L**uculenta plaga, a great wounde.  
**L**uculenta diuitia, abundant riches.  
**L**uculentus author, he that writeth in a gen-  
 tle style.  
**L**uculentus homo, a famous man.  
**F**acinus luculentum, a notable acte.  
**O**ratio luculenta, a pleasaunt and easy stile.  
**L**uculenta condicio, a fayre offre.  
**L**uculenta familia, a ryche house, familie or  
 hennede.  
**L**uculenta forma, id est, egregia, præclara,  
 insignis, goodly fauour.  
**L**uculentitas, tatis, f. gen. beautifullnesse, lyght-  
 somenesse, goodlynesse.  
**L**ucullus, the name of a noble Romayne.  
**L**ucumo, a mans name, of whom the Tuscians  
 were called Lucumedi.  
**L**ucus, ci, m. ge. a hygge and thyrche woodde, a  
 groue. Sometime it signifyeth light, whan it is

of the fourth declination. It is also a citee in  
 Spayne by Compostella, whiche is now cal-  
 led Lucensis, also a promontorie of Hetruria,  
 called commonly Petra sancta.  
**L**ucus Augusti, a citee in Spain called Oluca.  
**L**udia, a, f. gen. a dauncyng or mery wenche  
 full of spozte.  
**L**udibrium, brii, n. g. a mocke, or any thyng that  
 is mocked, a vayne and tryfing thyng to be  
 laughed at.  
**H**abere ludibrio, To mocke, to laughe, to  
 laughe to scozne.  
**L**udibrio esse, to be mocked, to be a laughing  
 or tryfing stocke.  
**L**udibrio erant minæ Tribuni, the menaces of  
 the Tribune were mocked and tested at.  
**L**udibrio lesum in aliquo, To be mocked  
 or scozned of one.  
**L**udibundus, a, um, playng or full of plaie.  
**L**udicum, cri, n. g. any playe or pastyme, or an  
 interlude.  
**L**udicrus, or Ludicer, cra, cram, perteynyng to  
 plaie or mirth, also lyght, mockyng.  
**M**eum cor cepit facere artem ludicra, myne  
 herte beganne to leape in my body.  
**L**udificabilis, le, that maketh spozte or pastime,  
 mockyng.  
**L**udificatio, onis, decepyng, mockyng.  
**L**udificatus, a, um, mockyng, that mocketh or de-  
 cepereth. Also that is mocked or deceiued.  
**L**udifico, aui, are, to mocke, to deceyue.  
**L**udi, & Ludiones, players in enterludes or  
 stage plaies.  
**L**udimagister, a schoole maister.  
**L**udio, onis, m. gen. and Ludius, dii, m. gene.  
 a player in enterludes.  
**L**udo, lusi, ludere, to plaie, to mocke or deceiue  
 in game, to laughe to scozne, to ueste, to make  
 dispozte, to daise, to fynde or make pastyme, to  
 spozte, to plaie as one doeth on instrumentes,  
 to write verses.  
**L**udere in numerum, to daunce measure.  
**L**udere operam, to lose his labour, to spende  
 labour in vayne.  
**L**udere otium, to passe the tyme.  
**L**udere aleam, and alea, to playe at dyce.  
**C**onsumilem luserat lusum, he had played a  
 like pageant.  
**L**udere par impar, to plaie at euen and odde.  
**L**udere dolis aliquem, To deceyue one by  
 crafty meanes.  
**L**udus, di, masc. gene. plaie in actes, mirth in  
 wooddes, a spozte, a game, a pastyme. also a  
 schoole of place of exercise, where any arte or  
 feate is learned.  
**L**udos aliquem facere, to mocke one.  
**L**udum aperire, To teache, to begyn to keepe  
 a schoole.  
**Q**uos mihi ludos reddere? what prantes or  
 pageantes woulde he plaie me?  
**O**peram ludos facere, to lose his labour.  
 Tr ij Ludō,

Ludo, in sporte.

Ludus est illa perdiscere, It is a pastyme of sporte to learne those thynges.  
Vt ludos facit, howe he is disposed to moche, teche, or daie.

Ludi, in the plurall numbze bee taken for those thynges, whiche we call spghtes: as the pageantes at London on Whitsome nght. Sometyme for suche triumphes as be made by hnges, with iustyn and turneyng.

Ludi Circenses, was rennyng with chariottes, in the great compassed place at Rome called Circus.

Ludi compitalitij, called also Ludi liberales, were plates made in high waies to the honour of Bacchus, called also Liber.

Ludi Florales, were abominable plaies used at Rome in the presence of all the people, in the whiche onely common women played all naked in wanton woordes and morions, satysfying the peoples detestable appetites.

Ludi gladiatorij, were farre from all humanitie, and a spectacle of crueltie. For in them men without quarrell and harness fought in great numbres with weapon, eche couetyns to kill other: and to shewe all poyntes of bestialtye crueltie, diuers of them haunge nettes made of cordes, to drawe vnto them their aduersaries.

Ludi gymnici, were exercises in rennyng, leaping, throwynge of the darte or stone, and wastlyng.

Ludi lupercales, wherein gentyll mens sons, beyng naked, and haupng lyttell whippes in their hādes, ran about beatyns euery man that they mette, laughyns vpon them.

Ludi Megalenses, were plaies made to the honour of hie, whiche was called mother of goddesses.

Lucentium, Howes landes in wales.

Lues, luis, for. g. pestilence in men, murrayne in bestes, a great and comon destruction.

Lugdunum, ni, neu. g. a citee in Fraunce called Lyons.

Lugdunensis Gallia, the thirde parte of France, called nowe the countreie of Lyons. it hath on the north, the English sea, on the west partly the Ocean, partly the countreie Guyan, on the east the riuer Soyn: on the south Rhodon.

Lugeo, luxi, lugere, to mourne, to lament.

Lugetur, the impersonall.

Lugodinum, called also Traiectum, a citee in Hollande named Vtrecht.

Lugubris, bre, perteynyng to mournyns.

Vestis lugubris, a mournyns garment.

Lugubris etulatio, a lamentable cry or wailing.

Lugubre, and Lugubriter, lamentably.

Luma, mæ, f. g. a kynde of Byemles.

Lumbago, ginis, fæm. gene. febleness of the loynes.

Lumbare, bzyches of hosen.

Lumbricus, ci, ma. gen. a woorme byedde in the earthe, or in the body of a man or beast. also Lumbrici, are lytle spghtes taken in small reuers, whiche are lyke to lampurnes, but they be muche lesse, and somewhat peolowe, and are called in Wythire pydes.

Lumbifragium, ij, breaking of the loynes.

Lumbulus, li, m. g. a diminutive of Lumbus.

Lumbus, bi, m. g. the loyne, the haunch.

Lumaria falces, hedgyns byles of hokes, wherewith they cut downe byambles.

Lumen, inis, lyght, also a daie, an eie. Sometyme an exposition or interpretation.

Lumina præferre, to inspyre.

Luminibus obstruere, to stoppe by the lyght, to lette that the lyght maie not come into an house. And by translacon, to obscure the bynde of glozie of an other.

Secundo lumine, for Secundo die.

Cassus lumine, deade.

Acies luminum, the eie spght.

Orbus luminis, blynde.

Alterum luminum cruit, he plucked out one of his eies.

Lumina ciuitatis, the most notable persons of a citee.

Lumen probitatis prospicere in aliquo, to perceyue great vertue and honestie in a man.

Sine lumine animi, without knowlege of letters and sciences.

Lumera, places full of byambles.

Luminare, ris, neut. gener. that whiche geneth lyght, a lyght. And by translacon a noble and famous man.

Lumino, aui, are, to lyght, to geue lyght.

Luminosus, a, um, full of lyght.

Luna, æ, f. g. the moone.

Luna vicesima, The twentie daie after the chaunge of the moone.

Luna, a towne of the Aggurians. Also a promontorie in Portugal.

Lunaria minor, an herbe supposed of some to be that whiche is called morris herba.

Lunaris, re, perteynyng to the moone.

Lunarium, a promontorie, called nowe, Mont Iouis. Schala Annibalis, and Mouini.

Lunaticus, he that is madde of syche at a certayne tyme of the moone.

Lunatus, a, um, lyke a moone.

Lunensis, thise.

Luno, aui, are, to bende or crooke lyke the newe moone.

Lunula, æ, f. g. a lyttell ryng.

Lutitio, onis, a payng of raunsome.

Luo, lui, ere, to paie, to satisfie, to purge, to suffer punishment of death.

Luere capite, to haue the heade streyn of, to suffer death.

Luere maculas sanguine, to poure or wathe awate the infamie of naughtie actes, by the wyngesful death of other.

Luere

Luere peccata, to suffer punishment for offences. Quomodo ergo hoc lues? than how wilt thou satisfie for this? Supplicia crucibus luerat, he was hanged.

Luere, to paie raunsome.

Lupa, æ, f. g. a female woulfe. also an harlot.

Lupanar, aris, n. g. a brothels house.

Lupanaris, re, perteynyng to a brothels house.

Lupanarium, ri, n. g. an harlots house.

Lupurdum, a citee in Germanie called now Missa, vulgarly Meissen.

Luparius, a hunter of woulfes.

Luparium, ti, n. g. and Lupatus, ti, m. g. an harde bytte.

Lupercal, a place dedicate to Pan the god of shepherdes.

Lupercalia, sacrifices and plaies made to Pan.

Luperci, ministers of that solemnitee.

Lupia, a riuer in Germany called Neccharum.

Lupinus, pini, & frequentius neutr. gene. Lupinus, ni, m. g. a kynde of poulse coine, haupng one stalk, the leafe in fyue diuisions, the codde creuiled about, haupng in it fyue or fyre graynes, harde, broade and redde. They be comyn in Fraunce and Italy, but here vnneth knowne.

Lupinus, a, um, of a woulfe.

Lupor, aris, aris, to meddle with common harlots.

Lupulus, & Lupus salictarius, an herbe called hoppel, wherewith bere is bzued.

Lupus, i, m. g. a woulfe, also a bytte for an horse.

also an hooke to drawe by thynges out of a pyte. Also a kynde of spiders. Also a fythe, whiche some men take to bee a pyte.

Lupus est in fabula, a prouerbe whan he cometh that is spoken of.

Lupum auribus tenere, a prouerbe in thyns that be daungerous, epyer to receyue or to let goe.

Lura, æ, the mouthe of a bottell or lether bagge.

Lurco, aui, are, and Lurcor, aris, to eate raunsome.

Lurco, onis, m. g. a deuouret of his owne substance, a gully gutte.

Luridus, a, um, veray pale, wanne of colour.

Luridus sol, the soonne whan it shineth pale.

Luror, oris, m. g. paleness, wannesse.

Luscina, æ, f. g. a nyghtryngale.

Luscinda, æ, f. g. a lyttell nyghtryngale.

Lusciosus, or Lusciosus, a, um, poreblynde, that seeth lytle in the nyght or in the moynynge.

Or after some, he that seeth better in the nyght, than at myddaie or by candle lyght.

Luscitio, onis, the fated disease.

Luscus, a, um, poreblynde. Sometyme a man haupng but one eie.

Lusio, onis, f. g. a playng.

Lustania, the realme called Portugal.

Lustro, aui, are, to paie often.

Lusius, a ryuer of Aradie.

Lusor, oris, masc. gen. a plaier, also one that deceiueth.

Lusorius, a, um, perteynyng to plaie.

Lusoria fulmina, lyghthynges that hurte no thyng.

Lusorium nomen, a debte or tytell of debte onely ymaged to be.

Luspiræ, a citee of Calaber called commonly Leccio Lazo.

Lustralis, le, perteynyng to riotte and lecherie. Sometyme a thyng dooen euery fyfte yere. also perteynyng to the solemnitee called Lustra.

Lustratio, onis, and Lustramen, inis, a purgyns by sacrifice, a goyns about or circuite.

Lustrici dies, the daie whan a childe is firste named, whiche in men children was the nygthe daie, in women children it was the epyghte day.

It maie nowe be used for the daie of christenyns of children.

Lustrificus, a, um, idem quod Lustralis.

Lustro, aui, are, to goe about in circuite. It was also amonge the olde Romaines, to leade about an armie, a shepe, a cowe, and thre bulles, thynkyns that thereby the host was purged of suche greuous offences as had ben committed agaynst the gods. Also to conserue in the mynde, to shadowe, to beholde, to looke about.

Araua lustrare, to go about the feedes.

Lustrare exercitum, to muster an armie.

Lustrare animo, to consider in the mynde.

Lustrare oculus, to beholde or looke rounde aboute.

Lustrare urbem, to purge the citee by sacrifies.

Lustrare lampade, to geue lyght.

Lustror, the passyue, to be purged.

Lustror, aris, ari, the deponent, to haunte brothelles houses or stues.

Lustrum, i, n. g. a denre or caue of wilde bestes in wooddes, an hyd place and byle, an house where gluttony and lecherie is haunted. Also the haupng of the same vices. Sometyme it signifieth the space of fyue yeres. also the geneall purgation of the citee by sacrifice euery fyfte yere.

Clareanus, in his Chronologia writeth, that Lustrum amonge the Romaines, is as much as Olympias amonge the Grekes, whiche is the space of. iiii. yeres: And so Macro expoundeth this place of hysace,

Fortuna lustro prospera tercio, &c.

Lusus, us, m. g. a plaie. or sporte, without any arte, it is proppely in children. Also dalyng, pastyme, recreation.

Lutamentum, ti, n. g. any thyng made with some or moister.

Lutarius, a, um, that lyueth in mudde.

Luteola, æ, a lytle floure of the colour of pelow, in greatnesse and sauour not muche vnyke a violet, also a lytle birde, not muche vnyke a goldebynche called a fish.

Lutens, a ryuer of Aradie.



L ANTE I.

**Lutenis**, f. c. that is nourished with claye, mud, or durt.  
**Luteolus**, a, um, somewhat pelowe.  
**Luter**, eris, m. g. a cuppe, wherein wyne is delated with water.  
**Lutesco**, scere, to be tounred into clate, or to bee thicke like clate.  
**Lutetia**, the citee of Paris in Fraunce.  
**Luteum** oui, the yolke of an egge.  
**Luteus**, of Lutea, a byrde, whiche some iudge to be our pelow ham, or pelowring.  
**Luteus**, a, um, pelowe.  
**Vulcanus luteus**, the fyre, or the flame of the fyre. **Luteus color**, the colour of pelowe appoynted toward redder, of the colour of the yolke of an egge, or of ware newe made.  
**Luteus**, a, um, of Lutum, that is made of clate, some, or moister.  
**Vasa lutea**, earthen vessell.  
**Luteus homo**, a byle rascall of no estimation.  
**Lutea meretrix**, a felthy and byle harlotte.  
**Luto**, aui, are, to clay, sometyme to spotte or spile.  
**Lura**, x, f. g. a beuer, or a beaste muche lyke to it, whiche gnaweth trees a sunder, and doeth haunt great waters, and lyuely lyke an otter.  
**Lutum**, i, n. g. clate.  
**In medio luto esse**, by translation, to be entangled or wapped in a matter, to be in daunger.  
**Lutum**, i, n. g. priore longa, a pelowe flour.  
**Lux**, ucis, f. g. lyght, daie, sometyme byghynesse, or clerenesse, sometyme an cie.  
**Luce clarius**, as manifest as can be.  
**Luce vicesima**, the .xx. daie.  
**Luce & palam**, openly & in euery mans sight.  
**Luce**, in the daie tyme.  
**Luce prima**, early in the mornynge.  
**Finis huius lucis**, the ende of this lyfe.  
**Lucis vforam dare alicui**, to suffer one to liue.  
**Luce clara**, whan it was byghyt daie.  
**In luce**, a broode in the syght of men.  
**Lucus**, olde wyters used for Lux.  
**Primo lucu**, perly in the mornynge.  
**Luxatus**, a, um, out of ioynt, put out of place.  
**Luxo**, aui, are, to lose or make lose, to put out of ioynt.  
**Luxuria**, looke Luxus.  
**Diffuere luxuria**, to renne at rours, to riotte.  
**Luxurio**, aui, are, to excede, to abounde more than necessarie, in the bodie or personage, to be wanton or gyuen to riotte, to spyng, to growe to plentifully or rankely.  
**Luxurior**, aris, ari, to abounde excessuely in thynges concernyng the mynde or goodes.  
**Also to be wanton** with to muche welthe or prosperitee.  
**Luxuriose**, riotously, to aboundantly, to rankely.  
**Luxuriosus**, to prosperous, or spynge into muche pleasure.

L ANTE O.

**Luxuriosus**, a, um, riotous, of ill rule, excedyng in aboundance, that groweth or spyngeth to rankely.  
**Luxuriosus cultus**, excessue and to sumptuous apparayling.  
**Nimis luxuriosa** fuicilla lxtitia, that gladdenesse was to muche or excedyng.  
**Luxuriosa vitis**, a vyne that sheweth out branches to rankely.  
**Luxus**, us, m. ge. luxuria, & luxuries, ei, f. ge. all superfluitee or excess, as well in carnal pleasures as in sumptuous fare, apparayle, or buildyng, riotte.

L ANTE Y.

**Y**acus, one of the names of Bacchus, called god of wyne.  
**Lyæus**, a, um, of Bacchus or of wyne.  
**Lyæum**, looke Lyceum.  
**Lyæus**, or Lyceus, a mountayne in the countrey of Archadia.  
**Lycambes**, a Thebane, whom Achilocus eatyng with verbes, caused to hange hym selfe.  
**Lycaon**, aonis, the hynde of Archadis, whom Jupiter tounred into a woulfe.  
**Lycaones**, people of Asia the lesse, were to Lycia, as wryteth Ptholome. Also woulfes with mannes.  
**Lycaonia**, a countrey in Asia. after some wryters, it is a parte of Arcadia.  
**Lycaste**, one of the daughters of Priamus.  
**Lycastus**, a citee of Candie.  
**Lyceum**, Aristotles schoole in Athens. also a schoole of Ciceros in his place at Tusculum.  
**Lyceus**, a mountaine in Arcadie, dedicate was to Pan.  
**Lychas**, Hercules seruauant.  
**Lychnis**, nidis, f. g. an herbe, whose floure dryneth by nyghte, and first springeth, and last gett dureth: whiche in drinke, helpeth them that be stungen with the scorpion.  
**Lychnites**, white marble.  
**Lychnobij**, they whiche dooe tounre the nyght into daie, and daie into nyght.  
**Lychnuchus**, i, m. g. idem quod Lychnus, also a braunche, haupng many candletykes or lampes, with candles and lyghtes in them.  
**Lychnus**, i, m. g. a matche of a candle, sometyme the selfe candle.  
**Lycia**, a countrey in Asia the lesse, betwene Pamphilia and Caria, in the whiche are two great citees, Patara and Myra. Sometyme there were .70. citees.  
**Lycidas**, the name of a Centaure, & of a Shepherde in Virgyle.  
**Lycimnius**, the brother of Astiochia.  
**Lycion**, a thyng made with the rugge of an herbe, wherewith soe eyes be cured.  
**Lycisca**, a dogge comen of a woulfe & a dogge.  
**Lyciscus**, a boyes name in Epictate.

Lycis

L ANTE A.

**lycium**, Idem quod Lyceum, also a medicine made of a hynde of byrdes.  
**lycius**, one of the names of Apollo.  
**lycostones**, a venemouse herbe, called also Aconitum.  
**lycophron**, a grammarian and wyter of tragedies of Calcedonie.  
**lycophthalmos**, a precious stone that hath foure diuers colours.  
**lycopolis**, a citee of Egypte.  
**lycopus**, pi, mother worthe.  
**lycopis**, after Dioscorides description, semeth to be the herbe called boundes tonge.  
**lycorias**, the name of a nymphe.  
**lycormas**, a ryuer rennyng out of Actolia.  
**lycos**, a hynde of spiders.  
**lyconia**, a citee of Crete.  
**lyctus**, a citee of Crete, named of Lyctus, the sonne of Lycaon.  
**lycurgus**, a hynde of the Lacedemonians, whiche gaue to them their first lawes.  
**lycus**, a ryuer in the countrey of Cesaria. also the name of diuers men.  
**lydda**, a citee of Iudea, called Bhamah.  
**lydia**, a countrey in Asia, on the easte forgyngge to Phrygia. On the northe to Mysia, on the southe vpon part of Caria. In this region is the bylle called Tmolus, out of the whiche cometh the ryuer called Pactolus. Reade of them in their owne places.  
**Lydimali**, post hos Aegyptij, a prouerbe applyed where two puell persons bee compared together, and the one byng founde better or ingratefull: the other dysprueth the lesse dysprueth.  
**lydius**, a, um, of Lydia.  
**Lydius lapis**, a touche stone, wherewith the synneste and courtesse of golde is tryed. It is also used sometyme for a prouerbe, applyed to them that haue an exacte and quicke iudgement.  
**lydus**, a, um, of the countrey of Lydia. Also Lydus, is the sonne of Hercules. In other the sonne of Athys, and brother of Cyrrhenus, of whom Lydia was named. Lydus, the sonne of Cyges.  
**lycneria**, or Lienteria. For I fynde it wrytten sometyme with Y, and sometyme with L, is a fyre of meate vndigested, sent forth in the same qualites, that they were receyued, without alteration in colour, spoure, or sauour. Of this synneste bee two byndes. The one (as Paulus wryteth) cometh of the exulceration of the bowelles, that is to saye, woundes or sores in them. Or of other dyspillations or reumes. The other cometh of debilitye of the powers, whiche shoulde retyne in the stomacke, that shoulde serue for nourishment. Causes of this synneste be twelue. The quantitee of the meate receyued, the quantitee of that whiche annogeth, oppressing the stomacke, and infeeblinge his vertue retentive, muche effulson of melancolie to the mouth of the stomacke, muche and laborious spyrng, immediately after meales, the stomacke beyng fulle, muche dyspne with meate or after, causyng the meate to renne downe to hastyly, lacke of order in eatyng, rewine descende into the stomacke, muche flume gathered in the stomacke and bowelles, feeblesse in dysgestion, and the vertue retentive in the stomacke, debilitye in the vertue attractyue in the lyuer, by reason of opilations and inwards sores, by the touchyng wherof the meate spyth awaye, by closenesse of the pores and passages of the bodie, wherby all superfluitees be tounred inwards.  
**Lygdamum**, the name of a towne.  
**Lygdamus**, a Sicilian of the citee of Syracusa, a pusant wrestler, whose bones after his deathe were founde to haue no marowe.  
**Lymira**, a ryuer and a citee in Lycia.  
**Lympha**, a, f. g. water.  
**Lymphaticus**, a, um, madde, furiose, fallen out of his wytte, by seepyng some thyng in the water.  
**Lymphaticus pauor**, a feare that putteth a man out of his wittes.  
**Lymphatus**, phata, atum, Idem quod Lymphaticus.  
**Lympho**, aui, are, to trouble, to make madde.  
**Lymphor**, aris, ari, to be madde or out of ones wytte.  
**Lymphidus**, da, dum, cleere, smoothe. Looke Limpidus.  
**lyncestius**, a, um, of the water that maketh men drunke lyke wyne.  
**lyncestus**, a water, which maketh men drunke lyke wyne.  
**lynceus**, a, um, of the beaste called Lynx. also that seeth verie sharply.  
**lynceus**, dissyllabum, a man, who (as Varro wryteth) coulde see thynnes on the sea, a hundred and thretye myles from hym, and bydde numbre them. Some wryte, that he coulde see thorough a walle. and therefore, they that haue verie sharpe syghtes, bee sayed to haue Lynceus oculos, the eyes of Lynceus.  
**lynceus**, a mans name, that first founde out the mettall mynes of byasse, spluce, and golde.  
**lyncurium**, curij, n. g. a precious stone congeled of the vyne of the beaste called Lynx.  
**lynCUS**, a hynde of Serpithia.  
**Lyndus**, a citee in the yle of Rhodes, where they byd sacrifice to Hercules with reppoyes and curfies.  
**lynter**, tris, a cocke bote.  
**lynx**, lyncis, m. g. or f. g. a beaste lyke to a woulfe, haupng many spottes, whose syght dooeth perle all thynges. It is also a byrde, which hath a tunge lyke a serpent.  
**Lyra**, x, f. g. an harpe.

Lyrle

**L**yriceu, ricinis, com. g. an harper.  
**L**yriceus, a, um, pertaining to an harper.  
**L**yrictis, tis, com. g. idem quod Lyriceu.  
**L**yriceus, a well, out of the whiche issueth the rpuer of **I**nachus.  
**L**yris, a rpuer of **L**ampayne.  
**L**yriceus, one of the citee of **T**rope.  
**L**ysander, kynge of **I**acedemonia, Whan it was layed vnto hym for a reproche, that he dydde more by subtiltee, than by prowesse: He dyd aunswere in this wyse, where the ypon shyn doth not auayle, a man must sowe oʒ tye a foʒes thynne vnto it. Not withstandinge, that practise is seldome commended in any noble man.  
**L**ysanias, an oratour of **G**rece.  
**L**ysides, a philosopher of **A**thens.  
**L**ysias, an oratour most pleasaunt, of whome **Q**uintilianus speaketh.  
**L**ysicrates, a man whiche in his olde age dyed his whyle heares blacke, that he myght seeme yonge.  
**L**ysimachia, a citee in **D**onto, whiche fell downe with an earthquake.  
**L**ysimachium, chij, n. g. is thoughte of **M**ainardus, to bee the herbe, whiche we call marigolds. **A**conitum taketh it to be that, whiche dyers dooe occupie, and is called also **L**urca & corneola, wherunto **R**uellius accoʒdeth and saith, it is that, wherewith clothes are dyed greene. By this description it seemeth to be the weede called wooddewaren, growyng in pastures, somewhat lyke vnto bzoome, with smal yelow flowers, whiche is so bitter, that no beaste wyl eate of it. but other take this **L**ysimachia to be an herbe named **L**ookstrife, oʒ herbe yelow, wherof be two kindes, one that hath a yelow flower, the other a purple.  
**L**ysimachus, a noble man of **M**acedonie, the scholar of **A**listhenes, and one of the moste valiant capitaynes of **A**lexander.  
**L**ysipe, one of the daughters of **P**etus kyng of **A**rgues.  
**L**ysippus, an excellent harper.  
**L**ysis, tis, f. g. a colucion oʒ leusyng, a chynkyng oʒ opening of a walle.  
**L**ysistratus, the brother of **L**ysippus.  
**L**ysius, a rpuer of **A**rabie.  
**L**yta, ta, fœm. gener. a woozme in a dogges tongue, whiche is taken oute, while he is younge, lest afterwarde he shoulde be madde.  
**L**ys, a rpuer of the lesse **A**lia.



**A** C A E, people of **A**rabia fax.

**M**acareus, the sonne of **A**colus, whiche deslourd his sister **E**anaces.  
**M**acaria, the daughter of **H**ercules, also a fœm of marriage in **M**araton.

**M**acarismos, mi, maf. ge. idem quod beatitudo.

**M**acarius, the name of a man, in latine it signifieth blessed.

**M**acedo, onis, a man oʒ woman of **M**acedonie, also the sonne of **M**iris, of whom **M**acedonie was named.

**M**acedonia, a, fœ. gen. a royaume in **G**rece, fyrst called **E**mathia. On the north, it boundeth (as **P**tholomeus writeth) vpon the spres of **D**almatia, **M**esia superior, & **T**hracia. On the weste it stretcheth to the sea **I**onium. **P**lins describeth it to ioygne south and west to **C**hazacia, and that the southe spde lpech on the backes of **C**hesalia and **M**agnetia, the north on **P**ronia, and **P**aphlagonia. That it hath also on the southe **E**pirus, on the north **A**lpiria: whiche varieth not muche from **S**olinus, who saith, that it is diuided from **C**hazacia with the riuer **S**irmon. It is now vnder the **T**urke.  
**M**acedonicus, ca, cum, and **M**acedonius, of **M**acedonie.

**M**acellarius, a, um, that belongeth to the same bulles.

**M**acellaria taberna, a bouchers shoppe, a vlt tailyng house.

**M**acellarius, ij, m. g. a vitapour oʒ seller of all maner of vitayle.

**M**acellota, a, f. g. a gardeyne dooze.

**M**acellum, macelli, neut. gener. a place wher all maner of vitayles is solde, a **M**arket.

**M**acellus, a, um, somewhat leane.  
**M**aceo, cui, & **M**acesco, scere, to be leane, to become leane.

**M**acer, cra, crum, leane, thynne, barapne.

**M**acer **A**emilius, an olde poete, whiche was in **D**uides tyme, who (as he saith) wrote of byrdes in verbes also of the vertues of herbes. But it was not that **M**acer, whose workes we nowe haue, of the vertues of herbes, but rather he, whom the yonger **P**lins prouoketh to write some thynge lyke vnto his vntle. Finally, that **I**pitell booke of herbes, is righte prouydeable in byrdes places to be coned by herbe of a yonge scholar, whiche delpreth in that matter. Not withstandinge the fyrst **M**acer, wrote more eloquently, and is commended therefore of **Q**uintilian. He wrote also of the battayle of **T**roie, and of venemous beastes.

**M**acer oʒ **M**acis, oʒ **M**acir, is nowe in doubt, whether it bee the **E**pyce, commonly called **M**acis.

**M**acis, whiche is an huske oʒ rynde, about the nutmygge, for as muche as **D**ioscorides writeth of **M**acer, where he neuer made mention of nutmygge. And **P**linie saith, that **M**acer is the rynde of a certayne roote of a tree of the same name. **D**ioscorides also saith, that it is a thynne rynde, muche strepyng the tongue, whiche taste is not perceived in our macis, and they are also beate thynne. **S**alene casteth them dyne in the thynne degree, and equal in heat and colde, but wee fynde them hotte in taste. **S**uicene affirmeth them to bee hotte and dyne in the seconde degree, whiche is confirmed by **C**onstantine, who saith, they be ryndes of the boughes of the trees that beare nutmygges.

**M**aceratus, a, um, made leane, watered, soaked, oʒ made soft with lying in the water.

**M**aceresco, scere, to be made oʒ become soft with lying longe in ypour.

**M**aceria, a, & **M**aceries, ei, fœ. gen. a wall of stone without moyst, made in the stede of an hedge, also leanne.

**M**acero, aui, are, spoken of the bode, signifieth to make leane oʒ thynne, oʒ soft, by strepyng in ypour, to soke in the water, to water fyre.

**M**aceret to the mynde, it signifieth to bere oʒ inquiet, to hurte with care oʒ inquietesse.

**N**oli te macerare, hurte not your selfe with care oʒ sorowe.

**S**alamenta hac macerentur probe, leat these salt fyres be well watered.

**O**ua aceto macerata, **E**gges layed to soke in bynegre.

**M**acetho, idem quod mentha.

**M**achabæus, the fyrst of that name was **J**udas, the thynne sonne of **M**athathias the **J**ewe, a valyaunt man in his saphe, and of an inuincible courage. In so muche, that with thre thousande men, he vauquished **L**ysias, the lieutenant of kyng **A**ntiochus, and his sonne, and with them xl. thousande footemen, and vii. thousande horsemen, and slewe of them fyue thousand. Afterwarde in **G**alilea, he slewe of the hoste of **T**imotheus (an other of the kynges **C**apitaynes) fyrst thre thousande, and afterwarde epyght thousand. After that by a vilage called **A**dashis, he with a thousand faught with **A**rianor, a capitayne of kyng **D**emetrius and nyne thousande with hym. At the whiche battayle, **A**rianor was slayne, and of the nyne thousande almoste none escaped. Finally, in muche trustyng to his prosperitee in warres, in goeyng agaynst **B**acchis (a capitayne of kyng **D**emetrius, who hadde a great hoste) and tazyng with hym but ii. thousande, of the which at the last remained with hym but onely. viii. hundred. He faughte yll it was nyght, and made a wonderfull slaughter of ennemies. But whyles he inforced hym selfe to come to **B**acchis, the whiche was on the ryghte wyng of the battayle: he faughte so nobly, that he

scattered that wyng, slaying many about hym. Finally, beyng enuygned with the lesse wyng, and streken with many woundes, was slayne with muche difficultee. Afoʒe the incarnation of **C**hriste about. 305. yeres.

**M**achara, a woozde, a dagger, a knyfe.

**M**acharonion, idem quod **X**iphion.

**M**acharophorus, phori, m. g. a woozde bearet.

**M**acharopios, ij, m. g. a cutlar, oʒ a bladesmyth.

**M**achon, the sonne of **E**sculapius, an excellent surgion.

**M**achina, a, fœ. g. a thynge craftily inuented, oʒ a crafty inuention. a subtille deuise, an instrument, an ingine.

**V**t omnes adhibeam machinas, that I may assay all the meanes possible.

**M**achinas post bellum adfers, when the stede is stollen, thou stealest the stable doze.

**M**undi machina, the composition and worke manshipp of this worlde.

**D**olum ad aliquem machinamve commoliri, to worke deuite oʒ crafte agaynst one.

**M**achinalis, le, belongyng to ingins oʒ instrumentes of warre.

**M**achinamentum, ti, n. g. idem quod **M**achina.

**M**achinarius, ij, one that syngeth oʒ casteth with an ingine of warre.

**M**achinarius, a, um, belongyng to instrumentes oʒ ingins of warre.

**M**achinatio, onis, fœm. gene. a subtille inuention oʒ deuise, a crafty endeavour, an ingine oʒ instrument.

**M**achinator, toris, an inuentour, a diuysor, an authour, a maker of instrumentes oʒ ingines.

**M**achinor, naris, nari, to inuente craftily, to deuise, to imagine, to goe about disceipfully.

**M**acia Romana, the herbe called **A**nagallis purpurea. **D**iosc.

**M**acidos, a citee of **C**hazacia.

**M**acies, ei, fœ. gen. leanne.

**M**acilentus, a, um, leane.

**M**acio, aui, are, to make leane.

**M**acis, looke **M**acer.

**M**achomacha, a citee.

**M**acra, a rpuer, whiche renneth betweene the mountaynes of **A**iguria.

**M**acreo, macrui, macrere, to be leane.

**M**acresco, scere, to wake leane.

**M**acrimdo, tudinis, f. g. leanne.

**M**acro, aui, are, to make leane.

**M**acrobij, people in **A**frica, the whiche of **D**omponius be also called **M**areni. They countreie is enuygned with the rpuer of **A**ilus, lyke an **A**lande. They lyue halfe as muche longer as men dooe here. and bee fayre and goodly personages, reuerende and louers of beetyne. There is more golde than in **P**ersia, and therefore that whiche is lesse precious, they doe more esteeme, deckyng them selues with ornaments of copper and brasse, and makyng gyues of golde. They dooe lyue commonly a hundred and

and twenty pates, and dooe waske thetym feld  
ues in a fountayne, whiche causeth they bo  
dyes to smelle lyke violettes.  
Macrobis, the name of a great learned man.  
Macrochara, ra, fem. ge. a garment with long  
sleeues, loke Chirodota.  
Macrochur, he that hath long handes.  
Macrocatelctos, a wordy ending in a longe  
syllable.  
Macroceani, mountaynes by the ryuer of Aiter.  
Macrocephali, people by Hophozus.  
Macrocollum, li, n. g. paper royall.  
Macrocosmus, id est, Longus mundus.  
Macror, oris, m. g. leanneffe.  
Mactator, totis, a killer, a cleare, a murderere.  
Mactatus, a, um, flayne, sacrificed.  
Mactatus, us, maf. gen. a kyllyng of a thyng, to  
sacrifice.  
Mactea, or Mattya, a delicate sauce of meate, of  
the which all delicate meates are called Mactea.  
Macticus, he whiche hath great chelyes, and a gar  
pyng mouth.  
Mactio, aut, are, to slea or kyll, also to beate, to  
hurte, to doo displeasure, to handell pille, to cast  
downe headlonge. somtyme to honour. also to  
entreate.  
Ferunt laudibus, mactant honoribus, They  
extolte with prayfing, they increase in honour.  
Mactare deos, for Mactare diis.  
Mactare Oco, to doo sacrifice with one to  
Dauto, the god of hell.  
Mactare supplicio, to punish.  
Mactare damno aut malo, to hurte, to doo  
displeasure.  
Mactia, a, fem. g. an hutch, wherein bzeade is  
put. Some doo call it a bzake, wherewith dowe  
is wrought, or rather it is the kneadyng trough  
or tubbe.  
Mactus, a, um, more encreased, augmented. And  
is used most commonly in the vocatiue case.  
Macte amare, id est maxime.  
Macte animi, bee of good courage.  
Macte virtutis & virtute, or Macte virtute  
esto, pproceede in vertue, goe footyly and doo  
well.  
Macti ingenio, men of excellent wyttes.  
Mactus cito hoc sacrificio, Whan one speak  
lyng to god sayeth, Pleaseth it you to take this  
sacrifice in good parte, or that this sacrifice  
maie please you.  
Iuberem macte virtute esse, I would byd him  
encrease and goe forwarde in this vertue and  
towardnesse that appereth in hym.  
Macula, a, f. gen. a spotte, a blempe, a marke  
or token, wherby a thyng is known. also infam  
ye or reproche. somtyme the masse of a nette  
or hole betweene the thynges. also a nette.  
Eluere maculam, to putte away an infampe or  
sclander.  
Imbutus macula sceleris, to be disained with  
some foule and dishonest acte.

Inurere aternas maculas, To dysproue for  
euer.  
Maculo, aui, are, to spotte or make foule, to dis  
file, to soyle, to dishonest, to dysproue.  
Maculare nomen alicuius crimine, To dis  
fame.  
Maculosus, a, um, speckled, spotty, full of spots  
tes, vncleane or foule, dishonest.  
Maculosus homo, a man greatly dysproued  
with infamye.  
Macyberna, a citee of Sithonia.  
Madagastar, an yle beyonde the furthest parte of  
Ethiophe, southe, founden by the Portugallie,  
in the tyme of Emanuell, kynge of Portugall.  
This yle is in circuite. 4000. myles, and is  
verie riche. Therein be great ollyphantes,  
lyons, panthers, and suche other beastes. The  
inhabitantes be of Mahomettes secte.  
Madaurense, a citee in Aethiopia.  
Madesco, defacis, feci, ere, to weate, to wash,  
to bapne.  
Madesco, factus sum, fieri, to bee mofsted or  
made weate.  
Madesco, dui, ere, to be weate or washed.  
Madesco vino, to bee drunken.  
Madesco metu, to sweate for feare.  
Madesco, defcere, to sweate or bee thoryough  
weate.  
Madian, a citee beyonde Arabia, on the southe  
parte, in the deserte of the Saracins, agaynst  
the east parte of the redde sea.  
Madido, aui, are, to make weate.  
Madidus, a, um, weate or washed with hyoure,  
somtyme drunken. also imbued.  
Maditico, aui, are, to make weate.  
Madon, a certayne kynde of white vines.  
Madonais, that whiche is called of the poetras  
caries Nenuphar.  
Mador, oris, m. g. mofsture. Somtyme sweate.  
Madusa, a, m. gen. a drunkenarde, he that hath a  
swilled soule. it is also red. Madusa, without L.  
Mander, a ryuer of the countrey of Phygia.  
Erasmus sayth of Lydia, whiche hath many  
turnynges and windynges, and of that all cross  
ed and subtille tournyng waies, meanes, and  
diuises be called Mandri. There is also of  
that name a mountayne in India. Mander,  
is also a picture made with tournynges and  
windynges lyke a Labrynth.  
Mandri more, crookedly, windyng in and  
out subtilly.  
Madia, a citee in the royaume of Ethiopia.  
Mae, a kynde of great crabbes of the sea.  
Mamacteticon, the moneth of September.  
Mamoe, the herbe Illecebra.  
Marna, a, a sea fythe, called of Etenians Ma  
nela, to be unknown, some take it either for  
heeryng or a kynd of them.  
Marnades, furiose women, whiche serued in the  
sacrifice of Bacchus.  
Manala, neu. g. plur. or after some, Manalum,  
sing.

Mag, an high mountayne in Arcadie.  
Manalius, for Arcadicus, therfore Manalium  
carmen, is taken for an inchauntment.  
Manalius aper, a boze of Arcadia.  
Manalius, a, um, of the mountayne Manala.  
Menapij, Cellars, or people of Cellarlande.  
also clues.  
Marnoles, one of the names of Bacchus.  
Menomenon, ni, neu. g. a kynde of honye that  
maketh men madde.  
Menule, pitcherdes.  
Mronia, a countrey in Asia the lesse, called also  
Lydia.  
Mronius, a, um, of Mronia. Homer the excel  
lent poete was called Mronius, eyther because  
he was borne in that countrey: or elles that his  
fathers name was Mron.  
Mronida, men of Lydia.  
Mronis, a woman of Lydia.  
Mrona, a people of Scythia.  
Mronis, oridis, or ridos, a great meere in the  
countrey of Scythia, which is alwaies frozen.  
Mronidis paludes, fennes, wherunto the  
saied ryuer of mere runneth.  
Mro, Maror, Mastitia, & mastitudo, Ma  
ro, & Mastifico, are, Mestus, a, um, loke as  
trin in Mro, Maror, &c.  
Magalia, or Magaria, orum, n. g. plu. villages.  
Magas, magadis, an instrument of musike.  
Magi, among the Caldees and Persians, were  
men of excellent knowlage in philosophie na  
turall and mathematicall, and knewe the hyd  
berties and operacions of thynges. The son  
nes of the kynges of Persia were taught by  
them to gouerne and minister their publike  
weale, accordyng to the fourme of the vniuers  
fall order & gouernance of the celestiall worlde.  
Suche were Magi, or the thye kynges that  
sought Christ, and offred to hym golde, myrrre,  
and frankincense, adaptyng their presente vn  
to the double nature of hym, vnto whom they  
saue it, who was both god and man, kyng and  
pyncle. Howe is that name impropely used  
for a wythe, an inchaunter, a woozker with yll  
spirites, which maie bee better called Venefica,  
Nicomanticus, Incantator, or other names,  
as before and after bee rehearsed.  
Magia, a, f. ge. magike, whiche is in two sortes.  
One is the secreete knowlage of the naturall  
qualites and hyd operacions & causes of thyn  
ges, and that is called Magia naturalis, natu  
rall magike. In other is superstitious and des  
uyllyshe, called wythecrafte, sozterpe, or other  
lyke detestable names, which is vnclefull by the  
lawes of god and man.  
Magice, es, f. ge. the art of wythecrafte or  
magike.  
Magicus, a, um, perteynyng to magike.  
Magida, a kynde of bzeade.  
Magida, kytchen bourses or instrumentes per  
teynyng to the kytchen,

Magidaphori, they whiche accompanie and goe  
with the maister of the game.  
Magirus, ri, m. g. a cooke.  
Maginor, aris, aris, to goe slowly about  
a thyng.  
Magistrum, ij, n. g. a littell cooke.  
Magis, idis, fem. g. a kneadyng trouge. also a  
platter or charger, somtyme a round bourde.  
Magis, more, rather.  
Magis lubet quam perdere, I had lietter than  
to lose it.  
Vbi molestus magis est, whan he beganne to  
be somewhat busy with me, or to disquiete or  
bere me.  
Magis ex vlu, more for your profite, more pro  
fitable.  
Magge, for Magis.  
Magis ac magis, more & more, oftener tymes.  
Magister, tri, maf. gen. a maister or teacher of  
sciences. Also he that is ordeyned by an officer  
to sell a debtors gooddes.  
Magister populi, the chief ruler of the people,  
by the whiche name the Dictator among the  
Romaynes was called.  
Magister scriuorum, an officer lyke to the  
mayster of his Rolles.  
Magister scriptura, seemeth to be a generall  
Scribe, or he that hath the lettynge out of  
pastures.  
Magister ludi, a schoule mayster.  
Magistri morum, the Censors.  
Magister nauis, a shyppe mayster.  
Magister pecoris, an hearde, a pastoure, a  
gratpat.  
Magister morum, a Censor, that hath the  
charge to correcte yll maners.  
Magistellus, stelli, the diminutiue of Magister.  
Magisterium, rij, neu. g. the dignitee or office of  
a mayster.  
Magistra, the femintine of Magister, the may  
stresse or teacher.  
Magistratus, us, m. gen. a great officer, a man  
haupng a: hozytee in gouernance of people,  
all be it that some haue more authoritee by the  
lawes, and some lesse. Also the power, offyce,  
authoritee, or dignitee of a ruler. In head of  
fyer among the people.  
Abire magistratu, to leaue his office, to goe  
out of office.  
Gerere magistratum, to beare office, to be in  
authoritee.  
Magistratum imminuere, to diminyshe the au  
thoritee or priuilege of an office or dignitee.  
Magistratum habere, to be an officer or ruler,  
to be in authoritee.  
Mandare magistratum, to assigne or appoynt  
an office.  
Magistro, aui, are, to rule.  
Magma, aus, n. ge. a confection made of diuers  
sweete spices in paste, onely for the sauour, as  
pomaunders and washyngs balles, somtyme

it is taken for the dregges of swete Magma croci oyles.  
**Magmentum**, ti, neu. gene. a great increase of ayde.  
**Magna Græcia**, the parte of Italy from Laurentum to Cumas.  
**Magnalia**, great thynges to be wondred at.  
**Magnanimitas**, âtis, form. ge. valpauentesse of courage of herte, noblenesse of stomake, magnanimitie.  
**Magnanimus**, a, um, that hath a valpant herte of courage, that whiche hath a noble and lofty stomake.  
**Magnarius**, a great marchaunt.  
**Magnus**, âtis, & **Magnatus**, m. g. a noble man, a man of great estimation.  
**Magnata**, a citee of Irelande.  
**Magnes**, âtis, m. ge. the lode stone, that hath the vertue to drawe yron vnto hym. Whiche vnsproppely, we vse to call adamant, where Adamas, is the diamond, as is afoze declared.  
**Magnes**, a poete of Athens.  
**Magnesia**, a parte of Macedonia.  
**Magnesia**, Hippolite the wife of Theseus kynge of Magnesia.  
**Magnetes**, tum, head officers among the Macedonians.  
**Magnetes**, of Magnesi, people of Magnesia.  
**Magnifice**, nobly, honourably, royally.  
**Magnifice accipere**, to entertayn honourably.  
**Magnifice compellare aliquem**, To speake to one with verite honourable and reuerend wordes.  
**Hic me magnifice effero**, Herin I aduance my selfe royally.  
**Magnifice incedere**, To goe lyke a great lord of gentylman, to goe with a solemne maiestee.  
**Magnifice vtiles**, verite profitable.  
**Magnifice loqui**, to speake with a grauitie of maiestee.  
**Magnifice viuere**, To lyue nobly and lyke a gentyl man.  
**Magnificencia**, a, f. g. a disposition and administration in dwelinge of making of great thynges and sumptuous, magnificence.  
**Magnifico**, aui, are, to extolle, to exalte, hyghly to pryse and commend.  
**Magnificus**, a, um, that dooeth great thynges, great, noble, honourable, sumptuous.  
**Magnifica verba**, hygh and bragging wordes, full of ostentation.  
**Succus magnificus in vsu**, a iuyce greatly vsed.  
**Magnificus apparatus**, great and sumptuous prouision.  
**Magniloquentia**, a, f. g. a lofty and hygh stile or maner in speaking.  
**Magniloquus**, qui, he that speaketh lofty and proude wordes, of that hath a lofty stile.  
**Magnipendo**, magnipendi, ere, to haue in great estimation, to sette muche by.

**Magnitas**, magnitatis, vfed of olde wyrters for magnitudo.  
**Magnitudo**, inis, f. g. greatnesse, amplenesse, largenesse.  
**Magnitudo animi**, excellencie of noblenesse of herte of courage.  
**Magnopere**, greatly, verite muche.  
**Non magnopere laboro**, I care not muche.  
**Quid magnopere posuit facere**, what great thyng coulde he doe?  
**Nec magnopere visum**, little seene.  
**Magnopere censeo**, I thynke verite good and expedient that ye do so.  
**Magnum**, the herbe named Wallote, of **Pararubium**.  
**Magnus**, a, um, great, large.  
**Haud magni precij**, of no great value.  
**Pueri magni**, great mens chyldern.  
**Magno animo vir**, a man of great courage.  
**Magno natu vir**, an auncient man, a man of great age.  
**Maiores natu**, elder.  
**Maiores quadraginta annis erat**, He was about xl. yeres olde.  
**Magnum fecit**, he dyd a great thyng.  
**Magnum esset**, it were a great labour, it were a great matter.  
**Magna ex parte**, for the moze parte, most commonly, almoste, well nere all.  
**Magnam partem in his occupati sunt**, They were occupied most parte about these thynges.  
**Magno vendidit**, He tolde it deere, of at a great price.  
**Magni erunt mihi**, I wyl set muche by them.  
**Magnum**, for valde.  
**Magnum clamat**, he crieth out aloud.  
**Maiores morbus**, id est comitialis.  
**Maiores in modum**, greatly, as muche as I can.  
**Magna pars Arabie**, The moze parte of Arabie.  
**Magnus socer**, my wyues grandfather.  
**Maiores socer**, my wyues great grandfather.  
**Maiores paruos**, my grandfathers vnckle.  
**Maiores magistratus**, the Consul.  
**Magnus portus**, the haven called Portsmouth in Englande.  
**Mago**, the name of diuers men.  
**Magog**, the sonne of Japhet.  
**Maguderis**, of Magideris, form. ge. a hynde of the herbe named Lacerpitium, after some only the stalke of that herbe: after other the roote of it.  
**Magus**, i, m. g. loke Magi.  
**Mahumethes**, of Mahumetha, was borne in Arabia (as the moze parte doe wyte) of a poore house of familie, and first was a byar and seller of Camels. Afterwarde he fell acquainted with a munke called Sergius, whiche was an heretike, by whose meanes he declared hym selfe to bee a prophete, and tooke on hym to reforme

fourme as well the olde lawe as the newe, and made other lawes, the whiche for theyr pleasantnesse, allured vnto theym muche people: So, gathering vnto hym a great hoste, fyrste he waled Syria, & wan Damascus, the chiefe citee therof. And haupng in his ayde the Arabians called Scenitar, a valpauente people (who had displeasure agaynst the Emperour Heraclius, because he payed them not theyr wages) he wanne other great Royalmes, and at the age of forty yeres, dyed (as some doe suppose) of the fallynge syckenesse, which he longe tyme dydde dyssemble, fepynge, that the angelle Gabriell was than sente vnto hym in message, whose brightnesse he myght not susteyne. he was buried at Medina. iii. daies iourney from the redden sea, an hundred myles from Medra, where is now the chiefe temple of his law. He was after the Incarnation of Christ, fyre hundred yeres.  
**Maia**, a hynde of crabbeshe.  
**Maia**, the mother of Mercury. Also one of the sterres called Pleiades.  
**Maialis**, his, m. g. a barowe hogge.  
**Maistas**, âtis, f. gen. maiestee, the greatnesse, dignitee, or excellent estimation of honour of a kynge, pynce, emperour, or greute manne.  
**Amonge the olde Romaynes** it was the power and authoritee of the people of Rome, vnto whom Appellation, called Prouocatio, was from all other dignitees. The dignitee of the Senate was called the authoritee of the Senate.  
**Tantus autem consensus municipiorum coloniarumque provincie Gallie**, vt omnes ad autoritatem huius ordinis, maiestatemque populi Romani defendendam, conspirasse videantur, There is nowe such agreement of wylls, of the townes confederate and subiecte vnto vs in the partes of Fraunce, governed by vs, that all men there, dooe seeme to conspyre, howe they maye defende the authoritee of this Senate, and the Maistee of the people of Rome.  
**Maistas imminuta**, is where any man goeth aboute to derogate any thyng of the kynges authoritee royall, as also of the empyre and hygh power of the people of Rome. It maye bee taken for treason.  
**Si maistas est ampliudo ac dignitas ciuitatis**, is, eam minuit, qui exercitum hostibus populi Romani tradidit, If Maistee bee the honoure and authoritee of this citee, he goeth aboute to appaie it, whiche hath deliuered the hoste to the ennemys of the people of Rome.  
**Maistas est in Imperij atque populi Romani dignitate**, quam minuit is, qui per vim, multitudinem ad seditionem vocauit, Maistee is in the authoritee of the Empyre and people of Rome: Agaynst whom, he playnely com

myteth treason, who so euer he bee, that basely prouoketh people to a sedition.  
**For the woorde Minuere maiestatem**, the laster wyrters dyd vse, Ledere maiestatem.  
**Maistatis crimen**, is treason agaynst a kynge.  
**It was amonge the Romaynes** conspiracie agaynst the Senate and people, whiche was also called Perduellio, and of Historians is named Coniuratio. And it is moze than Maistas imminuta, for therein onely they dooe derogate of take awaye some parte of the royall authoritee of honoure due to the persone of citee. In the other they endeavour to destroye them bitwyl, or to bynng them in subiection.  
**Maistatem conseruare**, To haue or receyue still the dignitee of an Emperour of kynge of people, in one lyke honoure and reuerence.  
**Maistatem constituere**, to preserue authoritee that it decape not, but to receyue still the estimation therof.  
**Maistatem soluere**, to bynng his maistee or authoritee in lesse estimation.  
**Retinere maiestatem**, to keepe his authoritee or dignitee.  
**Maistas in oratione**, maistee of grauitie in speakinge.  
**Maiores**, ôris, greater, looke Magnus.  
**Maioresana**, na, f. g. an herbe called maioran.  
**Maiores**, auncetours, progenitours.  
**Maioresana**, a hynde of olyues, the whiche be not ripe befoze the fyfte Idus of Februarie.  
**Maialium**, in, n. g. of certayne late wyrters is taken for lettuse.  
**Maius**, Maij, m. g. the moneth of Maye.  
**Maiusculus**, a, um, somewhat bygger, of good stature of age.  
**Mala**, la, f. g. the balle of the cheke.  
**Malabarrum**, a certayne leafe, whiche in Indee swimmeth in pooles and dyches, without a roote. of it is made the swete oyle called Malabathrinum: looke Diosc. it is named of the Mauritanes Cerebull.  
**Malabathrinum**, ni, is called vnguentum foliatum, a pleasant opyntment.  
**Malaca**, a citee in Spayne.  
**Malache**, ches, f. g. a hynde of malowes, the stalke wherof dooeth growe into the greatnesse of a tree.  
**Malachites**, a stone of a darke greene coloure.  
**Malachia**, a, f. g. caulme of the sea: also greffe of the stomake, not susteyninge meate, abhorring all thyng, as a womā with chyld. Some dooe calle it abhominacion of the stomache. But it is moze truly the longynge of women with chyld, and ouercastynge of theyr stomache, if they haue not that they longe for.  
**Malacisso**, aui, are, to kneade or make softe.  
**Malachra**, called also Maldacon, a tree growynge in Bactria, as bygge as an olyue, haupng leaues lyke an olyue, and fruite lyke pygges. out of this tree cometh the gumme called Adellium.  
 Malag

it is taken for the dregges of swete Magma croci oples.  
**Magnamentum**, ti, neu. gene. a great increase of apde.  
**Magna Græcia**, the parte of Italy from Laurentum to Cumas.  
**Magnalia**, great thynges to be wondred at.  
**Magnanimitas**, âtis, fem. ge. valpauntnesse of courage of herte, noblenesse of stomake, magnanimitie.  
**Magnanimus**, a, um, that hath a valpant herte of courage, that whiche hath a noble and lofty stomake.  
**Magnarius**, a great marchaunt.  
**Magnas**, âtis, & **Magnatus**, m. g. a noble man, a man of great estimation.  
**Magnus**, a citee of Irelande.  
**Magnes**, âtis, m. ge. the lode stone, that hath the vertue to drawe ppon unto hym. Whiche vnzpropely, we vse to call adamant, where Adamas, is the diamond, as is afoze declared.  
**Magnes**, a poete of Athens.  
**Magnesia**, a parte of Macedonia.  
**Magnesia**, Hippolyte the wife of Trastus kynge of Magnesia.  
**Magnetes**, tum, head officers among the Macedonians.  
**Magnetes**, or **Magnesi**, people of Magnesia.  
**Magnifice**, nobly, honourably, royally.  
**Magnifice accipere**, to entertayn honourably.  
**Magnifice compellare aliquem**, to speake to one with verie honourable and reuerend wordes.  
**Hic me magnifice effero**, Herin I aduance my selfe royally.  
**Magnifice incedere**, to goe lyke a great lord of gentylman, to goe with a solemne maiestee.  
**Magnifice vtiles**, verie profitable.  
**Magnifice loqui**, to speake with a grauttee of maiestee.  
**Manifice vire**, to lyue noble and lyke a gentyl man.  
**Magnificencia**, a, f. g. a disposicion and administration in dwelinge of making of great thynges and sumptuous, magnificence.  
**Magnifico**, aui, are, to extolle, to exalte, hyghly to pryse and commend.  
**Magnificus**, a, um, that dooeth great thynges, great, noble, honourable, sumptuous.  
**Magnifica verba**, hygh and bragging wordes, full of ostentation.  
**Succus magnificus** in vsu, a iuyce greatly vsed.  
**Magnificus apparatus**, great and sumptuous prouision.  
**Magniloquentia**, a, f. g. a lofty and hygh stile or maner in speaking.  
**Magniloquus**, qui, he that speaketh lofty and proude wordes, or that hath a lofty stile.  
**Magnipendo**, magnipendi, ere, to haue in great estimation, to sette muche by.

**Magnitas**, magnitâis, vsed of olde wyters for magnitudo.  
**Magnitudo**, inis, f. g. greatnesse, amplenesse, largenesse.  
**Magnitudo animi**, excellencie of noblenesse of herte of courage.  
**Magnopere**, greatly, verie muche.  
**Non magnopere laboro**, I care not muche.  
**Quid magnopere potuit facere**, what great thyng coulde he doe?  
**Nec magnopere visum**, little seene.  
**Magnopere censeo**, I thynke verie good and expedient that ye do so.  
**Magnum**, the herbe named Wallote, or **Spars rubium**.  
**Magnus**, a, um, great, large.  
**Haud magni precij**, of no great value.  
**Pueri magni**, great mens chylbern.  
**Magno animo vir**, a man of great courage.  
**Magno natu vir**, an auncient man, a man of great age.  
**Maiores natu**, elder.  
**Maiores quadraginta annis erat**, he was about xl. yeres olde.  
**Magnum fecit**, he dyd a great thyng.  
**Magnum esset**, it were a great labour, it were a great matter.  
**Magna ex parte**, for the more parte, most commonly, almoste, well nere all.  
**Magnam partem in his occupati sunt**, they were occupied most parte about these thynges.  
**Magno vendidit**, he solde it deere, or at a great pryce.  
**Magni erunt mihi**, I wyl set muche by them.  
**Magnum**, for valde.  
**Magnum clamat**, he crieth out slowde.  
**Maiores morbus**, id est comitialis.  
**Maiores in modum**, greatly, as muche as I can.  
**Magna pars Arabie**, the more parte of Arabie.  
**Magnus focer**, my wyues grandfather.  
**Maiores focer**, my wyues great grandfather.  
**Maiores paruos**, my grandfathers byns.  
**Maiores magistratus**, the Consul.  
**Magnus portus**, the haven called Portsmouth in Englande.  
**Mago**, the name of diuers men.  
**Magog**, the sonne of Japhet.  
**Maguderis**, or **Magideris**, f. g. a hynde of the herbe named **Lacerpitium**, after some only the stalke of that herbe: after other the roote of it.  
**Magus**, i, m. g. looke **Magi**.  
**Mahumethes**, or **Mahumetha**, was borne in Arabia (as the more parte doe wyte) of a poore house or familie, and first was a byar and seller of Camels. Afterwarde he fell acquainted with a munke called **Sergius**, whiche was an heretike, by whose meanes he declared hym selfe to bee a prophete, and tooke on hym to eate

fourme as well the olde lawe as the newe, and made other lawes, the whiche for theyr pleasauntnesse, allured vnto theym muche people: So, gatheringe vnto hym a great hoste, fyrste he waiked Syria, & wan Damascus, the chiefe citee therof. And haupng in his apde the **Bra-** bians called **Scenitar**, a valpaunte people (who had dispicature agaynst the Emperour **Heracles** ne, because he payed them not theyr wages) he wanne other great **Ropalmes**, and at the age of forty yeres, dyed (as some doe suppose) of the fallynge sykenesse, whiche he longe tyme dydde bysemble, feygnyng, that the angelle **Gabriel** was than sente vnto hym in message, whose brightnesse he myght not susteyne. he was buried at **Medina**. iii. daies iourney from the redde sea, an hundred myles from **Medina**, where is now the chiefe temple of his law. He was after the Incarnation of **Christe**, fyre hundred yeres.  
**Maia**, a hynde of crabbeshe.  
**Maia**, the mother of **Mercurius**. Also one of the sterres called **Pleiades**.  
**Maialis**, is, m. g. a barowe hogge.  
**Maistas**, âtis, f. g. gen. maiestee, the greatenesse, dignitee, or excellent estimation of honour of a kynge, prynce, emperour, or greate manne.  
**Amonge the olde Romaynes** it was the power and authoritee of the people of Rome, vnto whom appellation, called **Prouocatio**, was from all other dignitees. The dignitee of the Senate was called the authoritee of the **Senatus**.  
**Tantus autem consensus municipiorum coloniarumque prouinciarum Gallie**, vt omnes ad autoritatem huius ordinis, maiestatemque populi Romani defendendam, conspirasse videntur, There is nowe suche agreement of wylls, of the townes confederate and subiecte vnto vs in the partes of Fraunce, gouerned by vs, that all men there, dooe seeme to conspyre, howe they maye defende the authoritee of this Senate, and the Maiestee of the people of Rome.  
**Maistas imminuta**, is where any man goeth aboute to derogate any thyng of the kynges authoritee royall, as also of the empyre and hygh power of the people of Rome. It maye bee taken for treason.  
**Si maistas est amplitudo ac dignitas ciuitatis**, is, cam minuit, qui exercitum hostibus populi Romani tradidit, If Maiestee bee the honour and authoritee of this citee, he goeth aboute to appayze it, whiche hath deliqued the hoste to the enemies of the people of Rome.  
**Maistas est in Imperij atque populi Romani dignitate**, quam minuit is, qui per vim, multitudinem ad seditionem vocauit, Maiestee is in the authoritee of the Empyre and people of Rome: Agaynst whom, he playnely com-

mytteth treason, who so euer he bee, that blasphemously prouoketh people to a sedition.  
**For the woorde Minure** maiestatem, the laster wyters dyd vse, **Ladere** maiestatem.  
**Maiestatis crimen**, is treason agaynst a kynge.  
**It was amonge the Romaynes** conspiracie agaynst the Senate and people, whiche was also called **Perduellio**, and of Historians is named **Coniuratio**. And it is more than **Maiestas imminuta**, for therein onely they dooe derogate or take away some parte of the roys all authoritee of honoure due to the persone or citee. In the other they endeavour to destroy the very vitall, or to byngne them in subiection.  
**Maiestatem conseruare**, To haue or receyue still the dignitee of an Emperour or kynge of people, in one lyke honoure and reuerence.  
**Maiestatem constituere**, to preserue authoritee that it decape not, but to receyue still the estimation therof.  
**Maiestatem soluere**, to byngne his maiestee or authoritee in lesse estimation.  
**Retinere maiestatem**, to keepe his authoritee or dignitee.  
**Maiestas in oratione**, maiestee or grauttee in speakinge.  
**Maiores**, âtis, greater, looke **Magnus**.  
**Maiores**, na, f. g. an herbe called **maioram**.  
**Maiores**, auncetours, progenitours.  
**Maiores**, a hynde of olpues, the whiche be not epte befoze the fyre Idus of Februarie.  
**Malulium**, in, n. g. of certayne laie wyters is taken for lettuce.  
**Maius**, Maij, m. g. the moneth of Maye.  
**Maiusculus**, a, um, somewhat bygger, of good stature or age.  
**Mala**, la, f. g. the balle of the cheke.  
**Malabathrum**, a certayne leafe, whiche in Indle swimmeth in pooles and dyches, without a roote. of it is made the swete oyle called **Mala-** bathrinum: looke **Diosc.** it is named of the **Mauretanians** **Cerebull**.  
**Malabathrinum**, ni, is called **unguentum folia-** tum, a pleasaunt oymtmente.  
**Malaca**, a citee in Spayne.  
**Malache**, ches, f. g. a hynde of malowes, the stalke wherof dooeth growe into the greatnesse of a tree.  
**Malachites**, a stone of a darke greene coloure.  
**Malachia**, a, f. g. caulme of the sea. also grese of the stomacke, not susteynyng meate, abhorring all thyng, as a woma with chylde. Some dooe calle it abhominacion of the stomacke. But it is more truly the longynge of women with childe, and ouercastynge of theyr stomacke, if they haue not that they longe for.  
**Malacisso**, aui, are, to kneade or make softe.  
**Malachra**, called also **Maldacon**, a tree growyng in Bactria, as bygge as an olpue, haupng leaues lyke an oke, and fruite lyke ppyges. our of this tree ismeth the gumme called **Edellium**.  
**Malag**



Malacostrachia, softe as fyfthe without shelles.  
 Malacocraneus, idem quod mollicepe.  
 Malacus, a, um, softe.  
 Malchus, an historiographer.  
 Malococcifus, an herbe with a small stalke, and  
 a leafe lyke to Jute, and winderth about euerie  
 thyng that it standeth nye. it is called of some  
 sigillum Marie.  
 Malagma, aris, neu. ge. a mollifynge plaister,  
 wherby hard impostumes be made soft or ripe.  
 Malasso, aui, are, to make softe or rype. Also to  
 exercise.  
 Male, pll, vnhappyly, vncommodiously, mis-  
 cheuoufly.  
 Male exceptus, pll intreated, pll handled,  
 shewdly welcomed.  
 Male accipere, to intreat one pll.  
 Male accipere verbis, to geue pll language to  
 one. Male audire, to see pll reported of, to  
 haue an pll name.  
 Male cadere, to chaunce pll.  
 Male cogitare de aliquo, to haue an pll opint  
 on of one.  
 Male conciliatus, he on whome a man hath  
 softe all that euer he hath bestowed.  
 Fugitive prodi, male conciliate, Come forth  
 mygher, on whom I haue softe all that euer  
 thou costest me.  
 Male formido, I am pll or fore affrayed.  
 Male maceror, I am pll bered, I am pll at  
 ease.  
 Male me habeo, I am syche, bered, or disqui-  
 eted in mynde.  
 Male me habet hac res, I am soip or pll as  
 paid for that matter, or that matter grees  
 uth me fore.  
 Male mereri, to doo displeasure to one, to des-  
 serue displeasure.  
 Male meritis est de me, he hath pll intreated  
 me, or hath down me displeasure.  
 Male memo, I am pll ascarde.  
 Male moratus, pll manerde.  
 Male morigerus, disobedient or frowarde.  
 Male odi, I hate deadly.  
 Male optare, to curse.  
 Male precari, to aske a vengeance.  
 Male suadus, or male suada, he of the that ge-  
 neth shewde counsaile.  
 Male verat illi, God sende hym pll lucke ther-  
 of, pll maye he brooke it.  
 Male animatus erga aliquem, he that beareth  
 little good will towarde one.  
 Male sibi consulere, to dooc pll, or to take an  
 pll waie for his owne parte.  
 Male credere, to trust one that is lyke to des-  
 cepe hym.  
 Male dicis? Doest thou threaten me?  
 Male docet te mea lenitas multa, my gentil-  
 nesse, or my fauourable facion my teacheth the  
 many thynges, or geueth the occasion to dooc  
 pll in many thynges.

Hoc male habet virum, This greueth hym,  
 or byteth hym by the stomache.  
 Male mulctari, to be beaten, punished, or p-  
 lly handied.  
 Male viuere, to lyue poorly.  
 Male vestitus, pll apparailled.  
 Malca, a pyromonozie or hille lying into the sea  
 by Atonia, whiche is daungerous for shippes  
 to passe by.  
 Maledice, sclanderously, reprochfully.  
 Maledicentia, a, f. g. detraction, pll reposit.  
 Maledico, maledicis, xi, ere, to curse, to rage,  
 to checke, to speake pll to.  
 Maledictio, onis, f. g. sclander, pll speyng.  
 Maledictum, ti, neu. ge. a checke, a rebuke, a  
 shewde woorde, an pll reposit.  
 Conferre, congerere, conuicere maledictum  
 in aliquem, and insectari aliquem maledictus,  
 to speake pll or mytrepote of, to rage at one,  
 to checke.  
 Maledicus, a, um, pll tongued, that speaketh pll  
 of men, that raplyth.  
 Maledicentior, maledicentius, Maledicens  
 tissimus, a, um.  
 Malefacio, malefacis, feci, facere, to doo pll.  
 Malefactum, ti, n. g. a shewde tourne, an pll  
 dede, a displeasure.  
 Maleficia, a witch, whiche with sorcery doeth  
 hurte to men or bestes.  
 Maleficientia, a, f. g. mydoocynge idem quod  
 maleficium.  
 Malefice, mycheuoufly, harmefully.  
 Maleficiose, idem.  
 Maleficium, ii, n, g. damage, wonge, displa-  
 sure, hurte, a mischeuous derde, an pll aui, a  
 shewde tourne.  
 Maleficus, a, um, hurtefull, noysome, that doo-  
 eth hurte.  
 Maleloqui, & Maledicere, to curse.  
 Maleuentum, i, n. g. a citee in Campania cal-  
 led nowe Beneuentum.  
 Maleuolens, ennis, idem quod Maleuolus.  
 Maleuolentia, a, f. g. malice, pll wyll.  
 Maleuolus, a, um, malicious, that beareth pll  
 wyll, that beareth grudge.  
 Maleus, a mountayne in India.  
 Maliaca, a citee in Spayne called nowe Malaga-  
 do.  
 Maliacum mare, the sea about Cheshaly.  
 Malicorium, ii, neu. ge. the rynde of a pome-  
 granade.  
 Malia, a citee in Cheshaly.  
 Maligne, enuiously, disdegnfully, malice-  
 ously.  
 Malignitas, aris, f. g. wickednesse, malignitee,  
 enuy, malice, pll wyll, vnprofitableness, the  
 vice contrarie to liberalitee, nygardypp.  
 Fortuna malignitas, the frowardnesse of for-  
 tune.  
 Malignor, & Maligno, to beare malice, to be-  
 harefull.

Malign

alignus, a, um, wicked, cruell, enuious, coue-  
 route, sparyng, to muche a niggarde.  
 A diuis maligni, straight entrees.  
 Maligna via, an pll waie.  
 Maligna lux, a dymme light.  
 Nec malignus, nec effusus, not to byrke nor  
 to longe; not to litle nor to much.  
 Malignus ager, grounde that is pll to bee  
 bough: to tyeche.  
 alimnus, an hille of Sicilia.  
 alinadhalla, a plante growynge in Egypte.  
 alinus, a, um, of or made of an appull tree.  
 alina, a, f. g. knauery, naughtynesse, contrary  
 to bettie and goodnesse. Sometyme it signifis  
 eth subtilitee with decepte, referrynge al thyn-  
 ges to his owne profite.  
 Malicia cali, the vnhollofomnesse of the apye.  
 Malua soli, the naughtynesse of the grounde.  
 aliose, subtilly, craftely, wylely, decepteful  
 ly, spytfully, with an intent to beguyle.  
 aliosus, a, um, craftye, subtille, deceptefull,  
 pll.  
 alium Rom. the herbe called also Anthes  
 mis: looke there.  
 alileator, oris, m. g. he that wooryeth with a  
 hammer, mallet, or becpill.  
 alieatus, a, um, hammered.  
 alio, aui, are, to woorye with an hammer or  
 mallette.  
 alieolaris, re, as a twygge or bough.  
 alieolaris virga, idem quod malleolus.  
 alius, i, m. g. a litle hammer. it is also a  
 sort of bough or twygge of a vyne, whynge out  
 of the stalk. Also Malleoli, be sometyme tak-  
 en generally for smalle stiches. They bee  
 sometyme taken for the bones of the ancle.  
 alius, ci, mal. gene. an hammer, a mallet,  
 mallette.  
 alius, a citee of Sicilia.  
 alium, ii, neu. gene. & Malluia, arum,  
 f. g. gene. a baten, wherein men dooc walthe  
 theyr handes.  
 alio, I had kiffer or rather, maui, mauult.  
 Quidus iam malo quam. &c. I will rather  
 suffre nowe any misadventure in the worlde,  
 than se.  
 alobathum, thri, n. g. a sweete herbe grow-  
 ynge in Indie vpon waters without roote.  
 Also a sweete oymnt, wherewith men were  
 wont to walthe theyr heare. Some wyte it Mas-  
 labadrum.  
 aloso, the herbe called also Lichnis coroz-  
 maria.  
 alogramatum, a pome granate.  
 alio, aui, are, to couer with the same or clay  
 called mald a.  
 alia, tha, f. g. a claie, whiche touchynge as  
 ny other matter or substance, setteth it on  
 fire, rede in Asphalum, & Bitumen.  
 alia, a, f. g. gen. an herbe called malowes, or  
 heliothos, which is named to be one kynd of

malowes.  
 Maluaceus, a, um, perteynyng to malowes, or  
 lyke malowes.  
 Maluaticum, ci, neut. gene. of some is vsed for  
 malice.  
 Maluauiscus, reade in Althea.  
 Malum, li, n. g. an apple.  
 Malum punicum, a pomegranate.  
 Malum terra, reade Aristolochia.  
 Malum medicum, citrum, Hespericum, Assy-  
 rium, aureum, an orange or tyson.  
 Malum Coroneum, vel Cydonicum, a quince  
 Malum epiroticum, Romanis orbicularum,  
 pome paradise.  
 Mala struthia, mustea, melimela, certayne  
 kyndes of quinces.  
 Malum caninum, the mandrake.  
 Malum terrestre, idem.  
 Malum, substantiue, an pll thyng, a shewde  
 tourne, a mischief. Also labour, vexation,  
 sicknesse, griefe, payne, beatynge, punish-  
 ment.  
 Dare malum, to dooc a shewde tourne or dis-  
 pleasure, to hurte.  
 Cauere malum, to beware and take hede of a  
 mischief.  
 Non potest ad salutem conuerti hoc malum,  
 this mischief can neuer bee recouered or eas-  
 sed.  
 Malum habere, to haue a shewde displeasure.  
 Malum pondus, a false weight.  
 Vitare malum, to eschewe an pll mischief.  
 Malum, byng an interfection, significth with a  
 mischief, or lyke thyng.  
 Quid vos malum ergo me sic ludificamini?  
 than wherfore with a mischief do you thus  
 mocke me?  
 Quid tua (malum) id refert? what with a mis-  
 chiefe reckest thou therfore, or haste thou there-  
 with to dooc?  
 Malus, a, um, pll, contrary to good.  
 Non vides quantum mali ex ea re excites? doest  
 thou not perceue, howe muche inconueni-  
 ence thou stirrest by therby?  
 Malus fidei possessor, he that wittingly pos-  
 sesseth an other mans landes and goodes wroge-  
 fully.  
 Malus, li, m. g. the masse of a shippe.  
 Malus, li, f. g. an apple tree.  
 Malus Assyrica vel medica, an orange tree.  
 Malus Persica, a peach tree.  
 Malus coronea, a quince tree.  
 Malus Punica, a pomegranat tree.  
 Malus armeniaca, the fruite whiche some doe  
 call an Ebyroke.  
 Mamerus, a byshoppe of Vienna, whiche first  
 ordeyned the rogacion or procession weke. 444.  
 peres after Christe.  
 Mamer, in the Dike tongue, the name of  
 Mars.  
 Mameres, one of Lozinthe.

Vv

Mamer

Mamertini, people in Campania.  
 Mamiras, a roote, hauing dyces rounde bunches, which is good to take away scarres. Ruellius thinketh it that, whiche is called Doronicum Romanum.  
 Mamilla, a, f. g. a litle dugge of pappe.  
 Mamillare, ris, n. ge. a hercheffe, wherewith women dooe couer their pappes.  
 Mamma, a, f. g. a dunge of pappe. Sometime it is taken for the mothe or nurse. Also a graunde mother. Sometime the budde of a tree before it be spronge out.  
 Primam mammam dare, to geue fyrst sucke.  
 Mammare, To geue the dugge or breste to a chyld.  
 Mammeata, a woman with great dugges of brestes.  
 Mammeatus, and mammosus, a, um, hauinge great dugges.  
 Mammōna, a, f. ge. in the language of Syria, woildely substance, ryches.  
 Mammothreptus, ti, m. g. the chyld that sucketh long, so is it interpreted by saint Augustyn in his exposition vpon the psalmes. Not withstanding Erasmus in ratione concionandi, interpreteth it a chyld wantonly brought vp.  
 Mammula, a, a litle teate or dugge.  
 Mamolaria, idem quod Acanthium.  
 Mamolaria, the herbe Acanthia.  
 Mamphula, a, f. ge. a certayne breadde used in Syria, whiche ere it bee throughe baken, falleth into coles.  
 Mamphur, phuris, a rounde peece of tymber, that reueres bfe.  
 Mamurius, a notable smith or engrauer, in the tyme of Numa.  
 Mamuria, a gentylman of Rome.  
 Mana, in the olde tyme was taken for Bona, good.  
 Manālis, le, that, out of the which spoure alwaie renneth.  
 Manalis fons, a welle that alwaie springeth.  
 Manalis lapis, the deore of hell, by the whiche soules ascende to heauen. Also a stone by the temple of Mars, whiche whan the Romayns in a drought brought into the citie, there folowed alwaie rayne.  
 Manans, artis, rennyng.  
 Manantia vlcera, rennyng sores, or sores that encrease and were more and more.  
 Manapia, a towne in Ireland called waterford.  
 Manceps, mancipis, m. ge. a fermee that byeth or byeth a thyng of the people, one that byeth or byeth by thynges a great, and after letteth or letteth them at a greater price, for his owne aduantage. Also one that letteth a thyng on warranty. Sometime any other craftes man or huester.  
 Mancipes conducti, they that take on them to dooe a thyng of great for money.  
 Mancinati, persons condemned.

Mancipatus, a, um, bonde, brought in seruage.  
 Mancipatus, us, a selling with warranty.  
 In mancipatum venire, to be solde solemnly before witness with warranty.  
 Mancipatio, ōnis, f. g. the assurance by hyure and possession.  
 Mancipi, or Mancupi, indeclinable, the interest or right of a thyng.  
 Mancupi emptio, the solemn forme of maner of bying any thyng before witness, by hyure and seylon, or possession takinge, with other thynges executed, requisite for the assurance of the bargayne and sale.  
 Mancipi res, all thynges that maie be agreed from our possession to others. Also those thynges that be in our full and propre possession.  
 Mancipium, or Mancupium, ti, n. g. that whiche is solemnly bought before witnesses, the contracte or bargayne of a thyng solde with warranty. Also a mans propre goodes or cattell. Sometime a bondman, a prisoner, a captiue.  
 Fortuna nihil dat mancipio, Fortune geueth nothing to a man to possesse for euer.  
 Mancipij sui esse, to bee his owne man, and none other mans subiect or seruant.  
 Mancipio, or Mancupio accipere, to take possession of hyure and seylon, to take a thyng with warranty of hym that geueth or letteth it.  
 Mancipio, or Mancupio dare, to deliuer possession referuynge a rente, to geue of sell a thyng with warranty.  
 Vita mancipio nulli datur, Ife is geuen to no man as his owne propre possession.  
 Mancipo, aui, are, to deliuer in bondage, to deliuer possession, to make hyure or seylon, to dispossesse our selfe, and geue possession to another. Also for Vendere, to sell.  
 Mancupes, the principall takers of launde of other thyng, wherof groweth yearly reuenues. Also they that dooe take on them to performe any woork in great.  
 Mancus, a, um, lackyng one hande. Also generally, that whiche lacketh any thyng necessarye, maymed, vnperfecte, weak.  
 Manca cognitio, vnperfecte knowlage, wher some thyng lacketh.  
 Fortuna manca, weak, of no puaunce.  
 Mandane, Astiages daughter, mother to hyure Cyrus.  
 Mandararius, he to whom a commaundement is geuen.  
 Mandator, ōnis, m. gen. he that willeteth or chargeth one to dooe a thyng. he that suborneth a teltale or false accuser.  
 Mandator cordis, he that suborneth or promoueth one to committe a murther.  
 Mandatum, ti, neu. g. a commission, also a commaundement, a charge.  
 Mandata conficere, perficere, exequi, facere, To doo the thynges that one is commaunded or charged.

Dare

Dare mandata alicui ad aliquem, To wyl of charge one to dooe certayne thynges by an other that goeth as messenger betwene.  
 Fallere mandata alicuius, To deceiue one, and not to dooe that a man wylleth or chargeth hym to dooe.  
 Habere mandata ab aliquo, To haue commission, commaundement or charge of one, to dooe or saie a thyng.  
 Mandata addere, to geue in charge or commission moreouer.  
 Mandatus, us, m. gen. a byddyng, chargeyng, or commaundyng.  
 Mandatus, a, um, geuen in charge or committed to one to dooe.  
 Mandela, a bylage of the Sabynes.  
 Mandibula, a, f. m. gen. a iawbone, wherin the teeth be sette.  
 Mando, ōnis, in. gen. a great eater, or he that is alwaie eatyng.  
 Mando, di, ere, to chewe meate or grynde it with the teeth.  
 Lenissime mandere, to chewe meate softly.  
 Mando, aui, are, to comyn, to charge, to commaunde, to bydde, to geue in charge.  
 Memoria mandare, To remembre, to put in remembrance, to leaue in memorie or for a memoriall, to putte in writyng. Also to comyn by herte.  
 Mandare æternitati, to write a thyng, to the intent it shoulde be in perpetuall remembrance.  
 Mandare curam, to leaue the charge vnto one.  
 Mandare fidei alicuius, To put a man in trust with a thyng.  
 Mandare litteris, To put in writyng or memoriall.  
 Mandare monumentis, to put the acte of any man in perpetuall remembrance.  
 Mandare se fugæ, to renne awaie.  
 Mandare terræ semina, to put seede into the grounde, to sowe grapne or seedes.  
 Sain hoc mandatum est tibi: is this byddyng enoughe for the?  
 Mandare in ultimas terras, To banyshe or sende to the bittermost partes or ende of the worlde.  
 Dona nostra hac tuæ mando fidei, I comitt all these my gooddes to your fidelitee.  
 Mi puto esse in truste, with all these my gooddes.  
 Humo mandare aliquem, to burie one.  
 Versibus mandare, to write in verses.  
 Honores mandare, To geue offres or dignities to one. Likewise Mandare magistratum.  
 Mandonius, a spagyricke capitayne.  
 Mandra, a, f. g. an houell or other lyke place, wherin cattell dooe saue them selves from the beate of the soonne, or from tempestes, a beasens stall.  
 Mandragora, a, f. g. mandrake, an herbe which Dioscorides saith was of som called Circea, because it was fetted, that Circe the great sorceresse, used the roote thereof in hir amorous bynynges. The iuice of the roote, or wyne wher in the roote is boyled, will cause one to slepe a deade slepe. wherfore surgeons dooe vse to geue it to them, whom they wyl cutte. It is also used for other purposes in physyke. of this herbe be two kyndes, the male and the female.  
 Mandrabulus, a man that founde a great treasure: on whom goeth a pource.  
 Mandro, a poore shypman, which throughe prosperous fortune, grew at length to bee a great capitayne.  
 Manduces, images caried about in paganes with great chekes, wyde mouthes, and makynge a great soun with their teeth.  
 Manduco, aui, are, and manducor, aris, ari, in olde wyttis, to chewe meate, to cate.  
 Manduco, ōnis, m. g. a great eater.  
 Manducus, ci, idem.  
 Mane, yearly, also in the moynyng.  
 Mane & mani, dixerunt veteres.  
 Hodie mane, to date in the moynyng yetly.  
 Tam mane, so yearly in the moynyng.  
 Dormire totum mane, to slepe all the moynyng. A mane diei, euen from the moynyng.  
 Multo mane, and bene mane, beate yearly.  
 Nimis mane, very yearly or to yearly.  
 Manco, manū, ēre, to abyde, to tarie, to stande still, to remayne, to continue, to perseue, to happen hereafter, to be lyke to chaunce hereafter. Sometime for expectare, to abyde long for.  
 Manere promissis, to kepe promysse, to sticke to ones promysse.  
 Manere ad exercitum, to tarie with the army.  
 Manere aliquem, to abyde lokyng for one.  
 Quicunque te manent casus, what channes so euer bee like to fall to you, or shall come to you hereafter.  
 Manet te bonum, some good fortune wyl chaunce to the.  
 Periculum ingens manet, nisi. &c. there will great daunger ensue or folowe, except. &c.  
 Manit Silius postea omnibus cognomen, qui Alba regnauerunt. All that reigned after at Alba were surnamed Silii, or had this surname Silius.  
 Lex manet, cui opponitur abrogata est.  
 In officio manere, To dooe his duetie dilligently.  
 Si sententia tua manet, if you bee still in that opinion.  
 Manent causæ, the same causes or leasens be still.  
 Id mihi manet, that tarteth with me, or I haue that still.  
 Manere in conditione, to sticke to the offer that he hath made.  
 Manere in fide, to be true.

V v ij

Mane

Manebitur, the impersonall.  
 Manedum, tartie a whyte.  
 Manes, manium, plu. tan. m. g. the good and badde aungell: sometymes they bee taken for duelles, sometyme for goddes, sometyme for spirites or soules not purged of synne. Some tyme for the peynes, whiche soules doe suffer.  
 Manes, an heretike, whiche affirmed him selfe sometyme to be lyke Christe, sometyme to bee the comfortour that was promysed to come.  
 Manethus Mendes, a priest of Egypte.  
 Mango, onis, com. g. was taken for a seller of boyes to abhominable vices, whiche accustomed to printe and deche them, to sell them the better. It is taken also for such a one as poseth and printeth a thyng with a false colour, to sell it the deerer. It is sometyme taken for a seller of boyes, a hofe coser that pampareth by his boyes to make them seeme laye.  
 Mangonicus, a, um, perteynyng to that craft.  
 Mangonium, n, u. g. the craft to make thynges saleable.  
 Mangonicus, a, um, tymmed, polished, pyncted, pampered or porred by, to bee the better solde.  
 Mangonizo, aui, are, to polysth, pyncte, or trim a thyng, to make it more vendible, or to be better solde.  
 Mania, a, f. g. madnesse, ecade in Phrenitis.  
 Mania, a citee of Persia.  
 Mania, was also amonge the gentyls a goddesse called the mother of them, whiche were called Lares, or Larui, unto the whiche goddesse they vsed a while to offer mens heades in sacrifice. But after by meanes of Jun. Brutus, which was consull, they chaunged y sacrifice into garlyche heades, and the kinoppes of popies. It was also that, wherewith nourices byd put childe in feare whan they cryed, whiche women vse to calle the bugge, or the goblin.  
 Mania, arum, f. g. plu. defourmed personages.  
 Manica, arum, plur. manacles to tie the handes together: also gauntlettis and splintes: also mittaynes and longe gloves.  
 Manica, a, f. g. a sleue of a garment.  
 Manicatus, a, um, sleued or hangyng sleues.  
 Manicava vestis, a garment with sleues.  
 Mauchai, a secte of heretikes, so named of an arche heretike called Manes.  
 Manicon, an herbe called also furialis.  
 Manicula, la, f. g. a little hande.  
 Manicus, ci, m. g. a madde man.  
 Manifestarius, a, um, clere, euident, openly known, notozious.  
 Manifestaria res est, the thyng is very euydent and notably known.  
 Manifestarius fur, a thefe notably known.  
 Manifeste, clerely, manifestely, euydentely, playnely.  
 Manifesto, an aduerbe, clerely, playnly.  
 Manifesto, aui, are, to manifest or make aparynt.

Manifestus, a, um, manifeste, clere, euidente, playne.  
 Manifestum habere, to knowe surely.  
 Manifestus mendacii, proued a lyar. Iste wyle manifestus vauitatis, flagiti, ambicionis, delicti.  
 Manifestum facere, to declare playnely.  
 Manilius, the name of a noble house amonge the Romaynes.  
 Manimoria, thynges that dooe abyde in remembrance.  
 Maniola, ples agaynst Indie, beyonde the ryuer of Ganges, where as bee rockes of Adamant stones, which dooe drawe vnto them thynges that haue yron naples. Maniola were also little puppettes made of dowe, geuen to childe.  
 Manipularis, & Manipularis, a capitayne of a bande of men. A standerde bearer.  
 Manipularis, re, of or belongyng to a bande of men.  
 Manipulatio, by bandes or companies of men.  
 Manipulus, li, mas, gen. an handfull, a gyspe, a bande of men, properly of. r. coulours.  
 Manipulus feni, a bottell of hye.  
 Manius, the name of certayne Romaynes.  
 Manliana, a citee of Portugale, an other of Tuscane.  
 Manliana imperia, cruell gouernaunce, or rule without any mercy.  
 Manlius, the name of dyuers noble romaynes.  
 Manna, in holy scripture was a certayne delicate thyng, whiche god rained to the Jewes, beyng in wyldernes, whiche laye on the grounde whyte, and lyke to the seede of Colander, and was wonderfull pleasaunt in eating, and by lykelhode holsome, as engendryng no putrefaction. Nowe, we dooe commonly name it aungelles foodde. Manna vied in phisike, is in .ii. sortes. One is a dewe congealed on trees in certayne places, and falleth as meldeu dooth here in Englaunde, & is gatherd red and solde vraye deare for a medicine to purge choler easlye: some supposed it to be that, whiche Dioscorides calleth Eleacomeli: some, that which he calleth Saccharum. But manardus and Musca, dooe affirme the contrarye. Not withstandinge that, whiche Galen in his worke de alimentorum facultatibus, calleth Mel rois, seemeth to be this Manna. But Asnerois putteth it amonge those thynges, whiche were founde after Galens tyme. In another Manna, called Manna duris, is the crumbe of fragments of franchentse, whiche with the rynde of the tree, falleth in the gathering of franchentse. The first is temperate betwene hote and colde without any degree, this other is of the temperature of incense, but that it is more byndyng.  
 Mannor, aris, ari, to scate.  
 Mannulus, li, and Mannus, i, m. g. a nagge, a lute

lytell hofe.  
 Mannus, the soonne of Teuton, of whom the Almagres descended.  
 Manto, aui, are, to renne out, as lycour dooth.  
 Manto to droppe out, to appere out as sweate out of the pores. Also to descende, to procede, to goe abroade, to speade abroade.  
 Manatona vrbe ruinor, the buyte therof was speade and towne throughe the citee.  
 Mananna vlcera, sores that dooe waie more and more.  
 Lachryma manauere genis, the teares tryed hied downe his cheekes.  
 Manat picem hanc arbor, pittche renneth out of this tree, or this tree sweateth or sendeth out pittche.  
 Gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor, all his bodie was in a colde sweate.  
 Manat sudore, he sweateth.  
 Manabat omnibus gaudio lachryma, they all wepte for ioy.  
 Laus manabit hanc oratio, this kynde of oration wyl serue to many other thynges, or be vied in many other thynges.  
 Manabat indies latius, it dailely encreased and went further abroade.  
 Manababuli, wet darters wrought with leade, also they whiche vied to beare them.  
 Manio, onis, f. g. the abydyng or taryng in a place, lodgyng or bairnyng. Sometyme it signifyth a daies iourney. But amonge auncient writers it signified the place where an host byd rest in iourney. Also the places, where coursers of men ridyng in poste, dooe change theyr hofes or waggons, were called Manionnes. The space of the fyft, after the accompte of olde capitaynes, was. 150. furlonges, whiche is. 18. miles, a halfe myle, and a quarter of a myle.  
 Manisterna, a pitchar pottle.  
 Manio, aui, are, to abyde longe. Also to chaw or chew often.  
 Manus, stollen.  
 Manufacio, efacio, feci, facere, to make gentyl or tractable, to make taame.  
 Manufactus, a, um, made gentill or taame.  
 Manus, for Manufectus.  
 Manufeco, scere, to waie taame or gentyl.  
 Sometyme for Manufecere.  
 Manufectarius, rij, m. ge. a he that breaketh an hofe, or maketh any other brast taame.  
 Manufectido, dinis, f. g. meekenesse, gentylnesse, a moderate temperaunce betwene pryde and simplicitie.  
 Manufectus, meekely, gentilly, famely.  
 Manufectus, a, um, mecke, gentill, taame.  
 Hac ego putabam omnia esse humani ingenij, manufectique animi officia, I thought all these to be the partes of a gentyll nature, and of a tendre herte.  
 Manum, si, neu, gen. meate, whiche the nuyres

dooth chewe, and after geue it to the chyld, putting it into his mouth.  
 Manus, a, um, of Mando, mandi, chetwed.  
 Manusius, a gouernaundour of great eater.  
 Mantelium, li, mantelium, li, and mantele, lis, n. g. a towell or naphya, wherewith men dooe wipe their handes, whan they haue washed. also a cloke.  
 Mantelium mendacii, a cloke or couer to hide ones lies.  
 Mantes, tis, m. g. a diuinour or coniectour of thynges to come.  
 Mantem, rei, n. g. a place, where dyuelles in idollis gaue aunswers.  
 Mantia, a, f. g. diuination. also the bushe called rubus: looke there.  
 Mantice, tices, f. g. the arte of diuination.  
 Mantica, ca, f. g. a bagge. sometyme a cloke, a wallet.  
 Mantiora, a beaste, whiche is in India, in bodie lyke to a lyon, but more rough, haunge a face lyke to a man, and in his mouthe two reues of sette of teeth, the tangle of a scorpion, and the voyce of a small trumpet, and is of coloure rebde, and will neuer be made taame.  
 Mantacula, la, feni. gener. a little bagge or purse.  
 Manticularia, towells or other lyke thynges, wherewith men dooe wipe theyr handes.  
 Manticularius, rij, m. g. a stealer of nappye, also a picke purse or cut purse.  
 Mantulatio, onis, f. g. signesse, decepte.  
 Mantulor, aris, ari, to dooe a thyng slepy, as to picke a purse.  
 Mantile, lis, idem quod Mantelium.  
 Mantinea, a citee in Grece.  
 Mantis, idem quod Mantis.  
 Mantiscinor, aris, ari, to steale or picke craftily.  
 Mantissa, a, f. g. the addition in wryght, sometimes what ouer.  
 Mansius, the soonne of Melampus.  
 Manto, the soonne of Cretas the Theban prophet, who led his father, whiche was blinde.  
 Manto, aui, are, the most auncient writers vied for frequenter manere, to tartie often tymes.  
 Mantua, a noble citee in Lombardie, where Virgil the excellent poete was borne.  
 Mantuanus, a, um, of Mantua.  
 Mantuarie tunica, sleued iackettes.  
 Manualis, le, of the hande, or that fillethe the hande, or that is holden in the hande.  
 Manualis, idem quod iuncus marinus.  
 Manuarius, a, um, manuali, that belongeth to the hande.  
 Manubia, arum, f. g. pl. the prae take of enimies, the bootie: after some, the capitaynes parte of the prae. Also a spoye taken of some noble person that geldeth. also money, for the whiche the prae was solde.  
 Manubialis, la, perteynyng to a prae or bootie.  
 Manubialis pecunia, money that the prae is

solde for.  
 Manubinaris, a, um, parte taker of a praye or booty.  
 Manubriolum, li, n. g. a little hafte or handyll.  
 Manubrium, bri, n. g. the hylte or handill of a weapon or instrument.  
 Oſtea manubria, bonie haftes.  
 Manui, amonge the olde Romayns in their ſonges called Salutaris, ſignified good or honeſte men.  
 Manuleatus, a, um, haupnge longe ſleues, or that weareth a garment with longe ſleues: and by tranſlation, a nice, tendre, & delicate perſon.  
 Manuleata tunica, a cote with longe ſleues, ſooke Chirodota.  
 Manulearius, rij, m. g. he that maketh garments with longe ſleues.  
 Manuin, clere, wherof cometh Mané, the mozt nypnge.  
 Manumifſio, onis, f, g. an infranchiſement of a bonde man.  
 Manumifſus, a, um, infranchiſed, manumifed.  
 Manumitto, miſi, mittere, to manumife or infranchise a bonde man.  
 Manuſtus, a, um, made with hande.  
 Manuor, idem quod Furor.  
 Manuprecium, ch, n. g. the rewarde of wages for woorkemanſhippe.  
 Manuria, a cote with ſleues.  
 Manus, us, f, g. a hande, a mans hande in wyppng, a wyppng, a ſubſcription with ones owne hande. alſo a grapill to faſten ſhyppes together. ſometyme it ſignifieth a multitude of men in the apde of one: ſometyme power. alſo the noſe or ſnout of an olifante.  
 Manus iniection, attachment. alſo ſeaſon or ſeſure of a thyng, wherunto we make title.  
 Manum injicere, to ſeſe or take poſſeſſion.  
 Mittere manus ad rem aliquam, to ſeſe or take poſſeſſion of a thyng to ſome uſe.  
 Manu conſertum ex iure vocare, to chalenge ryght or propriete in a thyng, and offre to trie it by the lawe. Reade Gell. li. ix. Cicer. pro Murena, and De oratore, lib. i.  
 Manum conſerere, to ſpyghte hande to hande.  
 Manum ſerula ſubducere, to ſuffre to be corrected in learning, to be contente to be taught, to be learned, ones to haue gone to ſchoole, and now to be paſt teaching.  
 Manum non venterim, I wyll neuer go about it, I wyll not turne my hande for it, I paſſe not muche, I care not.  
 Manum habere ſub pallio, to be ydell, to be nothinge lyuely or ſteeryng.  
 Manus pedibusque, with all myght and maine, with hande and foote, with toothe and nyle, as muche as in hym lieth, at that euer he maye right buſily.  
 Manus pedibusque ire in ſententiam, is in a parliament, great counſaile, or other great aſſembly, to haue the conſente of many men,

where I greater parte conſenting to one mans opinion or ſentence, dooe goe towards hym, holdyng by theſe handes, in token that they therunto agreed.  
 Mittere manum, in dice playng to pardon one that caſteth the thowwe, wherby he leſeth all.  
 Manum de tabula, a prouerbe, ſignifyinge, leaue whyles it is well.  
 Manum & mentum, was an olde prouerbe, wherby men were warned of chaunces, whiche happened ſodeinly, and in ſo ſhorte a tyme as a man myght byngge his hande to his chin. Ipe to the ſame is an other prouerbe of the grekes, Multa quidem cadunt inter calicem ſupremaeque labra: reade that in, M. ante. V.  
 Compreſſa in pugnum manus, the ſpke.  
 Manus oculata, handes lookynge alwaie to receyue that was promyſed.  
 Mea manu ſcripta littera, letters of myne owne wytyngge.  
 Plena manu, lyberally, boſtintfully, coppy ouſly.  
 Aquis manibus abſcedere, ſo to departe fro battayle, that neyther can tell whiche hath the better hand, to departe on euen hande.  
 Afferre manus, to kyll.  
 Inter manus accipere aliquem, to take one by aſte, and carie out betwene men.  
 Manu capere, to wyn in war by ſtrong hande.  
 Collidere manus, to clappe the handes together. Vix continet manus, he dooeth ſcantly holde his handes.  
 Dedere manus, to yeſde.  
 Viſtas dare manus, idem.  
 Manu docere, to teache playnly.  
 Manibus praelium facere, to ioygne battayle, to ſpyght hande to hande.  
 Habere ad manum, to haue in a readineſſe.  
 Imponere ſummam manum, to make an ende of a thyng, to make perfecte.  
 Intentare manus in aliquem, to laſe handes upon one.  
 Manus multas poſcit hoc opus, this woork requereth the helpe of many.  
 Pulſare vtraque manu, to thump with bothe the ſides.  
 Hoc ſuccedit ſub manibus negotium, this thyng cometh well to paſſe, or hath good ſuccede.  
 Eſſe manus alicuius, to helpe one.  
 In manibus veſtris habetis, it is in your power. Eſt in manibus liber, the boke is abyode in euery mans hande.  
 Plus illi in manu eſt, he is rycher, he hath greater ſubſtaunce.  
 In manus ſumere, to take in hande.  
 Tendere manus, to holde by the handes as men doe in playng and deſirynge.  
 Tollere manus, to caſt by the handes for ioy.  
 Longa manu dare, to ppoſe and promyſe a thyng, but not to geue it out of hande.  
 Breui manu dare, to geue ſoothe with that one

one promyſeth.  
 Res ad manus veniebat, it came to that poynt that they fought for the matter.  
 Inter manus verſari, to be abroade in mens handes.  
 Per manus, and De manu in manum, frome hande to hande, from one to an other.  
 Pra manu pecuniam dare, to geue money beſe for hande.  
 Quod mihi fuit pra manibus, that I had in my handes.  
 Sub manu, at hande.  
 Pro manus, precio aliquid dare, to geue any thyng for the woorkemanſhippe.  
 Manzanion, of Actius is taken for the roote of Colocasia.  
 Napala, dium, neu. gen. plu. cotages buyled rounde lyke ouerns.  
 Napeta, a cite of Sarmatia, called commonly Lopa.  
 Nappa, a, f, g. a table clothe.  
 Naramus, is a kynde of the feuer called Heſtica, in the whiche the moſture of the ſubſtance of the bodye is exhauſte or dried by, and the ſelfe reſolued. wherfore Galeſus reſorteth the phyſician, not to go about to cure hym, whom this ſickneſſe hath attached. For although he dooe extinguiſhe the heate, yet wyl the dyſpenſe, that is leſte, lyke vnto age, conſume the patiente. The cauſes thereof be the ſame, whiche are of Heſtica, the one and the other is called in engliſhe a conſumption feuer: but this maye be called a moztall conſumption, becauſe it is incurable.  
 Naramus, idem quod Hippomathon.  
 Marathon, a towne & a field in the countrey of Aethieſſe, diſtant from theſe .x. mile, where Chaceus ſlew a terrible bull, and Philciades vanquiſhed the Perſians.  
 Maragritus, a kynde of wyne, haupnge ſnell in ſauor, good for the eye ſpyght.  
 Marachia, an ite, wherin is abundance of ſeſnell, and it is alſo called Clazemenia.  
 Maradrum, thi, n. g. idem quod ſenichlum, ſnell, whiche is hotte and drye in the ſeconde degree.  
 Marcella, a womans name.  
 Marcellus, a propre name.  
 Marceo, cui, cere, to corrupte, to be rotten.  
 Mancere vino, to be conſumed with dyonkenneſſe.  
 Marcet animus, his courage ſaplethe hym, his mynde is ſlouthfull and heauie, he is without courage or lyſe.  
 Marceo, cere idem quod Marceo, to waſe rotten or corrupted, to become vniuſte.  
 Marceſcere orio vel deſidia, to be loſte with ſlowneſſe and ſlouth.  
 Marceſcente adhuc ſtomacho pridiani cibi onere, the ſtomacke beynge yet oppreſſed and feeble with the meate that he hadde eaten the daie before.

Marchaſita, idem quod Pyrites, as Georg. Aſgricola teſtifieth.  
 Marchia, a countrey in baſe Germanie.  
 Marchlas, a notable robber in the woodde Dodonia.  
 Marculus, li. m. g. a hammer, or other lyke inſtrumente, that a copper ſmith dooeth uſe.  
 Marcidus, a, um, rotten, feeble, vniuſte.  
 Marcida aures, hangyng cares.  
 Marcidus ſomno, vniuſte with to much ſleepe.  
 Marcipanes, a kynde of bread named of the inuentour marcheſaine.  
 Marcipor, marciporis, ma. gen. the ſeruant of Marcus.  
 Marcomani, people in Germanie, whiche are now ſuppoſed to be cyther of Boheme, or of Moravia.  
 Marcor, oris, m. g. corruption or putrefaction, ſuggardie.  
 Mardi, a people adioynyng to Perſia.  
 Mardonius, one of Perſes capitaynes.  
 Mare, ris, n. g. the ſea. it is ſometyme putte for any great water.  
 Mare calo miſcere, to trouble all the worlde.  
 Mare Mediterraneum, the ſea, whiche cometh from the weſte ocean, and entreth by the ſtreites of Harroche, and paſſeth beſe the ſpaine and Barbarie, diuidyng Caropa from Africa, and entreth into Aſia, to kyngge not withſtandyng dreyes particular names: as Balearicum, Ligutiſticum, Tիրիշ num, Carpathium, Aegeum. &c.  
 Infeſtum mare habere, to trouble the ſea.  
 Mari terraque quere, to ſeke currey where, bothe by ſea and by lande.  
 Mare rubrum, the redde ſea, betwene Egypt and Paleſtine.  
 Marcotis, otidis, a poole or meere in Egypte, alſo a parte of Libya, and a parte of Egiptus.  
 Marga, a certayne fountayne.  
 Marioides, grapes of the countrey of Marcotis.  
 Marga, a, f, g. a kynde of earthe called marle, whiche is a fatte clare and chalte myngled.  
 Margarida, ſmall dates, rounde and whyte.  
 Margaris, margaridis, ſoc. gen. a kynde of date trees.  
 Margarita, a, f, g. and Margaritum, ti. ne. ge. a perle: a margarite. ſometyme generally all precious ſtones are called Margaritae. ſometyme a date.  
 Margaritarius, rij, m. g. a ſeller of perles.  
 Margariteſer, ra, rum, that whiche bynggeth ſoothe or hath plenty of perles.  
 Margiana, a region in Aſia.  
 Margites, the name of a very ſoole, after whom all notable ſooles be ſo called.  
 Margo, marginis, com. g. the brymme or edge of any thyng, the margent.  
 Margines imperij, the boundes or marches of the empyre.  
 Marginatus, a, um, that hath a bryde margent.

Margino, aui, are, to make bynnes, bymnes  
or margentes.  
Margus, a river in Asia.  
Mara, a, f. g. a proper name.  
Mariaba, the chiefe cite in Saba.  
Mariandini, people of Bithunia.  
Mariandinum, a countrey in Asia, where Hercules  
ouercame Cerberus.  
Marianus, a hylle in Spayne.  
Marica radix, the herbe called also Iris.  
Marica, a goddess.  
Maridunum, the towne of Laice Marthen in  
wales.  
Marinus, a, um, of the sea.  
Marina aqua, salt water of the sea.  
Marinus color, id est, varius color.  
Marionus, Lunemburgh in Almayne.  
Maris, a ruere rennyng into Jylter.  
Maritica, vntauey figges, wyde fygges, fygges  
whiche dooe open that the seedes dooe appere.  
Also great piles of hemoproides in the sun-  
dement.  
Mariscus, ci, m. g. or Mariscum, ci, n. g. a kynde  
of bull rushess.  
Muita, a, f. g. a wedded woman, a wyfe.  
Maritalis, le, perteynyng to wedlocke.  
Capitulum maritale, the bonde of wedlocke.  
Maritigenus, a, um, come of the kynd of Mars.  
Marimms, a, um, of the sea syde, of the sea coast.  
Marito, aui, are, to wedde: and is spoken also of  
trees, as to set vines to elmes or other trees.  
Maritari, to be made great with ponge.  
Maritus, ti, m. g. a wedded man, an housebade.  
sometyme it is taken for a cocke, sometyme for  
the bucke gode, or the male in any couple.  
Marius, the proper name of a noble Romayn.  
Marmarica, a countrey in Aethiopia, betwene E-  
gypte, Libya, and Egypte, hauyng on the north  
the Egeyppien sea.  
Marmaride, people of Aethiopia, marcheving to  
Egypte.  
Marmaritis, tidis, f. g. an herbe, supposed of  
Dioscorides to bee Jumpyrie.  
Marmor, onis, n. g. marble stone.  
Marmorarius, ri, m. gene. he that woorketh in  
marble, a marbler.  
Marmoratio, onis, f. g. buyldyng with marble.  
Marmoratus, a, um, wrought with marble, that  
is couered with marble.  
Marmorata laudes, images of marble, set vp  
for the memorie of any man.  
Marmoratum, ti, n. g. a thyng made of marble.  
Marmoreus, a, um, of marble.  
Marmorosus, a, um, harde like marble.  
Maro, ronis, the name of the most excellent poete  
Virgil.  
Maronia, a cite of the Liconias, where is beate  
god wyne, and after some so strong, that if  
twentie tymes so muche water bee put to, it  
keepeth his strength still. also the herbe cen-  
saure.

Maronius, a, um, of Maronia.  
Marpesius, an hill in the yle called Parus.  
Marpesius, a, um, of the same hill.  
Marpissa, the daughter of Euenus, and wyfe of  
Idas.  
Marplacidæ, thyppes or barges used in Media.  
Mara, a, f. g. a mattocke to pare awate weeds.  
Marubium, bi, n. g. an herbe called hoyehoude:  
it is hott and drie in the second degree.  
Marrucini, people in Italie.  
Mars, martis, called the god of battayle. sometime  
it is taken for battayle.  
Mars communis, the vniuersall chaunce of  
warre.  
Marte suo, of his owne proper witte without  
any counsaile.  
Mars capivulum, the herbe Eriogonum.  
Mars sanguis, the herbe Asarum.  
Marticola, a wordwypper of Mars.  
Mars, people in Scythia.  
Marspiter, the father of Mars.  
Marsia, a countrey in Italie. it is also a ruere  
rennyng by Spamea.  
Marsus, and Mariscus, a, um, of Marsia.  
Marsupium, pi, n. g. a pouche or purse.  
Marsyas, the name of a famous historigrapher,  
of certayne other men. also a ruere of Phry-  
gia named of one Marsyas, a minstrel.  
Marsia, Catos ponger daughter.  
Marsia, a, f. g. a water in Rome, beate holleome  
and excellent.  
Marsica, wages geuen to souldiours.  
Marsiacus, a, um, belongyng to warres.  
Martialis, le, bozne under the plant of Mars.  
Martianus, a, um, of Mars.  
Martialis, the name of a poete, who wrote Epis-  
grammes.  
Marsius, the name of dyuers Romaynes.  
Martius, a, um, perteynyng to Mars.  
Martius Campus, a feld at Rome dedicate to  
Mars, where the yong men of Rome dyd erect  
ephe them self. Also there were their assemblies,  
for the election of their great officers.  
Martius mensis, the month called Marche.  
Martyr, martyris, com. ge. a martyr, a witness.  
Martyrium, martyrdome.  
Marulium, vide maiulium, lettuce.  
Marullus, the name of a Romayne, ennemy to  
Cesar. Also of a poete, and of a grammarian.  
Marum, ri, an herbe, whiche Salen saith, is like  
maioram, but of greater saueur.  
Maruda, a certayne measure, containyng two of  
the measures called Cotyla.  
Mas, mavis, the male of curre kynde.  
Masalia, a river of Crete.  
Maschala, an ungin, wherewith the fardels bee  
hoysted in and out of thyppes, such as wee call  
a Crane.  
Maschalion, after some is a basket, made of a  
date tree, because a twigge of the date tree is  
called Maschale. some take it for a rope.

Masculesco, scere, to be manly, great or wise, to  
be comen of the male kynde.  
Masculerum, ti, n. ge. a place where male vines  
dooe growe.  
Masculinus, a, um, masculine, that is of the male  
kynde.  
Masculo, aui, are, to make manly or stronge.  
Masculus, a, um, manly, great, wyse, stronge,  
hardye.  
Masculus, li, m. g. a man.  
Mardoranus, a mountayne, which diuideth Par-  
thia from Armenia.  
Masiniia, loke Malsinissa.  
Masperum, ti, n. ge. the leafe of an herbe, of the  
whiche cometh Veniowynce, or after some the  
scalbe of that herbe.  
Masa, a, m. g. a ruere in Libya.  
Masa, a, f. g. paaste, a lump of any thyng.  
Masa auri, a wedge of golde.  
Masa ferri, a barre of iron.  
Masageta, a people in Asia, whiche rennyng on  
horse backe through desartes, dooe drinke their  
horse bloude mixt with mylke: they also dooe  
eate their parentes, if they die for age: but if  
they be sicke, they cast them to wyde beastes,  
to be deuoured.  
Masica, a countrey in the southe parte of Spain.  
Masieum, ci, neu. gen. wyne of the mountayne  
Masieus.  
Masieus, a mountayne in Campania, where is  
very good wyne.  
Masilia, a cite in hygh France, called Marfiles.  
Masiliensis, le, Malsilianus, and Malsilioni-  
cus, a, um, of Marfiles.  
Masiniia, a kyng of Numidia, and great friend  
to the Romayns.  
Masyla, a countrey in Aethiopia amonge the wes-  
tern doores.  
Masylus, Masylus, and Masyleus, a, um, of  
Masyla.  
Maslo, aui, are, to make in paast, to make thicke.  
Maslicos, reuerende, honourable.  
Masliche, ches, f. g. gene. a soote gumme called  
Maslix.  
Masigia, a, f. ge. and Mastigeus, gei, m. gen.  
a knave woorthy to be beaten.  
Mastigophorus, ri, a felowe woorthy to be whip-  
ped. also a certayne minister, which with whip-  
pes remoued the people wher there was muche  
pleafe.  
Mastix, tigus, m. g. a whippe, a scourge.  
Mastos, a teate of a cesterne, wherby water  
doeth renne out by a cocke or spoute.  
Mastruca, ca, f. gen. a garment, whiche men of  
Sardinia used to weare.  
Mastrucatus, a, um, that weareth such a gar-  
ment.  
Mastrupari, to touche dishonestly the priuie  
members of a man.  
Maturus, the name of a famous lawier, whiche  
wrote on the lawes ciuile.

Masytipos, idem quod anagallis purpurea.  
Matella, la, f. g. an vnnall or other bevell ser-  
uynge to that purpose, a water pottle.  
Matellio, onis, m. g. idem.  
Mateotechnia, the vanitee, whiche is in a science  
or craft.  
Mateola, la, a lyttle betyll or mallet.  
Mater, matris, f. gene. a mother, a dame. some-  
tyme a source.  
Matrem gerere, to doe the parte of a mother,  
to execute the office and dutie of a mother.  
Mater Sylux, of some is taken for Ioue.  
Matercula, a, f. g. a lyttle mother.  
Materfamilias, genitiuo, matrisfamilias, f. g.  
an housewyfe, god wyfe of the house, she that  
hath gouernance of other women, bee she ma-  
ryed or vnmaryed: sometyme a wyfe.  
Matremmatrima, she that hath a mother tyuynge.  
Maternus, a, um, motherly, of a mother, on the  
mothers syde.  
Materia, a, and Materies, ei, f. g. matter, wher-  
of any thyng is made, be it mettall, woodde,  
stone, erthe, or any thyng els. It is often taken  
for all maner of tymber or wood. also the body  
of the tree vnder the barke. also occasion.  
Materies dicitur etiam de equis.  
Materia libri, the matter, argument, or prepo-  
sition, wherof a booke treateth.  
Materialis, le, that whiche is of some matter.  
Materialius, ri, m. g. a carpenter.  
Materialius, a, um, of tymber, or belongyng to  
tymber.  
Materialia fabrica, carpenters craft, or a car-  
penters shop.  
Materialio, onis, f. g. and Materialura, ra, f. g.  
tymbrynge.  
Materialus, a, um, tymbred, made of some  
matter.  
Aedes male materialia, ill tymbred.  
Matior, aris, ari, to warke in tymbre.  
Materiali, idem quod Lignari.  
Matris, ris, f. g. a frenche speare or iavelyn.  
Matrera, a, f. g. an aunt or mothers syster.  
Mathematicus, ci, m. gen. he that is cunnyng in  
aulgrym, musike, geometric, and astronomie.  
Mathesis, sis, f. g. and Mathema, thematis, n. g.  
lernyng by demonstration.  
Matinus, a hylle of Calabrie.  
Matralia, n. ge. plur. the solenne feastes of Ma-  
tuta, called the mother of goddis.  
Matresco, scere, to bee lyke a mother, to wape  
mother lyke.  
Matricida, a, m. g. he that killeth his mother.  
Matricaria, idem quod Amaracus.  
Matricidium, di, neu. gene. murtheryng of ones  
mother.  
Matrimonium, ni, n. g. wedlocke, matrimony.  
Matrimus, mi, m. g. whose mother yet lyueth.  
Matrix, tris, f. g. the mother or matrice in a  
woman, in the whiche the chyld is conceived.  
in herbes or shrubbes it is the pith. Also ma-  
trix,



rix, is any female hynde, that conceyeth and beareth. Also the cruce in a countrey where as the archbishops see is called Matrix vrbs, whiche in greke is called Metropolis. It is alſo the pythe of a tree.

Matrix arbor, a tree that bringeth good graffes. Matrōna, a, f. ge. a wyfe, a matrone. alſo the name of a ryuer in Burbon.

Matronalis le, pertynyng to a wyfe.

Matruelis, lis, f. g. my mothers brother ſonne.

Matra, ra, f. g. a matre.

Mattea, idem quod Matya.

Matricea pile, ſope balles.

Mattyacum, a towne in Germanie.

Maucici, men with great cheecks and broad mouthes.

Marya, orum, n. g. a deyntie dythe, coſtely and pꛛecious meate.

Maryolicus, a coſtly feeder, a glutton.

Matala, le, f. g. a water poire, an vynall. alſo a timorous and fearefull ſclowe.

Maturatus, a, um, made rype. alſo haſtened.

Maturata concoctio, id eſt, perfectia.

Maturato opus eſt, it muſt bee dooen with ſpede, he muſt make ſpede.

Maturatio, onis, f. g. making ſpede or haſte.

Maturate, haſtely, quickly.

Inbe maturate illam exire huc, byd hir come forth quickly.

Mature, tymely, noz to ſoone, noz to late, in ſeaſon, in good tyme, in a good houre alſo betymes, carely, quickly, with the ſoonest.

Mature mittere, to ſende in due tyme.

Maturime, and maturiſſime, the ſuperlative.

Matureſco, maturui, ſcere, to bee rype.

Maturitas, tatis, f. g. rypeneſſe in all thyng, and as it were perfection, maturitee, oportunitie good ſeaſon, tyme conuenient.

Nondum eſt maturitas illud faciendi, it is not yet tyme conuenient. &c.

Maturo, aui, are, to make rype or perfect, to doo a thyng perfectly in due tyme and meaſure. ſometye to dooe a thyng ſpedyly or quickly, to hpe, to make haſte, to make ſpede.

Id vt maturent, that they would make haſte with all, or done it ſpedyly.

Cepta maturare, to make ſpede to atchieue thynges that one hath enterpryſed.

Mortem maturare, to haſten ones death.

Ni maturatum ab eo eſſet, excepte he had made good ſpede.

Maturare & properare.

Maturor, aris, ari, idem quod Matureſco.

Maturus, a, um, rype, perfecte. ſometye it ſignifieth aged. alſo quickly dooen or with ſpede.

Matura tas, full or perfecte age.

Maturus homo, an aged man.

Maturus cibo, meete or ready to be eaten.

Cum multo maturius ſurrexiſſet, when that he roſe farre moze early.

Maturior facultas dicendi, moze rype, perfect,

or pleaſant eloquence.

Maturain ſenectutem reddit, it maketh one ſoone olde.

Tempus maturius, a moze due or conuenient tyme, a better oportunitie.

Matura cibo olea, ripe to eate.

Annis maturus, aged.

Militia maturus, of age meete or hable for warre.

Tempus maturum vino, a tyme meete to geue the ſicke man wine.

Matura viro virgo, a mayden that is marryng able.

Maturum facere, to diſpatch a thyng quickly.

Matuta, ra, f. g. the moynng or moſowe.

Marutinus, a, um, of the moſowe, or moynng.

Tempus maurinum, the moynng.

Matutinum, ni, n. g. the moynng.

Maurino, in the moynng.

Maurinis omnibus, euery moynng.

Mauoris, oris, Mauris, ſometye battayle.

Mauortius, a, um, pertynyng to Mauris, or to battayle.

Mauri, people called Moorers.

Mauritania, the countrey nowe called Morico, or of Moyses, lyng on the weſt parte of Africa, betwene the ſea called Mare Mediterraneum, on the north, and Libya on the South. Martianus ſaith, that in length it is ten tymes eight and thirty myles, whiche is three hundred and foure ſcore myles: and in bredth toward the ſouth. iii. hundred thre ſcore and vii. myles. It is diuided in to two countreis, Tingitana, and Caſarienſis. Tingitana hath on the weſt, the Ocean ſea: on the north the ſtreite of Marroche, called Fretum Herc. vnto the riuer Rhaina: on the eaſt Caſarienſis hath on the ſouth Scutle and Lybia. Caſarienſis hath on the weſt Tingitanam, on the north the ſea Sarcodum, vnto the riuer Ampſagus: on the ſouth the mountaines of Lybia, and the countrey of Getulie.

Maurus, a, um, and Maurusius, a, um, of Mauritania.

Mauſoleum, ſolei, n. gen. a ſepulchre or tombe, whiche Arthemisia made for hir huſband Mauſolus, whiche for the excellent woozhemans myp, was accompiſhed for one of the vii. mees uaples of the worlde: and for the famousneſſe thereof, euery great and notable ſepulchre is called Mauſoleum.

Mauſolus, the kyng of a realme called Caria.

Maxilla, le, f. ge. the cheke bone, the iawe bone, ſometye the chynne.

Maxillaris, re, belonging to the iawe bone.

Dens maxillaris, the cheke toothe.

Maximates, the greateſt men in authoritie.

Maxime, verac much, verac greatly, moſt of all, alſo chiefly, eſpecially. ſometye yes truly, yea verily, without any doubt.

Si cognata eſſet maxime, if ſhe were the neceſſeſt

hynſewoman that I haue in the worlde.

Maxime indigere, to haue verie great nede.

Maximopere, verp greatly, verp earnestly.

Maximius, tatis, f. g. auient wryters vſed for greateſſe.

Maximus, a, um, greateſt or moſte in eſtymation.

Maximus, a counnyng pꛛynter.

Maxima veſſalis, the abbeſſe.

Maza, a, f. g. idem quod Maſſa.

Maza, ſaith Crasmus, is a thing made of milke and flower, that vplandishe men vſed in ſtede of breadde.

Mazaca, a citee in Cappadocia, vnder the hyll called Ergesus, nowe called Ceſaria.

Mazara, a kynde of daeres vſed in warre.

Mazax, a people in Brita.

Mazeres, a ryuer in the mouth of the ſea, called Mare Hircanum.

Mazeres, a ſouldiour of kyng Lyrus.

Mazonomum, ni, n. gen. a platter or charger, wherein meate is caried.

**M**E, the accuſative caſe of Ego, vſed of olde wryters alſo for mihi.

Meabilis, le, that ſloweth or renneth eaſily.

Meander, a ryuer in Phrygia, whiche by ſandpye wyndynges, at the laſte falleth into a creeke, whiche diuideth Miletum and Priena in Grece.

Meapte, myne owne.

Mearus, a riuer of Spayne.

Meatus, aus, m. gen. a paſſage or waye. alſo the pores of the body, out of the whiche doe come ſweate and vapours.

Meatus ſyderum, the courſe and moyng of the planettes.

Meaſtor, a fourme of ſwearyng, as who ſhulde ſaie, ſo Caſtor helpe me.

Mechanica ars, an handy craſte.

Mechanicus, ci, m. ſcu. gener. an handy craſtes man.

Mecistus, one of the companions of Ajax Te-lamonius.

Mecium Aegyptis, anagallis eſt.

Mecenas, ais, minyon to Auguſtus the emperour, & becauſe he was the ſupporter of great learned men, all fauourers and ſuccourers of learned men bee ſo called.

Mecon, in greke, is Poppy in engliſhe.

Mecon agrum, gith.

Mecon roias, wild poppie.

Mecon ceratius, poppie that is horned.

Mecon emeros, poppie of the gardeine.

Meconium, the iuce of the leaues and heades of poppie, whiche ſome doo vſe in the ſtede of Opium.

Meconium, in Dioſ. idem quod Enemone.

Mecum, with me, with my ſelfe,

Mecum facit, it maketh for my purpoſe.

Mecum ſentit, he is of myne opinion.

Mecum vna ſimul, together with me.

Meci, idem quod anagallis.

Mecyberna, a towne of Macedonia.

Meda, a citee of Cheſaly.

Medarga, for Erga me, towarde me.

Medara, idem quod Marrubium.

Medea, wyfe vnto Jaſon, a wyche, a cruell woman, ſhe was daughter ofetes kyng of Colchos, and Hipſica his wyfe, whoſe hystorie is knowne ſufficiently in all tungues.

Medeis, Medeides, patronymicum ſceminum, of Medea.

Medela, la, f. g. remedy by medicine.

Medera, ra, f. g. an Iſlande in the Ocean ſea, ſituate from Spayne ſouthweſt, beeyng diſtant from the poynt of the land of Spayne, called Caput ſancti Vincentij, almoſt. 100. miles.

Medeor, eris, eri, to heale or cure, to remedy.

Quas minus mederi poſſis, whiche you can not cure or remedy.

Mederi frumentarie inopia, to remedy, to helpe.

Arſ medendi, phiſicke.

Contra ſerpentum iſtus medetur, It healeth the ſpyngyns of ſerpentes.

Mederi reipublice, to helpe and ſuccour the common weale.

Mederi alicui, To ayde one and delpyer hym out of trouble.

Medecialtes, the baſtarde daughter of Priamus.

Media, a countrey in Asia, haupng on the north the ſea called Hircanum, on the weſte Armes nie the moze, and Aſſyria, on the ſouth Perſia, on the eaſt Hircania, and Parthia.

Medianum, looke Meſenterion.

Madianus, a, um, that whiche is in the myddle.

Mediaſtinus, ſina, um, the myddelmoſte.

Mediaſtinus, i, m. g. a dudge or lubber, whiche doeth all maner of vyle ſeruite in the houſe, as to ſweepe or clene the houſe, carye woodde to the kyche, and other lyke dudgeyrye.

Mediaſtrinus, ni, m. g. the ſeruant that hath the rule of the houſe vnder his maiſter.

Medibilis, le, in ſtate to bee healed, curable.

Medica, ca, an herbe, whiche hath leaues like clauer, & codex wythen in againe like a water ſnail, and therfore may be called horned clauer, for I know no other engliſhe name. Of other it is thus deſcriued, an herbe haupng the leaues alway greene, verie good meate for hozes: beeyng ones ſowen, it continueth. x. yeres.

Medica malus, an orange tree.

Medica mala, Diengens.

Medicabilis, le, curable, ſometye medicinale.

Medicamentarius, ri, m. g. a phyſician

Medicamentarius, a, um, pertynyng to medicine or phyſike.

Medicamen, inis, & Medicamentum, i, n. gen.  
like Medicina.  
Pecunia praesens medicamen est praesentia  
neum, redie money, redie medicine.  
Medicamentosus, a, um, that is medicinable, that  
cureth, that healeth.  
Medicatio, onis, f. g. healyng, curenge, minis-  
tryng of physike.  
Medicatus, a, um, myxte in drugges of medecine.  
Also medicinable, haupng vertue of strength.  
Medicatus sapor, an holosome and medicina-  
ble sauour.  
Res medicatissima, a thyng veraiie holosome  
and medicinable.  
Medicata pocula, physicall potions.  
Languida permulcens medicata lumina vir-  
ga, with his rodde of vertue, Loquens de  
Mercurij caducea.  
Medicina, a, f. m. gene. physike, a medicine, a  
remedy, an healyng of curenge. Sometyne  
posson.  
Medicinam facere, to cure, to minister phis-  
yke.  
Medicinam adhibere reipublica, To agde of  
furcous the common weale beyng in decay.  
Medicinae faciendae locus non erit, It will be  
impossible to remedy it.  
Medicinae, narum, potteries thoppes, places  
where potteries of physiciens dwelle.  
Medicinalis, le, medicinable.  
Medico, aui, are, & Medicor, aris, ari, to heale  
or cure, to helpe.  
Medicus, i, m. g. a physicion.  
Medicus, a, um, perteynyng to physike, or of  
Medica.  
Medicines, idem quod Meridies, not vsed.  
Medietas, aris, f. g. medietee, the veraiie myddell  
betwene two.  
Medimnus, i, m. gen. or Medimnum, i, ne. ge.  
A measure of the Greckes, wherof were twoo  
foztes. One was called Atticus, and conteyn-  
ed of our measure sixe gallons, one pottell,  
and one quarte. An other was called Georgi-  
cus, whiche was of our measure, one bushell,  
a pecke, and one pynte. It receyued. xlviii.  
Choraces.  
Medimnus, after Budei, containeth two of  
the measures called Amphora, euerie Am-  
phora, thre modios; euerie modius. 16. Sexta-  
rios, and Sextarius of our measure is a pinte  
and an halfe, whiche accompted proueth, that  
Medimnus is of our measure. xlviii. galons.  
wherfoze they are decreued, whiche affirmen,  
Medimnum and Modium, to be one measure.  
Mediocris, mediocre, measurable, in a meane,  
moderate, not to great, not to litlell.  
Mediocritas, aris, f. g. a meane.  
Intra vel citra mediocritatem, Of the basest  
fozte.  
Ultra vel supra mediocritatem, Above the  
meane fozte.

Mediocriter, meanlye, measurablye, compes-  
tently, with a meane and moderation, reas-  
sonably well.  
Mediocriter ne desistas, Doth it not greatly  
deylet vs?  
Non mediocriter ferre, to bee greatly moued  
with a matter, to take it verpe displeasuntly.  
Mediolanum, a cite of towne in Engleterre, in  
Leicester shyre, called Spanchester.  
Mediolanum, the cite of Spilance in France.  
Also a cite in Westphalia in Almanie, called  
Spanster: Whiche (for as much as the pro-  
ple thereof were infected with the hereticke of the  
Anabaptistes, and other detestable crimes)  
was destroyed by the pynnis of Almanie,  
about the yere of our lord god, a thousande,  
siue hundred, thirty and nyne.  
Mediolanum, the chiefe cite of Lombardie, cal-  
led Myllane.  
Mediolum, a towne in Spayne.  
Mediomatrics, Whistright in Spabant.  
Medioximus, a, um, meane, or in the myddes.  
Medioximi dii, meane goddis.  
Medipontus, an instrument, wherewith ropes  
be made.  
Mediobundus, a, um, carefull, studious.  
Meditamentum, mentis, idem quod Meditatio.  
Meditate, studiously, perfectly, on the thyngs  
endes, with meditation and study.  
Meditatio, onis, f. g. a thyngkyng or dialyng in  
thought, studye, inuysyng, meditation. Also an  
exercise as well of mynde as of bodye.  
Meditatorius, a, um, that whiche belongeth to  
meditation.  
Meditatus, a, um, that hath mused or bethought  
it selfe what to doe or saye, also that whiche  
hath been studyed, mused, or thought on.  
Venit medicatus alicunde ex solo loco, He  
cometh from some place, where he hath been  
alone, and bethought hym, or studyed, mused  
or prouided what he will saie.  
Mediterraneus, a, um, in the myddell of the  
lande, and furthest from the sea.  
Meditereus, a, um, idem.  
Meditor, aris, ari, to thynke deeplye, & in thyng  
kyng to fynde out, to studye or muse on a thyng  
in ones mynde, to recorde, to prynciple & assaye  
howe well one can doo, to pourpoise, to laye  
snares, to syng or playe sweetely.  
Meditari sagam, to thinke to see.  
Meditari se, to exercise hym selfe.  
Meditari dolum ceruis, to hunt hartes.  
Meditrina, the goddess of physike.  
Meditrinalia, orum, neu. g. ceremonies vsed by  
thetw, whiche dranke muske or newe wyne.  
Meditullum, ij, n. g. the myddle.  
Medium, a certayne herbe.  
Medius, a, um, the myddes, equally distant  
from the extremities. Sometyne meane, nygher  
to be praysed or dyspraysed. Sometyne manifest.  
Medium commune, among all.

Medio

Medio vel de medio tollere, to kyl.  
Medius amicus, a friende of two that be at  
variance, and taketh parte with neyther of  
bothe.  
Media vocabula, woordes, whiche maye be  
spoken in a god or pl part. As Tempestas, siz-  
gnifyeth tempeste and tyme. Facinus, A nota-  
ble dede, god or euill. Valerudo, healthy or  
sykenesse, and other lyke.  
Dies medius, the mydde date.  
Plus media parte, more than halfe.  
Medium arripere, to take one by the myddle.  
Medium mulierem complectitur, He imbrac-  
ted the woman about the myddell.  
Medium responsum, id est dubium.  
Assere in medium, to byng abrode to a co-  
mon vse or pposite.  
In medio consulere, for In commune.  
E medio excedere, to dye.  
Pellere e medio, to thrust awaie.  
In medio relinquam, I will define nothyng,  
I will leaue it in doubt, vncertayne, or to the  
iudgement of other.  
Medio tempore, for Interea, In the meane  
season.  
Venire in medium, to come in.  
Medio actu, In the myddell of the day whan  
it was most hott.  
Media mulieris aras, The flowre of a wo-  
mans age.  
In media portione exclamat, In the middes of  
his draught he cried out.  
Medium tenere, to kepe a meane.  
In medio positum est, It is common and easy  
for every man to haue.  
In medium consulere, To proude or doo for  
a common profite.  
E medio discedere, to departe out of a place.  
Medium vulgus, the people.  
In media vrbis, in the herte of the citee.  
Ex media morte rapere, To take out of deas-  
thes mouth of dooze.  
Mediusfidius, an othe, whiche although some-  
tyme it hadde an other signification, yet may  
it now in a commune fourme of speaking, bee  
vsed in this wyse. By the fath of my bodye.  
Sens Dns for Iupiter, and Fidijs for Filius,  
be nome out of vse.  
Medix, an high magistrate amonge the people  
called Ofci.  
Medo, onis, mulse, or water and honie.  
Medod, one of the Centaures.  
Medon, the bastarde soonne of Oileus. Also one  
of Penelopes towres.  
Medua, an hauen in Italy.  
Meduacus, a riuer about Venice, called nowe  
Brent.  
Medulla, la, f. g. marowe, which is in bones, in  
herbes and thubbes it is the pyth.  
Melis medulla, spoken prouerbiaily of a thyng  
veraiie pleasaunt and sweete.

Medullina, a mayden of Rome, whiche beyng ras-  
uished by hir father, killed hym in sacrifice.  
Medullitus, inwardly, into the marowe, deeply,  
effectiuously, euen from the herte.  
Medullo, aui, are, to take out marowe. Sometyne  
to expresse utterly.  
Narra iam rem nobis omnem atq; emedulla,  
Tell and expresse utterly vnto vs all the whole  
matter.  
Medusa, the herbe Lonchitis. Diofo.  
Medusa, a lady, of whom fables doe report, that  
by Minerva her heares were turned into ad-  
ders, and they, which behelde her, were tour-  
ned into stones, whom Perseus afterwarde  
slew. She is sometyne taken for one of the  
furies of hell.  
Mefasilium, a certayne weapon to thow.  
Mega, a promontorie of Mauritania, called com-  
monly Dne, or Due.  
Megabizi, or Megalobici, pyckes of Diana,  
whiche alwaies were gelded, and are taken for  
weake and effeminate persones.  
Megara, a fury or tourmentour of hell, whom  
Dapnyms dyd suppose to prouoke and decre-  
men to woodnesse.  
Megalenses, and Megalesia, playes to the hoz-  
nour of Cibell.  
Megalesia, the festiuall daie dedicate to Cibe-  
le, called the mother of goddis among Dapnyms.  
Megalium, li, n. g. a sweete oymtent.  
Megaloprepia, an honourable facion, in gy-  
upng or imployng of great thynges, which be-  
semeth a man of great courage.  
Megalopolis, a great cite of Arcadie.  
Megaloprepes, he that dweth great thynges ac-  
cording to his dignitee.  
Megara, a cite belongyng to Athens. It was  
also the name of one of Hercules wyues. Also an  
hpyll in Sicilie, where is great plentie of bees.  
Megareus, Megarcus, Megarius, and Mega-  
rus, a, um, of Megara.  
Megaris, idis, a countre in Acaia.  
Meges, one of the pynnis of Grece, that went to  
Troie.  
Megistanes, bee they, whom we do call nobles  
or peeres of a roialme.  
Mehercule, an othe, sworne by Hercules.  
Me Hercules, idem.  
Meio, minxi, ere, to pyffe.  
Mel, mellis, n. g. honny.  
Mel meum, my sweetyng, my honie one.  
Melabathrum, idem quod Pardenium.  
Melana, the ple Dorcyra.  
Melene, a towne in Arcadie.  
Melamirum, a fishe, haupng his name of a  
blacke taile.  
Melampelos, Helxine. Diofo.  
Melampyenos, idem quod Melampyrum.  
Melamphillum, an ple in Asia.  
Melamphillum, i, a hynde of the herbe called  
Acanthus, loke there.

Melam-

Melamphyllis, an ple in Samothrace, and Salmos is also called Melamphyllis.  
 Melampodium, a hynde of the blacke Helleborus, so named of Melampode the poete of Shepherde, toke Helleborus.  
 Melampus, a mans name. also one of Ateons dogges.  
 Melampyrgus, a reuenger, he that redresseth thynges. Hercules was so surnamed, by reason his tounte was blacke and all heary.  
 Melampyrum, or Myagros, an herbe full of branches, of the foote high, and a fede lyke fengreke.  
 Melancolia, a, f. ge. melancoly, blacke choler. sometyme mabneffe.  
 Melancolicus, a, um, melancoly.  
 Melancoryphus, phi, m. g. called also Ficedula and Atracappila, toke ther.  
 Melandria, the leane partes of the fythe called Cunny.  
 Melandrium, drii, neu. gene. a certayne herbe, growing among coine, and in meadowes, with a whyte flowre, after Joline: other take it for the pith of an oke. some for a kind of oke.  
 Melanion, the purple violet.  
 Melanes, a mountaine in Arabia deserta, called nowe Mons Sinai, and Mons S. Catharina, of the Hebrewes Sur desertum.  
 Melaneria, inke or blacke.  
 Melanthia, the daughter of Deucalion, by Pyrrha his wyfe.  
 Melanthenon, id est, Anthemis.  
 Melanthium, thii, neu. gen. an herbe, called also Nigella Romana, Gith.  
 Melanthius, the name of a Troian, and of diuers other men.  
 Melanchus, one of them that Barchus tourned into Delphus.  
 Melanurus, nuri, m. gen. a hynde of pearches, called ruffes.  
 Melappium, a kind of Apples.  
 Melas, the name of dyuers ryuers.  
 Melas, anos, m. g. a kind of morphewe.  
 Melicium, li, n. ge. a wanton woide, spoken by louers vnto their paramours, my little hony.  
 Mele, the nominatiue pluralle, songes or ballades.  
 Meleager, or Meleagrus, the sonne of Oeneus, kynge of Calydon.  
 Meleagrea, the citee called Caledon.  
 Meleagrides, byrdes, whiche we doo call hennes of Genny, or Turkie hennes.  
 Melagina, an ple in the Venecian sea.  
 Meleta, Diplacus.  
 Melenerus, a hynde of Faucons beate lyttell of body, blacke and pyffant, whiche haunteth mountaynes, and secureth her byrdes alone, a merlyan, as I suppose.  
 Meles, etis, a ryuer by Smyrna.  
 Meligenes, the propre name of Homere.  
 Melicius, a byshop in Egypte of Arius sect.

Melirugum, an herbe that groweth alwayes among coine, named white melilote.  
 Melgemelia, a kind of aples.  
 Melt, honie.  
 Melibæa, a citee in Theffaly.  
 Melia, a tree, bringynge forth a berie pleasant frute.  
 Meliboides, a certaine stone in Diofco.  
 Melica gallina, a hynde of those, whiche we call Turkie hennes.  
 Melibæus, a shepards name.  
 Melicæris, idis, or Melicæria, a, f. ge. a foie or skatill in the head like an hony combe, out of the whiche cometh an humour lyke honny.  
 Melicera, the son of Athamas and Ino, whom the Gentiles dyd honour for one of the goddis of the sea, called also Halcyon.  
 Melichros, chiri, m. g. a stone, sometyme blacke, sometyme yeolowe.  
 Melichrysis, a precious stone in India.  
 Melicraon, ti, neu. gene. wyne and honny taken together.  
 Melicus, ci, m. g. a musician.  
 Meligene, the ple Melites.  
 Melilorus, ti, m. g. an herbe called Melilote.  
 Melimeli, melimelis, n. gen. the syrupe of quinces, condite in hony.  
 Melimelum, li, n. g. a sweete apple.  
 Melina, a sweete Gualme.  
 Melina, a, f. g. a certayne garmente.  
 Meline, the herbe called milium after Varro: but in Diofco. it is panicum.  
 Melinum, melini, n. g. the herbe called Baulme, also oyle of the blossomes of appuls. Also an opyntment, and a beate whyte colour.  
 Melinus, a, um, a beate whyte colour, or after some, whyte russete, or gynger colour. Melinus color in Diofco. is taken for Luteus.  
 Melior, the comparatiue of Bonus, better.  
 Melioresco, scere, to waxe better.  
 Melipesta, meates made with hony.  
 Melion aqueum, the second kind of Satirion.  
 Meliphyllon, the herbe called Baulme.  
 Melipontus, idem quod Melipontus.  
 Melis, lis, f. g. a beate called a gray, a byrde, or a badger.  
 Melissa, a woman, who with hir sister Amalthea, nourished Iuppiter. It is also an herbe commonly called Baulme.  
 Melissophyllon, looke Apiastrum.  
 Melissus, the name of hymn, which first dydde sacrifice vnto ydols. also the name of an auncient philosopher.  
 Melita, siue Melite, an ple lying betwene Sicile and Irefte, after Joline, li. f. ca. vii. it lieth betwene Corcyra nigra, and Illyricum, wher in is plenty of hony, and is nowe called Malta, Where at this tyme the company of the knyghtes Hospitellers dooe inhabyte as they dyd at the Rhodes.  
 Melitæon, idem quod Melissophyllon.

Meli.

Meliteri canes, & Melitenfes, were preaty lyttell boundes, in the whiche laddes toke pleasure and delite, whiche were broughte out of the sayde yle of Melite.  
 Melites, a precious stone of the coloure of an orange.  
 Melitres, tis, a drynke made of hony and muste, or new wyne. also a precious stone.  
 Melitron, onis, m. ge. a place where bees bee nourished.  
 Melius, the name of him that accused Socrates.  
 Melius, the comparatiue of Bene.  
 Accipit hominem nemo melius, id est laudus, better, or moze deintily, or with better there.  
 Meliuscule, somewhat better.  
 Meliusculus, a, um, somewhat better, a littell amended.  
 Melizandrus, he that wrote the storie of the warres betwene the Lapithes and the Centaures.  
 Mella, a ryuer of Fraunce.  
 Mellarum, ri, n. g. substant. the place where the bees that make hony bee nourished.  
 Meliarum, ri, m. g. an hony man, or seller of hony.  
 Mellarius, a, um, of hony.  
 Mellario, onis, f. g. the tyme of dryuynge of hyucs, whan hony is taken out.  
 Mellatum, ti, n. g. newe muste, wherein honye is sodden.  
 Melene, a citee in Arcadia.  
 Melles, a, um, of honie. also sweete.  
 Vox mellea, a sweete voyce.  
 Mellica, a hynde of pulse, of the coloure of red, of the foume of Mill.  
 Meliceris, looke Meliceris.  
 Melliculum, idem quod Meliculum.  
 Mellicario, onis, f. g. making of hony.  
 Mellicium, ti, n. g. idem.  
 Mellino, aut, are, to make hony.  
 Mellifer, ri, rum, idem quod Mellificus.  
 Mellinarius, a, um, sweete as honye, that out of whiche hony floweth.  
 Mellificus, a, um, and Mellifer, that maketh honye.  
 Meligenus, a, um, that is of the same kynde that hony is.  
 Melinum, idem quod Melinum.  
 Meligo, lignis, f. g. a mell dewe, whiche falleth on the leaues of trees, and sometyme on coine.  
 Melilla, my hony, my sweetynge, a woode of wanton dallers.  
 Melliloquus, a sweete speaker.  
 Mellifones, they whiche doo practyse dryssynge of hony.  
 Mellitones, a place where bees be nourished.  
 Mellurgus, gi, m. g. a woother or maker of hony.  
 Melitius, a, um, mixte with hony, condite in hony.

nye. also sweete, pleasant, delectable.  
 Mellium, lii, n. g. a dogges collar.  
 Melizonum, a confection made with hony clarified.  
 Melo, a ryuer called also Geon and Nilus.  
 Melobosis, a nymph.  
 Melocabus, a citee in Germanie.  
 Melodes, dis, m. g. he that syngeth counnyngely and sweetly.  
 Melodia, dia, f. g. melody, swete syngynge.  
 Meloessa, an yle by Sicile, in the whiche was great plenty of shepe.  
 Melophilion, milfoile.  
 Melomeli, n. g. idem quod Melimeli.  
 Melones, mellons, pompons.  
 Melosmos, the herbe polium.  
 Melonia, a goddesse among the Romayns.  
 Melos, one of the Isles called Cyclades.  
 Melos, odis, n. g. melodie, harmonie.  
 Melopepones, melons.  
 Melora, a, f. g. a shepes fell or skynne.  
 Melorhus, a certaine herbe or shrubbe, vitis alba.  
 Melpomene, one of the ix. Muses.  
 Melus, a towne of Theffalie, besieged and wonne by Alcias the athenien Capitayne, nauncy by famine, wherof grew the prouerbe, Meliaa fames.  
 Membrana, a, f. g. parchemente or belume, wherin men doo wyte. Also the vppermoste skynne of any thyng. Sometyme it is taken of Lucretius for the figure of proportion of thynges.  
 Directa plumbo membrana, ruled parchemente.  
 Membrana ligni, the thyn skyn betwene the barke and the woodde of a tree.  
 Membranaceus, a, um, lyke parchement.  
 Membraneus, a, um, of parchement or belyme.  
 Membranula, a, f. g. a little rolle or scrolle of parchement.  
 Membrane, to fourme membres.  
 Membratim, by euery membre, membre by membre.  
 Incise & membratim, to speake in shorte clauses or membres, and not to vse iust perodes.  
 Membratura, a, f. g. the settinge or order of membres or partes.  
 Membrifus, a, um, hauing a great membre.  
 Membrum, bri, n. g. a membre, a part of onces body, the fleshe that couereth the sinues, veins and bones of any parte of the body. In ozation, a shorte sentence.  
 Abalienata membra, partes of the body be noummed.  
 Muliebribus membris puer, a tender chyld.  
 Dormitorium membrum, a slepyng chambr, a part of the house appointed to sleape in.  
 Memerylus, a littell tree lyke a citron tre.  
 Memet, my selfe.  
 Memini, I remembre.  
 Memini videre, I remembre that I sawe it.

Hoc

Hoc me memini dicere, I remembre wel that I said this.

Memineris meminisse, see that you remembre.

De quibus plurimi meminerunt, Of which things veray many haue made mention.  
Omnia quæ curant meminerunt, They remembre all thynges that they set theyr myndes vpon.

Memnius, a citizen of Rome.

Memnon, the sonne of Thiron, whiche came to the ayde of the Trojans.

Memnonius, a, um, of Memnon.

Memnonia aues, byrdes whiche were supposed to growe of the ashes of Memnon.

Memor, ôis, om. g. that remembreth, myndfull. Sometime that is remembered.

Memorabilis, le, woorthy remembrance, woorthy to be reported, to be spoken.

Erit mihi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, this acte shall be had in memorie, when I am dead and rotten.

Memorabiles duces, capitaynes of woorthy memorie.

Memorandus, a, um, to be remembred or spoken of.  
Memorator, ôis, m. g. he that speaketh, reporteth or maketh mention of a thyng.

Memoratus, us, m. g. a remembryng.

Memoria, æ, f. g. memorie, remembraunce.

Patrum memoria, in our fathers daies.

Post hominum memoriam, sens men were men.

Ex omni memoria ætatum, In all cronicles and stories that a man can reade.

Omnis memoria facile princeps, withoute controuersie, the noblest persôe that euer man can remembre.

In omni memoria inauditum est, it was neuer herd of any tyme, or sens any man coulde remembre.

Vixit ad hanc memoriam, euen to these days, euen to this present tyme.

Vixit memoria est, as farre as I remembre.  
Ab recenti memoria perfidia, because they had freshly in memorie, they late vnturthe of forghende.

Memoria falli, to forgette.

Memoria prodium, or vntiditum est, It is lesse in writinge, it is written.

In memoriam redigere, Reducere in memoriam, Reducere animos ad memoriam, to call to remembraunce, to cause to remembre.  
Memoria tradit, it is written.

Redeo in memoriam mortuorum, I remembre them that be dead.

In memoriam redire quæso, I praye you remembre, or call to remembrance.

Princeps huius memorie philosophorum, the chiefe philosopher of this age.

Superiori memoria, in tyme past.

Tanta multitudo, quanta mea memoria nû-

quam fuit, So great a multitude as neuer was sens I coulde remembre, or in my tyme.

Memoria teneo, I remembre.

Memoriale, a thyng whiche shoulde be remembred, a memoriall.

Memorialis, le, belonging to the memorie.

Memoriola, æ, f. g. a littell remembrance.

Memoriolus, a, um, he that hath a good memorie.

Memoriter, perfectly by herte, or with good remembrance, redily.

Memoriter cognoscere, to knowe perfectly by herte.

Memoriter respondere, to answer promptly.

Mémoro, aui, rare, to remembre, to tell of a pounde, to report, to saie, to make mention, to recite, to rehearse.

Memorant, men saie, tell, or report.

Verbum est verum quod memoratur, It is true that is commonly saied.

Nomen tuum memora mihi, tell me thy name.

Incredibili memoratu est, it is a thyng incredible to report.

Memphi, people of Memphis.

Memphites, paronymicum, m. g.

Memphitis, paronymicum, fem. g.

Memphis, a great and famous cite in Egypt.

Memphiticus, a, um, of that cite.

Memphicus, a hynde of Egypt, whiche slue his brother Phalis.

Mena, næ, f. g. a littell fyre, blacke or blew in sommer, and white in winter. Theodorus Gaza doeth translate Menides, calling them sometime Aleces, whiche we call hearynges: and Menidia, he translateth parus Aleculas, littell hearynges called pylchardes.

Menachini, the name of a comdie in Plautus.

Menachmus, a philosopher of Platos secte, whiche wrote vpon his booke De republica. also an historiographer, that wrote the historie of Alexander Magnus.

Menalcas, a shephardes name.

Menalippe, the sister of Antiope queene of Thebes, whom Hercules banquished.

Menalippides, the name of .ii. poetes.

Menalippus, he that slue Tydeus. an other of that name was brother of Tydeus.

Menapij, people of the countreie called Gellars lande, or Sylberlande, and Cleue.

Menander, a famous poete, a writer of comedies. also a notable heretike, whiche followed Simon Magus.

Menaria, an Ile in the sea betwene Carthage and Sicile.

Menceps, he or she that is out of theyr wille.

Menda, æ, f. g. & mendum, di, neu. ge. an error, a fault or vice in writinge. If it be applyed by a metaphore to the body, it is a fault or blemyshe.

Mendacium, ij, n. g. a lye, a lyege, a false iurment.

invention, a false tale.

Componere & confutare mendacium, to invent or make a lye.

Mendaculum, & mendaciunculum, li, n. ge. a lye tell lyeing.

Mendax, ætis, com, g. a lye.

Mendaci loquus, a, um, that telleth lyes.

Mendecium, one of the mouthes of Pilus.

Mendecium, a certayne omentment.

Mendicabulum, li, n. g. beggynge.

Mendicatio, ônis, a beggynge.

Mendicans, a, um, begged.

Mendicitas, ætis, f. g. & mendicimonium, nij, beggery.

Mendico, aui, are, to begge.

Mendicare sibi malum, to purchase hym selfe a mischefe.

Mendicula, æ, for. gen. a certayne besture or garment.

Mendiculus, li, m. g. a diminutive of mendicus.

Mendicus, a, um, that goeth on beggynge, a beggar, poore, neddy.

Mendix, an office amonge the olde Italians called Osci.

Mendose, vnconsciously, with fautes.

Mendosus, a, um, fautive, full of fautes, or errors.

Mores mendosi, manners naughty and vicious.

Mendruta, idem quod Limonium.

Mendum, idem quod menda.

Menecus, the son of Leon, hynde of Thebes.

Menecina, a citie in Oenotria.

Menecis, the bittermost citie of Phosis, towards the weste.

Meneceus, was an arrogant and proude phisician, who because he chaunced to heale sundry persones, of whose heathen men dyd despayre, and therefore in commendynge hym, called hym Jupiter: he after that named hym selfe Meneceus Iupiter.

Menedemus, the name of diuers philosophers.

Menelaus, was hynde of Lacedemonia, brother to Agamemnon, and housebando to the fayre Helena, for whom Troie was destroyed.

Meneletus, ij, m. ge. a byrde lyke to a small eagle, and of the kynde of Eagles.

Meneleus, trissyllabum, one of the Centaures. also one of Ateons dogges.

Menes, the fyrt that reigned ouer Egypt.

Menechmus, was duke of Athens, sonne of Theseus & Phedra. Also Diomedes tharpyr man.

Menechmus, the sonne of Prithous and Philomela.

Menechio, one of the nymphes.

Mensina, ôrum, n. ge. buildynges outward in prospectes or galleries, properly when they be builded after such fashion, that the edifice iusteth out a good length from the pillar or other part of the house, wheron the buildyng especially resteth.

Meniances, the herbe trifolium.

Meninges, the risme, wherein the braine is inclosed.

Meninx, an yle against the lesse Isthme.

Menion, the pionic.

Menippus Phœnix, a philosophice. Also Menippus is the name of diuers other learned men, of whiche one was Lucros mayster.

Menis, idem quod Mena.

Menius, the sonne of Lycoan, who cursyng Jupiter, was stricken with lychingynge.

Menlana, a citie of Spayne, called commonly Marcia.

Mennonia, a certayne white precious stone.

Menotius, Patroclus father.

Menoles, the name of Dionysius.

Menophilus, an eunuche, to whom Mithridates (begyn ouercome by Pompeius) committed his daughter to kepe.

Menosigada, a citie in Germanye called nowe Egra.

Mens, entis, fem. gener. the highest and chiefe part of the soule. Sometime it signifieth the mynd, wille, intent, or memorie. Sometime aduise of counsaile.

Mente capus, a madde man.

Mentis compos, of whole mynd or perfect remembrance.

Vna mens omnibus, They had all one mynd or will.

Abderitica mens, id est stupida.

Nostram accipe mentem, Heare our counsaile or aduise.

Sua mentis esse, to bee in his ryght wittes.

Hæc mihi in mentem veniebat, these thynges came into my mynd or remembrance, or I remembred these thynges.

Cum Dolobella venit in mentem, when I remembred Dolobella.

Mensa, æ, fem. gene. a table or bourde to cate on. Sometime dynet or supper. also a dyshe or trencher. also a counter or table that bankers doo vse.

Astare mensa domini, to stande waityng on his maysters table.

Angusta mensa, a skilder supper, of small cost.

Secunda mensa, bankettyng dylshes after supper.

Est in mensa, he is at diner or supper.

De mensa mittere, to make a dyshe and sende from the table to one.

Mensarius ij, m. gen. the banker or exchaunger, of whom men doo borrowe money vpon gayne, called exchaunge.

Menfes, in plurali, idem quod menstrua.

Mensio, ônis, f. g. a measurynge.

Mensiflora, a certayne herbe, called in Greke Menanthos.

Mensis, sis, m. g. a moneth. Sometime for Menstrua, the naturall purgation of women.

Mensis sextilis, Auguste.

Menfor, ôis, maf. gene. he that dooth lay out

the boundes of lande, betwene man and man,  
or towne and towne. Also he that meafureth  
out the grounde, where the armie shall ppyche  
theyr campe.

**Mentium**, drum, n. g. plur. a womans naturall  
purgacion called floures.

**Mentruatus**, le, perteyning to the monethe, or  
of the space of a monethe, or durynge the tyme  
of a moneth.

**Mentruatus**, a, um, that whiche hath floures  
lyke to women.

**Mentruum**, pcurfion, vitaple of wages geuen to  
fouldiours for a moneth space.

**Mentruus**, a, um, that whiche happenethe euer  
monethly, or is doen monethly.

**Mentrua aduersaria**, rolles or registers for a  
moneth space.

**Mensurarij**, idem qui mensarij.

**Mensura**, a, f. g. a measure.

**Mensurans**, a, um, monethly, after Calcepine.

But the place that he citheth out of Lucro, hath  
Menstrui.

**Mensus**, a, um, meafured.

**Menta**, & **Mentula**, le, f. g. the priuie membyres  
of a man.

**Menta**, re, f. g. an herbe called mynt.

**Menta hortensis**, speremint.

**Mentagra**, a, f. g. gen. a disease that couereth the  
face which a foule shabbe. It was called of  
the Greeces Lichen. Some suppose it to bee  
the same disease that is now called the French  
the poches.

**Mentalium**, i, n. g. wylde mynt.

**Mentercola**, a citee of Spayne.

**Mentibor**, for Mentiar, I shall make a lye.

**Mentigo**, inis, f. g. the scabbe, which is among  
the poches, called the poches.

**Mentio**, onis, f. g. mention.

**Facere mentionem**, to make mention.

**Incidere in mentionem**, to chaunce to speake  
of. In mentionem terræ dicitur, It shall bee  
declared whan we shall speake of the earth.

**Mentior**, tuis, uri, to lye, to feigne, to countere-  
fayte.

**Mentiri se esse aliquem**, to feigne to be an  
other persone.

**Mentiri se exum muliebri motu**, to feigne hym  
selfe to bee a woman, to make semblance in  
gesture as though he were a woman.

**In aliquem mentiri**, to make a lye vpon one.

**Colorem fuso mentiri**, to make a fayre coloure  
with paynting.

**Mentiri**, to write false.

**Mentius**, a, um, feigned, counterfayte. also that  
hath lye.

**Mentula**, a citee of Spayne, called communely  
Jaen.

**Mentuchias**, an plande in the southe parte of the  
woylde, called Madagascar, or Insula sancti  
Georgii, the inhabitauntes wherof folowe  
Mahumet.

**Mentons**, the famous ruer, whiche is now cal-  
led Danubius.

**Mentor**, oris, an excellent grauer of bestell.

**Mentum**, i, n. g. a thynne.

**Menus**, a typer in Germanie. Also a man's  
name, whiche loured exceedingly Colatrinelle.

**Meo**, aui, are, to go, to flowe.

**Meonia**, a countrey of the lesse Asia, called also  
ter Lydia.

**Meonides**, a man of Meonia.

**Meopie ingenio**, by myne owne wyette, of myne  
owne nature.

**Mephisticus**, a, um, styngyng.

**Mephisus**, tis, f. g. a stynche, or ill sauour, which  
procedeth of corrupte water or spoure, myete  
with earthe.

**Meracus**, rāca, um, pure, without any myxture.

**Vinum meracum**, wyne without any water.

**Miraculus**, a, um, a diminutiue of Meracus.

**Minaculum vinum**, wyne but a litle alaid.

**Mercalis**, le, vendible, or that whiche maie bee  
boughte.

**Mercans**, anris, he that byeth.

**Mercatio**, onis, f. g. a byng.

**Mercatura**, a, f. g. gen. the state of merchandys  
dyse.

**Mercaturam facere**, to ppartye the state of  
merchaundyse.

**Mercator**, oris, m. g. euery byer, a merchaunte  
byng and sellenge.

**Mercatus**, us, m. g. byng, a marke, a fayre, a  
market place, a place where wares are solde.

**Indicere mercatum**, to pportagme that a marke  
of faire shall be.

**Mercatus**, a, um, bought.

**Mercédula**, a, f. g. a diminutiue of Merces.

**Mercenarius**, a, um, that serueth for hyer or wages.

**Merces**, edis, f. gen. wages, the rewarde of lab-  
our or seruice, rent, reuenues. Some tyme  
mage or hurte that foloweth of a thyng.

**Prædiorum merces**, reuenues of lande.

**Mercimonium**, nij, n. g. that whiche is tourned  
in byng and selleng, ware.

**Mercor**, aris, ari, to bie, to bye to sell for gaigne.

**Mercari alicui**, to bye for one.

**Mercari ad certam summam**, to bye at a certeyn  
gayne pryce.

**Mercari græca fide**, to bye with redie money.

**Mercari præsentii pecunia**, idem.

**Mercurialis**, lis, form. gene. an herbe, called  
Mercurie, of whiche bee two sortes, male and  
female.

**Mercurialis**, le, of Mercurie.

**Mercuriales viri**, learned men.

**Mercuriales**, a, collodge or companie of men,  
instituted to the honour of Mercurie.

**Mercurius**, was of the painims called god of eloq-  
uence, and messenger of Jupiter. It is the  
name of one of the vii. planetes.

**Mercurij dies**, wengdaie.

Mer

**Mercurij basis**, of the magiciens is taken for  
the herbe called Halimum.

**Mercurij genitura**, the herbe Bupthalmos.

**Mercurij sanguis**, eadem quæ Verbenaca.

**Mercurij semen**, dull.

**Merda**, a, f. g. the excrement or ordure of a  
man or beaste.

**Merdo**, aui, are, to expell ordure, to shyte.

**Merenda**, a, f. g. meate eaten at after noone, a  
colacion, a noone meate, a boiuer.

**Mereo**, melui, ére, & **Méreo**, éris, éri, to des-  
serue, to merite, to gette, also to take wages,  
to serue for wages, to dooe a pleasure or good  
tourne, to exercise a vyle occupation. also to  
serue in warres.

**Merere stipendia**, To take wages as a fould-  
iour, or to be a fouldiour.

**Merere alicui**, to dooe seruice to one.

**Merere equo**, to be a man of Armes, or to  
serue on horsebacke in warres.

**Merere pedibus**, to be a footeman in warres.

**Mereor bene de te**, I doe somewhat for the.

**I desrue to haue the my friende**, or to haue thy  
sauour, I do the pleasure.

**Male mereor de te**, I do the displeasure, I  
doe ill deserue thy sauour.

**Quid merearis**, vt te dicas. &c. what aduan-  
tage can you haue to saie. &c.

**Quid meriar**, quamobrem meriti? what ad-  
uantage or rewarde shulde I haue to lye?

**Nonisima exempla meriti**, they that haue des-  
serued extreme punishment.

**Quid de te merui?** what offence or displeasure  
haue I dooen you?

**Neque re, neque verbis merui de te vt faceres**  
quod facis, I neuer byd nor saied any thyng,  
wherfore you shoulde dooe by me as ye dooe.

**Offensam mereri**, to wyne or get displeasure  
or ill wyll.

**Meré**, purely.

**Meretricie**, whozethly, lyke an harlotte.

**Meretricium**, h, n. g. whozedom, or whozethrie.

**Meretricius**, a, um, pertaynyng to whozethrie or  
whozedom.

**Meretricor**, aris, ari, to lye in whozethrie, to plae  
the harlotte.

**Meretricula**, a, f. g. a diminutiue of Meretrix.

**Meretrix**, icis, form. gene. an harlot, a whozeth-  
er, an hoze.

**Merga**, a, f. g. a ppychepoke, for to take vp  
sheaues, also merle or white earthe lyke chailke,  
wherwith ground is made fatte or fertile.

**Mergo**, the herbe Clymenon.

**Merges**, mergilis, f. g. a gripe of rogne, or so  
much of hee or rogne as one taketh vp with a  
pyche forke at ones.

**Mergo**, si, gere, to droune in the water, to depe,  
sometyne to ouerwhelme.

**Mergere vitium supplicii**, to put to extreme  
punishment.

**Mersus secundis rebus**, ouerwhelmed with

**Prosperece**, drowned in welthe.

**Mergulus**, an instrument, wherin the matche of a  
lampe is conteyned.

**Mergus**, oris, m. g. a bucket to drawe vp water.

**Meigus**, i, m. g. a foule of the sea lyke to a gull,  
whiche diueth vnder the water to take fische,  
and by often dypynge percepueth sygnes of tē-  
pest comyng, and than sodagnely with a great  
crye, flyeth out of the middell of the water, to  
the lande, a cozmozant.

**Mergus**, gi, a vyne or other small tree, whiche is  
bowed, and hath the toppes bowewyse, turned  
and set in the grounde.

**Meridianus**, a, um, perteynyng to noone.

**Meridiano**, at noone tyme.

**Meridiani**, is used for twoorde players.

**Meridiano**, onis, f. g. gen. noone rest.

**Meridies**, ei, m. g. myddaye, noone tyme.

**Meridio**, aui, are, and **Meridior**, aui, ari, To  
dync, to cate meate at noone, to slepe at noone.

**Meridionalis**, le, of the southe.

**Meriones**, a noble man of the Greeces.

**Meris**, idem quod tripolium.

**Merismorion**, the melystophillon.

**Merismos**, a figure called also Distributio, wher-  
by the oracion is distributed into sundrie sen-  
tences.

**Merito**, woorthly, with good cause.

**Meritisimo**, the superlatiue.

**Merito**, aui, are, to gayne, to bee woorthly, also  
to serue in warres.

**Meritorius**, a, um, that whiche is leat or set for  
aduantage.

**Meritoria taberna**, an house, wherinto a man  
is receyued for his money.

**Meritorium conaculum**, a chambze set out  
to hyer.

**Meritorium**, an house or thop set out to hyer.

**Meritum**, ti, n. g. a benefite or pleasure, a good  
tourne, sometyne a rewarde.

**Meritum est meum**, it is my defaute.

**Meritum est tuum**, you haue deserued that I  
shoulde dooe you this pleasure.

**Merito meo**, woorthly, rightously, as I  
haue deserued.

**Pro merito**, as one hath deserued.

**Merito vestro maximas gratias agere debe-  
mus**, you bee woorthly great thankes, or you  
haue deserued of vs great thankes.

**Meritus**, a, um, deserued, due, conuenient, also  
that hath deserued.

**Meritus**, a mountayn in the thynde parte of Eu-  
rope, beyonde Grece.

**Mero**, was in soyme the name of Ciberius Ne-  
ro, because he was so great a dyncer of wyne.

**Merobibus**, a, um, that dynceth wyne without  
water.

**Merocetes**, m. g. a littell stone of the coloure of  
lekes, whiche sweateth a spoure lyke to mylke.

**Meroc**, an Ile in the great riuer of Nilus in  
Egypte.



Merope, *Phoenicia* the wyfe of Sisyphus.  
 Merops, men of diuers languages.  
 Merops, micropis, m. ge. a byrde, whiche doeth eate bees, and whose nature it is to kepe the parents, whiche neuer cumme abroade, and to noyde them as them selfe were noyded being yong. *Phine*.  
 Meropus, a mountayne in Grece by Theffaly.  
 Meros, an hyl of India, at the foote whereof is the cite called Nisa.  
 Mertha, a place, where Popes, by castinge in woodde, made the pestilent and bitter waters holisome.  
 Merseon, of the *Egyptians* is taken for ambrosia.  
 Meriso, au, are, to drowne or putre vnder the water of en tymes, to dippe in often.  
 Meriso, au, are, to drowne often, to depe in often.  
 Merro, au, are, idem.  
 Merrix, the second kind of Geranium.  
 Merula, a, f. ge. a byrde called a blake make or owself, with a yelow beake. Also a fythe called meeryng or whirring. Also the name of diuers men: one in Vairo de re rustica.  
 Merum, i, n. ge. wyne unalayed, without water.  
 Merus, i, m. g. the thyghe. Also an hyl in India dedicated vnto Bacchus.  
 Meruopium, of the *Egyptians* is used for Serpillum.  
 Merus, a, um, soole, mere, pure.  
 Nuga mera, verate tridres.  
 Scelera mera loquuntur, they speake of no thyng but mischiefe.  
 Meri bellatores, verate warriours.  
 Merum vinum, pure wyne, not alayed with water.  
 Mera spes, onely hope and nothyng els.  
 Merx, ercis, f. g. any bynde of marchaundyse, chaffer, ware that is bought and solde.  
 Esculentæ merces, vitayles solde to eate.  
 Esse in merce, to be solde.  
 Mes, in the Arabian tongue is a pease of the Grekes (as Manardus writeth) libro. 1. Episto 3. Serapio saith, that it is a grapne, haung in it a fygure of an eye, with the apple thereof verate blake.  
 Mesa, the myddle partes of a house or building.  
 Mesa, a riuer that tenneth by Brabant, the lande of Luke and Gellar, called the *Mase*.  
 Mesapia, a countrey called also Apulia.  
 Mesapus, the sonne of Neptune, of whom that countrey was so named.  
 Mesarcia venæ, certayne beynes, called also Meseraica.  
 Mese, a certayne wynde.  
 Mesembria, a towne belongyng to the *Megareses*.  
 Mesauli, entrees betwene the halle and the parlour, or other comes in a house.  
 Mesenterica venæ, are veynes, whiche lyke to rootes of trees, dooe receiue nourishment from the stomache and bowelles, disposing it

into all the bodie.  
 Mesenterion, rij, n. ge. is a bowel, ioynged with the myddle and vnto the backe, whiche letteth that the iuyce of meates be not sucked to halfly or vnpreforbable, by the other bowelles. *Julius* *Dollus* writeth, that Mesenterion, is a thynne compacte of veynes and sinewes ioyngyng to the regnes and stomake, sendyng nourishment vnto the liver. *Galenus*, in *Auro* saith, that it is sette in the myddes of the bowelles, and is also called Mesarchon, because he wraps peth and enloseth all the veynes, whiche dooe come from the liver vnto him, with also the arteries adioynyng vnto hym. it is also called in latine Medianum.  
 Mesia, a countrey, ioyngyng to Hungary, *Phis*.  
 Mesochorus, ri, m. ge. he that playeth on a flute or other pipe in the myddes of the dauncers.  
 Mesocraneum, the crowne of the heade.  
 Mesoleucos, ci, m. ge. a pretious stone, blake, haunging a whyle strake in the myddes. Also a certayne herbe lyke *Mercurie*.  
 Melomelas, a kynde of precious stones, called Achates, whiche beynge white, is diuided with a blake lyne.  
 Melon, was one whiche first inuented to byng into comedies, seruantes and cookes. wherof it is supposed that in olde tyme, the cookes of cities and townes, were called Melones, as strange cookes were called Teuiges. *Celsus*, antiq. lect. 3. Melon was also a certayne Astronomer.  
 Mesonanta, ra, a dredge in a shyppe, or a shyppe page, whiche doeth all vile seruice in the shyp.  
 Mesonyxion, mydnyght.  
 Mesopotamia, a countrie in the orient, lyng betwene the two noble ryuers Tigris and Euphrates, and hath on the south Babylon, and on the north the great mountayne called Caucasus.  
 Mespilus, li, f. m. ge. a medlar tree, or open arse tree.  
 Mespilum, li, n. g. a fruite called a medlar.  
 Messala Corvinus, a noble senator of Rome, of whom *Cullie* in his booke of oratours, called *Bzurus*, writeth in this wyse: I may not omit to speake of the excellencie of *Messala*. *Scuare*, doe not thynke; that any is lyke vnto hym in constance, care, and study about the weale publicke, also in eloquence, wherein he woundred fully dooeth excell. And not withstanding, beeyng suche a man, two yeres before he died, he so losse his remembraunce, that he forgate his owne name. whiche hath hapned to diuers other men of great wisdom and learning. He liued in the tyme of *Julius* *Cesar* and *Augustus* emperours.  
 Messalina, wyfe to the emperor *Claudius*, a woman of insatiable lechery.  
 Messana, a cite in Sicilie.  
 Messapia, a parte of the countrie of *Apulia*. *Mes*

Messene, a cite in Grece.  
 Messenij, the people of that cite.  
 Messenia, a region in Achaia, haung. xviii. mostaynes, in the whiche was a cite called *Messene*.  
 Messias, *Christe*.  
 Messis, sis, f. g. haruest. Sometime it signifieth the tyme, of the grapes new mowen or gathered.  
 Messibus, & per messes, in the haruest tyme.  
 Messio, onis, f. g. a reappng.  
 Messor, oris, m. g. a reaper, a haruest man.  
 Messorius, a, um, pertainyng to reappng.  
 Falces messoriae, sicthes or reappng hookes.  
 Messus, a, um, reaped.  
 Metes, one of the captaines that came to ayde the Trojanes.  
 Metium, a town in Germany called *Maidburg*.  
 Met, a syllable added to a pronowne.  
 Metax, f. g. a but or prycke to shoote at, properly made brode beneth and sharpe toward the toppe lyke a sugar lose, sometime a marke or gol in the fildes, wherunto men or hoxes do renne. Sometime a bounde in landes. also a rieke or cothe, of cozne or heie. also the lower stone of a mylle.  
 Meta frani, a cocke of hee.  
 Meta lastis, a chese made lyke a sugar lose.  
 Meta distillatoria, a stillatorie.  
 Metabasis, sis, f. g. a passage.  
 Metabole, change.  
 Mengoniam, a promontorie or mountayne lyng into the sea, whiche diuideth Africa from *Sumidia*.  
 Metalepis, a figure, wherby a woorde is put from his common signification.  
 Metalli, hied foundiers.  
 Metallici, they whiche dooe dygge and woork the metall out of the mynes, wherin mettalle is founde.  
 Metallicus, a, um, belongyng to metall.  
 Metallifer, ra, rum, that ingendreth metall.  
 Metallum, li, n. g. metall.  
 Metamorphosis, leos, f. g. a transfozmacion or chaungeyng of figure.  
 Metaphora, a translation of woordes from their propre signification.  
 Metaphrænum, ni, neu. ge. that parte of the backe, whiche is against the herte, the spleene, the lunges and the liver.  
 Metaphisica, orum, thynges supernaturall and the science of them.  
 Metapyschosis, a passing from one bodie to an other.  
 Metaplasinus, mi, a figure called transfozmacion. it is a translatyng of woordes, beynge in prose. into a foueme of meter, either for necessitee, or for to augment the elegancie.  
 Metapontum, a cite in the realme of Naples.  
 Metapontini, people of that cite.  
 Metatio, onis, f. g. a disposition.  
 Metator, oris, m. g. he that disposeth or setteth

trees in ordie in a vineyard or any other place.  
 Metathesis, where one letter is transposed from one place in a woorde into an other, as *Timber*, *tymbre*.  
 Metaurus & Metaurum, a riuer of Umbria, whiche tenneth into Flaminia.  
 Metellus, the propre name of diuers noble Romanes.  
 Metempsychosis, sis, f. g. the transposyng of soules, after the opinion of *Pythagoras*, out of one body into an other.  
 Meteora, are booke of *Aristotle*, wherein he treateth of sterres, and suche other celestia thynges.  
 Meteorion, speculation in hygh thynges.  
 Meteorologus, gi, m. g. he that is studious in suche speculation.  
 Meteoros, hygh.  
 Meteoroscopus, pi, m. g. a beholder of hygh thynges.  
 Methrion, looke Chamedaphne.  
 Methodus, di, f. g. a compendious or redy way or a rule certayne to learne any science by.  
 Methone, a cite of *Sceloponensis*, called now *Modona*.  
 Methymna, a cite in the yle of *Lesbos*.  
 Methymnaus, a, um, of that cite.  
 Meticulofus, a, um, timorous or fearfull.  
 Meticulus, a, um, fearfull.  
 Metriocus, the sonne of *Philias* of Athens.  
 Metior, tiris, ture, to mete or measure, to geue by measure, to passe or go ouer, to esteeme, to iudge. Summum bonum honestate metiri, to esteeme the chief goodnesse to be in honestie, or perfect felicity to consiste in honestie.  
 Omnia, quæ ad beatam vitam pertinent, venter metiri, to iudge felicity to reside in nothyng but in bankettyng and makyng there, or in eating and drynkynge.  
 Mihi istic nec feritur, nec metitur, that belongeth nothyng to me.  
 Metis, one of the daughters of *Oceanus* and *Tethis*.  
 Metiscus, *Curnus* chatiot man.  
 Metius Suffertus (a capitayn of the people called *Albani*) was of *Tullus Hostilius*, kyng of *Romains* called to battayle agaynst the people *Fidenates*. He came, but abydyng which hoste shuld haue the victorie, he absteyned to fight. wherfore *Cullus*, after that he had vanquished his enemies, caused *Metias* to be tied to sundry hoxes, & to be drawn in peeces. also *Metius* is the name of diuers other.  
 Metro, messui, metere, to scape.  
 Metecus, was he, whiche came out of one countie or cite, and dwelled in an other. Suche were wont to paye certayne head speler, whiche was named *Metecium*, & was the value of. xii. dragmas.  
 Metro, au, are, is sometime redde for metor.  
 Metona, looke Methone.

Metonymia, a figure called denomination: as Bacchus, for wyne: Venus, for lychery: Cupido, for loue.

Metopiscopus, pi, m. g. he that considereth a mans face, and thereby iudgeth his conditions or afflictions.

Metopion, pi, n. g. oyle of almondes. also a tree in Africk, whiche distillith downe gumme lyke rosen.

Metor, aris, ari, to sette boundes, to measure lande, to dispose.

Caltra metari, to pitche a campe.

Metata etiam pascue dicitur.

Merra, a famous harlotte, the daughter of Eristichion.

Metrera, a certayne measure, wherof bee twoo sortes: the one is called Attica, and conteyneth of wyne a hundred poundes, of oyle. 90. pounde, of hony a. 150. poundes, and is of our measure. vi. gallons, one pottell, and one quarte: and so it receiveth. xii. Choas atticis. The other is called Georgica, but it is of esquall measure with Attica.

Metreca (as Dioscorides saith) conteyneth ten congios: that is of our measure. x. galons. x. pintes, whiche is a leauen galon and a quarte. In all these comptes of measures you must vnderstande, I take sextarius, by whiche all other is tried, to be .24. ounces, that is a pinte and an halfe. if it be but .18. or .20. ounces: then is it easely cast accordyng to that rate.

Metricus, a, um, perteynyng to measure.

Metrodorus, a philosophers name, a folowere of Epicure. also the name of certayne other philosophers.

Metropolis, lis, f. g. the chiefe citee.

Metropolitani, a, um, of that citee.

Metropolites, the byshop of the chiefe citee.

Metrum, tri, n. g. a measure, a verse.

Metuens, entis, om. g. that feareth.

Metuo, metui, metuere, to feare or drede with tremblinge.

Metuere ab aliquo, to feare lest one wil harme me. Metuo mihi, I feare lest I shall haue harme. Metuere de aliquo, to feare lest he shalde haue harme.

Male metuo, I feare shewdly.

Metuo crimen, I feare it will bee layed to my charge.

Metuo fratrem, ne intus sit, I feare my broz ther lest he be within.

Metuo tibi, I feare lest some harme will come to you. Haud metuo, I feare not, I passe not.

Metuo meo amori moram, I feare he will pzo longe or deferre my marriage.

Ab Annibale metuens, fearyng Hanniball, lest he woulde woorkhe them some mischiche.

A me insidias metuunt, They feare lest I wil betraye them.

Metuo reipublica malum ab eo, I feare he woul woorkhe the common wraile some harme.

Metuit de vita, he feareth that he shal dye, or that it will cost hym his lyfe.

Metuo quid agam, I can not tell what to doe.

Iam metuo, patres quot facere, Howe I know not how many fathers there were.

Metuo vt subster, I feare he will not be able to holde his owne.

Metus, us, m. g. feare, drede. Sometyme religio. A moto metu, all feare layed apart.

Facere metum alicui, to make one afeard, to put one in feare.

Incutere metum, idem.

Liberare aliquem metu, to put one out of fear.

Ponere aliquid in metu, to feare.

Sum in metu, I feare.

Inanem metuebat metum, he feared in vaine, he has woyle aferd then hurte, he was afeard of his owne shadowe.

Metutus, a, um, feared.

Meys, the refuse of wage.

Meu, an herbe, haupnge a stalhe and leaues like to anise.

Meum, a certayne herbe seldome in Englande, it is talled Meu or Duch dill.

Meuania, a citee in the parte of Italy called Umbria, wherin Propertius the poete was boyn.

Meuda, looke Limonium.

Meueia, a citee in wales, called saint Dauid.

Meuius, a foolyshe poete, ennemie to Vergile and Horace.

Meus, a, um, myne.

Mea quidem sententia, in myne opinion.

Meo nomine, for my cause, on my behalf, for my sake.

Meum est, it is my dutie or my parte, or myne inuention.

Meus sum, I am myne owne man, or sobiecte to no man, or in no mans daunger.

Non est mentiri meum, It is not my nature or propertie to lye.

Si hoc esset meum, if it were in me to doe this.

De meo nihil addo, I adde nothyng of myne owne inuention.

Meus and tuus, bee sometyme vied as substantiues.

Mea manu scripta littera, letters of myne owne hande wrytynge.

Mezentius, father of Lausus, a wicked person, contemnyng the goddis.

**M**I, to me: it is also the vocatyue case of Meus.

Mica, ex, f. g. a beaite small portion of any thyng, as a crum of breade, or of glass.

Cande, or mettall being fyled.

Mica salis, a coyne of salte.

Miaspho, of the magicians is vied for Cyclus.

Micans, thyngs, glisteryns.

Michale, a foxcote among the Centaures.

Mico, au, are, to glyste or shyne.

Micant gladij, the twoo dyes doo byandyshe.

Micant venar, the veynes doo beate.

Dignus, qui cum in tenebris mices, is applied to one, whiche is reputed to bee an honest man and a trusty, whiche will keepe touche and dectue no man. It maie be in this wyse translated, in a comon forme of speakyng: He is one, with whom thou maiest assuredly bargayne. also Micare digitis, a certayne plaic, that yet is vied in Italie, it is to holde by nowe one finger, now tow, as men doo whan they teate or bargayne together by signes.

Auribus micat equus, the horse moueth his eares.

Cor nemore micat, my hearte panteth for feare.

Crebris micat ignib<sup>9</sup> ether, it lighteneth ofid.

Micat animus, the herte leapeth.

Miconis, a kynd of wild lettuce.

Miconium, an herbe called Dopy.

Micocosmus, mi, m. g. a lictell woyle.

Micrologia, x, f. g. ge. curiosities about thynges of no nature.

Micrologus, gi, m. g. a littell communication.

Microphichia, x, f. g. ge. feble courage, feynnesse of hert.

Microphichi, they whiche haue saynt hertes.

Microio, riui, riue, to pisse, or to haue wyle to pisse.

Microis, poore folkes pottage.

Micropla, a kyng of Numidia.

Midas, a woosome bycedyng in beanes, also a certayne cast of the dice.

Midas, a kyng of Phrygia, who excelled all other in rychece, who fowlsly preferred Pan befoze Apollo in syngyng.

Auriculas alini Midas habet, spoken prouers brail of foolles, and of them that haue grosse and corrupt iudgements.

Midion, di, n. g. a certayne thyppe.

Mieza, a towne in Macedonia.

Migratio, onis, f. g. a remouyng in iournele.

Migro, au, are, to remoue from one place to dwell in an other.

Migrare in mucronem, to be pointed.

Migrasit, for migrauerit.

Migare de, or ex vita, to dye.

Mihi, sometyme it signifieth to me. Sometyme agaynst me.

Si quid peccat Demea, mihi peccat, De mea what so euer it is that he hath dooen amysse, it is agaynst me, it is my harme, and none others.

Sometyme it signifieth of me, or by me. Syrus est prahendendus, atque adhorandus mihi, Syrus must be gotten and counsayled by me: or I muste exhozte or counsaile Syrus.

Me mihi quaro nunc rectius sapit, quam ego met mihi: Howe muche wylse is he nowe in this case for my behofe and profitte, than I

am for myne owne.

Mihi, is often added Festiuitatis gratia.

Mihimet ipsi, to me my selfe.

Mihupte, Eato vied for mihi ipsi.

Milax, the herbe called also Volucium, and Glymenon.

Milades, a noble capitayne of the Athenienses, who with 11000. Grekes vauquished. 600000. Persians in the fildes of Marathon. Afterwarde, by the people of Athens, he was condemned and caste into prison, where he died, and mought not be suffered to be buried, vntill his soonne had taken vpon hym the greues, whiche his father dyd weare.

Miles, militis, com. gener. a man of warre, a souldiour.

Miles, is sometyme vied in the feminine gender.

Milites, be sometyme vied for sergeantes, beas dyls, or sommers, belongyng to magistrates and iudges.

Milenus, a citee in Fonia, an other in Ecetra, an other in the ple of Lesbos. Milerus is also the sonne of Sol and Paliphac, whiche builded that citee in Fonia.

Milesius, a, um, of that citee.

Miletum, a citee in the countreie of Athens.

Miliaia, an herbe, whiche windyng about the graine, called millet, killeth it: it is good also against the goutte in beastes.

Miliaria, a bird that eateth milium.

Miliaris, a serpent.

Miliaria, x, f. g. the litle bird called a linet.

Militaris, re, belongyng to warfare.

Militaris homo, a man of warre.

Militaris via, the high waie.

Militaris, the herw, called also Coniza, toke there, also it is the same, whiche is called Lactoris, it is verie medicinable to greene woundes.

Militarius, a, um, idem quod miliaris.

Militariter, warrelly, lyke a souldiour.

Militia, x, f. gen. warre, warfare, the exerceise of warre.

Dare nomen militiae, to offere hym selfe to be bidde to go to warre.

Militia vacare, to bee exempte from goyng to warre.

Militia, the genitiue case, aduerbially in the warre, or at warfare.

Milito, au, are, to goe on warfare, or to bee in warres.

Milium, li, neu. ge. a small graine called millet or hirse.

Milium indicum, wheat of Turke.

Militius, a, um, of or perteynyng to mille, or that is fedde with mille.

Mille adiectiuum, plur. tantum, indeclin. a thousande.

Mille passus, a myle.

Mille, neu. gene. substantiuum, plur. millia, a thousande.

Mille annorum, a thousande yeres.

**Milli**, is redde in auncient wyters in the ablas true case singular.  
**Milleſimus**, a, um, the thouſande.  
**Milleſima pars**, the thouſande parte.  
**Millefolium**, or **Millefolia**, an herbe called milſe fogle, parrowe, or noſeblede.  
**Millepeda**, a, ſc. m. g. a woozme hauyng a great numbre of feete.  
**Milleſies**, a thouſande tymes.  
**Milliarius**, a, um, of a thouſande weyght.  
**Milliarius grex**, a ſtocke of a thouſande.  
**Milliarius**, ri, n. ge. and **Milliare**, ri, n. gen. a myle, alſo a caudon. alſo a pillar in Rome, wherin was grauen all the waies of Italy.  
**Millies**, a thouſande tymes, verie often tymes.  
**Millum**, li, n. g. and **Millus**, li, m. g. a maſtiues colar, made of leather with naples.  
**Milo**, Ionis, the name of one, whiche at the game of Olympus, with his bare hand ſlew a bulle, and afterwarde caried hym a furlong, and the ſame day eate hym euery moſſelle. It was alſo a noble Romayne, for whom Cullie made an oration, conteynng incomparable eloquence.  
**Milo**, is alſo an hille in India.  
**Miliades**, idem quod **Mileades**.  
**Milina tibia**, a cornet of ſmalle ſhaultme.  
**Milius**, un, or **Milvus**, ui, m. g. a hyte, and by tranſlation, a rauenyng pollyng man. There is alſo a ſyche and a ſterre of the ſame name.  
**Miluius**, a, um, of a hyte, or lyke a hyte.  
**Miluius pullus**, a ponge hyte.  
**Miluius pes**, an herbe called Ritefote.  
**Milyas**, a place in Aſia.  
**Mina**, a, ſc. g. a tumblyng or danſyng wenche, that counterſaith the geſtures and ſacions of other.  
**Mimalon**, a yong man that loued Athalanta of Arcadie.  
**Mimallis**, an plande.  
**Mimallones**, or **Mimallonides**, dum, ſc. m. ge. women ſeruyng Bacchus.  
**Mimas**, a mountayne in the leſſe Aſia, of the whiche the foreſaid women were named.  
**Mimicis**, ſis, f. g. a figure called imitation, counterſaithyng other mens woozdes and geſture.  
**Mimmerus**, ni, m. ge. a wyter of verſes befoze the ſpme of the. vii. wiſe men.  
**Mimula**, la, f. g. a diminutiue of Mima.  
**Mimus**, mi, m. ge. a boozder, or a rapler, whiche in mockyng other men in geſture and countenance, deth ſooloweth them, feignyng to be the ſame perſones, whom they dooe reproue.  
**Mimi**, be verſes counterſaithyng muche wantonneſſe without any reuerence, hauyng not withſtandynge ſome wyſe ſentences myngled therewith.  
**Mimicus**, a, um, of ſuche wanton ſacion.  
**Mimographus**, phi, maſ. gen. a wyter of ſuche wanton matters.  
**Mina**, na, ſc. m. g. after ſome is the value of our poundeſterlyng; but moze truly it is the ſame

amonge the Grekes, that libra is amonge the Romans. x. crownes frenche. xl. s. ſterlyng. It alſo amonge the grekes ſometyme ſignified a poſſe, or weight. ſometyme a coyn. The poſſe was of the ſortes: one was called Mina antea, whiche weighed. xii. ounces, and an halfe, whiche was moze than the Romane pounde by iii. drammes: for the Romane libra, contained but 96. drammas, and the Athenes pounde contained an hundred. Mina medica weighed. vi. ounces: Mina Alexandrina weighed. vi. ounces. whan it ſignified coyne, there was of it alſo two ſortes, one called Mina, or Mina antea Solonis, whiche conteyned a hundred drammas: of our monce now current. xliii. s. iii. d. In other was Mina, or Mina vetus, whiche was lxxv. Drammas, xlv. s. iii. d. q. Hudeus clyeth meth Minam Anticam, at x. crownes frenche: of our money, after Conſtall. xl. s. or as I thinke. xxxii. s. iii. d. if we take Denarium to be a groate ſterlyng, as Conſtall teacheth, and as it is moſt true. for in euery Mina is. lxxv. Denarij. Mina, is alſo a meaſure of grounde, conteynyng. 122. fote in lengthe, and as muche in breadth.  
**Mina Italica**, as Diodorus ſaith, was a pond weight, and. iiii. drammes.  
**Decem mina**, or **mina**, be of our money xliii. li. x. s. ii. d. or to accompte after Conſtallus, xx. l. ſterlyng.  
**Centum mina**, or **mina**, be. 239. li. xi. s. viii. d. or after the computation of Iudei and Conſtall. 200. l. ſterlyng.  
**Mina ouis**, a ſheepc pylde vnder the bealy.  
**Minacia**, arum, ſc. gen. plur. vſed of Plantas for Mina.  
**Minax**, arum, f. g. plu. thretynges, menacynges, epyth in woozdes of ſignes. alſo baſilmentes of walles, or lyttell pinnacles.  
**Minas iactare**, to threthen.  
**Clamore ac minis aliquem inſequi**, to crye out vpon one and threthen hym.  
**Minax**, acis, om. g. full of thretynges.  
**Minaciter**, thretyngly with thretyng and threpy woozdes, ſaſpyngly.  
**Minario**, ri, ri, ſc. to trouble lyke a dooe of pigeon.  
**Minas**, the name of a gysant.  
**Minatio**, onis, f. g. a thretyng.  
**Minanter**, thretyngly.  
**Minax**, people of Arabia, nyghe to the red ſea, where frankyncenſe chiefly groweth, and is of that place called Minaxum.  
**Mincius**, a ryuer of Italy, whiche compaſſeth the citee of Manua, and renneth in to the great ryuer of Po, called Padus.  
**Minera**, & **Mineralia**, are of ſome vſed for mines, out of the whiche metall is dygged.  
**Minerva**, ua, f. ge. the goddeſſe of doctrine and wyſedome, whiche was alſo named Pallas.  
**Sometyme Minerva** is vſed for nature, wyte

or craft.  
**Crassa Minerua**, vel **pingui Minerua**, groſſeſt, rudely.  
**Iuuita Minerua**, agaynſt nature.  
**Sus Mineruam**, pꝛocurbially ſpoken, where an ybete or ſoule teacheth a wyſe & learned man.  
**Minerva ſanguis**, the herbe Chamæpitis.  
**Nineo**, aui, are, to dye redde, to colour with redde leade.  
**Minerva**, a promontorye of Campayne, called commonly **Capo Minerua**.  
**Mineral**, and **Mineruale**, lis, n. ge. a rewarde geuen ſometyme by ſcholars vnto theyr mayſters, in meate or dygnite.  
**Minco**, a ryuer.  
**Minus**, a Cheban, whoſe daughters were turned into battes or terempe.  
**Mingo**, minxi, gere, to make water, to poſſe.  
**Minarius**, a, um, of ſynople or of redde leade.  
**Miniacus**, a, um, made of red leade or ſynople.  
**Minaria**, a, ſc. m. ge. the place where ſynople is dygged.  
**Minatus**, or **Miniatulus**, a, um, lyke ſynople, or of the colour of ſynople, or vermillion.  
**Minuati libri**, lymned bookes, hauyng letters of dyuers colours.  
**Minatula cera**, redde ware.  
**Minatula cera notare**, to note a thyng to bee amended or corrected.  
**Minus**, an hylle in Theſſaly, called after Orichomenus.  
**Minime**, leaſt, alſo no, in no wyſe.  
**Minime gentium**, leaſt in all mens opinions, no in any wyſe.  
**Minime doctus**, vnlearned.  
**Minime ſapiens**, vnwyſe.  
**Minime mirum**, little meruayle.  
**Minime feceris**, doe it not.  
**Minime, ſometime muche leſſe**, alſo at the leaſt.  
**Minime grauium ſpectaculum**, no pleaſant ſpyght.  
**Minime omnium**, no in any wyſe.  
**Minime tribus diebus**, at the leaſt thre daies.  
**Minime multi**, fewe.  
**Minimus**, a, um, leaſt, ſmalleſt.  
**Minimus nati**, the pongeſt.  
**Minimus digitus**, the lyttell fynger.  
**Minimo emit**, he bought it almoſt for naught.  
**Minimo precij homo**, a vile perſone, of no eſtimation.  
**Minima quidem ex parte**, lyttell or nothyng at all.  
**Minimum**, an aduerbe, at the leaſt.  
**Minimum**, a ſubſtantiu, a very ſmall thyng, the leaſt thyng in the woꝛlde.  
**Minimopere**, veray lyttell.  
**Minuſcitur**, for **reminuſcitur**.  
**Minuſter**, ſtri, m. g. a ſeruaunt, a miniſter.  
**Minuſter**, ſtra, ſtrum, that ſeructh or miniſtreth.  
**Minuſterium**, ſterij, neu. ge. ſeruite. ſometyme generally, all woozde, ſometyme miniſteria,

**See ſeruaunt.**  
**Minuſtra**, ſtra, a woman ſeruaunt.  
**Minuſtrator**, onis, m. gen. he that myniſtreth or ſeructh.  
**Minuſtratrix**, the feminine.  
**Minuſtratorius**, a, um, perteynyng to miniſtration of ſeruite.  
**Minuſtro**, aui, are, to ſerue, to geue a thyng in dooyng ſeruite, to poſſer to, to deliuer to, to myniſter.  
**Minuſtrare poculum**, to ſerue one of dygnite, to waite on his cuppe.  
**Minuſtrare victum**, To ſynde, to geue meate and dygnite.  
**Minuſtabilitate**, idem quod **minaciter**.  
**Minuſtabundus**, a, um, thretyng ſore.  
**Minutans**, antis, om. g. thretyng.  
**Minuto**, aui, are, and **minutor**, aris, ari, to thretyſſen ſore, to menace.  
**Minutari ferrum & flammam**, to thretyſſen to ſea and to bourne.  
**Minutare malum**, to thretyſſen to dooe one a ſhewde tourne or diſpleaſure.  
**Mino**, aui, are, to leade.  
**Minium**, nij, neu. g. ſynople, redde leade, or vermillion.  
**Minus**, a ryuer in Spayne.  
**Minoa**, a citee in Sicilie, an other in the yle called Imozgos by Sicilie.  
**Minon**, the herbe mandragoras.  
**Minor**, aris, ari, to thretyſſen, to menace. alſo to ſtande out further than other.  
**Minatur mortem illi**, he thretyneth to ſlea hym.  
**Minor**, onis, the comparatiue of Paruus, leſſe, ſmaller, ponger.  
**Minor nati**, the ponger.  
**Minoris dimidio**, leſſe by halfe.  
**Minor filius**, the ponger ſonne.  
**Quaſi ſit minor mea res agatur, quam tua**, as though this belonged not to me, as muche as to you: or as though this concerned not as muche my proſite as yours.  
**Minos**, Minois, a kyng of Crete, that fyrſt gaue theyn lawes, whom paynyms for his excellent iuſtice, ſuppoſed to be chief iudge of hell.  
**Minouis**, and **Minous**, a, um, of Minos.  
**Minois**, noidis, patronymicum femininum, of Minois.  
**Minotaurus**, ri, a monſter in Crete, whom the poetes feigne to bee borne of Paſyphæ, the wyfe of kyng Minos, beynge part lyke a man, part lyke a bulle, which beynge incloſed in the place called Labyrinthus, was fedde with mannes fleſhe. He was ſlayne by Theſeus, with the helpe of Ariadna daughter of Minos.  
**Mintha**, an hylle, named of Mintha Plutus harlotte.  
**Minthos**, dunge or ozdure.  
**Minurna**, a citee in Campana.  
**Minuo**, minui, minuere, to myniſſe, to make leſſe.

Minuere as alienum, To paye parte of ones debtes.  
 Vt aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, That some parte of my labour maye be cutte of, or that I maie haue somewhat the lesse payne.  
 Minuere, absolutely, somtyme for Decreascere. Ne minueris hanc quæ facis, continue and doe as ye dooe still.  
 Minuere controuersiam, to appease or finish a controuersie or variance.  
 Minuere imperium matris, To dooe agaynst his mothers commaundement.  
 Minue iram, quiete your selfe, appease your selfe, be not so angry.  
 Maiestatem per vim minuere, To rebelle, to make a commocion.  
 Minurizo, aui, are, to syng small, or to feigne in synging.  
 Minus, lesse. somtyme for Non.  
 Minus intellexi, I byd not vnderstande it.  
 Minus audacter, not so boldely or stoutly.  
 Minus credere, not to beleue.  
 Minus memini, I doo not remembre.  
 Minus venit, he cometh seldom.  
 Minus minusque obtemperat, he obeyeth me lesse and lesse.  
 Minus duo millia hominum effugerunt, they escaped not two thousande.  
 Amicorum hic habens minus, hauyng fewer frendes here than you haue.  
 Quo fiant minus, That they maye not bee brought to passe.  
 Minus quinquennium est quod. &c. It is not fyue yeres, sens. &c.  
 Nunquam nix minus quatuor pedes alta iacuit, The snowe was there neuer lesse, than foure fote depe.  
 Minusculus, a, um, littell, preatie.  
 Minuscula epistola, a littell epistoll.  
 Dignus minusculus, the littell synger.  
 Minutal, talis, neu. g. a meate made with herbes and other thynges chopped together, a russell.  
 Minutarius, a fellar of trices or smalle haberdashe ware.  
 Minutatum, peete meale, in gobbettes. also by littell and lytell, leperly, with lepure.  
 Minutatum interrogare, to aske by diuers and sundry questions.  
 Minute, the aduerbe, smally.  
 Minutum, in littell peetes or morselles.  
 Minuta, æ, f. g. the smallest thyng that may be sene. it is also the name of a virgin Vestall.  
 Minutio, onis, f. g. a mynyng.  
 Minutulus, a, um, littell, preatie.  
 Minutum, idem quod Lepa.  
 Minutus, a, um, mynyshed, small, littell.  
 Minutus animus, a feble courage, a feint herte.  
 Fruges minutæ, coyne, grayne, differynge from paille.  
 Quæstionculæ minutæ, littell questions.  
 Minutæ literæ, smalle letters.

Minya, people of Thessalia.  
 Minyeus, a ruere runnyng out of Thessaly.  
 Mion, the herbe, called also Hippomaradum.  
 Mira, wondrous or meruayles.  
 Mirabilis, le, meruapulous, wonderfull, to bee wondrous at.  
 Mirabilis suauitate, wonderfull pleasant and sweete.  
 Mirabilem in modum, meruapulously.  
 Mirabiliter, meruapulously, wonderfull, greatly, exceedingly.  
 Mirabiliter multa, verate many thynges.  
 Mirabiliter lator, I am wonderfully or much dyngly gladde.  
 Mirabilitas, atis, f. g. wonderynge, meruaplyng.  
 Mirabundus, a, um, that meruaplyth of wondrous dereth.  
 Miraculum, li, n. g. a miracle, a thyng exceeding nature or commune reason, a wondrous thyng.  
 Mirandus, a, um, to bee woundyed of meruaplyd at, meruapulous.  
 Mirandum in modum, wonderfully, exceedingly.  
 Miratio, onis, f. g. meruaplyng, wonderynge.  
 Mirator, oris, m. g. a wonderer, a meruapler, one that esteemeth a thyng muche.  
 Miratrix, tridis, the feminine.  
 Miratus, a, um, meruaplyng.  
 Miratus, us, m. g. a meruaplyng.  
 Mirè, wonderfully, meruapulously, exceedingly.  
 Mirus, the comparatiue.  
 Mirifice, idem quod mire.  
 Mirifico, aut, are, to make wonderfull.  
 Mirificus, a, um, wonderfully done, meruapulous.  
 Miriones, men hauyng wry mouthes.  
 Mirius, a hyll of Thessaly.  
 Mirmecia, wertes in the pyrate partes.  
 Mirmillones, challengers at fightynge with twoydes.  
 Miro, aui, are, is somtyme founde in olde wyters for miror.  
 Miror, aris, ari, to meruaple, to lyke a thyng, to wonder at, to be in loue with, to beholde with great delectacion & pleasure, to esteeme greatly.  
 Mirarise, to please hym selfe well, to be verry gloriouse.  
 Mirari aliquem, to haue one in great admiration, to esteeme hym muche.  
 Mirus, a, um, meruapulous, wonderfull.  
 Mirum in modum, in a meruapulous facion.  
 Mirum, aduerbialiter, in answerynge, as one shoulde saye, a wonderfull thyng.  
 Ne cui sit vestrum mirum, meruapulous none of you.  
 Mira sunt nisi. &c. It is great meruapulous that. &c.  
 Mirum nimis est, It is a thyng greatly to be meruaplyd at.  
 Non mirum facis, you doo no new or strange thyng, or nothyng to be meruaplyd at.

Miris modis, meruapulously.  
 Mis, the gentile case of Ego.  
 Misanthropus, he that hateth the compaigne of men.  
 Miscellaneous, a, um, that is myrte togyther with out order.  
 Miscellanea, thynges myrte togyther, or a woode conteynyng diuers thattiers myrte togyther.  
 Miscellus, a, um, myrte or myngled of dyuers thynges.  
 Miscellæ vites, vines that may bee myngled with any other, or may be planted in any place indifferently.  
 Miscellæ vix, grapes that smalle wyne is made of for seruauantes.  
 Miscellum, a hynde of culuers.  
 Misce, scut, scere, to myrte or myngle togyther, to temper togyther, to confounde togyther, to trouble, and make greatte confusion of thynges, to dooe a thyng oute of order or reason.  
 Somtyme it signifyeth to serue one of drynke.  
 Misere tumultum, to set men in a roye, to make a commocion.  
 Misere uinum aqua, and aqua vino, To temper or alaie wyne with water.  
 Ita istæc tua miscero, ne me admisceas, Syngye in, or meddle of thyne owne matters, in such wyse, that thou byngye not me in amonge them: or that thou make not me parte taker of them.  
 Omnia miscere, to trouble and confounde all thynges.  
 Miscere uenenum, to temper popson for men to drynke.  
 Miscere ceramina, to stepe in and fyght amonge other.  
 Miscellus, a, um, a diminutiue of Miser.  
 Misenum, a promontorie by Cumæ.  
 Misenus, the sonne of Æolus, Æneas trumettouere.  
 Miser, misera, erum, wretched, miserable, pitifull, in thysal dome and trouble, heauye, somtyme sick, somtyme innocent.  
 Miserrimus fui fugitando, ne quis me cognosceret, I was veraylle troubled, encumbred and bered, or (as we saie) in a pecke of troubles, with rennyng oute of the way, that no man myght knowe me. Or I was wretched, tyred, and fapnt with rennyng. &c.  
 Nemo est inferior me, no man is moze miserable, or in worse case than I.  
 Miseram me, Th wretched woman that I am.  
 Me miserum, alas, that euer I was bozne.  
 Miseris modis, pitiously, that it would pitee one to see it.  
 Miser animi, animo, ex animo, he that hath great heauynesse and sorowe of herte.  
 Quem minus miserum credere est? whome shoulde a man beleue to bee in better case or condicion?

Perij miser, alas I am vndoyn wretched man that I am.  
 Miserum, an interiection of sorowynge, as one wolde say, a pitifull thyng to remembre.  
 Miserabile, for Miserabiliter.  
 Miserabilis, le, miserable, wretched, lamentable, to be pitied.  
 Miserabiliter, miserably, lamentably, wretchedly.  
 Miserandus, a, um, to be pitied. idem quod miserabilis.  
 Miseranter, idem quod Miserabiliter.  
 Misericordia, onis, f. g. pitee, mercy, compassion.  
 Misericors, oris, m. g. he that dooth an acte of charitee on hym, whom he piteeth.  
 Misere, miserably, wretchedly, pitifully, vnfortunately, greatly, veraylle muche, exceedingly, desperately.  
 Vt istæc ac misere omnes sumus religiosæ, As all we women be foolyshe, and perillous full of supersticion.  
 Misere amat, he loueth exceedingly, he is veray depe in loue, or loueth desperately.  
 Misericors, ordis, om. g. mercifull, piteefull, that hath pitee and compassion, that is soze for an other mans yll, tender herted.  
 Misereor, eris, eri, and somtyme Misereo, miseres, to haue pitee, to pitee, to be soze for ones distresse or mysferte.  
 Mei miseret nemo, no man piteeth me.  
 Miseret, the impersonall, it piteeth.  
 Miseret me vicem tuam, I haue ptece of your ylle chaunce, or I am soze for your misfortune.  
 Miseret me, I haue pitee.  
 Miseretur, I am moued with pitee.  
 Misertum, vel miserum est, men haue compassiue or pitee.  
 Misereco, scere, to be moued with pitee.  
 Miséria, æ, f. g. mysfere, wretchednesse, infelicitee, distresse, misfortune, aduersitee.  
 Misericordia, æ, f. g. pitee, mercy, compassion, that one hath on an other miserie.  
 Misericordior, the comparatiue of Misericors.  
 Misericorditer, piteefully.  
 Miseriter, mysferebly.  
 Miseritudo, inis, idem quod Miséria.  
 Miseror, aris, ari, to haue ptece and compassiue for ones mysferte, to lamente ones mysfortune.  
 Misocali, they whiche hate all hynde of learnynge or honest knowlage.  
 Misodolon, li, n. g. the herbe called Ocimum.  
 Misopathos, the herbe called also Ocimaltrum.  
 Misoponus, he that hateth labour.  
 Misogynia, an hate of women.  
 Misenus, an hyll in Campania.  
 Misiculo, aui, are, to sende often.  
 Missile, lis, a dart, stone, or other thyng that is thowen.

**Misilis**, le, that mate be thowen, caste, or hurt  
led.  
**Misiles res**, thynges that be scattered or thow-  
wen among children.  
**Misilia**, thynges, whiche the auncient emper-  
ours were wonte to caste amonge the people,  
as breadde, cakes, sweete oynmentes and  
suche lyke, whiche was dooen in the Theater,  
in the feast called Saturnalia.  
**Missio**, **ōnis**, f. g. a sendynge awaye, a message,  
also leaue to departe.  
**Missio**, **aut**, are, to sende often.  
**Misus**, a, um, sent awaye, caste, hurled, thotte  
foorth, lette passe.  
**Missum facere**, to ompt or passe ouer a thyng,  
also to geue leaue to departe.  
**Misum facere vxorem**, to caste of and for-  
take ones wyfe.  
**Missa istac facito**, leat these thynges passe.  
**Missa facio**, I leat you dooe what you will.  
**Nos missos fac**, speake no moze to vs of the  
matter, trouble vs no moze with the matter,  
leat vs alone.  
**Misum facere vadimonium**, not to appeere  
at the daie appoynted.  
**Misso conuiuium**, after the table was take by.  
**Misso officio**, leaueing apart honestie, or that  
one is bonde to dooe by honestie and reason.  
**Misus us**, m. g. a casting, a hurlyng, a sendyng,  
a course, whan one thyng cometh in a distance  
after an other, a turne, a course in seruice at  
the table.  
**Mistura**, a, f. g. a mixture, a temperance.  
**Mistus**, and **Mixtus**, a, um, mingled tempered.  
**Misy**, is that whiche the apothecaries dooe call  
**Mistiole**.  
**Mitella**, a, f. g. a littell miter.  
**Mite**, gently, myldely, paciently.  
**Mitescere**, scere, to waxe tame, to become gentyll  
or tractable, to waxe cauline, or quiet. some-  
tyme to waxe rype or mellowe.  
**Mitescere hyeme**, towarde the ende of wynter,  
whan the tyme waxeth moze warme and  
pleasaunt.  
**Mare mitescit**, the sea waxeth cauline.  
**Mitescit discordia**, the discorde of variance is  
appeased or allayed.  
**Mithra**, the Persians do call the soonne, and also  
to the chiefe priest of the soonne.  
**Mithriaca**, **ōrum**, n. gen. plur. ceremonies of  
the sunne.  
**Mithridates**, a puissaunte hyng of Ponthus in  
Asia.  
**Mithridaticum**, i. n. g. a medicine lyke to Cieracle,  
called **Mithridate**.  
**Mithridation**, an herbe, haupnge two leaues com-  
pyng out from the roote lyke Acanthus, and  
in the myddes a stalke bearyng a rebde flower.  
**Mitifico**, **aut**, are, to pacifie or make quiete, some-  
tyme to concorde or digest.  
**Mitigatio**, **ōnis**, f. g. an appeasynge, an asswage

geyng, a makynge of a thyng moze quiete, gent-  
yll, or easy.  
**Mitigatorius**, a, um, that hath strenght to myt-  
gate or asswage.  
**Mitigo**, **aut**, are, to mitigate, to swage, to ap-  
pease, to make ripe or mellowe.  
**Irasci & mitigari**, contrary.  
**Cibum mitigare**, to scethe meate.  
**Mitigare dolorem**, to asswage ones sorow.  
**Irasci mitigare**, to appease ones anger.  
**Febrem mitigare**, to make a feuer moze easy  
or lesse peynfull.  
**Mitis**, te, mecke, symple, mylde, gentyll, soft,  
tractable, not sterpyng, cauline, quiete, with-  
out surges or waues. also rype, mellowe.  
**Mitis & mansuetus**, and **Ferus & Immanis**,  
contrary.  
**Mores mitissimi**, beate gentyll and pleas-  
saunt behauiour, beate easy to away with.  
**Mitiorum in partem interpretari**, to interpret  
a thyng gentilly.  
**Nihil poterat illo fieri mitius**, There coulde  
no man in the worlde be moze gentyll than he.  
**Mitia poma**, rype and mellowe appuls.  
**Mite stagnum**, a standyng water, a quiet was-  
ter, without waues or surges.  
**Mitra**, a, f. g. a mitre. It was also a tye of  
men and womens heades amonge the **Scythians**.  
it may also be used for such a tye as  
younge maidens and damoysles vse to wear.  
**Mitras**, a stone of the colour of a rose, but against  
the soonne it is chaungeable.  
**Miterin**, an ple, sixe daies saylynge out of **End**  
**glande**, wherein is great plentie of myne.  
**Mitula**, a diminutue of mitra.  
**Mitto**, **missi**, **mittere**, to sende, to leaue of laye  
parte, to lette passe, not to speake of, to geue,  
to caste, to hurle, to hyngge foorth, to putte  
foorth, as a tree dooth leaues or fruite.  
**Mittere sanguinem**, to leat bloude.  
**Obuiam mittere**, to sende to meete.  
**Præcipitem mittere**, to cast hedlonge.  
**Salutem mittere**, to salute by an other, to  
sende greetynge or commendacions.  
**Subsidium**, and **subsidiu** **mittere**, to sende aide  
or succour.  
**Vocem mittere**, to speake, to crye.  
**Mittere vocem contra aliquem**, to speake ad-  
gains one.  
**Voces furiales mittere**, to speake racyngly  
lyke a mad man without ryme or reason.  
**Mittere folia**, to hyngge foorth leaues.  
**Mitte lachrymas**, leaue weepynge, weep no  
moze.  
**Mitte male loqui**, leaue your pille language.  
**Pro nobis mitte precari**, intercate no moze for  
vs.  
**Sed mitto de illo**, But I wylle speake no moze  
of hym.  
**Mitte id quod scio, dic quod rogo**, Let passe  
that I knowe, and tell me that I aske the.

**Mitte me**, let me goe, lette me alone, trouble  
me no moze with the matter.  
**Mitilegatos se venturum**, He sent woord by  
ambassadors that he would come.  
**Mittere in seruitutem**, to put in bondage and  
subiection.  
**Mittere sub iugum**, To make to go vnder the  
galowes in signe of reproche.  
**lacere & mittere ridiculum**, to speake a mery  
thyng to be laughed at.  
**Mitte ambages**, leaue these long circumstaun-  
ces, and telle the thyng in a fewe woordes.  
**Mitto iam osculari & amplexari**, I wylle not  
speake now of kysynge and clyppynge.  
**In possessionem mittere**, Whan the magis-  
trate for the frowarde contempte of none ap-  
pearaunce of the partie sendeth the demaunders  
to take possession of his house & good-  
des: Whan that the demandaunt to spren-  
ced, sendeth his scruautes to take possession  
and seison.  
**Mittere ad nomen**, to sende to the musters, to  
be biled for the warre.  
**Manus mittere**, to seple, to take possession.  
**Mittere signum**, to signifie, to geue a token.  
**In ora populi mittere**, to make one to be talkid  
or communed of among the people.  
**Mittere in consilium**, to leat the Judges de-  
bate, to geue sentence after that the orator  
hath fynished his oration, or the lawyer his  
plea.  
**Mitte hanc noxam**, forgeue me this fault.  
**Mitte hunc ire**, leat hym goe.  
**Mittas fratrium affectibus**, Byddell thyne affec-  
tions.  
**Mitylene**, es, & **Mitylenæ**, arum, a citee in the  
isle of Lesbos.  
**Mina**, is an Arabike worde, & signifieth the iupce  
of frutes, boyled vntyl it be as thicke as ho-  
ney. It is now onely taken for a syrupe made  
with the iupce of quynces, wyne, and sugar or  
hony, as it was in olde tyme.  
**Mixtarius**, a cuppe, wherein wyne is alayed with  
water.  
**Mixtus**, a, um, loke **Mistus**.

**Mina**, idem quod **Mina**.  
**Minas**, the name of a pyrate in the tyme of  
**Pompey**.  
**Mnasea**, a poete.  
**Mnamone**, in latine are called **modiparatores**.  
**Mnashum**, a certaine herbe growynge in Egypte.  
**Mnemónica**, **ōrum**, n. gen. plur. pceptes for  
memozie.  
**Mnemōsync**, es, f. g. the mother of the ix. **Mus**  
**ses**, and is interpreted memozie.  
**Mnemōsynon**, ni, n. g. a monument, token, or  
pledge lette with a mans friende for the me-  
moriall of any thyng.

**Mnesarcus**, a famous philosopher.  
**Mnesichenn**, the herbe **Buphthalmos**, also **Iu-**  
**nipera parua**.  
**Mnestera**, woares.  
**Mnestheus**, the name of a Troiane.

**MOAB**, a citee of Arabia. also the name  
of one of the sonnes of Loth, of whom  
the people are called **Moabites**.  
**Mobilis**, le, mouable, soone moued, vnconstant,  
mutable, waueryng.  
**Mobilia ingenia**, waueryng wittes.  
**Mobili animo esse**, to haue an vnconstaunte  
and waueryng mynde.  
**Mobilitas**, **ōnis**, f. g. mouableness, waggynge, in-  
constancie, lyghtheesse.  
**Mobiliter**, mouablye, with mouynge, vncon-  
stauntly.  
**Mobilito**, **aut**, are, to moue.  
**Mocontracium**, or **Mogunnia**, the citee of **Wentz**  
in **Almayne**.  
**Moderabilis**, le, measurable, moderate.  
**Moderamen**, **raminis**, n. gen. and **Moderatio**,  
**ōnis**, f. g. moderation, temperance, modestie,  
guydynge, gouernaunce.  
**Moderanter**, moderately, temperatly.  
**Moderate**, moderately, meanly, with moderac-  
tion and reason.  
**Moderatē ferre**, to take paciencyly.  
**Moderatim**, leysurely, by littell and littell.  
**Moderator**, **tōris**, ma. g. a gouernoure, a ruler,  
a master.  
**Moderatrix**, **triciis**, f. g. the feminine, a gouer-  
nesse, a Regent.  
**Moderatus**, a, um, moderate, temperate.  
**Nihil habere moderati**, to haue no modestie or  
honest temperance in thynges.  
**Moderō**, **aut**, are, to measure, to put a meane.  
**Moderor**, **ōris**, **ari**, to gouerne, to rule, to set a  
measure in thynges, to moderate.  
**Ex sua libidine nos moderantur**, They rule,  
measure, and order vs, by theyr owne wylfull  
appetite.  
**Lingua moderandum mihi est**, I muste res-  
trayne and rule my tounge, I must kepe silence.  
**Modeste**, temperately, soblyely, aduisedly.  
**Modestia**, a, f. g. modestie, temperance, softes-  
nesse, humilitie, humbleness.  
**Modestus**, a, um, temperate, well aduised, mo-  
deste, that vseth a meane in all his dooynge.  
**Modestus vultu**, demure.  
**Modialis**, le, that whiche conteyneth a bushell.  
**Modiatio**, **ōnis**, idem quod **modius**.  
**Modice**, meanelly, measurably, reasonably, mo-  
derately, temperately, with a meane, not to  
much nor to littell, nor to many nor to fewe.  
also by itselfe.  
**Modice ab humo extantia**, a littell aboute the  
grounde.



Ea res modice me tangit, It grently me but  
 litle, or I passe but litle for it.  
 De re pauca ac modice loquutus est, he spake  
 of the matter in fewe woordes, and briefly.  
 Modice hoc faciam, I wlll dooe this meas-  
 surably.  
 Modice ferre, To take patiently and modes-  
 tately.  
 Modice spernere, To contemne measurably,  
 and not to muche.  
 Modicellus, a diminutive of Modicus.  
 Modicum, i, n. g. a littell or small thyng.  
 Modicum, an aduerbe, a littell.  
 Modicus, a, um, that exceedeth not, measurable,  
 littell, small, fewe.  
 Modicus cultu, meanely apparayled.  
 Modici sumus ea in re, we were but bzief in  
 that matter.  
 Originis modicus, of a base or meane stocke.  
 Modico gradu ire, to go a sotte pace.  
 Eques modicus, a meane gentylman, not ex-  
 cedyng in riches.  
 Facultatibus modicus, not very riche.  
 Modicus animus, a moderate mynde, content  
 with fewe thynges.  
 Modicum iudicium, a meane iudgement.  
 Modificatio, ónis, f. m. g. measurynge or byynge  
 pyng in measure.  
 Modificor, áris, ári, to take the measure of a  
 thyng, to measure.  
 Modiolus, li, m. ge. a littell butshell. also a but-  
 kette, wherewith water is drawen out of a well,  
 or a pottle fastened to a wheele, whiche byn-  
 geth by water, and poureth it out. Also a littell  
 bynkyng cuppe lyke a goblet, and an instrum-  
 ent that surgions vse.  
 Modiolus in rota, the naue of the whele.  
 Modiparatores, men ordeigned to see measure  
 kepte.  
 Modius, ij, m. gen. and sometyme Modium, dij,  
 neu. ge. a butshell. It was proppely a measure  
 of dry thynges, whiche conteyned xvi. Sexta-  
 rios, of our measure, one galone, one pottelle,  
 and one quarte, sauing four ounces measure.  
 It Modius Romanus doe contene. 16. Sex-  
 tarios, and euery Sextarius be. 24. ounces, as  
 2budei proueth, then is modius of our mea-  
 sure. 16. pintes, and. 16. halfe pintes, whiche is  
 iuste. iii. galons. It meane of wine measure,  
 but if Sextarius be. 18. ounces, as physicians  
 doe take it, then is Modius but. ii. galons and  
 one quarte. if Sextarius be. 20. ounces, then is  
 it accordyng to that rate. Poline faith, Modius  
 doth comonly weigh. 16. pound, and then it  
 differeth not muche from our pecke.  
 Vide postea in Sextario.  
 Modius agri, grounde conteynyng euery way  
 an hundred fete.  
 Modo, nowe, nowe late, of late, whyle ere, a  
 littell whyle agoe, proppely it signifyeth a tyme  
 very littell past: but sometyme it signifyeth tyme

present or instant. Sometyme it signifyeth  
 that.  
 Non refert modo id faciat, it maketh no mat-  
 ter to that he doo it.  
 Id modo dic, saie this onely.  
 Modone id demum sensisti Pamphile? per-  
 ceuest thou not it bynyll nowe Pamphilus?  
 or haste thou found that out nowe at the last,  
 and neuer before?  
 Modo ago, nowe I doo it.  
 Modo veni, I came but late.  
 Modo introi, I went in but euen nowe.  
 Modo faciam, I will dooe it by and by.  
 Modo ait, modo negat, sometwyle he saith  
 yea, some while he saith naie.  
 Modo non, id est propemodum.  
 Modo vt, for Dummodo, so that.  
 Modo, for Saltem, at the least twyle.  
 Modo, is sometyme vled for: Quidem, and  
 tamen.  
 Modo, for Interdum, sometymes.  
 Modulámen, láminis, neut. gene. láem quod  
 Modulatio.  
 Moduláté, aptely with measure.  
 Modulatio, ónis, f. m. ge. measure, modulation,  
 pleasaunt tune.  
 Modulátor, óris, m. g. he that sengerth or tuneth  
 a thyng in measure.  
 Modulátus, a, um, don or song by measure, tuned.  
 Modulátus, us, m. g. tunyng, singyng in measure.  
 Modulor, áris, ári, to make or dooe a thyng by  
 munnre or measure. also to syng, to speke with  
 pleasaunt tune and accent.  
 Modulari vocem, To measure and tune the  
 voyce.  
 Modulús, li, m. gene. the measure of a thyng, a  
 songe, modulation, the tyme in syngyng. also a  
 measure that carpenters vse.  
 Modus, i, m. g. maner, measure, meane, forme,  
 facion, waye, quantitee, ende, the use of a thyng,  
 also tyme or measure in musike.  
 Omnium par modus sit, That there bee lyke  
 proportion of measure of all these thynges.  
 Est nihil scriptum, nisi de modo agri, although  
 he wrote nothyng but of the quantitee of the  
 fildes.  
 Modus vini maior, To muche vse of dryn-  
 kyng of wyne, or more vse of wyne than one  
 was wont.  
 Modo nostro, after our facion, as we wille  
 our selues.  
 Modum habere, to kepe a rule or order in any  
 thyng.  
 Modum statuere, to geue a rule.  
 Sumere iustum modum cibi, to make a full  
 and perfect meale.  
 Scias posse habere iam ipsum suum vitæ mo-  
 dum, Wete you wel, that he may haue the rule  
 and gouernance of his owne lyfe.  
 Omni modo differre, so to varie that one is  
 lyke an other in nothyng.

More

More modoque, after the maner and facion.  
 Omni modo laborare, to labour or endeuour  
 with all meanes possible.  
 Modum constituere, idem quod Statuere  
 modum.  
 Modum adhibere alicui rei, to dooe a thyng  
 after a certayne maner and meane.  
 Salutare ad tibicinis modos, to daunce after  
 the mynstrelles playng of tunes.  
 Modus agri, measure of lande.  
 Modum facere, habere, seruare, to keepe a  
 measure or meane.  
 Hoc modo, after this facion in this wyse.  
 Adhuc modum, idem.  
 Neo modo, as I wlll my selfe.  
 Bono modo fiat, Let it bee dooen after an  
 honest wyse.  
 Nilus modis, id est vehementer, greatly,  
 earnestly.  
 Extra modum, beyonde all measure.  
 In modum pilæ, after the facion of a balle.  
 Pacis modo, as it were in the tyme of peace.  
 In modum amici, lyke a frende.  
 Nisi tibi aliquem vitæ modum constitueris,  
 If you take not some certayne maner or trade  
 of lypynge.  
 Nullus mentiendi modus est, They dooe no  
 thyng but lye.  
 Lupis natura maiorem modum dedit, Na-  
 ture hath made woulues bygger or greater.  
 Non facere modum lugendi, neuer to ceasse  
 or make an ende of weepynge and wailynge.  
 Nullo modo, without measure or ende.  
 Statuere modum inimicitiarum, to hate with  
 measure.  
 Statuere modum imperij diuturnitatis, To  
 presyre a tyme howe longe the Authoritee of an  
 office or gouernance shal continue, and whan  
 it shal ende.  
 Archissus, aui, are, to commit auoutrie, to play  
 the lecherour.  
 Archor, áris, ári, to committe auoutrie.  
 Archus, li, m. g. an auoutrer, a lecherour.  
 Amagus, a towne of Fraunce called Nes-  
 mours.  
 Ania, nium, n. ge. plur. walles of a towne or  
 castell.  
 Cingere mœnibus, to walle aboute.  
 Circundatus mœnibus, walled aboute.  
 Meniana, idem quod Meniana.  
 Menis, a ryuer in Germanie that renneth into  
 Rhene.  
 Menicus, a, um, walled about.  
 Merens, entis, sadde, lamentyng, mournyng.  
 Vultus merens, a sadde and heauye counte-  
 nance.  
 Merco, mœstus sum, & olim mœrui, ére, to be  
 sorowfull and sadde, to be heauy in hert, to la-  
 ment, to mouerne.  
 Mœreo calum huiusmodi, I am sorowfully  
 that it should so come to passe.

Filij mortem mœrere, to lament the death of  
 his soonne, to be sorowfull for the death of  
 his soonne.  
 Mœri, rorum, idem quod Muri.  
 Mœris, a forer.  
 Mœro, aui, are, to make one sadde and heauy,  
 an olde woode.  
 Mœror, óris, m. g. sorow and heuynesse of hert,  
 sadnesse.  
 Lacer in mœrore meus frater, my brother is in  
 great sorowe and heuynesse of hert, or he is  
 all a mozte.  
 Mœsia, a prouince in Athens, nygh to Pontus.  
 Mœste, sorowfully, sadly, heauyly.  
 Mœstiter, heauyly, sorowfully.  
 Mœstitia, æ, f. g. idem quod Mœror.  
 Flectere os in mœstítiam, to make semblance  
 of sorow or sadnesse.  
 Inferre mœstítiam, to make heuy and sadde.  
 Incessit mœstítia animos, They selle into a  
 great sadnesse or dümpe.  
 Tanta in mœstítia fui, I was so heauy, sadde,  
 or sorowfull.  
 Mœstítudo, údinis, f. g. idem quod Mœstítia.  
 Mœsto, aui, are, & Mœstifico, aui, are, to make  
 sorowfull.  
 Mœstus, a, um, sorow or sorowfull, sadde, heauy  
 full of lamentyng and mournyng.  
 Mœsta aræ, sacrificis to the infernall goddis.  
 Timor mœstus, feare, makynge men heauy  
 and sorowfull.  
 Moga, a countrey in Asia, called nowe Casaria.  
 Moguntia, a noble citee in Germany, called  
 Mentz.  
 Mola, æ, f. g. a mll. It is also a great peice of  
 fleshe without shap, growen in a woman,  
 whiche causeth theym sometyme to thynke that  
 they be with chyld. It is also a cake made of  
 meale and saite.  
 Mola truscales, or versatiles, hande mylles.  
 Mola asinaria, mylles tourned with asses.  
 Mola operam dare, to geat his lypynge by  
 tournyng the mll.  
 Molâris, ris, m. g. the cheeke toothe, also a peice  
 of a broken myllstone.  
 Molâris, re, & Molârius, a, um, perteynyng to  
 a mll, or wherof a mll is made.  
 Molarius equus, an horse whiche bypucth as  
 bout a malte mll.  
 Molendinarius, a, um, idem quod Molaris, re,  
 Molendinarius, ij, a myller.  
 Moles, lis, f. g. a thyng that is verate great and  
 weyghtie, greatnesse, a great pyle, heape, or  
 dam made in a riuier, or in the sea to stoppe the  
 water. Sometyme the mounpge of any great  
 thyng. Sometyme it is taken for difficultee.  
 Tarda mole se ferre homines crassi & ma-  
 gni dicuntur, to go a sotte pace.  
 Molibus ferarum mirabilis, meruapious for  
 the huge great wyld beastes that be therein.  
 Tanta molis erat, so harde or great a thyng  
 it was.

it was.  
Inimici molis sustinere, to abyde and susteyn  
the great iniurie of wronge, that one doth to  
hym.

Molestie, greuouesly, peynfully.

Molestie ferre, to take greuouesly, to be ylle  
content, to be displeased.

Molestia, a, f. g. grece, peyne, trouble, disquiet  
tyng.

Sine molestia, without any trouble or busynesse.

Molestiam addere, to put to moze peyne and grece.

Molestiam exhibere, aspergere alicui, and Molestia aspicere alicui, to trouble, to disquiete, to put to peyne.

Ne nausea molestiam suscipias aeger, Leste you hepyng sycke, shuld trouble your stomache, and cause your selfe to vomite.

Molesto, au, are, to greue, to offend, to doo displeasure to one, to trouble, to put to peyne.

Molestus, a, um, that whiche greueth, offenderly, or discontented, greuou, peynfull, troublous, that vexeth or disquieteth, some tyme for Difficilis, harde, difficulte.

Molesta tunica, a garment, whiche was mixt with some matter, that gathereth fyre, put on some persons, whiche shoud suffer deathe.

Vbi molestum non erit, whan it shall bee no disease to you.

Mulum molestus ei fuero, I wylt bere euery peyne in his herte.

Vbi molestus mihi est, whan he began to bee somewhat busy with me, or whan he disquieted or vexed me, or woulde not suffer me to bee in rest.

Nisi forte molesti interuenimus, If our coming doo not trouble or disease you.

Molerrina, na, f. g. gener. a moztet or quene, wherein any thyng maye bee grounde with hande. It was in olde tyme vsed for a bakes house. It may bee nowe taken for a mylle.

Molilagi, thci whiche haue an yll pronounciation.

Molile, lis, neu. gen. an instrumente that was sette on the shoulder of a man, horse, or asse, to drawe the myll.

Molimen, lminis, n. g. the force or endeouore in dooing a thyng.

Molimentum, i, n. g. idem.

Molior, iris, iri, to moue, to remoue, to force and streigne hym selfe to dooe a thyng, to be uppe of miente, to goe aboute to dooe a thyng, to make of worke, to be caried of let.

Moliri classem, to prepare a nauie.

Moliri iter, to goe a iourneie.

Moliri habenas, to lute.

Moliri insidias, to laie snares, to laie in a wayte.

Moliri arcem, to buylde a fortreffe.

Moliri bellum, to make warre.

Dum moliantur, dum conuuant, annus est, Whyle they sette forwarde, and whyle they attyre, pyke, and tynne theyn selues, it is a whole yeere.

Minoribus aratris moliantur, they woofe of labour with smaller plowes.

Bipennem moliri in vites, to cut the vines,

Moliri fugam, to seeke a meane to flee.

Fulmina moliri, to lychten, to make of saule lychtning, actually.

Locum moliri, to prepare the place.

Opera moliri, to labour, to woofke.

Viam moliri, to seeke out the waye with great peyne.

Moliri corruptelam iudicii, to go about of indeuour to corrupte the iudges.

Moliri terram, to labour the earth.

Moliri in alicui locum, to endeuour to go or come to a place.

Moliri iacula, to hurle dartes.

Moliri moram, to tary.

Molito, onis, f. g. endeuour of goeing about a thyng.

Agrorum molitio, the labouryng of the earth.

Molitor, oris, m. g. a myllar.

Molitor, oris, mal. gen. he that endeuoreth goeth about a thyng, he that enforseth of stryngth hym selfe to dooe a thyng, also a waylar, a maker, an author.

Molirix, icis, the feminine.

Molirix tricus, the feminine of Molitor, a woman myller.

Molitura, a, f. g. geyndyng.

Mollesco, scere, to waxe softe, to bee pacified from wyathe, to be thoughtly softe.

Molestra, a, f. g. a thepes fell.

Mollicina, a, f. g. a fine clothe of sylke.

Mollicellus, a, um, or Molliculus, tender, briscale, wanton, womanly, somewhat softe.

Mollicept, a bird, no bigger then a thymble, but that he hath a head very big for the proportion of his bodie, some thinke he is called a thymble, a ynn murder.

Mollicio, to make softe or tender.

Molimentum, ti, n. g. a swageryng of casyng.

Mollio, lui, ire, to make soft or tender, to pacify or appeale, to make wanton, nyce or delicate.

Animos molliare, to make the myndes of men gentill and quiete. also to effeminate, to make tender and delicate.

Molliare impetum, To repress the vehemence or rage of a thyng or persone.

Mare molliare, To make the sea calme or quiete.

Molliare hominem, To pacifye, to appeale, to tourne ones mynde, and induce hym to dooe that he is despyd.

Mollipe, lipedis, that hath a softe foote.

Mollis, le, softe, tender, comely, somewhat pleasant, easy to be pleased, rype.

Molle ingenium, a wyt which lychtly taketh.

Mollis homo, a man effeminate or womanly, not hardy or constant of wyte, inuolued in wanton pleasures and sensuall appetite.

Animus mollis, in the good parte, a softe and gentill mynde easy to be pleased.

Castanea molles, rype chestens.

Collis mollis, an hylle nothyng stepe, easy to goe and downe on.

Hyems mollis, a mylde and gentyll wynter, nothyng rough of sharpe.

Mollissimus odor, a verate pleasaunt sauour, nothyng stronge or ranke.

Verius molles, verses of loue, wanton and amorous verses.

Vinum molle, a pleasaunt wyne that is not ryge and sharpe in drynkyng.

Molles sententia, fauorable sentences with out seueritee.

Molles amplexus, amorous embracynge.

Mollis lex, a gentill lawe nothyng rigozous.

Mollis cultus, delicate and nyce apparayle.

Mollis oratio, gentill and pleasant woordes.

Mollicies, ei, & Mollicia, a, f. g. softnesse, tendernes, delicatensse, womanlynesse.

Mollicies maris, the cautlenesse and quietnesse of the sea.

Ejciunda hac mollicies animi, This tendernes of nyrenesse of hearte muste bee putte awaye.

Mollier, gentilly, with good wyll, easly, delcately, patiently, sofly, womanly, nyrely. Mollier se curare, to lye delcately, to chespe the ones selfe nyrely.

Mollier sustine nunc me, Softe man, be not to sharpe or rigozous with me.

Ferre mollier, to take patiently.

Molliudo, dinis, f. g. softnesse and gentylnesse. idem quod Mollicies.

Mollius, a, um, made softe, tender, or delicate.

Mollusca, a, f. g. ge. a nutte with a softe shale, a sylberde.

Molluscum, i, n. gen. the wenne or bunche of the tree called Acer.

Molorchus, a shepherde in the woodde Bemea, whiche receyued Hercules whan he cam thither to kyll the Ipon.

Molossia, a parte of Eptre.

Molossus, a, um, of Molossia.

Molus, a mans name in Homere.

Molo, lui, molere, to geynde.

Nipurges & molas non comedes, Doe labour no profite: gape tell thou be fedde, and thou halt famish for hunger.

Moloch, was an ydol of the Ammonites, signifying in hebreue a gouernour or counsaillour. It was also called Molchom, somtyme Milchom.

Moloch, the great malowe or holibothe: some call it beyonde sea rose.

Molochinus, ni, m. g. a colour lyke to the floures of malowes, somewhat purple.

Molochinarius, rij, masc. gene, he that dyeth the

faled colour.

Molorthus, i, m. gen. a plumetle, suche as masons and carpenters doo occupie in squaryng of stone and tymber.

Molossia gens, people in the part of Grece, called Epirus, they were also called Molossi.

Molossus, a mastiue dogge. It is also a foote in meter.

Molothros, a hynde of white vines.

Molocrum, cri, n. ge. a square piece of tymber, whereon the painyngs dyd sacrifice. It is also the trendell of a myll. Also the swelling of a womans scalp, whiche dweth happe as well to maydens as to wyues.

Moluris, a locuste, whiche destroyeth corne, the Germanes call it a Cournewibell.

Moly, molyos, n. ge. an herbe of all other most praised of Homere, whiche thinketh it to haue that name of the goddess: it is saide to be inuented of Mercury, & to haue great vertu against witchcraft: loke for the description in Dioscor. li. 3. cap. 52. and in the commentaries of Barbarus, and Vergilius on the same place.

Molybdena, a, f. g. a veyne of leade or spluer. It is also one of the hyndes of the herbe called Persicaria.

Molybditis, tis, f. g. the spume or some of leade.

Momar, a foote, in the Sicilian tonge.

Momen, inis, n. g. idem quod momentum.

Momentaneus, a, um, that which dureth but for a whyle, or shortly altereth.

Momentarius, a, um, that whiche is dooen in a littell space.

Momentosus, a, um, that is of some weyghte or value.

Momentum, i, neu. gen. the least part of tyme, whiche can not be assigned, a moment. It is also a portion moze or lesse of any thyng or matter. also the estimation of value of a thyng, also to a weyghte or poyle.

Nullus est moment, It is of no weyghte or value. also it is of no strength or vertue.

Pari momento fors, it is one chaunce of lyke value or effecte.

Momento, aduerbially, in a moment, quickly, incontinent.

Momento temporis, or hora, quickly, at one tyme or houre.

Ne minimi momenti esse ad. &c. to bee of none effecte, vertue, or force, to helpe nothyng to a thyng.

Paulo momento, easly, with the least thyng in the world.

Afferre momentum, to helpe or profite to a thyng.

Permagni momenti est, It is of great value, force, or strength, or it helpeth much.

Perleui momento fortuna, with the least chaunge of fortune that can be.

Nullum habet momentum, It helpeth or serueth nothyng.

**Momus**, mi, m. g. a god of reprehension. And of him all curious reprehenders bee called Momi. Momo faciliacere, to contende hym, whom al moſte no man can pleaſe.

**Momo** iudice decetare, to contende afore a rigorous and extreme iudge, of hym that will ſynde a faulte quickly.

**Mona**, called of the grekes *Mōna*, is an ple nygh to *Wytanyn*, puiſſaunt of people in the tyme of *Cornelius Tacitus*, where they that fled from the *Romayns* were ſuccoured, I ſuppoſe it to bee the *Ile* nowe called *Man*, and not *Angleſey*, for as muche as that is togyed to *Wytanyn*. There is alſo an other *Ile* of that name in the ryuer of *Rhene*, nygh to *Fryſelande*, and not onely nygh to *Wytanyn*.

**Monarda**, and alſo **Monarina**, the ple of *Man*, by the eaſt parte of *Irelande*.

**Monachis**, a mountayne in *Acadia*.

**Monachus**, i, m. ge. a ſolitarie perſone. all be it that it is uſed for a monke.

**Monas**, a kyng of *Parthia*.

**Monarcha**, a, m. ge. a prince that ruleth alone without peere or companion.

**Monarchia**, a, f. m. gen. the rule of one, a monarchy.

**Monas**, *monadis*, f. g. the numbze of one, vnities.

**Monasterium**, ri, n. g. a place ſolitarie.

**Monaulos**, a pype, a recorder.

**Monedula**, a, f. m. ge. a byrde called a thoughe or cadelle.

**Moneo**, iiii, ere, to warne, to put in remembrance, to put in mynde, to aduertise, to counſaile, to bydde one to dyner or ſupper.

**Monere**, and **Admonere**, is to tell a man his faulte, with a certayne correction or chiding.

**Nisi ipſa res moneat**, Excepte the thyng ſelfe byd byd me of geue me occaſion.

**Habeo pro illa re illum quod moneam probe**, I knowe what to tell hym in his eare for that well ynough: Of I haue to put hym in mynde for that thyng well ynough.

**Moneta**, a, f. g. monete, alſo the name of *Juno*. **Proferre aliquid ex noſtra moneta**, to inuent ſomewhat of our owne wit, to byng on ſome what of our owne deuſe and inuention.

**Monetalis**, le, perteynyng to monete.

**Monetarius**, ri, m. f. gen. a maker of moneys, a coper.

**Monile**, li, n. ge. a colar or bee that women uſe to weare about their neckes, an outche. It is alſo a poitrell of an hoſe.

**Monimentum**, i, n. g. a ſigne, a token, a tombe. I ſaie moze in *Monumentum*.

**Monitio**, ōis, f. g. a warnyng, a chydng, a rebukynge, an aduertifyng.

**Monitor**, ōis, m. ge. he that warneth a man or putteth hym in remembrance, a prompter, an aduertifier, a monyſher. He that promptly playeth in an enterlude or comedie.

**Monitorius**, a, um, that whiche dooth warne or

exhorte.

**Monitum**, i, neu. ge. a monition, a warnyng, an aduertisement, a cherke, a rebuke, a pteipite, a leſſon, a counſaile.

**Monitus**, us, m. g. idem quod monitio.

**Monitus**, a, um, monitiſed, warned, aduertified, *Monna*, I ſaie *Mona*.

**Monobeli**, they which haue a long thyng lyke to ſpittes. alſo they that bee berate byghe in ſtature, & aboue other. *Lampridius* in *via Alex*.

**Monoceros**, ōis, m. g. an vnycorne.

**Monochordium**, dii, neu. g. an inſtrument haſyng many ſtrynges of one ſoune, ſayng that with ſmall pieces of clothe, the ſounes bee diſtincte, as *Claupcydes* bee, and for that reaſon, ſome thinke it may be uſed for the *clauicydes*.

**Monochromateus**, a, um, belongyng to poſtrales tures of one colour.

**Monochromatos**, a, poſtrature of one colour.

**Monoculus**, li, m. g. a man haupng but one cie.

**Monodia**, a, f. gen. a lamentable of mournyng ſong, ſuche as is ſonge in funerals.

**Monoclonos**, the herbe *Bittemila*.

**Monogenion**, the pionie.

**Monodos**, the ſonne of *Phuſia*, who in ſtreof teeth had but one bone, lyke as kyngs *Phythus* had.

**Monochus**, an haucn of *Agurſia*.

**Monogamus**, iiii, m. ge. he that neuer had but one wyfe.

**Monogrammi**, men leane and ylle coloured.

**Monogrammus**, a picture onely drawen with a lyne.

**Monologium**, gij, n. g. a lōg tale of one matter.

**Monomachia**, a, f. ge. a battaile, wherein onely two men doo fyghe.

**Monomachus**, chi, m. g. he that fygheith alone without helpe of any other man.

**Monomeri**, people in the eaſt part of the world, whiche haue but one legge, wherewith they go by leapes moze ſwiftly than any beaſt.

**Monophagia**, a, f. g. a meale of one onely meale or wyfe.

**Monophthalmus**, idem quod *monocidus*.

**Monopodium**, ij, neu. gen. a ſtable ſette on one foote or treſpyll.

**Monopolium**, lii, neut. gener. where one man engroſſeth thynges, to haue all in his owne hande, that no man maye gayne but he onely.

It may be alſo one countree or market, that taketh awaye the gaynes from other countrees or markettes.

**Monops**, a beaſt in *Mæonia*, of the ſigne of a bull, whiche ſting from the hunters, racteth out a certaine ſierie extremēt, which if the hunters touch, it diſtroyeth them.

**Monoprotion**, a woode haupng but one caſe.

**Monofceli**, men in *Indie*, whiche haue but one legge, ſo great, that therewith they couer them ſelfe from the ſunne.

Mo-

**Monostylon**, li, n. g. where as is but one pylle. **Monotropos**, pi, m. f. gen. ſolitarie, of one faſion alwaies.

**Monoxylon**, li, n. gen. a bote made of one piece of timber.

**Mons**, ōis, m. gen. a mountayne or hylle. alſo an heape of thynges, or any other thyng in the ſourne of an hylle.

**Præruptus aquæ mons**, a gret waue of water.

**Mons frumenti**, a great rike or heape of cozn.

**Montes aureos policeri**, pꝛouerbially ſpoken of them that make large pꝛomiſes.

**Mons feratus**, a countree in *Italy*.

**Monſtrabilis**, le, that maye be ſhewed.

**Monſtratio**, ōis, f. g. a ſhewing of declaring.

**Monſtrator**, ōis, m. g. one that ſheweth, declarer, telleth, or teacheth.

**Monſtratus**, us, m. f. gen. a demonstration or declaring.

**Monſtrific**, monſtrouſely, ſtraungely.

**Monſtrificus**, and **monſtrifer**, a, um, monſtrous, that hath ſome figure contrary to nature.

**Monſtro**, aui, are, to ſhewe, to declare, to telle, to teache, to pꝛoue.

**Monſtroſe**, monſtrouſely, ſtraungely, contrary to nature.

**Monſtroſus**, a, um, monſtrous.

**Monſtrum**, tri, n. ge. a monſter, that whiche eſteth or lacketh in naturall ſourne or order.

alſo any thyng that is doben agaynſt the comynne courſe of nature, in what kynde of thyng ſouer it be, a token or ſhewing, any thyng that in ſignifying an other thyng, dooth ſhewe it ſomeſyme for monſtratio.

**Monſtrum hominis**, non dicturus: thou myſt ſwepen knaue, wylt thou not ſpeake & tell me?

**Monſtra deum refero**, I make relatiō of thoſe thynges to you, that goddis haue ſhewed me.

**Monſtra narrare**, to ſhewe verie ſtraunge thynges contrary to nature.

**Montanus**, the name of a poete.

**Montapium**, n. g. idem quod *horioſelinum*.

**Montanus**, a, um, of a mountayne.

**Montana** nunc ſunt omnia, It is hylly or full of hylles nowe in euery place.

**Monticula**, a, com. gene. he that inhabiteth or dwelleth upon hylles.

**Monticulus**, li, m. g. a littell hylle.

**Monſtrigilla**, a birde named a bꝛamling.

**Montigena**, borne on an hylle.

**Montuagus**, a, um, wanderyng by hylles.

**Montolus**, a, um, full of hylles, hyllye.

**Monumentum**, i, n. ge. a remembrance of ſome notable acte, as ſepulchres, ymagēs, pylles, great ſtones, inſcriptions, bookes, & other lyke: wherby any thyng excellent concernyng great wyſes, cunning, enterpriſe in armes, puiſſaunce, or richthe is remembred, a memorieall.

**Monumentum**, wytynges, hiſtoꝛies, tokens, coſtlynces, armes, and ſuche lyke.

**Monycha**, a, the name of ſaincte *Agustiſtes*

mother.

**Monychus**, a gꝛgant, one of the *Centaures*.

**Monyma**, the wyfe of kyng *Mithrydate*, whiche after that hir huſbande was vanquyſhed, killd hir ſelfe.

**Monymus**, a mans name.

**Mopſopia**, the countree of *Athens*.

**Mopſus**, the name of a poete. it is alſo a ſheepes herdes name.

**Mora**, a, f. g. tariyng, leſſure, delaie, pꝛolongaing, ſlackneſſe, ſlowneſſe. alſo a ſtaye that ſuragions uſe in ſpilytyng of foze legges.

**Moram** creare, to pꝛolong the tyme, to delaye.

**Afferre moram**, and **Moram** facere, idem.

**Per hunc nulla eſt mora**, he letteth it not.

**Nec mora vlla eſt quin eam vxorem ducam**, There is no lette but that I maye wedde hir.

**Faxo** haud quicquam ſit moræ, I wyl ſee that there ſhall be no delaye or tariyng.

**Inſerere moram & religionem iudicandi iudicibus**, to make the iudges aſerde of ſcrupulous, and to deferre iudgement.

**Quid ergo erat moræ**, & tergiverſationis? Than what was the lette, and that he went not farther in the matter?

**Dimoue vocis moras**, tell byſely.

**Nullam moram dare**, To geue no delaye or leſſure.

**Vt non habeat aliquid moræ**, That it haue no lette.

**Nullam moram interponere**, to make no delaye. **Hoc mihi mora eſt**, This letteth me or cauſeth me to tary.

**Ne in mora cum opus ſit ſies**, Let vs not tary on you, whan neede ſhall be.

**Neque iſtic neque alibi vlla erit in me mora**, Neither in this matter, nor in any thyng els you ſhall haue any lette or tariyng in me, or you ſhall not tarye on me, or I am ready to doo as you wyl haue me.

**Sine mora**, without delaie or tariyng, quickly, incontinent.

**Nulla eſt in nobis mora**, we be ready, there is no lette in vs.

**Ne in mora meis nuptiis egomet ſiem**, That I my ſelfe pꝛolonge not or hynder not myne owne marriage.

**Moram afferre ſupplicij**, To cauſe ones pꝛynement to be deferred.

**Moras quærere**, to make delays.

**Moralis**, le, perteynyng to maners, morall.

**Moramentum**, ri, n. g. tariyng, abode, lette.

**Morator**, ōis, m. g. a tarier, a letter, a hindꝛer.

**Moratorius**, a, um, belongyng to tariyng or delaie makinge.

**Moratoria cautio**, a determinaciō of a iudge or magiſtrate, to paye at a daie appointed, which one hath in reſpite.

**Moratus**, a, um, that hath maners good or yll, that is well or yll manered.

**Ira** nunc adoleſcentes morati ſunt, Of ſuche

naught conditions bee younge men nowe a  
 dages.  
 Morata oratio, an oration that representeth  
 the maners and facions of hym that speaketh.  
 Moratus bene, well manered.  
 Bene morata ciuitates, citices in good faction  
 and order, and well gouerned.  
 Moratus, a, um, of Moror, that hath tarted or  
 abydden.  
 Morbidus, a, um, speke of shabbed.  
 Morbificus, a, um, that whiche causeth discafe of  
 sicknesse.  
 Morbōsus, a, um, full of sicknesse, sickely.  
 Morbus, bi, m. g. sicknesse, a discafe, a soze.  
 Morbo affici, to be syche.  
 In morbo esse, idem.  
 In morbum delabi, to fall sicke.  
 Morbo laborare, to be syche.  
 Ex morbo conualescere, assurgere, euadere,  
 to be recouered from sicknesse.  
 Morbus arcuatus, the iaundise.  
 Morbus animæ, a vice inueterate and harde  
 to be cured, as ambition, auarice, &c.  
 Morbus animi, trouble or vexacion of spirite.  
 Morbus regius, the yelow iaundise.  
 Absumi morbo, to be soze broken and woꝛne  
 with sicknesse.  
 Afflicti morbo, to be greuouely syche.  
 Confirmata valetudo a morbo, health fully  
 recouered after sicknesse.  
 Contrahere morbum, to geat a discafe.  
 Cruescit morbus, the sicknesse cometh a  
 newe or waxeth freshe agayne.  
 Depellere morbum, to put awate a discafe.  
 Facere morbum, to breed or cause a discafe  
 of sicknesse.  
 Iactari morbo, to be longe sicke.  
 Inuasic morbus, the sicknesse toke hym.  
 Leuari morbo, to be eased of his sicknesse.  
 Tentari morbo, to be attached with sick-  
 nesse or discafe.  
 Mordacitas, atis, f. ge. a bytyng.  
 Mordax, acis, om. g. he that dooeth byte, be it  
 with the teeth or with language.  
 Mordax folium, a leafe that biteth the tonge  
 with the sharpenesse of his taste.  
 Mordeo, momordi, ere, to byte, to detracte or  
 rebuke vehemently, to greue.  
 Mordere frænum, to gnawe on the byddell,  
 whiche is spoken, where it signifieth one to  
 repugn agaynst feruitude and bondage.  
 Mordere clanculum, to speake pll of one be-  
 hynde his backe.  
 Iniquo dente mordere, to speake pll of one  
 for malice without a cause.  
 Dente inuido mordeor, I am enuouely  
 sclaundered.  
 Si hoc te mordet, if this thyng greue you or  
 byte you by the stomache.  
 Mordicibus, for Morcibus, with bytynges.  
 Mordico, aui, are, to hurte with bytyng.

Mordicus, an aduerbe, bytyng harde and fast,  
 as a man holdeth a thyng fast with his teeth.  
 Mordicus tenere, to holde faste, to persist ob-  
 stinately in an opinion or sentence.  
 Abripere nasum mordicus, To byte of ones  
 nose.  
 Morētum, ti, n. gen. a kynde of cakes made of  
 mylke, wyne, cheese, and herbes.  
 Moria, æ, f. g. in greke, is in englysh foliynge  
 of folp.  
 Moribundus, a, um, dyng.  
 Morigeratio, onis, f. g. obeigyn.  
 Morigeror, aris, ari, and Cometyne Morigero,  
 aui, are, to obey, to doo as a man biddith, to  
 conforne his maners to an other mans will.  
 Morigerus, and Morigeratus, a, um, obedient.  
 Morini, people in fraunce dwellinge aboute  
 Curwane.  
 Mōrio, onis, m. g. a foole.  
 Morion, rij, n. g. a certayne pterions stone. also  
 the male mandrake.  
 Morior, moriris, vel mōreris, moriri, vel mori  
 ri, to dye.  
 Moriar, a maner of an othe, signifyinge, I  
 woulde I shoulde dye, or I praye god I dye.  
 Fama beneficiorum moritur, Benefices bee  
 forgotten or out of memoꝛie.  
 Certum est moriri, quam. &c. I had liffce  
 dye, than. &c.  
 Moror, aris, ari, to tary, to abyde, to dwell con-  
 tinue or reste in a place, to leat or cause to tary,  
 to esteeme or passe on a thyng, sometyne Mo-  
 rari, passiuely, is to be madde.  
 Non moror, I wil not let, there is no let in me.  
 Dextram moratur manum, He stopped of  
 helde his right hande.  
 Egomet conuiuas moror, I my selfe cause my  
 gastes to tary.  
 Quid moraris abeuntem? wherfoze dooe ye  
 holde and kepe hym backe still? why doo ye  
 cause hym to tary that wolde be gone?  
 Moros, ri, m. g. a foole.  
 Morōse, waywardely, frowardely.  
 Morōfitas, atis, fæm. gen. waywardnesse, frow-  
 wardnesse.  
 Morōsus, a, um, waywarde, frowarde, ouerth-  
 warte, dyuers in conditions, whom no man can  
 please, moze curiouse than nedeth.  
 Arbor morosa natu, a tree that doth scarcely  
 proue or growe in a place, or that is dangerous  
 to grow.  
 Morōtis, & Morosis, a madnesse or frensie,  
 where a man loseth his memoꝛie.  
 Morpheus, dissyllabum, the sonne of seruant of  
 the god Somnus.  
 Morphina, idem quod Planga.  
 Mors, ōrtis, fæ. g. deathe. Mortes, is sometyne  
 read in the plurall numbre.  
 Absumi morte, to dye.  
 Accersere mortem, and cōfiscere sibi mortē,  
 To procure his owne deathe, to kyl hym selfe.  
 A.F.

Afficere morte, and Afficere mortem, to  
 put to deathe.  
 Morti dare aliquem, to put to death, to kyl.  
 Eripere aliquem morti, to saue ones lyfe.  
 Minari mortem, to threaten death, to threat-  
 ten to kyl one.  
 Multari morte, to bee put to deathe.  
 Mortem obire, and occumbere morti, mors-  
 tem, and morte, to dye.  
 Morti aliquem obicere, to put one in daungis  
 er of his lyfe.  
 Moriscitum, bytyng one an other.  
 Moriscūcula, æ, f. g. a littell bytte or snatche, a  
 taunte of chiche.  
 Morfus, us, m. g. a bytte with the teeth, a taunte  
 in speaking, also greefe, pegne, sorowe, slan-  
 der. also the fastnyng or bucklyng of harnes.  
 Vnci morfus, whan the anko fastneth or tas-  
 keth holde in the grounde.  
 Morfus, a, um, bitten.  
 Mortalis, le, mortall, deadly, & is subiect to death.  
 Mortales leges, lawes that wyl not contynue  
 but for a tyme.  
 Mortalior, the comparatyue.  
 Mortalis, lis, the substantiue, a man.  
 Mortalitas, aris, f. g. mortalitee: sometyne it is  
 taken for mortall men.  
 Mortarium, ij, n. g. a moyster, wherein thynges  
 are brayed or grounden. It is also the place  
 where lyne and sande be myngled togyther, to  
 make moyster.  
 Morticini, coꝛnes whiche bee on mens feete.  
 Morticinus, a, um, dead, or of that whiche is  
 dead, corrupt, carraigne.  
 Morticina caro, murrayne fleshe, whiche dys-  
 eth by it selfe, carraigne.  
 Mortifer, a, um, whiche causeth any thyng to  
 dye, deadly.  
 Mortiferum bellum, deadly warre.  
 Mortalis, le, pertainyng to dead men.  
 Mortuus, a, um, dead, without courage or spirite.  
 Mortuum mare, a great mere in Syria, wherein  
 no heauy thynges may synke.  
 Mortuo verba facere, to speake to a dead  
 mā, prouerbially signifying to speake in vaine.  
 Mortuetum, a citee in Spayne, where Saguna  
 um in olde tyme dyd stande.  
 Morula, læ, f. g. a little taryng.  
 Morum, ri, n. g. a mulbery or blacke berie.  
 Morus, i, fæ. g. a mulbery tree, and a byemble  
 that beareth blackberies.  
 Morus Aegyptia, called also Sicomorus.  
 Morus vaticana, the bramble or blacke berie  
 tree.  
 Mos, moris, m. g. a maner, a condicion, cus-  
 tome, a faction, a guise.  
 Morem gerere, to obie.  
 Moris antiqui homo, an honeste man of the  
 olde faction.  
 Adumbrare morē alicuius, to folowe an other  
 mans maners.

Mos est, the faction is.  
 Non est moris, it is not the faction.  
 Omnium more, as all men be wont.  
 Ferarum more, the beastes.  
 Meo more, as I am wont, as my faction, man-  
 ner and custome is to doo, as I will my selfe.  
 Nouo more aliquid facere, to dooe a thyng  
 as it was neuer doen befoze.  
 In morem fluminis, as it were a ryuer, lyke a  
 ryuer.  
 Conformare mores, to faction his maners.  
 More magis hæc scribo, quam quo te monē-  
 dum putem, I wypte this rather after myne  
 accustomed faction & maner, than that I thynke  
 it nedefull to admonysh you.  
 In patris est moribus, Our auncestours were  
 wont.  
 Decedere de suo more, not to dooe as he was  
 wont, to leaue his olde wont.  
 Morem gerere animo, to dooe his pleasure.  
 Moribus, accordyng to the maner and custome.  
 Mos bonus, a good faction.  
 Incessit mos, loke Incessit.  
 Pacis morem imponere populis, to geue la-  
 wes of peace to the people.  
 Manet mos antiquus, the olde faction taryeth  
 still.  
 Perducere aliquid in morem, To bypge a  
 thyng in custome or vse.  
 Morem antiquum referre, to bypge agayne  
 the olde faction of maner.  
 Morem tenere, seruare, retinere, to kepe a fas-  
 tion, maner or custome.  
 Ad cōli mores, folig ingenia, accordyng to  
 the qualitee of the ayre & nature of the grounde.  
 Mos nunquam illi fuit, it was neuer his faction  
 he was neuer wont.  
 More hominum euenit, It hath happened af-  
 ter the commune course of the worlde.  
 Mosa fluuius, a ryuer whiche is called the Maye,  
 and renneth betwene the duchie of Spabant,  
 and the lande of Luke.  
 Mosca, a ryuer in Moscouta.  
 Moscatula, peares, which do sauer like muske.  
 Moschata, Moschomyra, Moschelea, certayne  
 confectiōes of oymntes in Aetius.  
 Moschea, æ, fæ. ge. a temple, wherin the people,  
 whiche worshipped idoles, haue recourse to  
 praye in, namely the temple of the Turkes and  
 other Mahumetanes.  
 Moschenon, a certayne rose, that hath a stalke  
 like a mallow.  
 Moscouia, a great countreie in the north part of  
 the worlde, beyonde Polonia, which conspyneth  
 in length. 400. myles and aboue. The people  
 therof bee called Moscouita, in englyshe Mos-  
 couites. They haue a great duke, who nameth  
 hym selfe emperour of Russie. They bee chryste-  
 ned, and dooe obserue the rites of the Grekes.  
 Their language is the tongue of Slaouonie,  
 whiche is also vsed in Boheme and Pole.  
 Y y ij Moscu,

Mosca, is the chiefe citee of that countrey, throughte the whiche the sayde ruier of Mosca doeth renne.  
 Moschocaryon, called also nux vnguentaria, or myristica, a nutmygge.  
 Moschum, chii, n. g. muske.  
 Mosculus, a cause, also an herbe.  
 Moscus, a region in Asia, nyghe to the ruier of Euphrates, deuyded into thre partes. In the one dooe dwell people called Colchi, in the seconde Hiberas, in the thyrde Armenij.  
 Moses, loke Moyse.  
 Mosillus, a diminutive of Mos.  
 Mocinaca, or rather Mosinasi, people in the northe parte of Asia.  
 Morabilis, le, alwaie mounyng.  
 Moracilla, le, f. g. a byrde called a wagge tayle.  
 Moruus, a, um, mounyng, not abydyng.  
 Moro, aui, are, to moue often.  
 Motor, oris, m. g. he that moueth.  
 Motus, a, um, moued.  
 Motus, us, m. g. mounyng. Sometyne a commotion. Sometyne a motion or cause.  
 Vano motu iactans brachia, swyngyng his armes fondely.  
 Feroci motu quatens caput, shaakyng his head fiercelly.  
 Motus animi, id est perturbatio.  
 Afferre motum reipublice, To trouble the commune weale.  
 Auditiconsilij mei motus, ye haue herd the causes of my counsaile and purpose.  
 Moueo, moui, ere, to moue, to stirre, to remoue, to put awaie, to departe from a place, to entice, to allure, to prouoke. also to change or alter.  
 Mouere calculos in vtraque parte, To make difficultie in the one part of the other, to moue doubtes on bothe partes.  
 Mouere animum, to stirre or allure the mynd.  
 Mouere castra, to remoue the campe.  
 Mouere tragœdias, to make a great sturre or busynesse.  
 Mouere camerinam, To styre thynges whiche shall bee to his owne displeasure that begyneth it.  
 Mouere heredes, to put the heyres out of possession.  
 Mouere nuptias, to trouble the wedding.  
 Mouere stomachum, to cause one to bee beset with angre, also to prouoke to vomite.  
 Ego istac moueo, I care muche therfore, or do passe muche therpon, spoken in mockage.  
 Mouere aliquem a sententia, To make one chaunge his opinion.  
 Mouere senatu, vel de senatu, to put one out of the senate, or to depyue hym of that authoritee.  
 Mouere aluum, or ventrem, to make one solusble or disposed to the stoule. Likewise Mouere urinam, to make to pee.  
 Mouere te ocyus, Bestyre the apace or quickly.

Postquam Canusio mouerat, After he remoued from Lanusium.  
 Ego me de Cumano moui, I remoued or departed from Cumaniun.  
 Moue abs te moram, id est festina.  
 Mouere bellum, or arma, to reple by mento warre.  
 Dolore mouere, to ake, to put to payne.  
 Fletum mouere, to make to wepe.  
 Indignationem mouere, to make one greatly displeased or veray angry.  
 Loco mouentur ossa, bones bee put out of place.  
 Mouere se ad motum fortuna, To chaunge as fortune chaungeth.  
 Mouere mentionem de re aliqua, to speake of make mention of a thyng.  
 Risum mouere, to make to laughe.  
 Sudorem mouere, to make to sweate.  
 Nusquam te vestigio moueris, moue not a fote out of the place thou standest in.  
 Mouere cerebrum, to trouble the witte.  
 Si vllam litteram moueris, If ye put awaye onely one letter.  
 Mouere expectationem, to make desyous.  
 Mouere aliquem possessione, to put one out of possession.  
 Mouere suspicionem alicui, to make one suspicious.  
 Motiuncula, a, f. g. a littell motion or stirryng.  
 Mox, anone, forthwith, by and by, shortly after, after a whyle. Sometyne for Deinde, as Proxime laudatur Syriacum, mox Gallicum, Quam mox, howe soone.  
 Moyse, or Moses, signifieth drawen up or taken up from the water. It was the name of a noble prophete, sonne of Amram, of the tribe of Levi, who brought the Israelites from the bondage of Pharaon kynge of Egypte, with moche wonderfull myracles, and gouerned them with exceeding wysedome & patience. He dyed afore the incarnation of Christe. 1462 yeres, beyng of the age of .120. yeres, his eyen begynne neuer dymmed, nor his teethe louse.

**M**Vceo, mucui, mucere, to be filthy or be nued, palled, or deade, as wyne whiche hath lost his verdure.  
 Mucisco, scere, idem quod Mucuo.  
 Mucidos, a, um, filthy, vinewed, palled.  
 Panis mucidus, vinewed bread.  
 Mucor, oris, m. g. filthe, vinewe, such as is on breade or meate longe kept, hopelesse.  
 Mucro, onis, m. ge. the poynte of a twoorde or knyfe. Sometyne it is taken for a twoorde. also the sharpe topp of herbe leaues, or any other thyng.  
 Retundere mucronem, To make the poynte blunte. In mucronem desinere, to haue a sharpe poynt or topp.

Mucro

Mucro defensionis, the chiefe poynte of ones defence, that toucheth the matiere nearest.  
 Mucronatus, a, um, poynted.  
 Mucronata folia, leaues that haue sharpe toppes.  
 Mucronor, aris, to be sharpe poynted.  
 Mucus, i, m. ge. the spittle that cometh out of the nose, snuill.  
 Mucosus, a, um, snattye, or snuelled, full of snuill.  
 Mugil, ilis, vel Mugilis, lis, m. g. a sea fysh, of all shaled fyshes moche swifte, of colour white, theyr bee of the Grekes called Cestrei & Plotæ. They commonly be named Cephal. Of themr bee sundry kyndes, as it shall appere in their places. It is an vnfaciable fysh, & hath a great beale, and therfore except he bee empty, he abyrdeth his head, weenyng that all his bodie is al to hydde. They are so desyous eche of the kyndes of the other, that whan fyshers haue taken the males, and tyed them by a lyne, and leat them down into the sea: all the females, whan they perceyue the males, dooe gather together, and comyng to themr are taken in the nettes. Likewise doth the male kynde, and theyr followe the female kynde: about Flarbon in France, where it is taken, theyr call it a Muge.  
 Muginor, aris, ari, to mutmur, to trille and go sharpely about a thyng.  
 Mugio, giui, ire, to bellowe lyke a cowe or bull. Sometyne it signifieth the noyse of thunder or great wyndes.  
 Solum mugit, the grounde groweth.  
 Mugus, us, m. ge. bellowyng of kyne or other noyse lyke.  
 Mugus nemorum, the roynyng and noyse that wooddes make with the blusteryng and blowyng of the wynde.  
 Mugonia, a gate at Rome, wherby sattell dyd enter into the citee.  
 Mula, a, f. ge. a mule gotten of an horse stallion, and a female asse, as Columella writeth. In Syria (as Aristotile writeth) mules do both eat and byng forth fotes. There hath ben of them founden at Athens, which were 80. yeres olde, as that authour writeth. It is also the name of an herbe lyke to Scolopendrium, so translated by Theodoros Gaza, where the Greke word is Hemionos, whiche Diosc. callid Asplenon, loke there.  
 Mularis, re, perceptyng to a mule.  
 Mulcedo, inis, f. g. a gentill or sweete handlyng or intreatyng.  
 Mulceo, si, ere, to pacifie, to appease, to mitigate, to swage, to make sweete, to annoynt, to possyde, to please, to delite.  
 Mulcere fluctus, to make quiete the waues of the sea.  
 Mulciber, ciberis, one of the names of Vulcan, called god of fyre. It is sometyne taken for

the fyre.  
 Mulcta, re, for. g. a penaltie, a condemnation, a fine cessed. loke Multa.  
 Multam dicere, To geue an intunation, to set a payne, to amerce, or to condempne to paye a forfayte.  
 Multam irrogare, idem: loke Multa.  
 Multam committere, to forfayte, to rentre in the payne, to incurre the payne.  
 Multam remittere, to pardon, to release or remitte the penaltie.  
 Multo, aui, are, to punyssh be the pource, to amerce. loke Multo.  
 Multra, a, f. ge. the mylkyng, the paille wherof into it is mylke. Sometyne the mylke selfe.  
 Multrale, lis, and Mylstrum, i, neu. g. a mylkyng paille.  
 Multus, us, m. g. mylkyng.  
 Mulgeo, si, or mulxi, gere, to mylke or stroke.  
 Mulgere hircos, spoken prouerbielly of a thyng veray absurd and contrary to reason.  
 Mulgo, aui, are, to mylke.  
 Muliebria, bium, n. gen. plu. naturall euacuacions, which women haue, called theyr floures. It is also vsed for lecherie, vncleanlynesse.  
 Muliebris, liebre, perceptyng to womyn, was manlyhe, fearefull, timorous, vnconstant, was uerynge.  
 Muliebre folliculum, dicebant vuluam.  
 Muliebris animus, a fearefull, vnconstant or waueryng mynde.  
 Muliebris sententia, an vnconstant opinion, that is quickly chaunged.  
 Muliebris fides, slippery credence.  
 Muliebritas, tatis, f. ge. delicatensse, tendernes.  
 Muliebritas, womanly, delicately, tenderly, effeminately.  
 Mulier, mulieris, for. ge. a woman, vpropely she that is no virgin, and by translation, a weak and effeminate persone.  
 Mulier, is sometyne vsed for a wyfe.  
 Mulier, pro ea vel illa dicitur.  
 Mulicula, le, f. g. a diminutive of Mulier.  
 Mulieratus, a, um, that foloweth or dotheth on women. also that whiche is dooen or prepared by women.  
 Mulieraria manus, womans helpe, or rather a company of womanly or effeminate persons.  
 Muliero, aui, are, to effeminate or make lyke a woman.  
 Mulierofitas, aris, for. gen. the vice of louyng many women.  
 Mulierofus, a, um, of or belongyng to women.  
 Mulierofus, si, m. g. a great louer of women.  
 Multo, onis, m. ge. a depuer of mules, a muletour. It is also a certayne kynde of gnattes.  
 Mulionius, a, um, that belongeth to a mulletor.  
 Mulius, i, m. ge. idem quod Mulio, after Cales pine. But Acron in that place of Horace readeth Milius.  
 Mulleus, ei, m. ge. a kynde of thowes of purple



colour, whiche the henges of Alba ware, and  
afterwarde, the noble men of Rome.  
Mullulus, i, a diminutive of Mullus.  
Mullus, i, m. gen. a fythe of a meane quantitee,  
haupnge two barbes or wartes on the nether  
syppre, the colour towards greene, with some  
pealome lynce, whiche some haue thought to be  
called a mullette. In greke it is called Trigle.  
Among the auncient Romayns it was in tuche  
estimation, that in the tyme of Claudius the  
emperour, Plinius Celer, one that had been  
Confull, paid for one of the saide fishes. viii.  
thousande Sesterios, whiche after the rate of  
this present tyme, is of our mony. li. li. xiii. s.  
iii. d. or after Constables accompte. 40. pound  
sterlinge, with vs the worde is used for a bare  
byll, and so it semeth by the description to be.  
Mulleus, a, um, sweete as honny.  
Mulleus sapor, a sweete and pleasaunt taste.  
Mullum, i, n. g. wyne and honny sodden together,  
sweete wyne, bastard of muscadell.  
Mullus, a, um, any lycour myxt with honny, also  
sweete, delectable.  
Mulla loquit, to speake fayre and pleasaunt  
woordes, to flatter one.  
Mulla mea, my sweetpynge.  
Multa, re, f. g. a penaltie, a fine, a mercement or  
forfaite, looke Mulcta.  
Mulum perere, to seme one to haue hym paye  
the penaltie or forfaite.  
Irrogare mulam, to cōdemne one to paye the  
penaltie, forfaite, or amercement.  
Multatius, a, um, perterpnyng to a forfaite or  
payne assayed.  
Multatus, a, um, condemned to paye the forfaite.  
Multatio, ōnis, f. g. a condemnynge to paye a cer-  
tain penaltie, a punyng by the purse.  
Multingulus, a, um, that hath many corners.  
Multisima pars, a parte representyng an infinite  
quantitee.  
Multibarbus, a, um, he that hath muche heare on  
his bearde.  
Multibibus, a, um, he that dyppeth muche.  
Multicauius, a, um, full of holes.  
Multicaulus, le, haupng many stalkes.  
Multicanus, a, um, that is very holowe.  
Multicolor, ōnis, com. g. of dyuers colours.  
Multifacio, feci, facere, to make muche of, to  
esteem muche.  
Multifarium, an aduerbe, many wates, in many  
facions.  
Multifarie, idem.  
Multifarius, a, um, dyuers in maners and con-  
ditions.  
Multifer, ra, rum, bearyng abundantly, or bea-  
ryng many thynges.  
Multifidus, a, um, haupng many flittes, clif-  
tes or creufes, diuided in many partes, full  
of scotches.  
Multiforabilis, le, with many holes.  
Multiforis, re, and Multiforus, a, um, that hath

dyuers holes.  
Multiformis, me, of many facions or figures,  
Multiformiter, in diuers facions, diuersely.  
Multigenis, re, of dyuers hynodes.  
Multigenus, a, um, idem.  
Multiugis, ge, and Multiugus, a, um, diuers,  
manysolde, of many sortys.  
Multiuges litera, letters intreacyng of diuers  
matters.  
Multiloquus, a, um, full of speche, that hath  
many woordes.  
Multimodus, a, um, of diuers sortys, facions, or  
maners.  
Multinūmus, a, um, haupng muche money, or  
that wherewith one getteth muche monie.  
Multipartitus, a, um, being diuided into many  
partes.  
Multipes, multipedis, and Multipeda, re, f. g.  
haupng many feete.  
Multiplex, liciis, om. g. manyfold, diuers sortys.  
Multiplex animus, a variable or chaungcable  
mynde.  
Multiplicabilis, le, that may bee multiplied or  
augmented.  
Multiplicatio, ōnis, f. g. multiplieng or aug-  
mentyng.  
Multiplicatus, a, um, multiplied, augmented.  
Multipliciter, diuersely or manyfoldly.  
Multiplico, aui, are, to multiplie or to make  
muche more, to augment.  
Aes alienum multiplicare, to venge more and  
more in debte.  
Multiplicare gloriam, to encrease or augment  
ones glory.  
Multipotens, entis, om. g. of great power, that  
can doo muche.  
Multiscius, a, um, knowyng muche.  
Multisonorus, a, um, that maketh a great noise  
or sowne.  
Multisonus, a, um, haupng a great sound, or  
many soundes.  
Multitū, ōrum, neu. g. plu. garmentes made of  
fine thredes or syllic, whiche properly women  
did vse.  
Multiuagus, a, um, wanderyng muche abrode.  
Multitudo, inis, ſcēm. gen. a multitude or great  
numbre.  
Multiuidus, he that seeth muche.  
Multiuolus, a, um, that willetyng or desyeth many  
and dyuers thynges.  
Multo, & Multo, aui, are, to punyng, to put  
nyng by the purse, to condemne, to put to,  
to intreate yll, to disorder, to bere, to put to payn.  
Exilio aliquem multare, to condemne to ban-  
nyshment.  
Morte multare, to punyng by deathe, to put to  
death.  
Multare verberibus, to beate.  
Multari virgis, to be whipped.  
Multari paria, to exile, to bannynge.  
Multare bonis omnibus, to putte one besyde

all that euer he hath, to condemne hym to lese  
all his goodes.  
Male multabo ipsum, I will punyng the hym  
quarly.  
Multara consilia a fortuna, when fortune tur-  
neth ones purposes, to his great displeasure.  
Multare matrimonio, to deuore or disolue  
matrimonic.  
Multo, iugand to aduerbes & prepositions doeth  
augment the vertue or vehemencie of them.  
Multo aliter, and Multo secus, far otherwyse.  
Multo ante, longe before.  
Multo ante ponere, to preferre a great deale.  
Multo praestat, it is muche better.  
Multo minoris vendidit, he solde it for moche  
the lesse.  
Is quastus nunc est multo vberimus, by so  
dowynge (as the worlde goeth nowe) a man maie  
geat a meruailous good luyng, or now a daies,  
that is the verite chiefe and principall wate to  
geat monie enough.  
Multopere, for Magnopere.  
Mulum, an aduerbe, signifieth muche. Sometyme  
a longe season.  
Non ita multum, not so greatly, not so longe  
tyme.  
Mulum fleuit, he dyd wepe bitterly, a great  
whyle.  
Mulum tacuit, he helde his peace a great  
whyle.  
Salve multum, God speede hertly, god geue  
you an hundred good moowes.  
Sulpitio vebare multum, you were verite fast  
militar with Sulpitius.  
Multus, a, um, muche, many.  
Multus in opere, oftentymes in busynesse, or  
verite muche occupied.  
Multus sermo ad multum diem, muche com-  
municacion a great parte of the daie.  
Multa nocte, late in the nyght.  
Multo mane, in the moornyng hetyme.  
Multus in admiratione, greatly esteemed or  
feste by.  
Multus in eo fuit, he spake muche of that mat-  
ter, or he was verite busy in that thyng.  
Mula, for Multum, muche.  
Mulus modis, dyuers waies, also greatly,  
erectly.  
Non enim tuum multum est, in his locis, ye be  
muche spoken of in these quarters.  
De multa nocte profectus est, he departed  
fourth late in the nyght.  
Multis partibus maiorem esse, to bee muche  
greater.  
Multi sudoris est, it is a verite paynfull mat-  
ter, or he must take great payne and trauaile  
in it.  
Multissimus, is sometyme used for the super-  
latiue.  
Multus, sometyme for Multiplex.  
Minus multi, fewer persons.

Muluca, a ryper of Mauritania.  
Mulus, i, m. g. a mule, also a certayne fythe.  
Muli mariani, horses, wheron fardelles were  
trussed and borne by men.  
Muli mariani, a proverbe referred vnto them,  
whiche bee obedient vnto euery cōmandement,  
bee it neuer so greivous. It may also be applied  
vnto them, which be involved in perpetual and  
intolerable labours and busynesse.  
Muli mutuum scabunt, Mules doo gnaw  
one another, A proverbe, applied to persones  
yll and defamed, when one of them comens  
with the other.  
Munda, a citee of Spayne.  
Mundanus, a, um, worldly, or of the worlde.  
Munditer, cleanly.  
Mundities, re, & Munditia, re, f. g. cleantynesse,  
Mundifico, aui, are, to cleanse.  
Mundo, aui, are, to wyppre, to make cleane.  
Mundulus, a, um, to curpous in trympnyng it  
selfe.  
Mundus, i, ma. ge. the worlde, a womans whole  
arraye or ornaments.  
Mundus, a, um, cleane, neate.  
Munerālis, le, perterpnyng to gyftes.  
Munerarius, ri, m. g. he that at his owne charge  
maketh paynme vnto the people, with men  
taught of purpose, to fyghte hande to hande  
vnto the pyrrance.  
Munero, aui, are, to rewarde.  
Munero, aris, aris, idem.  
Mungo, xi, gere, to make cleane, properly the  
nose.  
Munia, ōrum, n. g. plu. offices due to bee doon  
of any state or condicion of men by the lawe.  
Munia regis obire, To take on hym the charge  
and office of a thyng.  
Belli pacisque munia, offices or charges, that  
men beare other in warre or peace.  
Municeps, nicipis, com. ge. a citizen or burgeisse  
entoyng the libertees of the towne. Amonge  
the Romans properly they that were receyued  
and made free of the citee.  
Municipālis, le, pryncially or pecularly belon-  
gyng to one citee.  
Municipale ius, the priuate law of euery par-  
ticular citee.  
Municipalia magistratū, ciuile offices in euery  
citee or towne.  
Municipatim, towne by towne.  
Municipium, n, n. gen. euery citee or towne, ha-  
uyng the same libertees that the citee of Rome  
had. A citee or towne incorporeate, haupng their  
propre officers and lawes.  
Munifex, nificis, om. gene. that hath or dooth  
take the charge of office, committed to hym to  
do, that is in office.  
Munifice, largely, bountifullly, liberally.  
Munificentia, re, f. g. liberalitee in geuyng of re-  
wardes, largenesse, bountee.  
Munificus, a, um, liberall, bountefulle, free of gift.  
Muni-

**Munificentior**, more liberall. **Munificentissimus**, most liberall. In the olde tyme Munifici, were taken for them, whiche consented to that, whiche their friends dyd or spake.

**Munimen**, inis, & **munimentum**, i, n. g. a fortification of a towne or castell.

**Munio**, iui, ire, to fortifie, to prepare, to repayre.

**Munire a frigore**, to arme hym, or make defence agaynst the colde.

**Munire viam**, to make the way of such a forte that no man may passe. Sometime to make a waye, that one maye passe easily, also to make a causeway.

**Aditum munire**, to make a way to a thyng or persone.

**Hortum munire**, to enclose his garden.

**Munis**, he that beareth the charges, whiche the people shoulde dooe.

**Munitio**, onis, f. g. a fortreffe or stronge holde for the warres.

**Munito**, aui, aie, the frequentative of Munio.

**Munitor**, onis, m. g. he that dooth fortifie.

**Munitus**, a, um, made stronge to defende, fortified, fenced.

**Munus**, muneris, n. g. a gyfte, a present, a charge, a dutie, or office, a gratuite or benefite, a frendely pleasure shewed to a man.

**Munera**, common plaies or gaye spghtes for the people to beholde, to reioyce them, prepared by officers of cities, as in Rome sundry plaies, swoorde platers called **Gladiatores**, hunting of wyld beastes. Also now in the cite of London, the watches and spghtes on **Whitsommer** nyght.

**Munus vitæ**, Cicero.

**Omni munere vitæ**, in all assayes, wherewith a man in his lyfe dooth meddle.

**Corrumpere aliquem muneribus**, to corrupt with gyftes.

**Tuum munus est**, it is your parte or office.

**Ad omne officium munus instruere**, to instruct and teache what one shuld doo in every thyng, or what ones office or dutie is to dooe in all thynges.

**Munus promissi conficere**, To dooe that one hath promysed.

**Deferre munus**, to apoint an office or charge to one.

**Munus fungi**, defungi, perfungi, explere, exequi, administrare, efficere, to dooe the office or dutie that one is charged with.

**Munusculum**, i, n. g. a lyttell gyfte or present, a small charge or office.

**Munychia**, onum, the solemnities of Pallas.

**Munychia**, an hyl to warde Cherronefus.

**Munychyates**, a cite in Arabia Petraea, where Mahumetes sepulchre is, called nowe Medina Talnabi.

**Murana**, a, f. g. a lampre.

**Mura'nula**, a, f. g. a small chayne, whiche women dooe weare.

**Muralis**, le, pertaining to a walle or bulwarke.

**Muralis corona**, a garlande given unto hym, which first scaled the walles and entered, in the siege of a towne or cite.

**Ictus muralis**, a stroke that one hath from one that standeth on the walles.

**Muralis herba**, an herbe called **Peritoe** or **Peritoe**, idem quod **Helxine**.

**Machina muralis**, engins to ouerthrowe and beate downe walles.

**Muratus**, a, um, walled.

**Murcen**, a, the goddess of flouthe.

**Murcidus**, a, um, without aduishment, flouth full, foolyshe.

**Murciolum**, li, n. g. the seede of that, whiche is called **Lentiscus**.

**Murcus**, ei, m. g. a flouthfull or flouthyng persone, which doeth cure of his thombe, because he will not go to warre.

**Murex**, muricis, m. g. a shell fysh, of whom cometh the spoure, whiche maketh purple colour. Sometime it significeth the same colour. Also an herbe, whiche groweth in a pyte, wher no sunne shyneth. **Murex**, is also the sharpnes of a stone or rolie.

**Murgentina vina**, a certayne kynde of wines.

**Murgino**, an, are, to tary, to be flouthfull.

**Murgis**, a, volome of the sea in Spayne.

**Murgiana regis**, a countreie in the south partes of Spayne.

**Murgis**, onis, m. g. an ybell or flouthfull persone.

**Muria**, a, f. g. a manner of sauce, whiche they made in old tyme of the fatte of certayn fyshes, and especially of Tunge. Also water, wher salt is sodden, byne.

**Stilla muria**, a droppe of byne.

**Muriaticus**, a, um, being longe in byne.

**Muricatum**, lyke the shelle of the fysh called **Murex**.

**Muricatus**, a, um, crooked lyke the shelle of the fysh **Murex**.

**Murican gressus**, id est formidolosi, pauendi, where one goeth fearefully, as if he went on caltrappes or thoznes.

**Murices**, cum, f. g. are caltrappes lyke theye upon pythes so iugned, that being throwen, one standeth alwaye vppright, used in batayle for horsmen.

**Muricida**, a mouse hyller, a ratte hyller. Also an herbe, whiche the Germanes call **woulf woult**, but we may call it rather **Whoutbagne**.

**Murics**, ei, a byne made with salt sodden in water. Also a cake of salt, wherewith the byrgins **Mestales** dyd sacrifice.

**Murilégulus**, li, m. g. he that gathereth the fyshes called **Murices**.

**Murina**, or **Myrina**, a, f. g. a wyne mixt with spyes, lyke pporas.

**Murinus**, a, um, belonging to a mouse.

**Murinus**, a, um, of **Murina**, hangng a foote (as)

not like to pporas or wyne, made with spyes.

**Murmilonica scuta**, targettes, wherewith men fought vpon walles.

**Murmur**, murmuris, n. g. the noise of rennyng water, and thereof every other lyke noise.

**Murmuratio**, onis, f. g. a grutchyng or brulz yng in the mynde with noyse, a murmuring or making a noyse lyke the water, a repynge in speaking softly.

**Murmurillum**, i, n. g. a littell noyse or huskyng.

**Murmurillo**, aui, are, to mutter or speake softly to ones selfe.

**Murmuro**, aui, are, to murmure or make noyse lyke to water, to mutter, to repine, to gaintay.

**Intestina murmurant**, id est crepant, the beasles crooleth.

**Murmuro**, aris, aris, the deponent, was used of olde wyters for **Murmuro**.

**Murra**, a, f. g. a stone of dyuers colours, cleere as Christall, havyng spottes purple and white.

**Murheus**, & **Murhinus**, a, um, of that stone called **Murra**, wherof pottes, tables, and other bestelles were made: there bee of them diuers sent from **Arnice**.

**Muroela**, a cite of **Dannonia**.

**Murrahus**, an auncient kyng of the Latines, after whom all his successours wer so called.

**Muria**, one of the names of **Venus**.

**Murtius**, an hyl at Rome called also **Auentinus**.

**Murus**, i, m. g. a walle, a bulwarke. And by translation, a defence, or munition that saueyth a man from daunger.

**Mus**, muris, m. g. a mouse or ratte.

**Mus araneus**, a kynde of myce called a shrew, whiche if it go ouer a beastes backe, he shall bee lame in the thyng, if it do bite any beast, it swelth by to the hert, and the beast dieth.

**Mus vrbani**, a mouse of the cite or towne.

**Musa**, a, f. g. a sweete songe.

**Musa**, arum, **Muses**, whiche were maydens, whom poetes feyned to bee the daughters of **Jupiter** and **Memorie**, and that they were ladies and gouernours of poetrie and **Musike**. They were in numbre nine, or after some but the. Som call them geures of eloquence, and doo name them goddesses. It is sometime taken for poetrie or study of humanitee.

**Musa manufactureres**, studies more gentyll or delectable.

**A musis auersus**, he that hath forsaken the studye of eloquence, or that is vnapt to leynge or study.

**Delectare se cum musis**, to deelyte hym selfe with study and learyng.

**Musica**, **Musica**, & **Musica**, bee warhes countynghly peyned, that in some places they seme to bee embored out, in some place grauen, although it be all playne.

**Musca**, ei, n. g. an house, wherinto men leas and in all sciences used to repayre, and to disc-

pute, and may bee well used for a college, or house of learned men. It is also an house dedicated to the **Muses**, such one was first made by the kynges of Egypte, called **Ptolomei**, in **Alexandria**.

**Muscaus**, a, um, of the **Muses**.

**Muscaus**, the name of the auncient poetes, one in the tyme of **Ophius**, whiche went with **Jascon** to the wyning of the **Assle** of golde. Another of **Chebes** the sonne of **Champia**, before the battayle of **Troie**. The third of **Cephelus** in the tyme of **Eumenes**, and **Attalus** kynges of **Bergamum**.

**Musca**, a, f. g. a flye.

**Muscaria**, a, f. g. a bushe.

**Muscarum**, n. neu. g. a flappe to dyne swarthynges. It is also the topp of fenell, dyll, and other lyke herbes, wherin the seedes be.

**Muscarius**, a, um, pertaining to flyes.

**Araneus muscarius**, a spider that taketh flyes.

**Musceton**, ti, n. g. a certayn rose that springeth of a stakke with many small braunches, and hath leaues lyke to an olue tree.

**Muscerda**, a, f. g. mouse dunge.

**Musculus**, a beaste which beareth muske, a muske catte.

**Muscinus**, a, um, of a flye.

**Muscio**, onis, f. g. a catte.

**Muscor**, aris, aris, to be couered with mosse.

**Muscus**, a, um, mosse, couered with mosse.

**Muscipula**, a, f. g. a trappe, wherewith myce or rattes bee taken.

**Muscula**, a, f. g. a small flye.

**Musculofus**, a, um, harde or styffe with muscles or bawnes of harde fleshe and synewes compacte together.

**Musculus**, i, m. g. a lyttell mouse. Sometime an engine of warre, wherby they are defended, whiche dooe appoche the walles of a place besieged, to fill the ditches. It is also a littell fysh, whiche gudgeth the whale, that he do not renne vpon rocks. Also a certayne piece of harde fleshe compacte with sinewes in the bodye, whiche dooe enclose the spirituall membes.

**Musculus**, i, m. g. mosse, which groweth in welles and other moyst places. Sometime on trees, specially in colde countreies.

**Musculus marinus**, a mosse growing in the sea wher coall doth springe.

**Musculus demeter**, he moweth before the mesdow be growen, he is to haste.

**Musca**, orum, n. g. plu. loke **Musca**.

**Musica**, a, or **Musice**, ces, f. g. musyke. It was used in olde tyme for studie of humanitee and liberall knowlage, and especial poetrie.

**Artem tractare musicam**, to wyte comedies.

**Musica**, orum, n. g. plu. musyke.

**Musice**, delectably, or in an harmony, also perfectly, that nothyng lacketh.

**Musica**, a, um, pertaining to musike.

**Musicum studium**, the studye in makinge of

comedies.

Musculus, i, m. g. a musician.

Mushon, simonis, m. g. a littell nagge, asse, or mogle.

Mushones, sheepe with heary woolle.

Musitabundus, a, um, that speaketh to hym selfe priuily, or muttering betwene his teeth.

Musitandus, a, um, to bee secretly considered and not spoken of vttered abroad.

Mussito, aui, are, to speake or talke alone, a frequentatiue of Musso, looke there.

Musso, aui, are, to mutter betwene the teethe, as they doe that dare not speake for feare, to murmur, to reppne, to grounce, and complayne with soft noise, to talke softly and secretly, to kepe silence. also to doubt.

Non decet mussare bonos, Good men shulde not kepe silence: or it is not meete that honest men should holde their peace.

Tace, mussa, holde thy peace, kepe silence, not a worde but mum.

Mussar dicere, he is in doubt whether it bee best to tell it or no.

Mustace, ces, fee. ge. a tree haupng leaues lyke a laurell, but greater and weaker.

Mustaceus, ii, m. g. Mustaceum, ei, n. g. a cake or paste made to comfote the stomake.

Mustarius, a, um, belonging to must or new wyne.

Mustax, a hynd of laurell, with a great leafe.

Mustela, la, for. g. a beaste called a weasel. also a fysh lyke to a lampreie, or as it seemeth by Polynie, a lampreie it selfe.

Mustela, a mans name, whom Cicero fauoured much.

Mustelinus, a, um, of a weasel.

Colore mustelino est, he is tawnye lyke a weasel.

Musteus, a, um, sweete as must or new wyne. also freshe, newe.

Liber musteus, a booke lately made, that is yet freshe and newe.

Caseus musteus, soft cheese.

Poma mustea, apples sweete lyke newe wyne.

Mustulenus, a, um, idem quod Musteus.

Musticola, a shoemaker laste, whereby he shapeth a shoe, or an instrument made with two rules, betwene the whiche the shoe is putte, while the sole is in sawyng.

Mustum, i, neu. gene. newe wyne, newe ale, or warte, newe beere, or any thyng that is newe and freshe.

Mustus, a, um, newe, yong, late made, freshe.

Mutabilis, le, changeable, mutable, vnconstant.

Mutabilitas, atis, for. ge. changeableness, altering, waucyng, inconstancie.

Mutatio, onis, f. g. a change. also an exchange.

Mutatio sedis, chaungeyng of ones dwelling place, banishment.

Mutatus, a, um, chaunged, altered.

Quantum mutatus ab illo Heclore? &amp;c, howe

latre vnyke that Hector? &amp;c.

Muticus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Mutica spica, an care of corne without a beate.

Mutillatus, a, um, minished in som thing, or where som thyng is cut of, maimed, made vnperfect.

Mutili, horned beastes of nature, lackyng huynges, as oxen, goates, &amp;c.

Mutalo, aui, are, to cut of, to minyssh, to take awaye, to maim, to make lame or vnperfect.

Mutulus, i, m. g. looke Mutulus.

Mutulus, a, um, lackyng some principall parte, mutilate, lame, maimed, vnperfect.

Mutina, a, for. m. g. A citee in Italy, called in the vulgar tongue Modona, whiche is now vnder the subiection of the duke of Ferrare, where was the great batayle betwene Augustus and Brutus.

Mutinensis, se, of Mutina.

Mutinensis color, a naturall colour, as wolles or clothe neuer dyed.

Mutio, iui, ire, to speake softly, or with an vnperfect voyce, to mutter.

Mutito, aui, are, to seate one another. also to exercise or dooe a thyng often.

Mutius, was a noble familie of the ancient Romans, in the whiche one was called Mutius Scauola, who at the tyme that Horatius kyng of Tuscanes layd siege to Rome, cam in a beggers apparayle into the campe of Horatius, and intending to haue slayn the kyng, drew his secretary. wherefore he was taken and brought to a great fyre to bee bourned, into the whiche he willingly thrust his hand that had sayd to slaie the kyng, and suffered it to bee bourned to ashes, affirmyng that besydes hym, there were thre hunderde that had bowed to make lyke attempte. Wherewith the kyng being abashed, &amp; fearyng their inuincible courage, made peace with the Romanes, taking pledges of them: and reisyng his siege, departed without molesting of them euer after.

Muto, aui, are, to chaunge, to translate, to batter or exchange one thyng for another, to translate from one place to another, to chaunge from one nature or colour to another.

Haud muto factum, I doo not repent me.

Ego quod dixi haud mutabo, I wyl not vnsaie that I haue ones said.

Fidem mutare, not to kepe promyse.

Id mutauit, he hath chaunged his mynde in that.

Sedem &amp; locum mutare, to forsake his countrey or habitation, &amp; go dwel in a strange place.

Solum mutare, idem.

Mutare consilium, to chaunge his purpose.

Mutare mores, to chaunge his conditions.

Mutare aliquid cum aliquo, to make an exchange with one for any thyng.

Mutare alia re aliam, to chaunge one thyng for another.

Mutare merces, to batter, to chaunge wares

for wares.

Mutare gaudium maiore, to tourne foy and merythe into sadnesse.

Exilium patria sede mutauerat, he banished hym selfe voluntarily, he willingly went into exile.

Mutare se in formam alterius, to disguise ones selfe and make hym lyke another.

Mutari in mare, to become of the male kinde.

Vestem cum aliquo mutare, to change cotes or garmentes with one.

Mutare sedem ex sede, to go or fle from place to place.

Si queam mutare, If I coulde amende the faulte or make it otherwyse.

Mutari ciuitate, to be made free of one citee, &amp; lose the ryght of another that he had before.

Mutatio, onis, the priuie membre of a man.

Mutatio, onis, f. g. a boyowng.

Mutatio, onis, a, um, boyowed.

Mutulus, i, n. ge. a staie cut out of stone or tymber in buyldyng, to beare vp the summer or other lyke thyng. In masonry it is called a corbell, in tymber worke, a bragget, shouderpyng or such lyke.

Mutians, antis, om. g. despyng to boyowe.

Mutius, who was also called Priapus.

Mutio, together, or one another.

Mutuo diligebant, they loued one another.

Mutuo, aui, are, to lende, sometime to boyowe.

Mutuo, aris, ari, to boyowe, to take of another.

Mutuari in sumptum, to boyowe moneye, to bestowe in busynesse.

Mutuo, mutually, one to another.

Mutus, a, um, that can not speake, dumbe.

Mutum dices, Thou shalt perceyue me to be a dumbe man, and not to speake a worde.

Mutus illic, he was dumbe by and by, and had not a worde to saie.

Magistratus mutus, the lawe.

Mutuum, i, n. g. a lone, that whiche is boyowed.

Mutuo appendere, to lende.

Mutuum rogare, to aske agayne that whiche was lent, or desyre one to lende vs.

Mutuum in amicitia, mutuall affection and loue in frendshipp.

Mutuus, a, um, lende or boyowed, mutuall one for another.

Argentum nusquam inuenio mutuum, I can boyowe moneie no where.

Mutuus amor, mutuall loue, where one loueth another equally.

Mutuas pecunias sumere, to boyowe money.

Mutua carne inter se vescuntur, The one eateth the fleshe of the other.

Mutua inter se fiducia negligentiores sunt, by trustyng the one in the other, they be more negligent.

Operas mutuas tradere, to helpe one another.

Terror mutuus, when bothe the parties feare

one another.

Mutuis vulneribus se considere, to wounde one the other veray sore.

Mutuum mecum facit, he doeth for me, as I dooe for hym.

Mutua sunt a me, I wyl to hym as he wylleth to me, or I dooe by hym as he dooeth by me, or I woulde hym as good wyl as he woulde me.

M ANTE Y.

Mya, a, f. g. a shell fysh in the sea called Bosphorus, whiche byngeth foorth the littell redde stones, and rounde. it signifies also a flye. it is also a chyldes playe called Hodman blinde, whiche some call Myia.

My facere, to doubt, to be halfe aserde.

Myagros, gri, m. g. a certayne herbe, haupnge a stalke lyke fenell, the iuyce wherof is good for sores in the mouth.

Myagrus, called also Myodes, the god of flies.

Mychale, the name of a sozeresse in Jude.

Mycana, a, &amp; Mycena, a, &amp; Mycene, enes, a citee in the parte of Grecia called Peloponnesus, and a littell region, where Agamemnon reigned, called nowe Morca.

Myceneus, a, um, of Mycena.

Mycerinus, the sonne of Cheops kyng of Egypte.

Mychon, the name of a famous peppter.

Mycopros, misse dunge.

Mycone, es, &amp; Myconus, ni, one of the ples called Cyclades.

Myconii people of that ple, whiche be naturall balde, and of them balde men bee called Myconii.

Mydas, a wooye bredyng in beanes.

Mydia, an ple named also Delos.

Mydon, soone of Atymnis, slayne by Antilocus, at the siege of Troie.

Mydriasis, sis, f. g. a lycenelle of the eyes, where no colour of the eyes is chaunged, but maketh the eyes muche broder, all be it it taketh away the sight, or maketh a man to see the lesse: and the thyngs which are seeme, to seeme lesse than they are.

Mydusa, ea quæ Anchusa.

Mygala, la, f. g. a fiede mouse, with a longe snoute, called a shewe.

Mygale, les, f. g. a ratte.

Mygdonia, a parte of Macedonia, on the sea syde, where Niobe was touned into a stone.

Aristotle sayeth, that it is a part of Phrygia, topnyng to Lydia. Solinus sayth it was called Bebrycia, and after Bithynia.

Mygonides, the son or nephew of Mygdonus.

Mygdonis, idis, for. ge. the daughter or neece of Mygdonus.

Mygdonus, the brother of Orcius.

Myla, a certayne towne.

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**Myla**, α, f. g. an herbe, with a rote lyke an ointment on.  
**Mylachris**, idem quod **Mylaccos**.  
**Myle**, idem quod **moly**.  
**Myle**, es. f. g. a roote of docke or wylde sorrell, whiche beynge sodde, is good against the tothache.  
**Mylochos**, a butterfly, whiche is in mylles.  
**Mylos**, a myll.  
**Mympur**, a tournesie spindell or pygne, whereon he tourneth or warketh any thyng.  
**Myoctonos**, the roote of Aconitum, whiche is good to kille nise, called also **luparia**.  
**Myoparo**, onis, a kynde of myppes used in the sea called **Mare Tirrhenum**, a fopst or other small myppe, that pyrates and robbers dyd commonly vse.  
**Myophilos**, ni, m. g. a hyller of myse.  
**Myopia**, poreblyndenesse.  
**Myops**, opis, he that can not see, but that he holdeth nere his eyes, poreblynde.  
**Myipsei**, a people of Thrace, whiche yelded to **Darius**.  
**Myosota**, or rather **Myosis**, loke **alsine**.  
**Myra**, a citee in Lycia.  
**Myrapidia**, orum, a kynde of little pearres, very pleasant & odoriferous, and therefore be called **Muscata**, or **Moscharula**.  
**Myriarches**, a capitayne of .x. thousand men.  
**Myriades**, many tymes ten thousande.  
**Myrias**, adis, the numbze of ten thousande.  
**Myrica**, α, or **Myrice**, es. f. g. called of the latynes **Tamarix**, of the apothecaries **Tamariscus**, a littell bushe called in Italy **Tamarico**, in English **Tamariske**.  
**Myrina**, a queene of Amazons.  
**Myrinus**, ni, m. g. the male kynde of a lampreie, whiche hath a toothe out of his mouth.  
**Myriophyllum**, li, n. g. an herbe called **Appl** fopst.  
**Myristica nux**, a nutmygge.  
**Myrlea**, a towne of Bythinia.  
**Myrmetias**, a precious stone, haupng litle knottes lyke waxes.  
**Myrmecides**, a cunning carter of smal thingnes.  
**Myrmecites**, m. g. a stone, wherein is the fygure of an emote.  
**Myrmecium**, ch, n. g. a kynde of spiders lyke an emote, haupng a blacke bealy with whyte spottes, also a littell rough warte.  
**Myrmicoles**, a lyte beast that deuoureth emots.  
**Myrmidones**, the people called also **Hellenes**.  
**Myrmillon**, the name of a stage plaier.  
**Myrmillones**, were twoorde players, where the one prouoked the other to battayle.  
**Myrobalanum**, ni, n. g. a frute growynge in **India**, lyke vnto plummes or damysns, wherof bee dyuers kyndes, whiche dooe easly purge all superfluous humours, and also comforteth nature, in so muche that a man whiche eateth theym, beynge condite, shall not loke oldlie,

**Myrobrecharij**, or **Myrobrechi**, they whiche doo make sweete oymntentes, or rather they, whiche bee oymnted or perfumed with sweete oyles.  
**Myron**, onis, the name of an excellent carter, also olde oyle.  
**Myropola**, α, m. g. a seller of oymntentes, or sweete oyles.  
**Myropolium**, ij, a place where oymntentes are solde.  
**Myrothesium**, ij, neu. ge. a bope of sweete oymntments.  
**Myrrha**, α, f. g. a sweete gumme called **Myrr**.  
**Myrrhis**, an herbe called **mockcheruell**, also an herbe lyke to hemlocke.  
**Myrrha**, the daughter of **king Cingra**, whiche laded hir owne father filthly.  
**Merrheus**, & **Myrrhinus**, α, um, of myrr.  
**Myrrinum**, vinum, wyne condite with myrr.  
**Myrsenium**, ni, n. g. a kynde of fenell, haupng greater leaues, and a sharpe taste.  
**Myrsinites**, an herbe of the kynde of spurge, also a precious stone, haupng the colour of honie, and sauour of **Myrr**.  
**Myrsine**, myrrus syluestris.  
**Myrteria**, spurge.  
**Myrsinus**, a citee in **Beloponcus**.  
**Myrsam**, a towne in the parte of **Greece**, called **Peloponcus**.  
**Myrsus**, the father of **Landaules**.  
**Myrtatus**, α, um, or **myrtidanus**, α, um, that is made of **Myrtels**.  
**Myrtetum**, ij, ne. ge. a place where myrtel trees be set.  
**Myrtus**, α, um, & **Myrtinus**, of myrtels.  
**Myrtulus**, a chariot man of **king Oenomaus**.  
**Myrtidion**, the herbe called **Geranium**.  
**Myrtices**, a kind of oyle condite with myrtell.  
**Myrtapetalum**, li, n. g. the herbe called also **Polygonatum**, because it hath many knottes.  
**Myrtoselinos**, the herbe named **moule rate**.  
**Myrtoum mare**, a poizon of the sea, whiche is betwene the sea called **Aegeum** & **Ionium**.  
**Myrtus**, i, f. g. a littell tree, bearyng bearies of sweete odour, a myrtle tree, or a myrt tree.  
**Mys**, ios, the name of a cunning grauer, also a shell fy the of the sea, called **Mus aquatilis**, & **Mus marinus**.  
**Myssa**, a countreie toward **Greece** lande, whiche is diuided into two partes, higher and the lower. the higher hath on the north **Dania**: on the east, **Dalmatine**: on the south **Macrones** on the east **Thrace**: this is nowe called **Seruaia**. The lower **Myssa** hath on the west **Daciam**: on the north **Sarmacie**: on the east the sea **Eufrat**: on the south **Thrace**. this is nowe called **Valachie** and **Bulgarie**. **Ptolomeus** wyth of two countreies called **Myssa**, the more and the lasse, and bothe in **Asia**, beyonde **Bythinia**, not farre from **Ida**.  
**Myss**, certayne people.  
**Myssorum postremus** habetur, prouerbielle he is

he is neglected and contemned: he is cast at the caries arse.  
**Nesta**, α, m. ge. he that learneth or is experte in mysteries of religion.  
**Nestagagus**, gi, m. g. the chiefe interpreter of mysteries and ceremonies.  
**Nestrium**, ij, neu. gene. a mysterie, a thyng secrette of hydde in wooddes or ceremonies, or a ceremonie, wherein some secrette thyng is vnderstande.  
**Nesticus**, α, um, mysticall.  
**Nestilus**, a cokes name in **Marshall**.  
**Nestris**, stris, m. g. a fyste called a sea moule.  
**Nestus**, a certayne fythe.  
**Nestologia**, α, f. g. a declaration or exposition of fables.  
**Nythos**, a fable.  
**Nythridates**, loke **Mithridates**.  
**Nyrios**, a kynde of meate used of the bylandish men in **Healie**.  
**Nylos**, a kynde of bege tree, of the abundaunce wherof the countreie **Myssia** was named.  
**Nyxaria**, that whiche the apothecaries call **Sebesten**.  
**Nyx**, α, f. g. the fyth that cometh out of ones nose, snupell.  
**Nyxon**, onis, m. ge. snottie, he that hath a snupell nose, also a certayne fythe.  
**Nyxos**, xi, m. g. a snuffe of a candell.  
**Nyxos**, a priest of **Diana**, glorious, and a stout talker.



**NABATHAEA**, a part of **Arabia felix**, lyngge betwene the **Persian** sea, and the **redde** sea.

**Naxa**, the hande mayde of **Cleopatra**, that wyllynge died with hir maistresse.

**Nabathiei**, people inhabyng

the countreie called **Arabia felix**, vcrate continent, and in preparpynge and keepynge their commodities, ryghte prudent, as **Strabo** wyrteth, in whom ye may reade moze abundantly of thep maners, not muche expedient to be declared in this place.

**Nabis**, a beast in **Ethiopo**, haupng an head lyke a camell, a necke lyke an horse, and fette lyke an ore.

**Nabius**, a ryper in **Spayne**.

**Nabium**, ij, neu. gen. an instrument of musike, muche lyke an herpe, and hath a moze sweete and pleasant sowne, called also **Psalterium**.  
**Nabrisa**, or after some **Nabrisa**, a citee in **Spayne**.

**Nabuchodonosor**, the ninth kyng of **Babylon**, or the thypde kyng of **Caldeis**, named of **Beztolus**, **Nabogodrosus**, of the hebyues **Nabu-**

**gadnasar**. he by the occasion of his great and wonderfull dominions, felle into such a pride, that he woulde haue his ymage honoured for god. wherfore **Almighty** god, sodenly transtourmed hym in to an horrible monster, had upng the head of an ore, the fette of a beare, the taylor of a lyon, and dyd eate hye as a beast. And after he had in that fourme dooen penance by the continuall prayers of **Daniell** the prophete, god beynge moued with meite, restored hym to his pryncimate fourme, and afterwarde he lyued well, and commaunded that the veray god of heauen should be onely honoured. He was befoze the incarnation of **Christe**. 633. yeres. He reigned .xlviij. yeres.

**Naccæ**, fullers of clothe.

**Nactus**, α, um, the participle of **Nanciscor**, signifyng gotten or obteyned.  
 Inde **nactus** est laude incomparabilem, theret by he hath gotten payre incomparable.

**Næ**, truly, or nowe in good saythe: also for valde or nimis, verate greatly.

**Næ illi** vehementer errant, & truly they be farre out of the waie, or in a wrong opinion.

**Næ ego** multo lubentius emerim diuoriorum **Tarracina**, flowe in good faith, I had liefer haue bought at **Tarracina** an house to lodge in.

**Næ ille** facili me victur patre, In saythe he shall haue me a gentyll father.

**Næ iste** haud mecum sentit, He and I be of farre contrary appetites, or he is nothing of my mynde or opinion.

**Næra**, a womans name.

**Nænia**, α, or **Nænia**, arum, f. g. plur. a lamentable songe, songe at the deathe or buriall of a man. Somtyme the songe that the nourse dooeth wantonly syng, whan she bandedeth hir chyld.

**Nænia**, was also taken for a goddesse.

**Nænius**, a poete.

**Nænianus**, α, um, of **Nænius**.

**Næuus**, i, m. gen. a molle or other lyke naturall marke in the body.

**Næguia**, called nowe **Narnia**, a citee in **Italye**.  
**Næguata**, a citee in **Irelande**.

**Næides**, elles or fapies, hauntyng ryuers and fountaynes.

**Naim**, a citee of **Galilee**.

**Næis**, næidis, a riuer in the cast, whiche renneth out of the mountayne of **Taurus**, into the sea called **Pontus**. Also a nymphe of the water.

**Nam**, a coniunction causall, sette most commonly in the fyfte parte of a sentence, and somtyme doeth not so muche shew the cause of the thyng, as the begynnynge or entyrpynge into the matter. **Nam**, in the seconde or other place, signifyng for. Somtyme it is putte for **Autem**, follynge onely the sentence, without any other signification.

**Namquid**, and **Namquis**, for **Sed** quid, and **Sed**

sed quis, or Quid autem, or quis autem.  
Mam quid ira? And why so I praye the?  
Nam quando in bonum verteris vitia, id est  
quando autem.  
Nam est longe aliter in versibus, Cruely or  
certaynly it is. &c.

Namitiz, people of Nautes.

Nanciscor, nactus sum, nancisci, to geat, to ob-  
teyne, to fynde.

Cum plus otij nactus ero, when I shall haue  
more leysure.

Nancisci aliquem otiosum, To fynde one at  
leysure, or without busynesse.

Spem maximam nactus est, he hath conceiued  
a verie good hope.

Sinihil nanciscor mali, If I geat no ylle, or if  
I chaunce to haue no ill by the matter.

Pisces ex sententia nactus sum, I haue gotten  
suche fysh as I woulde haue.

Nancior, for Nactus erit.

Nanque, sette afoze other woordes, signifieth  
truely, put after, it betokeneth for. Sometyme  
for verum, or Sed.

Nanum, a littell bzyde vessell, called also Scitu-  
lus barbatus.

Nanium, a littell woman.

Nanus, a, um, a dwarfe, or a verie littell per-  
sone of thyng.

Nannetes, a towne in littell Britayne, called  
Nautes.

Nascaphium, idem quod Nascaphium.  
looke there.

Napari, people in Ethiope.

Napari, people of the Ile of Lesbos.

Napea, Goddesses of floures and wooddes, or  
rather elles, hauntyng wooddes.

Naphtha, a, f. g. a certayne kynde of maunde or  
chalybe clape, somewhat liquide, (as Strabo  
writeth) wherunto yf fyre bee putte, it kenda-  
leth in suche wyse, that yf a littell water bee  
caste thereon, it boureneth more feruentely, and  
maie bee extincted only with great abundance  
of water, or elles with vinegger, alume & byr-  
deyme. There is wonderfull plentie thereof  
founded by Babylon in the countreie called Ec-  
barnis, as Plutarchus writeth in the lyfe of  
great Alexander.

Napina, a garden of naunces.

Napiza, people of Scythia.

Napus, pi, a Raucwe, or as other call it, turnepe,  
long rape, or nauet gentle, it is a kynde of Ra-  
pes. It is soone boyled, and nouryeth but  
littell. The grekes doo call it Bunias.

Nar, a ryuer whiche renneth into Epyer. Ther  
is an other ryuer of that name in Germany,  
whiche cometh out of the great ryuer of Danu-  
bius, or Donowe.

Narane, a ryuer in Dalmatia, aboute an hun-  
dred myles from Epidaurus.

Narbas, a towne in Spayne.

Narbo Martius, called commonly Narbona, a

estee in Fraunce.

Narbonensis prouincia, a parte of Gallia, be-  
lyng on the east, the mountaynes Alpes, on  
the south Mare Gallicu, on the west the moun-  
tagnes Pirenei, on the north the mountaynes  
Iura: It conteyneth the countreies called Su-  
aoue, Dolphyne, Prouance, and Laguedoc.

It was in the old tyme called Gallia Brachia.

Narcaphium, looke Nascaphium.

Narcissinus, a, um, of Narcissus.

Narcissites, a precious stone, whiche hath veyne  
lyke yug.

Narcissus, the sonne of the ryuer Zephirus, whiche  
was turned into the floure called Narcissus.

It is also a certayne ryuer.

Narcissus, fsi, m. ge. an herbe & floure, haun-  
tyng the leaues nexte the ground lyke to Daffadyl,  
or bzyder lyke to a lytche, the stalks bare and  
grene. In the toppes therof is a floure white of  
purple, the seede in a thyn skynne, blacke, grene  
and long, the roote beyng rounde. It is called  
white Laus tibi, or white daffodill.

Narcoticus, a, um, stupefactiue, or maynynge a  
membrye insensibill.

Nardinus, nardina, um, of Nardus, smellyng of  
hauntyng the taste of Nardus.

Nardina pyra, certayne sweete pears.

Nardus, i, f. g. a plant, wherof Plinie remem-  
breth nyne kyndes, but Spica Nardi, is of Gas-  
lene and Plinie supposed to come out of Ind-  
die, whiche some men thynke we lache, it is cal-  
led Spikenard. That whiche we haue, cometh  
out of Syria.

Nardus gallica, some suppose to be lauander,  
or that whiche is called Spike.

Narica, ca, f. ge. a certayne littell fysh, whiche  
swimmeth verie swyftely.

Naris, ris, f. g. the nosegaylle.

Emuncta naris homo, a witty man that hath  
a fine iudgement in thyngs.

Obesca naris homo, he that smelleth nothyng,  
he that hath a grosse iudgement in matieres.

Indulgere naribus, to moche, to scope.

Narius, a ryuer in Umbria.

Naritia, an Ile in the sea Aegeum.

Narna, or Narnia, a towne in Italy. also a cite  
of Umbria.

Narnia, or Narnienses, people of Narnia.

Narniensis ager, the countreie about Narnia,  
where the grounde with rayne waxeth duske,  
and in drie weather durte.

Narona, a ryuer of Dalmatia, called nowe  
Narenta.

Narrabilis, le, that maie bee shewed, declared,  
tolde, or spoken.

Narratio, onis, f. ge. a narracion of reposit of a  
thyng, a shewyng, a declaration, a tellyng, an  
expresyng.

Narratiuncula, le, f. g. a littell narracion.

Narrator, oris, masc. gen. he that sheweth of  
tellety.

Nar

Narratus, us, m. g. a shewyng, a declaration, a  
tellyng.

Narratus, a, um, shewed, tolde, declared.

Narro, au, are, to shewe, to telle, to reposit, to  
declare, to expresse, also to laie.

Narrare stomachum, to speake what he thyn-  
keth, to vter his stomake.

Narrato omnem rem ordire, Shewe hym all  
the matier in order as it is.

Bonum ingenium narras adolescentis, B,  
pour sayng the yong man is of a good and  
gentyll nature.

Quid narras? what sayest thou? a maner of  
admiracion and meruaillyng as one shuld say,

It is a wonderfull thyng that ye tell.

Opino narras? Saie you I thynke.

Narro tibi, I saie to you.

Quas mulieres narras? Of what womē speake  
you? of what women be they that ye speake of.

Narles, a mynes name, an Eunuch of the Em-  
perour Titianus, whiche was a valpante and  
prudent capitayn.

Nates, people of Italy, called also Interamnates.

Nathecium, ci, n. g. a place apte or conuenient  
to hepe typpes or medicines in.

Narthex, hecis, m. ge. the herbe called Ferula,  
looke there.

Natium, a towne of the people called Locren-  
ses where is greate plentie of excellent and  
good pitch.

Natones, people dwellynge in the myddell of  
the landes of Libya amonge whome is founde  
the precious stone called a Carbuncle.

Nasamonites, us, m. gen a stone of colour sans  
guine, with littell blacke veynes.

Nasamorus, & Nasamoniacus, a, um, of the  
people Nasamonites.

Nascaphum, a verie precious and odoriferous  
woodde, brought out of Indie, wherof they  
make verie pleasant parfumes.

Nascor, niferis, fci, to be boyne, in herbes or  
trees it signifieth to fyryng or growe.

Nasitar ventus, The wynde riseth or begyn-  
neth to blowe.

Nasim pedes, to be boyne th fete forward.

Natus ex tanta familia, descended of so riche  
and noble a familie.

Peneiope natus, Penelope was his mother.

Depellere natus, hauntye an harlotte to his  
mother. Ego profecto egregie ad miseriam  
natus sum, Truly I am nobably boyne to mis-  
fery, wretchednesse, misfortune, or aduerstie.

Ex me atque ex hoc natus es, I am thy mo-  
ther, and this man is thy father.

Nasista vxore, to be boyne in lausfull wedd-  
locke. Natus sum genere, of a noble lineage.

Natus male volente genio, boyne in an yll  
howe.

Natus animo leni, he that is of nature gentyll  
and ray to be pleased.

Natus laudi, boyne to praise and renoume.

Annos ad quinquaginta natus, well nate spf-  
ty peres olde.

Copiosissime nasci, to fyryng or growe verie  
plentyfully.

Nascuntur fascicula discidia. &c. they fyryng  
ryse or bee ingendred.

Vnde iste error natus sit, wherof this error  
dyd come ryse or fyryng.

Ne plus mali nasceretur, That no more myls  
these shoulde ryse of the matier.

Nata est sententia, the opinion dydde ryse or  
fyryng. Nata herba ad spem farnicis, The  
grass dyd growe or fyryng to the tyme of hys  
haruest.

Nascens, entis, om g. growyng. fyryngyng.

Nasica, the surname of a noble Romayn called  
Scipio.

Nasterna, a vessel with habde, & a wide mouth.

Natum, a cite in Fraunce called Nante.

Nasta, a, f. g. a wele or bowenet, wherwith  
fysh is taken.

Nastus, si, f. g. a certayne tree, the woodde wher-  
of is of purple colour, and groweth plentyfully  
in the yle of Medera.

Nastes, the brother of Amphimachus, whiche came  
to helpe the Troians.

Nastio, the which see better in the euenyng  
then at nowne: and can see nothyng but that  
is harde at their eyes.

Nastipades, a kynde of spice cakes.

Nastocopi, the which make those cakes.

Nastophagi, the which eate those cakes.

Nasturtium, n, an herbe called Cresses, whiche  
was amonge the persians in suche estimacion,  
that the yong men, when they wente on hun-  
tyng, dyd eate none other meate, supposyng  
that thereby, they fyryng were made more  
quicke and liuely.

Nasus, i, m. g. a nose. Sometyme it is putte for  
sharpenesse or quickenesse in speche. wherfore  
we say of hym that can preyly taunt or moche  
one so that weth it can be perceiued, Hic na-  
sus habet.

Naso suspendere, to moche couerly.

Nasus collisus, a nose as flatte as a cake beas-  
ten to ones face.

Nasutulus, a, um, a diminutive of Nasutus.

Nasute, wittly, mochyngly.

Nasutula, a shrewde wenche.

Nasutus, ti, m. g. he that hath a great nose. also  
he that can taunt or moche wittly. Sometyme it  
signifieth hym that hath a great instrument

Natales, natalium, pl. the rocke or familie, wher-  
of one cometh, parentage.

Natalibus clarus, noble of bloudd.

Obscuri natales, base bloudd.

Natalibus restituere, to make a gentylman,  
and to geue to hym armes.

Natalia dare, to make a feast at the daye of  
ones byrthe.

Natalis, le, and Natalitius, a, um, percepyng to  
byrthe,



**Berth**, as, Natalis dies, the day of the birth of nativitee. Natalis, is somtyme springing of growing. Natalis, is the seide, wherof any thyng springeth is ingendred.

**Natālis**, lis, m. g. Natale, lis, and Natalitium, tij, n. g. the date of ones byrthe.

**Celebrare natalem suum**, to kepe solemne the day of ones byrthe. Urbis natalis, the daye on the which the cite was fyrst builded.

**Natalia praeclata**, diuinations of astronomers, concerning ones nativitee.

**Natales diuersarum gentium**, the origynall of beginning of dyuers nations and countreys.

**Natūlis**, le, that swimmeth or can swimme.

**Natātile**, lis, n. g. a ponde or other place, where geese, ducks, or fyshes dooe swimme.

**Natātius**, a, um, that whiche dooeth swimme.

**Natātor**, ōris, m. g. he that swimmeth.

**Natātorium**, tij, neut. gener. a place made to swimme in.

**Natābulum**, idem.

**Natātio**, ōnis, f. g. swimming.

**Natātus**, us, m. g. a swimming.

**Natans**, anus, and Nans, antis, om. ge. swimming.

**Nates**, tis, plu. ha. nates, natum, a buttocke.

**Natex**, nātis, for. ge. of Plinie called Nerita, is a fysh, hauynge a shell, great, rounde and smooth, sayng that there bee on it like to redde seedes of popie.

**Natūatio**, was used for negotiatio.

**Natūatores**, trauaplers about many thynges, or busy and fedicious persons.

**Natio**, is the name of a goddesse.

**Natio**, ōnis, f. gen. the people of a countreie (as Festus wyrteth) whiche had their begynnyng in the same place, wher they dwell, and came not out of other countreies. it somtyme signifieth a feloweshipp, compaigne, or sorte of men, beyng in an order.

**Natio candidatorum**, the ordynarie felowshipp of them, whiche do sue for great offices.

**Natio me hominis impulit**, &c. The mans countreie caused or forced me. &c.

**Natiuitas**, tātis, for. g. byrthe, nativitee.

**Natiuus**, a, um, naturall, that is naturall ingendred in a thyng.

**Natiuus color**, naturall colour.

**Natiuus sal**, salte growen in the place where it is founden.

**Natiuum malum**, naturall mischief.

**Natiua verba**, woordes not driued fro other.

**Natiui dei**, goddis, whiche haue begynnyng and endyng.

**Natūso**, a, puer in the countreie of Venice.

**Nato**, aui, are, to swimme often. Somtyme it signifieth to go, to sail, to be rowed in a barge or galep. Somtyme to trouble or shake. Somtyme to grow or shoot forth a litle vnder the erth, as the rootes of some trees and herbes doo.

**Natrix**, tris, m. & f. ge. idem quod hydrus, a

**water snake**. also an herbe, the roote wherof smelleth lyke a gote.

**Natura**, a, f. g. nature. It was of some gentiles taken for god, creatour of all thynges. Seneca lib. 4. de beneficiis: what other thyng is Natura than god or reton diuine, sowen in all the worlde, and the partes thereof. Arist. phis. 1. Nature is the beginning and cause of mouyng and rest in that thyng, where it is by it self, and not by any other thyng happenyng. Somtyme it signifieth manieres, condicions, and fashion. also naturall inclination or affection. Somtyme the priue membe of mankynd or beest.

**Natura satisfacere**, to dye.

**Natura cedere**, or concedere, idem.

**Natura suae rationem habere**, to haue regard vnto his condicions.

**Si ex rerum natura exemeris**, if you take from amonge men.

**E natura rerum euellere**, to destroy bitwyl.

**In rerum naturam cadere**, To chaunce somtyme, to come somtyme to passe.

**Huius rei sibi naturam faciat**, Zeat hym by the some and exercise byng this into his nature, or make this thyng as it were naturall to hym.

**Sequi naturam ducem**, to folow nature as a captain and leader in ones doynges.

**Natura**, in the ablative for Naturaliter.

**Natura insitum est**, we haue it of nature, it is naturall in vs.

**Naturalis**, le, naturall, accordyng to nature, of nature. **Naturales filij**, naturall chyldren, lawfully begotten.

**Desyderia naturalia**, pro cupiditate couend.

**Naturalia**, plu. tantum, priue membes.

**Naturale**, sing. is somtyme redde in the same signification.

**Naturaliter**, naturall, of nature, accordyng to nature.

**Natu**, onely in the ablative case is ioyned with these adiectiues, Magnus, Paruus, Grandis, Magno natu homines, auncient men.

**Minor natu**, the yonger.

**Quanto tuus est animus natu grauior**, The moze sage, graue, and discrete that your wyls dome is by reason of age and long experyence.

**Natu maior**, the elder.

**Natu maiores**, elders.

**Natu grandis**, olde of auncient.

**Natu annos sedecim**, sictene yeres olde.

**Natus**, a, um, bozne, growen, brought forth. looke nascor.

**Natus**, ti, m. g. a son. somtyme it signifieth a colt.

**Nata**, tr, f. g. a daughter.

**Natālis**, le, perteynyng to myss, or that is born with mysses.

**Bellum nauale**, warre on the sea.

**Naualis corona**, boke Corona.

**Naualis materia**, all thynges necessarie to make mysses of.

**Sonj nauales**, rowers in mysses.

Gloria

**Gloria naualis**, glory and renoume for victorie and noblesse on the sea.

**Nauale**, lis, n. ge. the docke where mysses are laide by or made, at Venice the arccuale.

**Naualia**, a citee in Germany.

**Nauarchus**, cli, m. ge. the patron or mayster of mysses, a pilot, a conductor of mysses.

**Nauarchis**, chidis, f. ge. the patrons myss, the admirall myss.

**Nauis**, n. ge. indeclinable, a shalle or pille of a nutte, the skynne or partition in the middes of a wall nutte, euery littell thyng of no value, a thyng of naught.

**Nauis esse**, to bee woorth nothyng.

**Nauisacio**, feci, facere, to sette naught by.

**Naucleriacus**, & **Nauclerius**, a, um, perteynyng to the maister of a myss.

**Nauclerus**, ri, and **Nauclarius**, rij, m. g. a myss maister.

**Naucratis**, a citee in Egypte, the inhabitantes wherof be called Naucratitae.

**Naufragium**, gij, n. g. wycke on the sea. Somtyme it signifieth losse of detriment.

**Naufragium facere**, to lose a myss by tēpest: & by translation, to haue great losse of gooddes.

**Naufragia rei familiaris**, great losse of gooddes.

**Hac vna ex hoc naufragio tabula me delat**, This onely appde, healepe of succour in this great calamite dweth comforte and delpte me.

**Naufragus**, gi, m. gen. he that escapeth on lyue after the myss is lost. it is somtyme taken for one fallen in pouertee.

**Naufragus patrimonio**, one that by his owne fault is fallen in pouertee.

**Naufragus**, a, um, perteynyng to mysswycke.

**Nauis**, a, f. g. a holowe tree lyke a myss, occuspied whan grapes be gathered.

**Nauisagus**, a, um, idem quod naufragus.

**Nauicula**, a, f. g. a litle myss.

**Nauicella**, a diminutive of nauicula.

**Nauicularius**, rij, m. g. he that lettereth mysses to hys. somtyme a pylote, a myss mayster.

**Nauiculātor**, oris, idem.

**Nauiculator**, aris, ari, to gouerne a myss. Somtyme to go on the water in a myss or bote.

**Nauicularia**, a, for. gen. the arte of gouernyng a myss or rowyng.

**Nauiculariam facere**, to fraight a myss, to sette mysses to hye for carryng of marchandise.

**Nauigabilis**, le, where a myss may passe, nauigable.

**Nauigatio**, ōnis, f. ge. exercise in goeyng on the water, saylyng.

**Nauiger**, uigera, gerum, whiche will beare a briffell.

**Mare nauigerum**, The sea that will beare a bestelle.

**Nauigium**, gij, n. g. all sortes of vessels to saile or rowe in. somtyme for saylyng, also the carrying or yeddyng of a myss.

**Nauigia speculatoria**, brigantines or mysses of espiall.

**Infatuare nauigia anchoris**, to cast anchors, to staie the myss with toooyng of anchors.

**Instruere nauigia armamentis**, to fournysh the mysses with abillmentes or takelyng.

**Vectoria nauigia**, mysses to transpote and conueigh men from place to place, passengers.

**Nauigium interit**, the myss was lost.

**Nauigiolum**, li, n. g. a littell bark.

**Nauigo**, aui, are, to go or bee caried on the water in a vessell, to saile.

**Nauigare in portu**, to be in suretee, to be out of daungier.

**Nauigaur**, the impersonall.

**Nauis**, uis, f. g. a myss.

**Nauem deprimere**, to downe a myss.

**Nauis pompatica**, a myss made with chambers and bankettyng parlours, onely to solace with, it is also called Nauithalmus.

**Rector nauis**, a myss mayster.

**Moderamen nauis**, the gubdyng or gouernyng of a myss.

**Actuaria naues**, loke Actuarius.

**Longa naues**, great mysses or galleys, goyng bothe with oyes and sayles.

**Naues oneraria**, great mysses made for burdeyn or cariage, suche as hulkes be, that vse onely the sayle and not oyes.

**Aerata & Rostrata naues**, mysses or galleys, that haue theyr stemmes armed with brasse.

**Piscatoria naues**, fysher botes.

**Pratoria nauis**, the admiralles myss.

**Vulnerata nauis**, a myss stricken, perced, or bouged with ordinaunce.

**Constrata**, and **tectata naues**, covered mysses.

**Deferti nauis**, to bee caried, or saile on the sea in a myss.

**Appellere nauem**, loke Appello.

**Conscendere naues**, to take myssyng.

**Descendere ad naues**, To goe downe to the rode where mysses lye.

**Naues construere**, fabricare, edificare, facere, to make or buyde mysses.

**Moliri naues ab terra**, To byng the mysses from lande to take the sea.

**Subducere naues**, to byng the mysses in to the haue.

**Reficere naues**, to repaire mysses hurte by tempest or battayle.

**Vna nauis est bonorum omnium**, by translation, All good and honeste citisens bee of one consent and wyll together.

**Nauita**, tr, idem quod Nauis.

**Nauitas**, aris, f. g. diligenter, sterpyng, quicknesse.

**Nauiter**, for gnauiter, diligently, with dextertie, valpantly.

**Nauithalmus**, a myss or barge, that noble men vse for pleasure, with gorgeous chambers and other ornaments.

**Naula**, la, for. gen. an instrument of musike,

called also Psalterium.  
 Naulum, a diminutive of Naula.  
 Naulium, a towne in Lombardie.  
 Naulum, li, n. g. the fraite or fate paid for passage over the water.  
 Naumachia, a, f. ge. a battayle on the water, or the place where the battayle is.  
 Naumachiam committere, To fyghte with thyppes on the sea.  
 Naumachiarius, rij, m. gen. he that dooeth battayle on the water.  
 Naumachiarius, a, um, perteynyng to that foym of battayle.  
 Naumachiarius pons, a byrge, on whiche they passe into the thyppes to fyghte.  
 Nauo, aui, are, to emplotte with all his power, to dooe, ayde, healte, or endeuoure with all diligence.  
 Nauare operam, to dooe all his endeuour, to helpe with all his power.  
 Vt nostram in te beneuolentiam nauare possimus, That we maie dooe all our endeuour, to shewe what good will we beare you, or that we maie declare our beneuolence & louyng mynde toward you.  
 Naupactus, a towne of Achaia, taken fro the Athenians by the Turkes, called nowe Lepantium.  
 Naupagus, gi, m. g. a thypwright or carpenter.  
 Nauplium, pli, a fyphe lyke a cuttell.  
 Nauplius, Idalmides father.  
 Naupliades, the sonne or nephew of Nauplius.  
 Naupontus, a ryuer in Diauonie.  
 Nauscit, whan a beane openeth it selfe in the earth to spryng.  
 Nausea, a, f. gen. disposition or weyll to vomite. Sometyme abhoyring of thynges.  
 Nauseam discutere, to put awaie the disposition of vomityng.  
 Nauseam facere, to prouoke to vomite.  
 Inhibere nauseam, to stoppe vomityng.  
 Nauseator, oris, m. gen. one that vomiteth. also one that lotheth or disdeigneth a thyng.  
 Nauseola, a diminutive of Nausea.  
 Nauseolus, a, um, that whiche prouoketh one to vomite.  
 Nauseo, aui, are, to haue an appetite to vomite. Sometime to abiect or abhoyre a thyng, to despyse, to contemne, to lothe.  
 Nauseabundus, a, um, disposed to vomite.  
 Nausicae, es, and Nausicaa, a, f. g. the daughter of Alcinous kynge of Theaces, who fyndyng Odysseus, after that he had escaped drownyng, brought hym to his fathers palaice.  
 Nausithous, the sonne of Neptuneus, and father of Alcimus.  
 Naustibulum, li, n. g. a hyue lyke a thyppe.  
 Nauta, or Nauita, a, com. g. a thyppe man.  
 Nautea, tea, f. g. the ordure, which issueth out of the pumpe of a thypp. also curriours bleche. also a certayne herbe, which curriours doe vse, some make it for Anagyris,

Nauticus, ci, m. g. a thyppe maister.  
 Nauticus, a, um, belonging to thyppes or thyppemen. Nauticus panis, bisbette.  
 Nautilus, li, of some called Pampilus, a certayne shell fythe, of the foyme of a boate, and dooeth swymme the bealge bywarde.  
 Nautilia, the craffe of thyppmen.  
 Nauus, a, um, quyeke, actiue, balpant, that dooeth a thyng sodaynly, without muche delay, diligent.  
 Nauus & Ignauus, contrary.  
 Nauus & indolentius homo, a diligent and peynesfull man.  
 Naxium, ij, n. ge. a kynde of wheatestones in the yle of Xyppes.  
 Naxius, a, um, of Naxos.  
 Naxos, an yle in the sea called Iegcum, one of the Cyclades, not farre from Paros, renowned for the white marble there growyng.  
 Nazareus, a man dedicate onely to the seruice of God, or that had a speciall vow for a tyme.  
 Nazareth, a littell towne in Galilea.  
 Nazara, a citee in Cappadocia, called also Sasaria.

**N**E, an aduerbe, signifying forbyddyng, or dissuadyng, and is ioygned sometyme to the imperative, sometyme to the substantiue, sometyme to the optatiue mode.  
 Ne, beyng an aduerbe of forbyddyng, maie indifferently bee ioygned with a verbe of the substantiue mode, or els of the imperative. Non maie neuer bee ioygned with the imperative.  
 Tunc cede malis, geue thou no place to aduersitee. Sometyme it is a coniunction copulatiue, and signifieth And, or neyther. Sometyme it is causall, as Vide ne pereas, Take heede that thou doo not lose thy selfe: or beware that thou cast not awaie thy selfe.  
 Ne multa, to make shoyte, without many wordes, or in fewe wordes.  
 Ne plura, it sufficeth, it is enough.  
 Ne longum faciam, to make shoyte, to be shoyt.  
 Ne sim saluus, si aliter scribo ac senio, I praye god I bee dead, yf I wyte otherwyle than I thynke.  
 Ne viuam, and Ne valeam, idem.  
 Est ne hic Crito sobrinus Chrisidis? Is not this Crito, cousyn germaine to Chrisidis?  
 Honestum ne factu sit an turpe dubitant, they doubt, whether it be honest to doo or no.  
 Neue hoc, neue illud, neyther this, nor that.  
 Ne dicam, I will not saie, or I dare not say.  
 This clause (Ne dicam) if it folowe a substantiue, the adiectiue is put in the accusatiue case: but if it be put betwene a substantiue and an adiectiue, the one and the other shalbe the nominatiue case.  
 Homo imprudens, ne dicam stultum, not stultus,

tus, because the substantiue (Homo) goeth before.  
 Crudeles, ne dicam impius, & sceleratus Castor, not sceleratum Castorem, for as muche as the substantiue Castor foloweth. In other cases is none ambiguitie. For alway the adiectiue and the substantiue muste accorde; as, Non faceres hac magistro conscio, ne dicam presente, not presentem.  
 Mihi qui ne datur, that the maie not be geuen to me, or that I maie not haue hie.  
 Vtne ducas, for vt non ducas.  
 Ne hoc quidem tacebit Permeno, Harmeno will not hepe this secreete neyther.  
 Ne quid nimis, nothyng excedyng, or nothyng too too.  
 Ne dicam grauius, That I maye saie no worse of it.  
 Ne mi quidem, applied to hym that dare not speake one word.  
 Ne, an aduerbe rationall for Ergo. Verg. Meum incepto desistere victam? what shall I than beeyng vanquished or put by, trasse from myne enterprise? or leaue of my pourse as wayne?  
 Ne amicus nihil tribuamus, epulamur, to the intent that our frendes shall not thynke, that we will doo nothyng for their sakes, we dooe eat and barkette.  
 Ne, sometyme signifieth demaundyng, as, Datur ne illa hodie Pamphilo nuptum? But shall she be married to daie vnto Pamphilus? Egone? who I?  
 Ne, an ple betwene Lemnos and Hellespont.  
 Neades, beastes in the yle Samos, as Aelianus writeth: of whiche the bones be so bigge, that they be kept for a meeuale: and their voyce so strong, that they shake the earth.  
 Necta, a womans name, mother of Phaetusa, and Lampetia.  
 Necthus, a ryuer in Calaber.  
 Neales, a famous pyneter.  
 Neapolis, a noble citee of Campania, sette on the borders of the sea, called Mare Mediterraneum, and was fyrst called Parthenope. Of this citee the countreye of Campania, Apulia, and Calabria, be nowe called Regnum Neapolitanum, the realme of Naples. There is also a citee of this name in Arike, an other in Laria.  
 Nearchus, a yong man of excellent fauour and brauttee.  
 Nabis, a ryuer in Spayne.  
 Nephrides, the thynne of redde here and salow.  
 Nephion, herba ceruina, vel elaphoboscus.  
 Diofco.  
 Nephrides, the genitours of beastes.  
 Nephites, singu. num. a pious stone dedicate to Liber.  
 Nebula, a, f. g. a littell white cloude.  
 Quasi per nebulam audire, i. leuiter, no attentē,

Erroris nebula, the cloude of error.  
 Diluit nebulas Titan, the sonne purteth away cloudes.  
 Nebulo, lonis, m. gen. a kinawe, a vilt felowe of no estimation.  
 Nebulosus, a, um, cloudie.  
 Nebulosus ager, a countreie haupnge oftentimes cloudes ouer it, whereby it is temperate. Caelum nebulosum, a cloudie weather.  
 Nec, noz, neyther, oftentymes for Non.  
 Nec opinatio, by aduenture, sodaynly, otherwise than was thought.  
 Quae nec opinanti accidit, whiche chance to me not thynkyng, or nothyng doubtyng of the matter.  
 Nec opinata res eos perculit, The thyng wherof they doubted not, or thought not on, astonied them.  
 Nec iniuria, not without a cause.  
 Nec ita multo post, not vtriae long after.  
 Nec mirum, and no meruaile at all.  
 Nec sicut vulgus, and not as the commune sorte of the people.  
 Nec caput nec pedes habet, It is a confute matter, it hath neyther head nor taple, nor beeyng noz endyng.  
 Nec vniul, nec omnia sunt, quae dicit, It is somewhat that he saith, all though it be not all: or, I can not say, but that it is somewhat that he saith, and yet it is not all.  
 Nec eo minus, and yet neuerthelcfe.  
 Nec quicquam aliud quam fleturum, And that he woulde doo nothyng but wepe.  
 Perfolui gratia non potest, nec malo patri, a man can not recompence or shewe pleasure for pleasure, no not to an yll father.  
 Necatus, a, um, flayne.  
 Necarus veneno, poysoned.  
 Necarus fame, famptied.  
 Nec dum, not yet.  
 Necessarie, idem quod necessario.  
 Necessario, necessarily, of necessitee, nedefully, of force, inuitably, without redemption, without choise.  
 Nec non, also.  
 Necessse & necessum, of force, that must nedes bee, necessarily.  
 Sed necesse est, but it must nedes be.  
 Necessse fuit facere, I myghte not choose but doo it, nedes I must haue dooen it.  
 Necesse habere, to haue nedes.  
 Necessarius, rij, m. gene. a kynseman, a betraie nere frende.  
 Necessarius, a, um, necessary, nedefull, inuitable.  
 Necessitas, tatis, f. g. nedes, necessitee, an alliance or bonde of amitie, nere frendeshipp.  
 Necessitates, necessary and vrgent businesses or affayres.  
 Astringi & cogi necessitate, to bee constrayned or forced of necessitee.  
 Necessitati parendum est, vel necessitas in-

exorabilis, Necessitate hath no lawe, or nedes must that nedes will be.  
 Datur necessitati venia, he that coulde not choose must nedes be pardoned.  
 Ea quæ habent aliquam necessitatem, suche thynges as must nedes, or as be necessary.  
 Necessitatem imponere, iniungere, asserre, to constreigne.  
 Necessitate coactus, feci, I was forced or constreigned of necessity to doo it.  
 Reliquis tribus virtutibus necessitates propositæ sunt. &c. The other three vertues be forced of necessity, or must nedes. &c.  
 Necessitudo, dinis, f. g. idem quod necessitas.  
 Facere necessitudinem alicui, to constreigne one. Facere necessitudinem alicui cum aliquo, to make acquynted or familiar.  
 Necessitudinibus publicis unpletus, lette or troubled with the vrgent affayres or necessities busynesses of the commune weale.  
 Adiungere ad suam necessitudinem bonos viros, to associate to him in familiaritee and frendshipp good and honest men.  
 Coniungere necessitudinem cum aliquo, to become acquynted and familiar with one.  
 Omnibus necessitudinibus circumuentus, bounden or in daunger to one for a thousande pleasures that he hath shewed hym.  
 Recipere aliquem in necessitudinem, to receyue or numbze one among his frendes and familiars.  
 Intercedit alicui necessitudo cum aliquo, he is familiar, or well acquynted with hym.  
 Necessitudo est mihi cum illo, he and I bee familiar, or I haue good acquyntaunce with hym. Necessitudinem habui constitutam, I was acquynted or familiar.  
 Nouas necessitudines adiungere, to get new frendes and acquyntance.  
 Nos summa necessitudine attingunt, They are verie familiar with vs, or they bee oure nere frendes.  
 Necessitudinem colere, to cherish and maine teyne acquyntance, or frendshipp.  
 Necum, auncient writers vsed for Nec cum.  
 Nec ne, or not.  
 Neco, necum, necatum, and necui, necum, nec care, to flea, to hpl.  
 Necos, a hynde of Egypte.  
 Necromantes, tis, m. g. a necromancer, he that calleth by dauned spirites.  
 Necromanticus, idem.  
 Necromantia, æ, f. g. necromancy.  
 Necropolis, a citie of Egypte.  
 Nectar, nectaris, n. g. a pleasaunt lycour, which the poetes feigned to be the drynke of goddis sometyme it signifyeth immortalitee.  
 Nectareus, a, um, immortall, diuine, sweete, pleasant.  
 Nectarea herba, an herbe, called also Inula Campana, Elcampane.

Nectarites, a drynke made with the same herbe.  
 Necto, nexui, and nexi, nectere, to knyte, to wynde or wynde laces of other lyke thynges.  
 Nectere aliquid ex duabus rebus, to make one thyng of twayne.  
 Nectere causas, to make excuses.  
 Nectere aliud ex alio, to hange one thyng by an other.  
 Nectere dolum alicui, to inuent a meancour, or to mocke one.  
 Necti, the pastime of Necto, when the dristour was deliuered to his creditour in bondage. Coronam nectere alicui, to make a garlande for one.  
 Moras nectere, to make delays.  
 Nectus, a, um, of Neco, hpled without weapon, as with famine, colde, and suche lyke.  
 Necubi, left in any place. sometyme in no place.  
 Necubi regum desiderium esset, That they shuld not be despyus of hynges in any place: or that they shoulde not lacke or want a hynde in any place.  
 Videndum necubi aqua consistat, They must see ware, that the water doe not stand or rste in any place.  
 Necunde, left from any place.  
 Circumspectans necunde impetus in frumentarios fieret, looking rounde about, that they shoulde not invade or breake upon the sowers from any place.  
 Necya, æ, f. ge. a funicall cerimonie at the graues of deade men.  
 Necyomania, diuination by calling by of dead spirites.  
 Necydalus, li, m. gen. a certayne wyrm, of the whiche the fylke worme cometh, or whiche in the space of fyre wekes is turned in to the fylke worme, called Bombyx.  
 Nedum, not onely, and is vsed two waies, either when bothe clauses bee reduced to one verbe: as Funderem pro te sanguinem, nedum pecuniam, I wolde spende for the not onely my money, but also my bloude: or elles when eche clause hath his propre verbe. as, Funderem pro te sanguinem, nedum pecuniam ubi crederem, I wolde not onely lende you money, but also thedde my bloude for you, or put my lyfe in daunger for your sake.  
 Ne crederem tibi obolum, nedum vnam meam, I wolde not trust the with one halfe pte up, muche lesse with my lyfe.  
 Nedum morbum remouisti, sed etiam grauedinem, Thou hast not onely put away the sykenesse. &c.  
 Nefandus, a, um, horrible, not to be named.  
 Nefarius, a, um, cursed, unwoorthye to lye, wycked, myscheuous.  
 Nefans, antis, om. ge. idem quod Nefandus.  
 Nefarie, wyckedly, naughtly, myscheuously.  
 Nefarium, ri, n. g. a wycked or detestable acte.  
 Nefas indeclin. neu. gene. a thyng detestable, a wickd

wicked acte, a cursed dedde.  
 Nefas habetur, it is compted a heinous thyng.  
 Nefastus, a, um, unlucky, unhapp.  
 Nefastus, sometyme for Nefarius.  
 Nefasti dies, daies, in the which it was not les full to speake three woordes, Do, dico, addico, daies, on the whiche it was vnlesfull to pleade in the lawe.  
 Nefrendes, um, com. g. pigges weaned, called wotes, after some weathers, after others, pong infants.  
 Negabundus, a, um, that denyeth.  
 Negatio, onis, f. g. a denyng, a nay.  
 Negans, antis, denyng, sayng nay.  
 Negantia, æ, f. g. idem quod negatio.  
 Negatius, a, um, that denieth.  
 Negatus, a, um, denied.  
 Negito, auis, are, to deny.  
 Neglectum, carelessly.  
 Neglectus, us, m. g. small regarde, contempt.  
 Neutiqua hæc res neglectui est mihi, I made in no wise neglecte this affaire or busynesse: or I must in no wise be negligent in this matier, or I made in no wise forget this matier.  
 Negligens, a, um, not regarded, contemned, not paid vpon, pll looked to.  
 Negligentia, æ, f. g. negligence, rechelesse, neglectum, carelessly.  
 Negligentia fortunæ, contempte of fortune, and thynges casual.  
 Negligens, entis, om. g. negligente, rechelesse, that passeth on nothyng.  
 Negligentem feceris, ye shall make hym rechelesse, or in suche case, that he will passe on nothyng.  
 Negligens sui, negligent or rechelesse in thynges perrepyng to hym selfe.  
 Negligenter, negligently, rechelessely. sometyme contemptuously.  
 Negligo, glexi, gligere, to neglect or haue lptz till regarde to a thyng, to be rechelesse in doynge a thyng, to contemne, not to passe vpon, to lke pll to a thyng.  
 Periculum fortunarum & capitis negligere, not to feare to putte all his gooddes and lyfe in daunger.  
 Non negligere aliquod negotium, not to be rechelesse in dooyng a thyng.  
 Minus alicuius negligere, not to passe on or nes menapnges or thcatnynges.  
 Nego, auis, are, to deny, to refuse, to say nay.  
 Negato esse iuram, saie she will not go.  
 Negaris scpe esse domi, They saie often tymes that thou arte not at home.  
 Quin te ducturum neges, but that ye wyl resuse to mary hir.  
 Negat quævis virum bonum, nisi sapientem, they saie that no man is good, but only a wyse man.  
 Negotans, le, perrepyng to marchandise, or occupation.  
 Negotatio, onis, f. g. occupying of marchandise.

bise, byng and scilpyng.  
 Negotiator, onis, m. gen. a marchant man, an occupier, a factour.  
 Negotior, aris, ari, to exercise marchandise in strange countreies. also to be in busynesse.  
 Negotiari animas dicuntur medici, To geat their lyping by kylling of men.  
 Negotiosus, a, um, haupng muche busynesse in body or mynde, full of busynesse.  
 Res negotiosa, a busy and peynfull mattier.  
 Negotiosi eramus nos nostris negotiis, we were busily occupied in our affayres.  
 Negotiosa & molesta provincia, full of peyn and trauaple.  
 Negotium, ij, n. gen. busynesse, affayre, charge, care, trouble.  
 Dare negotium, to geue in charge.  
 Sui negotij benegerens, he that doeth wel his busynesse, or that exploteth well his affaires.  
 Plurimum in eo negotij habui, I trauapled muche in it, I had muche a dooe with it.  
 Negotium magnum est nauigare, atque id mense quintili, it is muche a dooe to saile there, specially in the month of July.  
 Negotium facessere, exhibere, confiare, facere, to trouble or bere one, to putte to busynesse, to put in daungier by accusyng or laiyng some thyng to his charge.  
 Est mihi negotium, I haue somewhat to doo.  
 Ita negotium est, the matier to requireth.  
 Nullo negotio, without peyne, easly.  
 Nil est negotij, it is lpyhtly dooen.  
 Sed quid negotij, quamobrem succenses mihi? what is the matier why thou art angre with me?  
 Obiectum est mihi negotij, I am in trouble.  
 Offerre se negotiis alienis, to meddle in other mens mattices without any commaundement.  
 Negotij sum plenus, I haue as muche to do as I can tourne me to.  
 Id sibi negotij credidit solum dari, he thoughte he shoulde haue had none other busynesse but this. Humana negotia, woorthely affayres.  
 Mirabar, quid hic negotij esset tibi, I meruayled what busynesse thou haddest here, or what thou haddest here to doe.  
 Quasi negotij nihil sit, as though there were nothyng to doe.  
 Pompeio cum Casare est negotium, Pompeie hath busynesse with Cesar, or hath some what to do with Cesar.  
 Negotia reipublicæ, the affayres of the comune weale.  
 Negotium meum non est, It is no busynesse or matier of myne.  
 Negotiorum curator, a solicitor, or a factour.  
 Negotiolum, li, n. g. a litle busynesse or matier.  
 Neliades, patronymicum of Neliæus, as it were of the progenie of Neliæus.  
 Neliæus, the father of duke Nestor.  
 Neliæus, and Neliæus, a, um, of Neliæus.

Nemanus, a cite of Marbon, called common  
ly Rines.

Nem, sometyne, also excepte.

Nemca, a woodde in Grece, where Hercules  
slew. iii. horrible hons.

Nemeus, a, um, of Nemea.

Nemertes, a faprie of the sea.

Nemesis, the name of a goddesse, whom the pay-  
nyms supposed to be the punyther of greuous  
offenders, some call hir fortune. Suidas saith,  
that Nemesis, is iustice, complaynt, reproche,  
enuy, fortune. Cras. Nemesis, is a goddesse,  
the reuenger of insolencie and arrogancie: she  
is called Adrastia of Adrasto, the kynge, that  
first constituted to hir a temple.

Nemeti, people of a citee in Germanye, called  
Spyres.

Nemetobriga, a towne in Spayne called Val-  
denebro.

Nemo, neminis, com. g. no man, or no woman,  
no bodie.

Nemo iron, euery body.

Nemo homo, for nemo omnino, none at all.

Nemo vnus, no one man.

Nemo est hominum, qui inuicem minus, there  
is no man alque, or no man in the worlde, that  
feareth lesse.

Nemo omnium, no man lyving, no man in  
the worlde. Also not one of them all.

Nemo hoc nescit, euery man knoweth this, or  
all the worlde knoweth this.

Non nemo, many, come, certayne persones,  
sometyne euery man.

Nemo hercle quisquam, in fayeth no man in  
the worlde.

Contigit tibi, quod haud scio an nemini, id  
est, vli.

Nemo diuū, for nullus diuorum.

Nemini, Cato vsed in the gentiue case.

Nemo, is spoken of women.

Hoc scio vnum, neminem peperisse hic, I  
know this one thing, that no body is brought  
a bedde here.

Nemorālis, le, perteynyng to a wood or groue.

Nemorensis, se, idem.

Nemorensis rex, the chiefe prieste of Diana.

Nemoriagus, a, um, that wandreth in a wood  
or groue.

Nemorōsus, a, um, full of wooddes.

Cupressu nemorosus, full of cypres trees, or  
haupng many cypres trees.

Nempe, an aduerbe of confirming, and is some-  
tyme vsed with an interrogation, sometyne  
without, for because, truly, sometyne it signi-  
fieth for.

Nempe negas ad beate viuendum satis esse  
virtutem? Doo ye deny that that vertue. &c.  
or, ye dooe denie than, that vertue is sufficient  
to perfect felicity, doo ye not without inter-  
rogation: as, Nempe omnia hæc verba huc  
redeunt, All these woordes in deede come to

this poynt.

Recta via illuc. G. Nempe ad Pamphilum,  
that is to Pamphila: or ye meane I am sure to  
Pamphilus house.

Nempe, in antwerpyng: Expedies? D. Certo  
Pamphile. P. Nempe vt modo, yea indide  
as thou dydest whyle ere.

Neemias, a Jewe, cupbearer to Artaxerxes, king  
of Persia, a man of great learning and holys-  
nesse, who wyng in great fauour with the said  
kynge, obteyned both licence and abyde to re-  
difie the citee of Iherusalem, afore the inar-  
nation of Chryste. 447. yerres.

Nemrod, is interpreted rebelle, or gouernour  
slepyng: he was the sonne of Chus, sonne of  
Cham, the seconde sonne of Noe. he is of some  
writen Nimrod, of some Ambrath. He was  
also called Saturnus Babylonicus, and was  
the first that toke on hym to reigne ouer men,  
and attempted to buyld the great towys of Ba-  
bylon, intending to haue reysed it aboue the  
cloudes, thynkyng thereby to haue escaped, if  
any floudde shoulde euerflowe haue happened,  
he was before the incarnation of Chryste. 270.  
yerres, after the creation of the worlde. 178.  
yerres.

Nemus, nemoris, a woodde seruyng for pleas-  
sure, a groue.

Nenunt, was vsed of olde wryters for Nisi, es-  
tiam, nempe.

Nenum, was of olde tyme vsed for Non.

Nco, neui, ere, to spyne.

Neobóle, the daughter of Lyncambis.

Neocles, a philosopher of Athens.

Neodunum, a citee in Fraunce in the countrey  
of Lyons, called Leondull.

Neogamus, newly wedded, a hyde groome.

Neomagus, a towne in France called Nemure.  
It was also a citee in Britania, whiche som  
men suppose to bee Chester.

Neomenia, a, fce. ge. the moone whyle she is in  
chaungeyng and lackyng light, the tyme of the  
new moone.

Neophytus, ti, m. gen. a man newly entred into  
any profession, a new man. Also a tree or herbe  
newe sprongen vp.

Neoproleus, mi, masc. gene. a ponge of netes  
soulbiour, a knyght newly made, it was the  
surname of Pyrrhus, whiche was the sonne  
of Achilles.

Neotericus, ci, m. g. one of late tyme.

Nepa, a, or Nepes, pis, a croppion: herof Cras-  
mus doubtieth, looke the prouerbe, Imitator  
Nepam. Also the first kynd of the herbe called  
aconitum.

Nepenthes, n. g. a drynke confectioned of made  
by Helene, wyfe of Menelaus, whiche causeth  
theym that dranke therof, to forget all sorowes.  
Some suppose it to be made with the herbe  
called Bojage, in lakin Buglossa. wherof  
that herbe is of some men to called.

Ni-

Nepeta, or Népita, a citee in Tuscan. it is also  
an herbe called Calamint, but therof be two  
sortes: the one more, with leaues somewhat  
hore, whiche I suppose to be Nep: the other  
lesse, haupng leaues lyke peny roial, but som-  
what greater: whiche of some men is called  
wyde peny roial, and groweth in plattye  
groundes. Dioscorides semeth to make thre  
kynides of Nepeta.

Nephelia, drum, n. ge. plur. the feastes of sobye  
men, where no wyne is vsed, but only meathe.

Néphele, les, a greke word, signifieth a cloude.  
it was also the name of a woman, mother of  
Helles, whiche gaue the name to the sea called  
Hellepontus.

Nepheles, small spottes in the eyes.

Nepheleus, a, um, of Néphele.

Nephritis, phriudis, f. g. a sickenesse and grecke  
in the raynes.

Nephriticus, a, um, that hath peyn in the raynes.

Nepos, nepōis, m. gene. the sonnes sonne, or  
daughters sonne, a nephew. sometyne it is tak-  
en for a nece, it also signifieth a riotous per-  
son, a ruffian.

Nepōtes, signifieth all the succession folowynge  
sonnes and daughters.

Sororis nepos, id est nepos ex sorore.

Nepos in suo patrimonio, he that riotously  
spendeth or wasteth his heritage.

Nepotes in vite, The ponge branches that  
sprynge euery yere out of the vine, and are cut  
awaie.

Nepotinus, a, um, of a nephew, or of a ruffian,  
or riotous spender.

Nepōtor, aris, ari, to lyue or spende riotously,  
to lyue lyke a ruffian.

Nepotius, us, masc. gene. riot or superfluous  
dispenfes.

Nepōtulus, li, m. g. a diminutue of Nepos.

Nepis, tis, f. ge. the sonnes daughter or daugh-  
ters daughter, a nece.

Nepitūnus, a, um, of Neptune.

Nepitūnus, ni, m. g. the god of the sea.

Neptunalia, drum, neu. gene. plur. feastes of  
Neptune.

Nepunine, nes, the daughter or nece of Neptu-  
tune.

Nepus, sluttyshe.

Nequa, lest by any waies or place.

Nequalia, detrimentes.

Nequam, a noune vnderclined, an ill man, one  
that is lecherous and an ill lyuer of his body.  
also he that is good for nothyng, a naughtye  
vntyft, vngracious, vntyft.

Tanto nequior, the lesse grace is in the.

Frugi, and Nequam, contrary.

Eiusdem agilitatis homo frugi, melius quam  
nequam faciet, If there be two men of sembla-  
ble agilitie or wythynesse & bestyrryng of them  
selues, an honest felowe shall dooe any thyng  
that he is set vnto better than shall an vntyft

felowe or a naughtye packe.

Nequam & cessator, an vngracious vntyft  
and loyterer.

Nunquam vidi hominem nequiorē, I neuer  
sawe a more vngracious knaue or a more vnty-  
ft person.

Nequam vitis, id est, inuitilis.

Nequam, sometyne for Nequiter.

Néquando, at no tyme, lest at any tyme.

Nequaquam, no, not, in no wyse.

Neque, a conjunction, neither.

Neque enim hoc possum negare, and withs-  
out doabt I can not deny this.

Neque tu haud dicas tibi nō prædictum, safe  
not, but that ye were tolde of it before.

Nequedum, nor yet.

Neque quicquam quam, for tantum, nothyngs  
els or onely.

Neque scietus eo, and yet neuer the lesse.

Neque vt opinor, sine tuo. &c. And as I  
thynke not without. &c.

Neque id quidem faciet, And I knowe sures-  
ly, they wyl not graunte that neither.

Nequeo, quini, nequitum, nequire, I can not.  
Nequeo quin fleam, I can not chole but wepe.

Nequitur, the impersonall.

Nequis, nequa, nequod, vel nequid, lest any bod-  
dy, or lest any persone.

Nequissimus, toozst of all, moste vngracious,  
or vntyft.

Nequicquam, in wayne, also no.

Nequino, aui, arc, to deny. also to playe the  
wanton.

Nequinum, a citee in Italy now called Nerua.

Nequinunt, olde wryters vsed for Nequeunt,  
they maie not.

Nequis, lest that any man, or that no man.

Nequitia, a, fce. m. ge. vntyftnesse, where one  
is geuen to all volupuousnesse and lecherie,  
naughtynesse, vngraciousnesse, negligence,  
lewdnesse. also craft, gyle.

Quantum fenestram ad nequitiam patefecer-  
is? Howe great a gappe shulde you breake ope  
vnto naughtynesse? or howe great occasio shoulde  
you geue hym to lyue lewdly and naughtly?

Frugalitas, and Nequitia, contrary.

Néquiter, vntyftly, vngraciously, lewdly,  
naughtly.

Nequiter & frugaliter, contrarie.

Nequitas, was vsed of olde wryters for nequiter.

Nereides, faeries of the sea.

Nereus, a god of the sea. and sometyne it is put  
for the sea.

Nerine, nes, the daughter or nece of Nereus.

Nerio, nerienis, the wyfe of Mars.

Neris, idem quod Nardus montana.

Nerite, a kynde of shell fyshes.

Neritos, an ple in the myddell sea. also an hyl in  
the ple Athaca.

Neritius, a, um, of Neritos, Apelles was so  
called.

Nerium,

Nerium, n, neut. gener. a tree or shrub, whiche hath leaues lyke an almonde, whiche some doo call Oleander, some Rosagine, some rose laur. It is also a promontorie or elbowe of lande in Galicia, lying into the west sea, not farre from Compostella.

Nero, called also Domitius, an emperour, sonne of Gn. Domitius Nero, adopted into the empire by Claudius, who married his mother Agrippina: although he were broughte up by the reuerende and wise Seneca, yet by the inevitable corruption of his nature, he became horrible vicious, in so muche as he caused hym selfe to be gelded, and cutte in the foyme of a woman, and so to bee abused, and by his crueltie made his owne mother to bee slayne, and the citie of Rome to be burned, he in the meane tyme playing on a harpe, and spyngge the destruction of Troie. Finally he being hated of all men, was slayne in a rauce, wherinto he fledde, whan he was but. xxii. yeres olde, and had reigned. xiiii. yeres. in the. lviij. yere after the incarnation of Christe.

Nerua, a, f. g. an harpe or lute string.

Neruiceus, a, um, of spynewes.

Nerun, people inhabiting in Courney and the countreie adioynynge.

Nerunum, uij, idem quod Nerua.

Nerulani, people nigh to Rome.

Nerulonenses, people in Campania.

Nerulum, a towne in Lucania.

Neruosus, a, um, haupng great sinewes or many sinewes. It also signifyeth strongly, strongly made in body.

Neruosus orator, an oratour that hath a pithy and earnest style.

Neruositas, atis, fœm. g. the haupng of sinewes or strengthe.

Neruosus, strongly, pithily, vehemently.

Neruos, uij, m. gen. a sinewe, and by translacon force or strengthe. also a fetter or gyue, wherewith the legges are tyed. also the string of an instrument or bowe.

Neruos intendere, and Contendere omnes neruos, or contendere omnibus neruis in re aliqua, To endeavour with all force and myght, to imploye all diligence possible.

Nerui reipublice, prouision for defence of the countreie, strengthe and puissance of the common weale, that is to say, strong men, treasure, shippes &c.

Nerui belli, monete and men of armes.

Sine neruis, without pyth & strengthe, weake.

Neruis virtutis incidere, To make vertue weake and feeble.

Incidere neruos virtutis, To make vertue feeble or feeble.

Corripere aliquem in neruum, to cast one in to prison, or in to fetters.

Adducere arcum, or neruum, to draw abowe.

Erumpit sagitta neruo pulsante, the arrowe

fleeth out of the bowe.

Sagittam aptare neruo, to sette his arrowe in his bowe.

Concordia neruorum, the tune or agreement of the strings of an instrument.

Percutere vel pulsare neruos, to stryke the strings.

Neruulus, a diminutive of Neruus.

Nerua, called also Cocceius (a Gentile) was a good and noble emperour. In the begynning of his reigne, he set at libertie all chailden men, whiche were accused or banished: He so muche excelled in liberalitee toward poore men, that he thereby lackynge treasure, caused his apparle, plate, and ryche stuffe to bee sold for his necessitee, and ordeyned, that the chyldren of poore men shoulde be kept with the common treasure, and determynd nothing by hym self, but onely by the consent of excellent wyse men: yet not withstanding his sinceritee and vertuous lyfe, he lacked not traitours, whom he dyd tolerate wonderfully, and at the last dyed of the age of. lxxi. yeres, whan he had reigned one yere and iiii. monethes, after the incarnation of Christe. 9. yeres.

Nesca, a countreie in the yle of Sicilie, toingynge to Sicilia.

Nescio, nesciui, nescire, not to knowe, to bee ignorant.

Nescio alios, me scio quidem. &c. as for other men I knowe not, for myne owne parte, I am eyght sure, that &c.

Nescio quid circumspectat, He looketh about hym what so euer the matter is.

Latius est nescio quid, he is more what so euer the matter is.

Si sapias, quod scis, nescis, yf thou bee wyse, thou wylt holde thy peace, or kepe it as secret as though thou knewest nothing of the matter.

Irasci nesciunt, they can not, or they will not be angry.

Latine nescit, he is ignorant in the latin tong, he can not speake latine.

Hic nescit, nisi fœnus fabulari, he can talke or speake of nothing but of vsurie.

Nescio quid mihi animus præfagit mali, I can not telle howe my mynde geueth me, that some yle or misfortune will chaunce ere it be longe.

Ut quo se veritat, nesciat, id est, nesciet, that he shall not wote whither to turne hym.

Nescitur, the impersonall, it is not known.

Nescius, a, um, that is not known, or doothly not knowe.

Nesi, people of Scythia in Europe.

Nesia, a nymphe of the sea.

Nesium, or Nesis, an yle by Campania.

Nessorophium, phi, n. ge. a place where daunces be kept to be made fatte.

Nessus, a Centaure, whiche rauished Deianira Hercules wyfe, who beinge wounded to death, gaue

gaue to Deianira a popson, wherewith Hercules being washed, and putte on hym, his body dyd rotte with moste horrible peynes, which he not susteynyng, dyd enter into a great fyre, and leat hym selfe be burned.

Nestor, nestoris, a duke of Grece, whiche came to the siege of Troie, who in geuyng counsell was reputed moste excellent, and lyeud (as he hym selfe saith) the mens ages.

Nestorides, the sonne or nephew of Nestor.

Nestorius, a great heretike, bishop of Constantinople, the pere of our Lozde. 419. who denyed Christ to be god. Of him the herethikes holdyng that opinion, were called Nestoriani.

Nessus, a ryuer of Thrace.

Nerides, a kynd of oliues.

Neu, for neue, or non.

Neu lachryma soror, wepe not syster. Some tyme it signifyeth no, whan it is doubled.

Neufe, neu Pompeium absentem imperatorem aduersarius ad supplicium tradant, obsecrat, He despyred them, that they woulde not betraye neyther hym nor Pompeie the captiue being absent, vnto their enemies to bee put to cruell deathe.

Neuceria, a citie in Umbria, a parte of Italy.

Neue, or not, not yet.

Neumate, for Negare.

Neuola, a ryuer.

Néolo, neuis, neuult, for Nolo, nonuis.

Neuri, people of Scythia, of whom it is written, that in sommer they were turned to wolues.

Neuricus, a, um, that hath greke of the sinues.

Neurobata, ta, ma gene. a walker on cordes or ropes.

Neustria, Normandy.

Néuter, tra, trum, trissyllabum, after Priscian, none of them, neither the one nor the other, neither of the two. The latyne writers vse not to saie, Néuter neutri, but rather néuter alteri: Not properly, vterq; vtriq; but vterque alteri.

Neuter viri inuider, the one dooth not enuye the other.

Néuter anguis, id est nec mas, nec fœmina.

Néuna alteri officit, neither doth hurte other.

Neuter alterum diligit, neyther of them lozeth other.

Néutrum ab altero separo. I dooe diuide or separate neither of them from other.

Neutrális, le, that is a neuter, and belongeth to neither of the partes.

Neuro, aduerbium, neither to the one parte, nor to the other.

Neurobi, idem.

Neuriquam, in no wyfe, in no condiction.

Neuus, uij, m. ge. a mole, or other lyke marke in the body or visage.

Nex, nécis, fœ. ge. violente deathe with weapon or other force.

Artifices necis, inueners of straunge deathes

and tormentes.

Conciuit sibi ipsi necem, he killed hym selfe. Dedere aliquem neci, to kill, to put to deeth. Eripere necem alicui, to saue ones lyfe. Neci datus, slayne.

Néxilis, le, anythyng that maye be knyt.

Nexi, were free men, whiche bonde them selfe to sette, to be therfore acquitted of their dettes.

Nexo, aui, are, or Nexo, nexui, nexere, to knyt often.

Nexus, a, um, knytte or bounden.

Nexa solutus, discharged of bonde.

Nexa res pignori, a thyng laied to mortgage.

Nexum as, monete that one is bound to paye or deliuer.

Nexum inire, to be wrypped in bondes, to be come seruaunt or bondeman to his creditoure for faute of paiement.

Nexus, us, m. ge. a bonde, an obligation, wherewith one is obliged to doo a thyng, a notte, a tynge.

Nexu vincti, they that are bounde to serue for theyr debt.

**N**I, pf not, but pf, excepte, lest that. Ni, was used of olde writers for Non, also for Ne.

Ni teneant curfus, for Ne teneant.

Mirum ni domi est, It is meruayle but that he is at home, or if he be not at home.

Ni metum patrem, pf I dyd not feare my father, or if it were not that I am afraide of my father.

Nixthos, a ryuer in Sicilie.

Nicæarchus, a famous painter.

Nicandrus, or Nicander, a famous poete, which wrote of popsons.

Nicanor, nicanoris, a grammarian of Alexandria in the tyme of Adrian the emperour.

Nicator, nicatoris, m. ge. a vanquisher. it was the surname of Seleucus.

Nicea, and Nicia, a citie in Bithynia, where was holden the holy counsaill agaynst Arius. In the whiche was present the noble Emperour Constantinus Magnus. There is an other cite of that name in Fraunce.

Nicedula, idem quod Cicindela.

Nicerotianum, ni, n. gen. a sweete and pleasant oymnt.

Nicephus, a greke physician and a great magician, about the pere of our lozde. 650.

Niceria, orum, n. g. plu. rewardes for victorie, as rynges, colars of golde, or garlandes, some doo write it Niceretia.

Nicetes, a sophister in the tyme of Alexander, excellently learned.

Nicias, a noble man of Athens. it is also the name of certayne other.

Nico, one of the Tarentines that conspyred agaynst



gagnt Anniball.  
 Nicocreon, a tyran of Epyres.  
 Nicolaites, were heretikes, whiche tooke that name of Nicolas, one of the vii. deacons in the tyme of the apostles, who being blamed of them for his ialousy, broughte his wyfe, who was saynt, amonge all the disciples, saynge, that who so woulde, shoulde vse hyr, thynkyng thereby to purge hym selfe of ialousye: wherof other xlii. men takinge occasion, beleued, that euery man mought secretly vse euery woman that he listeth, which heresy (as reason woulde) was condemned immediately, but it is to bee feared, that it is not clerely extincte.  
 Nicolai, used of Augustus for great dates.  
 Nicolaus, a mans name.  
 Nicomachus, the name of dyuers men.  
 Nicomedes, a kynge of Bithynia.  
 Nicomedia, a noble citee in Bithynia, where Constantinus magnus the emperour dyed. it is now called of the turkes Nicor.  
 Nicophanes, a cunning printer.  
 Nicopolis, a citee in Epyre, where Octavian vanquished Antonic and Cleopatra.  
 Nicotrata, called also Carmentis, was mother vnto Euander, kynge of Latines, and a prophete.  
 Nicotratius, a famous oratour of Macedony.  
 There was also a poete and a mynstrel of the same name, also an excellent player of comedies.  
 Nicromantia, loke Necromantia.  
 Nictatio, onis, f. g. a wyngyng of twynklyng with the eyes.  
 Nicto, rere, to bent or open as a hounde of spaynell doeth, when he hath the sent of the game.  
 Nicto, aut, are, to wyne, to twynkle with the eyes.  
 Nictor, aris, ari. idem. also to endeavour or stre with any parte of the body.  
 Nidamentum, i. neu. gen. a place where byrdes make their nestes.  
 Nideo, dère, to thpyne, to geue a sauour.  
 Nidifico, aut, are, to buyde a nest.  
 Nidificus, a, um, that maketh a nest.  
 Nidor, oris, m. g. the sauour of a thynge bourned or roasted. sometyme grynnyng or shewyng of the teethe. sometyme byghynesse.  
 Nidulor, aris, ari, to make a neste. also to spt a broode on egges.  
 Nidulus, li, m. g. a littell neste.  
 Nidas, i. m. g. a neste. sometyme the byrdes that be in the neste, also a vessell lyke a neste. Also boxes or chestes, wherein grossers or mercers doo put their wares, be called Nidi.  
 Distrahere aues nidis, to pull byrdes out of their nestes.  
 Loquaces nidi, thyrpyng pong byrdes.  
 Construere nidum, to make a nest.  
 Nigella, lx, f. m. gen. an herbe, that beareth a blacke seede of good sauour, whiche profiteth agaynst rumes,

Nigellus, a, um, browne of coloure, sometyme blacke.  
 Niger, gra, um, blacke. sometyme it signifyeth purple. sometyme darke: by translation dead, also hurtefull, perillous, yll, naughty.  
 Nigra vena, id est, Median.  
 Nigrum marrubium, idem quod ballote.  
 Nigrum papauer, gith.  
 Nigidius singulus, an auncient Romayne, whiche was a philosopher, of the secte of Pythagoras, and wrote wonderfull subtilly, about the tyme of our lord. xlviii. he dyed in creple.  
 Nignia, a certayne herbe, which taketh away the scarres of woundes.  
 Nigir, a tyuer of Libya.  
 Nigra, idem quod anemone.  
 Nigrans, antis, that is blacke, or darke.  
 Nigredo, grédis, f. g. blackenesse.  
 Nigreo, & nigresco, nigui, ère, and scire, to become blacke.  
 Nigrefacio, gréfacis, féci, facere, to make blacke.  
 Nigresco, fieri, to be made blacke.  
 Nigrico, ani, are, to be somewhat blacke.  
 Nigrinus, a mans name in Luciane.  
 Nigris, a fountayne in Ethiopie, which some suppose to bee the head of the famous tyuer Nilus.  
 Nigrities, ei, Nigritia, æ, and Nigritudo, ad dinis, f. g. blackenesse.  
 Nigro, ani, are, to make blacke, or to be blacke.  
 Nigror, oris, m. g. blackenesse.  
 Nihil, n. g. indeclin. nothyng or nought.  
 Nihil cum fidibus raculo: Nihil cum amas racino sui, The dawne hath naught to doo with a late, nor the sow with oyle of maioram.  
 A prouerbe applyed to hym, whiche presumpeth of his wyfte, meddlerly with thynges that he can not thyll of.  
 Nihil ad nostram hanc, nothyng in comparisoun of this mayden that I speake of.  
 Nihil ad te, it perceynerth nothyng to the, or it maketh no inacture to the.  
 Nihil ad hanc rem est, it belongeth nothyng to this purpose.  
 Literarum admodum nihil sciebat, he was nothyng lerned, or he was vtterly vnlearned.  
 Nihil admodum territus, feared nothyng at all.  
 Nihil agere, To labour in vayne, to lose ones labour.  
 Nihil præterquam vigilatum est, they dyd not thynge but wathe.  
 Nihil audio, id est non audio.  
 Nihil mihi cum illo fuit, I had nothyng to doo wit hym.  
 Nihil est, it is an easy thyng, also there is no hope at all.  
 Nihil est quod, there is no neede, there is no cause why.  
 Nihil est quod dicas mihi, alium quaerebam, I shall nothyng auayle the to saye vnto me, I soughte an other man.  
 Ego quid agas nihil intelligo, I can not perceyue

whereabout thou goest.  
 Nihil est æque quod faciam lubens, there is nothyng in the worlde, that I would doo so gladly.  
 Nihil interest dactylus sit an creticus, it maketh no matter.  
 Nihil moror, I passe nothyng vpon, I dooe nothyng esteeme.  
 Nihil mihi potius fuit quam. &c. I desired nothyng more than. &c.  
 Nihil quam, for nihil aliud quam. &c.  
 Nihil scio, for Nescio, I can not tell.  
 Nihil rerum omnium est, There is nothyng in the worlde.  
 Nihil dum, nothyng yet.  
 Mea nihil refert, dum postar modo, I passe not what I doo, so that I maye haue it.  
 Nihil festinare, to make no haste.  
 Nihilum, li, n. g. idem quod Nihil.  
 Redigi ad nihilum, to be brought to nothyng to bee brought to veray pooze estate.  
 Nilum, for Nihilum.  
 Nihili, of no price or value.  
 Cui minus nihilo est, whiche hath lesse than nothyng.  
 Isti nihil sum aliter ac fui, I am none other wyse towarde hym, than I haue been afore tyme.  
 Non hoc de nihilo est, this is not for naught.  
 Nihilo magis, neuer the more, neuer the rather.  
 Nihili melior, no better.  
 Nihilo minus, neuer the lesse, not withstans dyng.  
 Quæ nihilo minus, vt ego absim confici possunt, whiche maye well enough be dispatchyd, all though I bee not there.  
 Nihilifacio, féci, facere, to sette naughte by, to esteeme nothyng.  
 Nihilipendo, di, dère, idem.  
 Nil, nothyng. sometyme for non.  
 Niligenus, a, um, engendred, or bredde in, or of Nilus.  
 Nilon, li, n. g. a stone lyke a Copace, but that is more dustye.  
 Nilosis, niloridis, f. g. of Nilus.  
 Nilus, a famous and great tyuer, rennyng thowrough Ethiopie and Egypte, & is supposed to be one of the tyuers of Paradyse, called in holy scripture Echon. All be it to me it seemeth unlykely, for as muche as in Genesis it is written, that Echon enuyronneth all Bethiopia, where is no mention made, that it passeth thowrough Egypte, all be it, that Egypte and the tyuer of Nilus were more nygh to Moyses, when he wrote the Genesim, than Bethiopia was. And also Nilus was famous for the vertue of the water thereof, whiche ouerflowynge the countreye of Egypte, made the grounde wonderfulle fertile manye yeeres after, so that without labourynge, the earthe broughte forth abundaunce of sundry graynes & plants

tes, delectable, and profitabie. Also beastes of sundry kyndes, without other fourme of generation, especially when the tyuer came to the depeneth of xl. cubites. likewise when it exceeded not. viii. cubites, there succeeded muche famine and scarltice.  
 Nilus, is sometyme vsed for a dyeth or mote, lyke as Euripus is.  
 Niliacus, & Niloticus, a, um, perteynyng to the riuier Nilus.  
 Nimbatus, a, um, opnted with swete oyles.  
 Nimbifer, ferri, the byngger of stormes.  
 Nimblis, an ple in the sea called Ionium.  
 Nimbus, i. m. ge. a great showre of rayne, a for deyne storme of rayne or hayle, a great blaste of wynde, a tempest of wether, by translation, a sodayne and great fall. also a vessell, out of the whiche wyne is drawen, or as some haue it a certayne pottle, for wine, or water, or to kepe perfumes. sometyme a cloude, wherein the gods dis descended downe.  
 Cinxerunt athera nimbi, the cloudes be sett rounde about, as it is commonly befoze a great storme.  
 Crepitant nimbi culminibus multa grandine, there is a great storme of hayle.  
 Densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi, a great shoure of rayne doth powze downe.  
 Nimbosus, a, um, stormy, tempestuous.  
 Nimirum, pwpys, surely, in faith, certainly, but doubredly. sometyme it signifyeth Scilicet, that is to say. sometyme At, sometyme it is addyd to an answer.  
 Vter melior dicetur orator? nimirum qui homo quoque melior, Whiche shall be sayed to be the better oratour? euen he that is also the better man.  
 Nimirum hi homines frigent, In faith these men be blanke, or out of courage.  
 Nimis & Nimum, doo signifie excess in much, or lytell.  
 Nimis magnus, to great.  
 Nimis parvus, to lytell.  
 Nimis bonus, to good.  
 Nimis malus, to yll.  
 Nimis cito, to soone.  
 Nimis diu, to longe, or verate longe.  
 Nimis male memo, I feare greatly, or I am verate greatly ascarded.  
 Nimis cupio, and Nimis velim, I woulde verate sayne.  
 Nimis pulcher, verate sayne.  
 Nimitas, aris, f. g. superfluitee, excess, great abundaunce.  
 Nime, and Nimio, aduerbes, signifyng to muche, excessiue.  
 Nimijs, a, um, to muche, excessiue.  
 Nimijs animi, he that hath to great a courage.  
 In dando nimijs, to liberall, prodigall.  
 Nimum quam delectabiliter, very pleasantly.  
 Nimum istoc abisti, Thou wentest to farre that

that waie.

Illud non nimium probo, I dooe not allowe that greatly.

Nimium lubenter, with a ryght good wyll, verate gladly.

Ego te nimio plus diligo, I loue the muche better.

Nimio satius est, It is muche better.

Nimius, and Modicus, contrarpe.

Nimio peré, an aduerbe signifying, to excede ynge.

Ninguis, guis, for. g. was vsed of olde wyters for Nix.

Ningo, or Ninguo, ninxi, ere, to snowe.

Ninguidus, a, um, where there is muche snowe.

Ningulus, la, lum, vsed of olde wyters, for Necyllus.

Niniue, seu Nisibis, a citee in Assyria, buylde by Ninus, in compasse thre dayes iourneye. There was an other citee of that name, in the corner of Iudæa toward Arabia.

Ninus, a citee of Assyria, called also Ninus, and Niniue.

Ninus, kyng of Assyria, and sonne of Belus, was the fyrst that made warre. he conquered vnto Indre, and vauquysshed Zoroastes kyng of Bactria, whiche fyrst inuented art magike, and also caused fyre money to be currant. He had to his wyfe Semiramis he reigned. In yeres, before the incarnation of Christ 2055. yeres.

Niobe, bes, daughter of Cætalus kyng of Thypgia, wyfe of Amphion, a woman of muche wysedome, who brought forth seuen sonnes, and as many daughters of excellent beantece, whereof the vauited and preferred hie selfe before Latona, mother of Apollo, and Diana, whereof Latona beynge angrie, commaunded Apollo to slea all the sonnes, and Diana, all the daughters. For whiche deede Niobe (thorough discomfourt and heuynesse) losse hir speche, and remayned without meuyng. Wherefore the postes feigned, that she was transformed into a stone vpon the sepulchre of hir chyldren.

Niphaus, a mans name.

Niphates, a ryuer of the great Armenie.

Nireus biffyllabum, the sonne of Laropus, the moste beautifull of all the Greekes that came to Troie.

Niptum, i, n. g. a lauer, bathe, or bayne.

Nis, of olde tyme was vsed for nobis.

Nisa, a womans name in Virgill.

Nissa, a citee in Lidia. also the name of diuers men.

Nisæe, a nymph or fayrie.

Niseus, a place in Media, where was a good breede of fayre hoxes.

Niseus, a, um, of Nisus.

Nisi, except, but, but p<sup>r</sup>, sayng, yf not.

Nisi me animus fallit, If I bee not deceiued in myne owne mynde.

Nisi tu caues, yf thou take not hede.

Nisi quod, sayng that.

Hanc nisi mors mihi adimet nemo, These shall no man take hie from me but death.

Nisi quid parer aliud vclit, Excepte perchaunce your fathers mynde bee to haue it otherwyse.

Nisus, a kyng, of whom it is written, that he had one golden heare, the whiche caused hym alwaies to bee victorious. But his daughter called Mirrha, at the request of one, with whose loue she was taken, stole awaye the said heare, wherby hir father was vanquished and slain.

it is also a kynd of haukes.

Nisus, a, um, the participle of Nitor.

Nisus, us, m. ge. endeavour, inforcement, labour to doo a thyng.

Nisyros, an yle ngyh to Grece.

Nitédula, lx, f. ge. a glowe worme that shyneth in the nyght. also a kynde of small myre.

Nitela, x, or nitella, for. g. cleerenesse, gaynesse, byghthenesse, also the small glisterynge thynges in duste or sande, a toothe pickar. Sometime is signifieth elegancy in speche.

Nitens, entis, shynng, beautifull, gay.

Nitico, tui, ere, to be neate or cleane in body, gaymentes or other thynges, to be beautifull and gaye. also to shyne.

Nitescio, scere, idem.

Nitibundus, a, um, endeavouryng, trustyng, trustyng to a thyng.

Conspiratu tacito nitibundi, puttng their confidence or trust eche in other with one assent or agreement.

Nitide, cleanly, gorgeously, gayly.

Nitido, aui, are, to make byghthe or cleane, to make nette or tynne.

Nitidifcule, the diminutive of Nitide.

Nitidus, a, um, cleere, neate, gaye.

Sol nitidus, the byghthe and cleere sunne.

Verba nitida, eloquent and goodly wordes.

Nitriobriges, people of Narbon in Fraunce, now called Mount pellic.

Nitor, niteris, niti, to endeavour, to enforce or labour to doo a thyng, to leane to, to put trust and confidence in a thyng, to bee byssie, or to resist agaynst a thyng, to take pryng, to trouble.

Nititur hasta, he leaneth to or on his speare.

Nitialis, to dye.

Nititur in coniectura, it resteth in coniecture.

Niri paritugo, to take as muche preyne the one as the other.

Niri pro aliquo, to take ones parte, or to labour in defendyng his cause.

Niri gradu, to walke.

Maiores consilio & autoritate niri, To good uerue hym selfe by the counsell and authoritee of his elders, to leane to the counsaile.

Niri ad gloriam immortalem, to endeavour to geat a name for euer.

Cuius in vita nitetur salus ciuitatis, In whose lyfe consisted the good state or wealth of

of the citee.

Nuens aduersus populum, Mouldeynge or thetynng agaynst the people.

Nitor, oris, m. g. cleannesse, byghthenesse, gaynesse.

Nitaria, x, the place where Nitrum groweth.

Nitatus, a, um, myrte with Nitrum.

Nitria, a countreie in Begyp, and the name of it. cetera about Memphis.

Nitrosus, a, um, where Nitrum is, or of the nature of Nitrum.

Nitrum, i, n. g. a kynd of salte, whiche some suppose it to be p, whych is called salte peter: but it is not true, for Dioscorides writeth, that Nitrum is of a lyght ruddy colour or whyte, has ynng holes lyke vnto a sponge, and was put in to the potte with herbes, wherby they were made more tender and apte to be eaten. And I had some geuen to me, whiche was of a carnation colour, and not glisterng, lyke our salte peter.

Rubentis nitri spuma. Ouid.

Niualis, niuale, perteynyng to snowe.

Aquaniualis, that cometh of snowe.

Osculum niuale, a colde kyss.

Niuale calum, rayny weether.

Niualia loca, snowy places.

Niualis dies, a daye in the whych it snoweth.

Niualis, a, um, of or belongyng to snowe.

Vas or colum niuarium, a colander or a bolle with a clothe sette on the bottome to streygne theore thorough, a sicboll.

Saccus niuarius, a kynde of fyne strayners, as it were an yppocras bagge.

Niuius, a, um, made colde with snowe.

Niueus, a, um, lyke snowe, snowy, of snowe.

Niuosus, a, um, full of snowe.

Nix, iuis, f. g. snowe.

Nixor, aris, ari, idem quod Nitor, niteris,

Nixurio, nixuri, ire, to attempt or endeavour to dooe a thyng.

Nixus, a, um, bozne or brought forth into the world, trustyng to, leanyng to, staied by.

Nixus, us, m. g. the bythe of a chyld. also endeavour.

Nixus, i, a sterre or planet in the firmament.

N<sup>O</sup>, aui, are, to swyrme.

Nare contra aquam, to swym agaynst the streame.

Nobilis, le, noble, famous, excellent in any thyng good or ill, well known.

His nunquam nobilis fui, id est cognitus.

Nobili loco natus, descended of a noble stocke, a gentill man bozne.

Nobiles, gentill men.

Ad multa nobile fel, a gall verate excellent in medicine for many thynges.

Scelece nobiles, men famous and known

amonge all other for theyr mischief.

Nobile facinus, a notable and famous acte, muche spoken of.

Nobilitas, aris, nobilitate, estimation, noblenesse of bythe, excellencie, and woozthynesse, byuite and renoume.

Nobilitatus, a, um, ennobled, made famous or notable, whether it be good or ill.

Nobilitatem phalaridis crudelitas.

Nobilitate, nobly.

Nobilito, aui, are, to make noble, to promote to dignitee, to byng to renoume, to byng to notable infamie by any thyng.

Flagitiis aliquem nobilitare, to be the cause that one doeth feare ill, by which he cometh to notable infamie.

Nocco, cui, cere, to hurte, to endomage.

Nihil nocuerit, si cum Balbo eris loquutus, It shal be no harm, if you talke somewhat with Balbus of the matier.

Nocere noxam, to doe hurt or damage to one, that must be satisfied or made amendis for.

Nocetur, the impersonall.

Nocens, entis, he that hath doon a trespasse or iniurie, that hurte or endomage.

Nochelim, idem quod ballote.

Nocenter, hurtfully.

Nocius, a, um, hurtfull, noyous.

Noctesco, scere, to waxe nyght, or be darke.

Noctescit, the impersonall.

Noctifer, tiser, um, that byngeth nyght, the euengng sterre is so called.

Noctifuga, the thyng that may not susteine nyght.

Noctiluca, a name, wherby the moone is called, also a lytell beast, whych shyneth by nyght.

Noctiuagus, a, um, that wandreth by nyght.

Noctu for Nocte, in the nyght, or by nyght.

Noctua, x, f. g. an owle.

Noctuas Athenas, supple, portas, or mittis, Owles to Athens, a prouerbe, where one sendeth to a man any thyng, wherof he that receyueh it hath plentie.

Nocturnus, a, um, perteynyng to nyght.

Nocuus, a, um, that whiche dooeth hurte.

Nodatio, onis, f. g. knottynesse.

Nodia, a certayne herbe, which curriours do vse, called also Mularis.

Nodinus, a god, whome the auncient Romans woozthpypped.

Nodo, aui, ari, to knytte, to tye knottes.

Nodofus, a, um, knotty, full of difficultee.

Nodulus, a diminutive of nodus.

Nodus, i, m. g. a knotte, a knurle, a soynte, a difficultee, an intricate matier, also a thyng of men in battayle.

Nodus Herculeus, Hercules knotte, a p<sup>r</sup>uerbe applied to a thyng, which by no meanes maye be loused.

Nodum in scirpo querere, to seke a knot in a rushe. A p<sup>r</sup>ouerb, where one maketh a thing difficult or doubtfull: whiche is verge playne to

to be vnderstande, or is scrupulouse in a thyng without cause.

Atheni nodi, chaynes of brasse.

Corporis nodi, the ioyntes of the body.

Articulorum nodi, the knottes where the ioyntes are fastened and knitte.

Nodum soluere, to dissolue a harde doubt of intricate matter.

Dum hic nodus expeditur, whyles this matter is dispatched.

Cælestis nodus, was of auncient wyters, taken for the signe Pisces.

Noe, signifieth rest or cessange from labour. It was the name of an holy patriarche, the son of Lamech, whom onely (with his wyfe and iii. sonnes) god elected to be preserued from the vniuersall floude, whiche almyghty god sent ouer the world, for the horrible synnes of men than lyving. Noe (of the age of 600. yeres) by the commaundement of god made a great vessel, called in holy scripture an arke, whiche conteyned in lengthe. CCC. cubites (as saint Augustin saith) geometrical, every cubite containinge. vi. comune cubites, which is. ix. fete, so it was in length. 2700. fete, in bredth. 50. cubites, whiche was. 450. fete. In depeneth. 30. cubites, whiche was. 270. fete, wherein wer also saued of al kindes of beastes and foules, male and female. And after the floud ceased, the arke remayned vpon an hill in Armenia called Cordeli. Noe liued after the floud. 350. yeres: after the creation of the worlde. 2007. yeres. and before the incarnation of Christe. 1855. yeres. He was of the gentiles called Ianus, and comytine Vortumnus.

Noëgeum, gei, n. ge. a white naphyn, or rather a white thynne garment welled with purple lyke to an aulbe.

Noële, werres, whiche be in the chekes of swine or goates.

Noëma, a sentence.

Noëmagus, a citie of Harbon in France, called Nion.

Noënon, of olde tyme vsed for non.

Noes, a riuer in Thracia, which renneth into the ryuer called Danubius or Ister.

Nola, a towne in Italy.

Nolani, people of that towne.

Nolo, lui, nolle, to nill or to be vnwilling.

Nolo offensum, I am affrayde to displease or anger hym.

Nollem dixisse, I wolde not haue saied it.

Non nolle, for velle.

Nonæ, arum, f. g. plu. peynfull sores.

Nomades, people in Scythia, whiche is in Europa, whiche feedyng cattall only, haue none other habitation, but where the cattall dooeth. I suppose they be the Tartarians, next to Polonia and Russ.

Nomarcha, cha, masc. gene. he that hath preeminence in the administration of lawes, a Magistrate.

or other lyke.

Nomarchia, & Nomi, certayn officers of magistrates in Egypt.

Nomas, adis, a shepherdes name.

Nomen, inis, n. gen. a name, geuen vnto chyldren, as Iohis, or Thomas, sometyme it signifieth honoure, authoritee, or great blood. somes tyme byrte of renoume, somes tyme cause. It is also a title, article, or Item of ones accomptes, rekenynges, or other wytyng. It is ofte taken for the debt or debtoure.

Et nomine, for that cause.

Multis nominibus, for many causes.

Hoc vno nomine, for that onely cause.

Nomen soluere, to paie debte.

Nomen transferre, to bozowe of one man to paie an other.

Nominibus honestis, for an honest consideration, vnder an honest pretence.

Asciscere aliquem sibi in nomen, to name one after his owne name.

Ad nomen respondere, to answer when he is called.

Nomen habet Fabius, he is called Fabius.

Imponere nomen alicui, to geue one a name.

Inclamaré nomine, to call one alowde by his name. Magna nomina, for Magni nominis homines. Meo nomine, for my sake.

Stringere nomen alicuius, to speake or wyte of one to his rebuke.

Nomina facere, to lende to many men.

Pecuniam sibi esse in nominibus ait, he saith he hath money owyng hym.

Nomina exigere, to aske dettes, or sue debetours.

In nominibus habere, to haue money owyng.

Transcribere nomina in alios, to transfere the debte from hym selfe, and set it on an other mans heade.

Nomina idonea, sure debtours.

Nomina expedire, to paie debtes truly.

Nomina explicare, to discharge debtes.

Nomina expungere, idem, to put his name out of his creditours booke.

Nomenclatio, ónis, f. g. the numbyng of names and surnames, offices, titles and dignities.

Nomenclatura, æ, f. g. idem.

Nomenclator, óris, or Nomenclator, óris, m. ge. to whom it belonged to know by heart the names, orders, offices, craftes, and faculties of all persons, which serued most commonly among the Romayns, to instruct them of suche as they shulde sollicite to graunt their voyces in election of officers, a beddyll.

Nomentana via, the waie out of Rome, leadyng to Nomentum.

Nomentum, a town in Italy not farre fro Rome.

Nominatim, by name, namely, expressely.

Nominatim appellare aliquem, to call one by his name.

Nominatio, ónis, f. g. a nameyng or appointment, nomination.

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appointment, nomination.

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Nonacrius, and Nonacrinus, a, um, of that place, or of Arcadie.

Nonæ, arum, f. g. plur. in Marche, May, June and October, be the vi. daies, whiche dooe followe the first day. in other monthes, it be the iii. daies that folow the first day of the month.

Nonagies, foure score and ten tymes.

Nonageni, na, gena, plu. tantum, nyntie.

Nonaginta, foure score and ten.

Nonagécuplex, plicis, om. g. foure score and ten double.

Nonagécuplus, foure score & ten tymes so much.

Nonagenarius, a, um, that is fourescore and ten yeres olde.

Nonagésimus, a, um, the fourescore and tenth, the nyntieth.

Nonaginti, or nongenti, æ, a, nyne hundred.

Nonarius, a, um, of nyne.

Nonæ meretricis, commune harlottes, whiche vsed at. ix. of the clocke to offer thephes felues, or to open theyr houses, to lette men come to theym.

Nonaria, æ, f. gen. eadem herba, quæ astagalus.

Nonea, æ, f. anchusa.

Nonum, not yet.

Nonne, an aduerbe of aspyng or demaundyng.

Nonne oportuit præscisse me ante, had it not ben mete that I shuld haue knowen it before?

Nonne ita est? is it not so?

Non nihil, somewhat, a litle.

Non nihilo æstimare, to sette somewhat by, to esteeme somwhat.

Nonnullus, a, um, some man, some woman, some thyng.

Nonnunquam, sometyme, otherwhyles.

Nonus, a, um, the nyntie.

Nonusis, the wright of nyne pownde.

Nophrin, looke ballote.

Norba Cæsaria, a towne in Portugall called communely Alcantara.

Noricum, a countrey in Germany, it is boundded on the west with the ryuer Rhenus, & Vins deliria: on the north with Dunaw: on the east with Pannonia super: on the south with the alpes: this and Vindelina be as partes of Bavarie.

Noricus, a, um, of the countrey Noricum.

Norma, æ, f. g. a rule or square.

Ad eorum normam, after theyr rule, or as theyr doo measure.

Dirigere vitam ad normam rationis, to order the lyfe accordyng to reason.

Normalis, le, epythe to the rule, made by the square or rule.

Normania, Normandy in France.

Normani, Normans.

Normatus, a, um, idem quod Normalis.

Nórmula, æ, f. g. a litle rule.

Noruegia, æ, f. g. a countrey beyonde Densmarke, called Norwaie.

**Nos**, we or vs.  
**Noscitabundus**, a, um, knowyng.  
**Nosco**, aui, are, to knowe muche, to consider  
 or regarde to the intente to knowe.  
**Nosco**, noui, scire, to knowe.  
**Age**, noui animum tuum, So to, I know thy  
 nature, mynde, or phantasy well enough.  
**Noui de facie**, I knowe hym by sight.  
**Quasi non nouimus nos inter nos**, As though  
 we dyd not knowe one an other.  
**Noui aequo omnia tecum**, I knowe altoget-  
 ther as well as thou.  
**Noui locum ubi sit**, I knowe the place well  
 where it is.  
**Nosmet**, & nosmetipsi, our selues.  
**Nosmet ipsi inter nos**, amonge or betweene  
 our selues.  
**Nosocomion**, mij, n. g. an hospitall for sicke  
 men.  
**Noster**, a, um, ours, of our familie or house.  
**Noster est**, he is kynne to vs.  
**Nostrum**, for nostrum.  
**Nostra**, sometime for Mea.  
**Nostra omnis** lis est, we haue wonne, or we  
 haue ouercome in the suite.  
**Haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum**;  
 This mayde is not lyke, or after the fashion of  
 the maydes of our citee.  
**Nostrum omnium adolescentia**, for Nostra  
 omnium. &c.  
**Nostrape culpa**, by or throughe our owne  
 defaulte.  
**Nostras**, aui, om. g. of our countrey or household.  
**Nora**, a, f. g. a note, a marke, a token, a signe,  
 a defamacion, infamie, a slanderous name or  
 report to ones dishonour. also a reprehencion or  
 correction of any wrytyng, sometime wrytyng.  
**Noxa**, be also cyphers, notes, abbreviations,  
 suche as men vse wrytyng in haste.  
**Noxis scribere**, to write with cyphers and ab-  
 breuiacions.  
**Variis affectus notis**, defamed with dyuers  
 thynges. Instruit secretis notis, He gaue or  
 tolde hym priue tokens.  
**Apponere notam**, to sette a marke.  
**Commendare aliquem alicui de meliore nota**,  
 to comend one as an honest man verie earnest-  
 ly and effectuously.  
**Instruit secretis notis**, per quas. &c. he telleth  
 them certayne pryue tokens and markes. &c.  
**Nota amoris**, signes or tokens of loue.  
**Eiusdem notæ**, of the same sorte.  
**Secunda notæ**, of the meane sorte, not ex-  
 ceptis lente.  
**Notæ salutis**, tokens of healtie in one that  
 is sicke.  
**Notæ eximere**, to acquite or discharge of res-  
 pecte or dishonour.  
**Natam inurere**, to defame.  
**Ad carnem non ad notam te inuito**, I badde  
 the to supper, and not to reprove or defame me.

**Notabilis**, le, notable, a thyng to bee noted or  
 marked, as agreeable matter, and worthy me-  
 mozy, bothe in the good parte and in the ill. as  
 so manifest. sometime to be reprehended.  
**Notabiliter**, notably, evidently.  
**Notarius**, rij, m. g. a clerke that wryteth instru-  
 mentes of pleas.  
**Notatio**, onis, f. g. consideration, aduise-  
 ment, markyng, obseruyng.  
**Notatus**, a, um, marked, noted, obserued.  
**Notescio**, scire, to be knowen or made knowen.  
**Nothia**, quoniam to bastarde.  
**Nothus**, a, um, bastarde, not lawfull.  
**Notifico**, aui, are, to notifie or make to be know-  
 en.  
**Notion**, the herbe called Semper uiuum.  
**Notio**, onis, & notitia, a, f. g. knowledge, un-  
 derstandyng, acquyntance.  
**Habere notionem alicuius rei**, To haue the  
 knowlage or understandyng of a thyng.  
**Inter nos nuper admodum notitia est**, it is a  
 verie littell whyle agoe sens we haue bene  
 acquainted togyther.  
**Notium**, a towne in Aeolia, also a promontorie  
 in Ireland called commonly Cabo de Mar.  
**Noto**, aui, are, to note, to marke, to reprove, to  
 reprehend, sometime to accuse. also to perswade,  
 to obserue, to put in wrytyng. sometime Ignos-  
 minia afficere, to defame, or put to rebuke.  
**Notare vitium**, to reprove vice.  
**Animo notare**, to marke in ones mynde.  
**Notare aliquid ab alio**, to decerne one thyng  
 from a other. **Notare & animaduertere**.  
**Notare res propriis appellationibus**, to geue  
 to thynges theyr propre names.  
**Notarunt hoc annales**, This is written in  
 chronicles.  
**Notari ignominia**, to be accused or defamed.  
**Vt notamus in musicis**, as we perswade and ob-  
 scure in flies.  
**Notoria**, a hynde of accusyng, or a reproche of  
 men.  
**Notorius**, a, um, an adiectiue.  
**Notus**, a, um, knowen, notable, famous, ac-  
 quainted. **Notum facere**, to geue knowlage.  
**Notus**, ti, the southerne wynde.  
**Nouacula**, a, f. g. a barbores rasour. sometime  
 any other knyfe.  
**Noualis**, lis, f. g. of nouale, lis, n. g. land sown  
 euery other yere, or lande newly eared to be  
 sown, and sometime grounde fyrr eared or  
 broken to be sown.  
**Noua mænia**, a citee of Sarmatia, called com-  
 monly Weissenburge.  
**Nouatum Chersonesum**, a place in the weste  
 parte of Scotlande, call'd Lokermouth.  
**Nouarianus**, a pylet of Roome, and sometime  
 chapelyne to sapient Lyprian, began an heresie  
 called Catharon, whiche was, that they whiche  
 had renounced the faith, should not be receiued  
 to penance.

Nouat

**Nouatus**, a, um, made newe.  
**Nouator**, onis, m. g. and Nouatrix, icis. f. g.  
 one that maketh a thyng newe.  
**Nouelletum**, i, n. g. a late growen vine.  
**Nouello**, aui, are, to tyll newe grounde, or sette  
 newe vines.  
**Nouellus**, li, a mannes name in Rome, whiche  
 wold drinke vp. in. of the measures called Con-  
 gu, and was therfore furnamed Tricongius.  
**Nouellus**, a, um, verie newe or yong growen.  
**Nouem**, omni. g. vnderclined, nine.  
**November**, bris, m. g. the month of November.  
**Nouenarius**, a, um, of nyne.  
**Nouenarius numerus**, the numbre of 9.  
**Nouendialis**, le, of. ix. daies space.  
**Nouendiale sacrum**, the tetterment the nyth  
 day after the buryng.  
**Nouendium**, ij, n. g. the space of nyne dayes.  
**Noueni**, a, a, plu. idem quod Nouem.  
**Nouennia**, plu. a citee in Thracia.  
**Nouerca**, a, f. g. a stepmother.  
**Nouercalis**, le, of a stepmother.  
**Nouercale odium**, the accustomed hate that  
 stepmothers are wonte to beare to theyr hus-  
 bandes children.  
**Nouercari**, to doe lyke a stepmother.  
**Nouodunum**, p name of diuers citees in France.  
**Nouisime**, at the last, synally.  
**Nouisimus**, a, um, at the last, the hyndermost,  
 the lowest or basest.  
**Nouus**, aui, f. g. newenelle, or strangenelle. also  
 to newe comyng vp of ones selfe without noble  
 auncestrie.  
**Florida nouitas mundi**, the beautifull spring  
 tyme.  
**Nouiter**, newly or lately.  
**Nouicius**, a, um, newe begonne, newe come.  
**Nouiti**, a citee of Spaine called comonly Noya.  
**Nouit**, a ruler in Britayn, commonly called Elot  
**Nouo**, aui, are, to make newe, to renue. also to  
 change or alter the state or condition of a thyng,  
 to make a thyng otherwyse than it was before.  
**Arguunt nouare**, to cast vp the ground ageyne  
 that hath ones been eared.  
**Nouocomenis**, a citee in Nouum Comum.  
**Nouum Comum**, a citee in Lumbardy.  
**Nouuncium**, ij, n. g. a weight of. ix. ounces, of  
 a measure of nyne pynches.  
**Nouus**, a, um, newe, freche comen, strange,  
 not seene afore, of a newe sorte.  
**Noui homines**, men late come to woo, thyng  
 and honour.  
**Ede quid portes noui**, Telle what newes thou  
 bryngest.  
**Noue res**, chaunge and alteration of the  
 woyle.  
**Nouatum retum cupidit**, mē desirous to haue  
 a chaunge of the woyle.  
**Maritus nouus**, one new married, a bydegrome.  
**Noua nupta**, a byde.  
**Nouo modo**, strangely, after a newe sorte.

**Nouus furor**, a foderne furie.  
**Nox**, octis, f. g. nyght sometime slepe, also death.  
**Noctis aui**, an oule.  
**Hoc noctis**, for hac parte noctis.  
**Nox interpesta**, the deepe of the nyght whan  
 all is at slyence.  
**Adulta nox**, nydnyghte, or the later parte of  
 the nyght.  
**Illustris nox syderibus**, a fayre cleare nyght  
 with sterres.  
**Nox concubia**, the tyme of nyght, whan eue-  
 ry man is layed to sleape, mydnyght.  
**Noctes arica**, the titell of a booke, whiche Aus-  
 lus Gellius made, to called, because he wryte it  
 at Athens in wynter tyme.  
**Aquare noctis ludum**, to play all night long.  
**Appetit nox**, the night draweth ou.  
**Locare noctes**, meretricum est.  
**Negare noctem**, whan harlotses wyl not ad-  
 mit theyr louers.  
**Dare noctem**, contrarie.  
**Peragere noctem infomnem**, not to sleape all  
 nyght longe.  
**Poscere and rogare noctem**, amatorum est.  
**Animi nox**, blyndnes, ignorance.  
**Nox rei publica**, trouble or aduersite of the  
 commune weale.  
**Dormienda est nox vna perpetua**, we muste  
 ones die.  
**Noctes & dies**, continually, alwaies, nyght  
 and daie.  
**Sic ut noctesque & dies**, he lyeth routyng &  
 snytynge all daie and all nyght.  
**De nocte**, in the night tyme.  
**Multa nocte profectus est**, he wente forth the  
 late in the nyght.  
**Noxa**, a, for. gen. the offence, or the punishment  
 and petie for the offence, a fault, also hurt, dan-  
 mage.  
**Decernere noxam**, to adiudge one to be punis-  
 shed for his offences.  
**Noxa damnatus**, condemned to be punished.  
**Extra noxam esse**, to be nothyng culpable or  
 faultie, to be gyltlesse or blamelesse.  
**Nihil his noxa futurum**, That they shoulde  
 haue no harme for it.  
**Ea res a noxa circulacionum defendit**, That  
 thyng dooth saue it that it be not hurt of the  
 weuple, speaking of cothe.  
**Noxa eximere**, to acquite one of trespassse.  
**Noxis vel noxis solutus**, acquitted of felony  
 or trespassse.  
**Penes te est noxa**, the offence is in the, the fault  
 is in the, or thou art in the faulte.  
**Noxam auertere ab aliquo**, to discharge one  
 of trespassse, to put the faulte from one.  
**Noxa dedere**, & ob noxam, to render a man  
 or beast, whiche hath donen harme, in retri-  
 buce therof, and to be punished at his pleas-  
 sure, to whom the offence was don.  
**Sine noxa luce bibuntur**, in the day a man may  
 drink

Aaa ij

**dygnite** of them without any harme at all.

**Noxam contrahere**, to fall into spleasur, or to take harme.

**Noxam concipere**, idem.

**Noxam facere**, to doo harme.

**Noxam nocere**, idem.

**Sine noxa**, without hurte or harme.

**Omni noxa vacare**, they hurt nothing.

**Noxalis**, le, belongynge to an offence, faute, or punishment.

**Noxalis actio**, was an action agaynst the lord for an offence doen by his villayne, in the which yf the plaintife dydde recouer, it shoulde be a sufficient discharge and recompence of the lord, if he dydde deliuer his villayne to the plaintife.

**Noxia**, a, f. g. the offence or faute, the trespass.

**Noxia esse dicuntur res**, whan one is blamed or repproued for them, or susteyneth hurte by them.

**Nec eis noxia futurum**, and that they shoulde not be blamed.

**In noxia esse**, to be in the faute, to haue done amysse.

**Vnam hanc noxiam mitte**, pardone me this one offence or trespass.

**Noxiis vacuum esse**, to bee in no faute.

**Noxia carco**, I am not in the faute, I am blamelesse.

**Noxiosus**, a, um, full of hurte, veray hurtfull.

**Noxius**, mis, among olde wyters was used for Noxa.

**Noxius**, a, um, harmefull, dooynge displeasure, founde gyltie.

## N ANTE V.

**Nubes**, bis, f. g. a cloude, by translation, aduersitee. also any thyng, where with the knowlage of matters is hidde.

**Nubes peditum**, a great compaigne of foote men.

**Nubes pulueris**, a great duste reysed by with goynge of men lyke a cloude.

**Coguntur in celo nubes**, the cloudes gather together.

**Nubecula**, a, f. g. a littell cloude. It signifieth also heynesse or sadnesse of countenance.

**Nubifer**, a, um, that byngeth cloudes.

**Nubifugus**, a, um, that dyueth awaye cloudes. also that eschueeth cloudes.

**Nubigena**, a, m. g. one ingendred of a cloude.

The Centaures be called Nubigenæ, because they were begotten of a cloude in the fourme of luno.

**Nubilar**, aris, and Nubilarium, rij, an house, wherinto corne is caried for feare of rapne.

**Nubilus**, le, mariable.

**Nubilo**, aui, arc, to make cloudye or darke, to make obscure.

**Nubilor**, aris, ari, deponent, idem quod Nubilo.

## N ANTE V.

**Nubilosus**, a, um, full of cloudes.

**Nubilus**, a, um, cloudy, obscure, darke. also by up, sadde.

**Tempora nubila**, tyme of aduersitee.

**Nubilum**, li, n. g. a cloude.

**Nubilum inducere**, To make the weather cloudye.

**Nubilo**, pro in nubilo tempore.

**Ventus agit nubila**, The wynde dyueth the cloudes.

**Depellere & detergere nubila celo**, to make the weather cleere, and dyue away the cloudes.

**Nubius**, a, here, to couer, to bee wedded, or to vnicke, properly on the womannes parte, but for tyme of the man. And some wyse, that it is spoken onely of those men, whose wyues are their maisters. also to bee ioygned unto.

**Nubere in familiam claram**, to be married to one of a noble house or familie.

**Vxor nubere nolo meæ**, I wyl not be married to my wyfe, meanyng to freche hie.

**Dare nuprum viro**, To marie his daughter to one.

**Nubere dicuntur arbores**, to bee ioygned to bynes.

**Nubitur**, the impersonall.

**Nucamentum**, i, n. g. a thyng hangynge downe of nutte trees, lyke a rattes taple, and the lyke is in diuers other trees, as it were compaite of thyn scales.

**Nuceria**, a towne in Campania.

**Nucleus**, a, um, of a nutte.

**Nucifrangibulum**, i, n. g. a nuttcracker. Plautus useth it for a tooth.

**Nuciperfica**, a kinde of fruite beie common in France, whiche they call Peseferois, we call them pethes.

**Nucuprimum**, a plumme graffed on the stocke of a nutte tree.

**Nucleus**, clei, a kernel, also a stone of garlyke.

**Concidere nucleum denubus**, to knock a nutt.

**Nucleum amissi**, I haue lost the kernell, used prouerbielly, whan one hath lost that, where in profite consisteth.

**Nucleus ferris**, scale.

**Nucula & Nucella**, a lyttell nutte.

**Nudatus**, a, um, made naked or bare, vncovered, made voyde.

**Nudata castra**, the campe leste without men.

**Nudatus defensoribus murus**, the walle aban doned, and without men to defende it.

**Nudipedalia**, ceremonies dooen barefooted.

**Nuditas**, aris, f. g. nakednesse, barenesse, pouertee, wante of any thyng. Sometime playnesse without obscuritee or dissimulation.

**Nudius quartus**, fourc daies agone.

**Nudius sextus**, cui talentum mutuū dedi, It is now sixe daies sens I lent hym a talent.

**Nudius tertius**, the daye before yesterdaie, the thyrde daie before, and is alwaies ioygned with the pterperfecte tens.

Nudo,

## N ANTE V.

**Nudo**, aui, arc, to streppe naked, to make naked or bare, to vncover, to make voyde. Sometime to disclose or open.

**Nudatur arbor foliis**, the tree is bare without leaues.

**Nudare gladios**, to drawe swordes.

**Nudare vada**, to leaue veray littell water in the ryuers.

**Nudare scelus aliquod**, To disclose or open a mischeuous acte.

**Nudare facta alicuius**, to tell or disclose what thynges one hath dooen.

**Nudus**, a, um, naked, bare, vncovered, voyde, sometime vnburied or dead.

**Ensis nudus**, a wooorde redy drawen, a naked sword.

**Nuda senecta**, id est inops.

**Domus nuda & inanis**, an emptye and bare house, without any prouision of householde stuffe.

**Nudus a propinquis**, without helpe of frendes or kynsefolkes.

**Nuda a magistratibus respublica**, The common weale cleane destitute and without magistrates and officers.

**Nuda vibs praefidio**, a cite not fortified with a garrison, or that hath no garrison or men to defende it.

**Nudo vestimenta detrahere**, to take raimeēt from a naked man, prouerbielly used to take or seche a thyng of a man that he hath not, to take a thyng from a barearste man.

**Nugæ**, arum, f. g. plu. fables, triffes,

**Nugalis**, le, petyngng to triffes.

**Nugamentum**, i, n. g. a triffe.

**Nugator**, oris, m. g. a triffier.

**Nugarorius**, a, um, triffyng, or that triffeth.

**Nugar, acis**, om. g. that triffeth.

**Nugiger**, or Nugigerulus, a, um, that beareth aboute or telleth tales, fables, vayne thynges or triffes.

**Nugitendus**, a seller of triffes and fables, he that telleth triffes to women.

**Nugor**, aris, ari, to triffe, to dalge.

**Nulatenus**, in no wise.

**Nullus**, a, um, none. Sometime it signifieth non. sometime of no price, value or profite, vayne.

**Nulli consilij**, for nullius consilij.

**Nullibi**, no where.

**Nulla negotio**, easly.

**Nullorum hominum homo**, lyke no man.

**Si non quærit, nullus dixeris**, If he doo not enquire tell not.

**Nullus sum**, I am vndooen, I were as good be dead.

**Nullus dum**, no man vntill this date, neuer man.

**Nulla est igitur hæc amicitia**, Therefore this frendshipp is vayne, or nothing worthe,

or not worthe to bee called frendshipp.

**Is nullus venit**, he cometh not.

**Nulla fide esse**, vnwoorthye to be trusted, not to be trusted or belened, false, of no credite.

## N ANTE V.

**Nullis litteris vir**, a man bitterly vnriced.

**Nulla loco deesse alicui**, to healte one in all thynges.

**Nulla fine**, without ende.

**Nulla ordine**, without order.

**Nullam in partem**, for nullo pacto.

**Nullius**, for neutrius.

**Nulla modo**, nullo pacto, nulla ratione, by no means.

**Num**, for An. It is properly to bee used, where the answer must bee made by Non: and An, where the answer must bee made by Ita, etiam, or any other woorde of affirmyng.

**Num cogitat quid dicat**, doeth he regarde or consider what he saith?

**Num censet faceret**, would he doo it thyngs you, or thyngs you that he would doo it?

**Num ego te spoliaui**, Wyl I robbe the?

**Numnam** for num, or vtrum.

**Numnam tu hic relictus custos**, Arte thou leste here to watche vs?

**Numnam perimus**, at we not all vndooen?

**Numnam ego perij**, Am not I vndooen for euer?

**Numa**, the seconde kynge of the Romayns nexte after Romulus. He was chosen by the people and senate of Rome, of a poore gentylman,

dwellynge in a towne of the Sabines called Cures, for his excellent vertues and letynge,

beynge of the discipline of Pythagoras. He by his policie and ceremonies, broughte the Ro-

mans (who during the tyme of Romulus were continually occupied in warres) in suche a

wonderfull quietnesse and honeste fourme of

lyuynge, that the cuntreyes enuyronnyng them,

by the space of xl. yeres, dyd neuer moue warre

agaynst them.

**Numana**, a towne in Italy.

**Numantia**, a cite in Spayne about Biskaye,

whiche was of suche valiantnesse, that beeyng

besieged of the Romayns. xlii. yeres conti-

nually, yet they dyd not onely resyst, haupnge

but iii. thousande men to defende it, but also

banguished xl. thousand Romayns. At the last

it was destroyed by the last Scipio, after he had

besieged it a longe tyme. For whan they had

longe susteyned famine, and myghte not illue

forth to fight in battayle: they burned theim

selues and all their goodes.

**Numarius**, a, um, of or belongynge to moneye.

**Res numaria**, a money matter.

**Iudicium numarium**, a iudgement corrupted

with moneye.

**Iudices numarii**, iudges corrupted with mo-

ney. Difficultas numaria, scarcitee or lacke of

moneye.

**Num rata difficultas rei numarie eum tenet**, Hath he so great neede or scarcitee of moneye?

**Res numaria tenet eum**, he is in neede of moneye.

**Numatio**, oris, f. g. the haupnge of a great

abundance of moneye.



**Numātus**, a, um, wel monied, ryche of money.  
**Numisium** numatum, a purse full of money.  
**Numella**, a, and sometyne **Numelius**, li, a tumbrell, wherin men be sette, haupng therein their handes and legges. Also a hynde of colars of shales, to the dogges, hoxses, oxen or other beastes.

**Numen**, nūminis, n. ge. the power, wyll, maiestee, or vertue of god. Sometyne it signifyeth god, sometyne apparaple.

**Nuinina diuum**, id est oracula.  
**Manifesto numine**, id est manifesto deorum iudicio.

**Numeratio**, ōnis, f. g. numbynge.  
**Numerabilis**, le, that whiche maie be numbyed.

**Numerālis**, le, pertynyng to numbye.

**Numerārius**, a, um, that is of numbyes.

**Numerātus**, a, um, numbyed.

**Numerato**, promptly, at hande, by numbye.

**In numerato habere ingenium**, to haue a wit apte and redie vnto euery thyng.

**In numerato**, in redie money.

**Claudius Isidorus** testamento suo dixit, quāuis multa ciuili bello perdidisset, tamen inuenire seruorum quatuor millia, iuga bouum tria millia sexcenta, reliqui pecoris ducenta quinquaginta milia; in numerato, pōdo sexcenta milia. **Claude Isidore**, reheved in his testament, not withstandynge that he had losse muche in the civile warres, yet dydde he leaue four thousand bondemen, thye thousand and fyre hundred pokes of oxen, of other cattālle ii hundred and fyfte thousande; and in redie money, fyre hundred thousande pounce.

**Nūmero**, aui, are, to numbye or tell, to accompt, to reken in oydre. It is sometyne used for **Habere**, or **Censere**, to esteeme, to iudge, to thinke, to coumpre.

**Numerare pecuniam**, to paye lende or delquere money out of hande.

**Numerare alicui**, idem.

**Prope collega Timarchidi numerabatur**, he was almoste taken or coumpred to be felowe in office with **Timarchidus**.

**Nullo loco numerare rem aliquam**, to sette noyng by a thyng, to esteeme or reken it no thyng woorth.

**Numerare in bonis**, To reken amonge good thynges, to thynke it good.

**Neque in rebus, neque in prauis numerabat**, he dyd esteeme it noether good nor ill.

**Inter auctos numerare**, to reken one his frēd.

**Nūmero**, the aduerbe, very sone, by and by.

**Nūmero dictis**, id est facile ac compendio, or after some Cito & celeriter.

**Nūmero huc aduenis**, thou comest hither by sone way, or to quickly.

**Nūmerose**, in great numbye. also by measure.

**Nūmerosus**, a, um, great in numbye.

**Opus numerosas poscit manus**, The woork requireth many handes, or the helpe of many

men.

**Nūmerus**, i, m. g. numbye. Sometyne quantite, especially in grapne, or thynges measured. It is also harmony, measure, and order in syllables. Sometyne company assembled, specially of the worst sorte of people. It is sometyne hounour, estimation.

**Numeris omnibus absolutus**, perfecte at all popnetes.

**Numeri**, be sometyne taken for verses, meter. **Magnus numerus frumenti**, a great quantite of corne.

**Maximus vini numerus fuit**, there was muche wyne, or a great quantite of wyne.

**Ex eorum numero aliquis**, one of them, one of their part or company.

**Quo numero fuisti**, in what estate or estimation were you?

**Nullo numero homo**, a vilayne or byleperson, nothyng woorth, not woorth to be coumpred a man.

**Nūmero abundare**, To bee to many or veray many.

**Hunc ad tuum numerum adscribito**, Rechen take or coumpre hym among your frendes.

**Distribuere in numeros**, to diuide into bades.

**Nūmero eximere**, to thowse, to sette apart, to exempt, to note as excellent or singular.

**Habui numerum sedulo**, I remembred well howe many it was.

**Habere aliquem in numero suo**, To esteeme and repute a man to be one of his frendes.

**Aliquo numero haberi**, or esse, to be some what esteemed or set by.

**Vt in aliquo numero esse possis**, that you may haue mo felowes lyk your selfe.

**Aliquem numerum obinebat**, he was reputed or taken for one, or he desired to bee in some estimation.

**Dicimus milites, non dum relatos in numerum**, whan they be chosen, but not yet bylled and appoynted to their capitaine and bande.

**Quo in numero Chalcis accipitur**, among the whiche **Chalcis** is numbyed.

**Quo in numero ego sum**, of the whiche **numbye** I am one.

**Quine liberi quidem hominis numero sit**, whiche is not woorth to be accepted a free man.

**Deorum numero esse alicui**, to bee esteemed and reputed a god.

**Cum is tibi parentis numero esset**, where as you esteemed hym euen as your father.

**Ludere in numerum**, to daunce by measure.

**Numicius**, a riuer not far from **Lavinium**.

**Numicus**, a ryuer in **Italie** by the cite **Lavinium**, in the whiche **Aeneas** was drowned.

**Numida**, a man or woman of **Numidia**.

**Numidia**, a countrey betweene **Carthage** and **Auritaniam** in **Africa**, and now is called **Barbaria**, where **Masissa** dydde sometyne requyreth many handes, or the helpe of many

marble. the chiefe cite there was named **Circa**, whiche was veray stronge, and so puissant of men, that in the tyme of **Sirabo**, it myghte arme ten thousande hoysmen, & twentie thousande footemen.

**Numisiana vitis**, & **Numisiana vna**, a kynde of vyues and grapes, reade in **Columella**, Libro 3. cap. 2.

**Numisina**, mismatis, n. g. money.

**Nūmitor**, ōris, father vnto **Rhea**, whiche was the mother of **Romulus**.

**Nūmularius**, rñ, m. g. he that keepeth a banche of money.

**Nūmulus**, li, m. g. a little ptece of copne.

**Nummārius**, ij, m. ge. and **Nummatus**, looke **Nummarius**.

**Nummārius**, a, um, looke **Numarius**.

**Numus**, i, m. g. money or copne. Some do wyte it with double, **M**. it is also a braten or syluer copne amonge the **Romaynes**, called **Sestertius**, or **Sestertius nummus**, aboute the value of i. d. ob. or an olde sterlyng peny, when eight grotes made an ounce.

**Numus argenteus**, as **Leonardus Portius** wyteth, was that whiche was also called **Denarius Romanus**, and weighed a dram, and the thirde part of a dram, which was foure scruples.

**Numus aureus**, although it were altered sundrie tymes, yet the same **Portius** deeth gather of the first chapiter of the .xviii. booke of **Plinie**, and of **Suetonius**, in the tpe of **Otho**, and **Plurarchus**, in the tpe of **Galba**, that at that tyme, **nummus aureus** was in value .xii. **nummi argentei**, and in that wyse it agreed with the **Venetian ducate**, which was woorth .xii. of our grotes, whā eight of them made an ounce. **Nummus adulterinus**, counterefeite or forged money.

**Quadrages nummum**, one hundred thousand crownes 20000. li. sterlyng.

**Nunc**, nowe, nowe at the last, At this present, at this tyme. also now and neuer before: some tyme it is used for **Autem**, as,

**Bona facile mutantur in peius**, nunc quando in bonum verteris vitia: for quando autem, or Sed quando.

**Nunc aliud specta**, nowe marke an other thyng: or yet moze ouer consyder an other thyng. for **Nunc** is here taken for **Iam**, which is often used for **Præterea**, **Insuper**, **Ad hæc**, furthermoze besydes all this.

**Nunc temporis**, now a daie.

**Nunc iam**, euen now. also nowe at the length.

**Nunc est**, interficium perpetue possum, Now at this present tyme so it is, that I could be contente to die.

**Nunc illud est**, quod si omnes omnia consista. &c. Nowe is the matter come into suche case or state, that yf &c.

**Nunc ipsum**, pro ipso momento & puncto temporis.

**Nunc primū audio quid illo factum sit**, Now is the fyrste tyme that euer I herd what is becom of hym.

**Nunc primum**, for primo, fyrst and soymost.

**Nunc denique**, What now so late? nowe so longe after.

**Nunc vero**, but nowe.

**Nunc iam sum expeditus**, nowe at the last I am dispatched.

**Nuncubi**, pro nunquid & alicubi.

**Nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier**, Dydest thou euer perceyue, that I dyd not vse my selfe lyberally towards thee?

**Nūncius**, like **Nuntius**.

**Nuncupatio**, ōnis, f. g. a pronouncing, a telling, a recitynge, a namynge, a declaration of a wyll.

**Nuncupo**, aui, are, to name or to calle a thyng by some name, to pronounce and tel expressely, to make expresse mencio, to recite, to rehearse, to declare his wyll by mouth, concernynge the apoyntynge of his heire and legacies before witnesses.

**Nuncupata voluntas**, a testament or will made by mouth, and not in wytyng.

**Nuncupare votum**, to make a solemne vowe.

**Nuncupatum lingua**, men of olde tyme called that, whiche was with the mouth and expresse woordes promysed.

**Nundina**, a, a goddesse of the **Romaynes**.

**Nūndina**, ārum, f. g. plur. sayres, martres, mathees, they were amonge the olde **Romaynes** kept euery nygthe dape, wherunto all people resorted, and than all lawes, whiche were new made, were proclaimed.

**Nundinālis**, le, pertynyng to sayres.

**Nundinatio**, ōnis, f. g. bypnyng and sellynge. **Iuris nundinatio**, bypnyng and sellynge of lawes or iustice for byres.

**Nundinārius**, a, um, longynge or seeyng to sayres. **Oppidum nundinarium**, the towne where the sayre is kepte.

**Nundinator**, ōris, m. g. he that goeth to sayres or markettes to bye and sell.

**Nūndinor**, āris, āri, to bye and selle openly, as they doo in sayres.

**Nunquam**, neuer, or it is impossible. Sometyne for **Non**.

**Nunquam hoc vno die efficiatur opus**, It is impossible that this enterpryse may be brought to passe in one daie.

**Nunquam non**, alwaie.

**Nunquam post illa**, neuer sens that.

**Nunquam quicquam**, nothyng in the worlde.

**Nunquam fui vquam**, I was neuer in any place.

**Nunquando** for **Num aliquando**.

**Nunquid**, nunquid, nunquid, is there any? **Nunquid ego sum**? Is it I?

**Nunquid vis**? wyll you any thyng with me? wyll you any thyng commaund me? wyll ye cō-

Aaa iij maundo

maunde me any service?

Nunquid praterea, is there any thyng els?  
Nunquidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit Char-  
rine? haddest thou any thyng els to dooe with  
hir? Nunquid dubitas? Dooest thou doubt  
any thyng? or dooest thou not thynke verily?  
Rogo nunquid velit, I aske hym whether he  
woulde commaunde me any service.  
Nunquid horum probat? Dooest he allowe  
any of these thynges?

Nuntia, a, f. g. a woman messenger, or a thyng  
that bryngeth tydynges?

Nuntiatio, onis, f. ge. a reposte, a shewyng, a  
declaryng.

Nuntio, aui, are, to shewe tydynges or newes,  
to reposte, to tell.

Voluptatem magnam nuntias, thou shewest  
thynges that be verie plesant.

Salutem nuntiare, to sende or bzing commen-  
dations by letters or by mouth.

Nuntiator domum, tydynges are brought  
home. Ita Roman nuntiatum est, suche ne-  
wes were brought to Rome.

Nuntiare monstra, to tell straunge and won-  
derfull thynges.

Nuntium, n, n. g. a message. Valla faith: this  
woorde is not red in any probate authour.

Remittere nuntium vxori, to repudiate and  
put away his wyfe.

Nuntius, ij, m. g. a messenger or message, tydyng-  
ges, newes.

Nuntij afferuntur, newes or tydynges are  
broughte.

Perferre nuntium, to bryng woorde or tydyng-  
ges. De Quinto fratre nuntij nobis tristis  
venerunt, There came or was brought to vs  
heauy tydynges of my brother Quintus.

Accipere nuntium, to here woorde or tydyng-  
ges.

Virtuti nuntium remisisti, thou haste caste of  
or forsaken vertue.

Nuo, ui, ere, propprely to nodde with the head,  
to signifie by noddynge. it was vsed of olde  
writers for Volo.

Nuper, late, not longe agone.

Nuperadmodum, verie late, but a whyte agon.

Nuperrime, verie lately.

Nuperus, a, um, late dooen or happened.

Nupta, a, f. g. a woman that is married.

Nuptiarum, plur. a wedding.

Nuptialis, le, pertaining to wedding.

Nupturire, to couete marriage.

Nuptus, a, um, wedded.

Nuptus, i, m. g. the man that is married.

Nous nuptus, the byde groom.

Nuptus, us, m. g. marriage, wedding.

Nuptui collocare, to geue his daughter to be  
married.

Nursa, a citee of the Sabines, not farre from  
Rome, sette on the hill of Ambria.

Nursini, people of that citee.

Nurus, us, f. g. the sonnes wyfe.

Nuscitiosi, idem quod luscitiosi.

Nusquam, an aduerbe, no where, or in no place,  
also nowhyther, or to no place.

Ille autem bonus vir nusquam apparer, that  
honest man can be seene in no place.

Te nusquam mittam, I wylle sende the nos  
whyther.

Nusquam pedem, he shall not goe one foote  
further.

Nusquam gentium, no where.

Nusquam non, euery where.

Nutans, antis, om. g. noddynge, enclynge or  
wagging downward, as though it wold fall.

Nutatio, onis, f. g. noddynge, as a mans head  
doeth, whan he sitteth slepyng.

Nuto, aui, are, to becken or shake the head. Some  
tyme to leane and bee rebdy to falle in decaye.

Some tyme to doubt which parte to take, or  
to leane vnto.

Nutat ne Loquar, he beckett hympon me, that  
I should not speake.

Victoria nutat, victorie inclineth now to one  
parte, now to an other, or wauereth betwene  
bothe partes.

Nutricatio, onis, f. g. nouryng.

Nutricatus, us, m. g. nouriture.

Nutrico, aui, are, and Nutricor, aris, ari, idem  
quod nutrio.

Nutricula, a, f. g. a nouryce.

Nutricula casa, the nurcery, the place where  
the chyld is nourished.

Nutrimen, inis, and Nutrimen, i, n. g. nous  
ryngment.

Nutrimen, orum, n. g. plur. pro nutricatione,  
the same.

Nutrio, iui, ire, to nouryng.

Nutrire vinum, to conserue and kepe wyne.

Nutritio, orum, n. g. plur. the nurces wages.

Nutritus, the nurces husbnde.

Nutritus, a, um, pertaining to nouryng.

Nutritor, oris, m. g. he that nouryng.

Nutritus, a, um, nourished.

Nutritus, us, m. g. nouryng, or nouriture.

Nutrix, icis, f. g. a nourice. Also a place where  
men dooe sow trees or herbes, to the intent  
that whan they haue taken roote, they wylle  
remoue theim, and sette them in a garden or  
orcharde.

Nutus, us, m. g. the signe that one maketh with  
his eyes or head, declaryng his intent, a becke,  
some tyme it significth the wyll or pleasure of  
one. also the declining or bending of a thyng  
downwarde.

Nutu & renutu, with a becke towarde and  
frowarde.

Demonstrare aliquid nutu, to signifie any  
thyng with bekyng or noddynge.

Expeditus ad nutum alicuius, ready at ones  
becke or pleasure.

Nux, ucis, f. g. a nutte.

Nux

Nux auellana, a splberde, or hasell nutte.

Nux iuglans, a walnutte.

Nux muscata, uel myristica, a nutmygge, hot  
and dry in the seconde degree.

Nux pinea, a pyne appull.

Nucem conficere, to knacke a nutte.

Nuces relinquere, to leaue chyldren matters  
and geue hym selfe to earnest affaires.

Nux graeca, an almond.

Nux mollusca, a peach.

**N**Yctalops, opis, om. ge. he that seeth in  
the daie tyme well, in the euenynge very  
littell, at nyghte nothyng at all. he is all  
so called Luciosus.

Nyctalopia, a, f. g. that disease of the eyes.

Nyctalopa, an herbe called also Nyctegreton,  
of fyy colour, and shyneth by nyghte. Some  
thynke it to be that, whiche is called Lunaria,

geete at the fyrt sight of it be afraid, and ther-  
fore it is called Chenamychon.

Nyctegreton, lwe Nyctalopa.

Nycteis, idos, the daughter of nete of Nicteus.  
Nyctelus, the surname of Bacchus, because his  
sacrifices were dooen in the nyght.

Natex Nyctelius, wyne.

Nycterus, icridis, f. g. a ceremouse or bakke,  
whiche hath so smalle teete, that he seemeth to  
haue none. Cherephon, the philospher was  
so called, for his excedyng leanness, that he gat  
with ouermuche study.

Nycterus, the herbe called also Anagallis.

Nycteus, dissyllabum, a kyng, the father of  
Antiope.

Nyctiorax, oracis, m. g. a nyght crowe.

Nyctileia, sacrifices by nyght.

Nyctimene, the daughter of Nycteus, who af-  
ter he had lye with hyr father, was turned  
into an owle.

Nyctoris, or after some Nitocris, a queene of  
Babylon, after Semiramis.

Nymphia, a, f. g. dooeth signifie the byde or  
spouse newe married, a nymphe or fayrie.

Nymphæ, maydes of the sea, elves. Somtymes  
the mufes. also ponge bees before they do flie.

Nymphærena, a certayn pzeious stone.

Nymphæa, the herbe called filix femina.

Nymphæa, called also of the apothecaries Nes-  
nuphar, an herbe and flower called the wa-  
ter lily, or water roses.

Nymphæum, phæi, n. g. an estwe or bayne, a  
waschyng place.

Nymphæum, a promontory or hille of Procones-  
sus, out of the whiche atwaite issueth fyre.

Nymphæus, arguer in Jtaly by Melite.

Nympholepti, idem quod Lymphæi.

Nymphus, the byde groom.

Nysa, a citee of Arabie, where Bacchus was  
nourished. also a mountayne and a citee in

India, builded by Liber pater. One Nysa is in  
Bacotia, an other in Caria, and certayn othes  
places.

Nysa, a citee in India at the foote of the moun-  
tayne Heron.

Nyscius, a, um, of Nysa.

Nyseus, dissyllab. the name of Bacchus.

Nysia, a certayne kynde of pyge.

Nysias, siadis, a woman of Nysa.

Nysigena, one bozne in Nysa.

Nysia, a, f. g. a barre or rayle, from whiche teth  
nees fetch their race.

Nysus, the frende of Euriculus, verate swifte in  
rennyng.



**A**N INTERIE-  
tion, vber in wondryng.

Sometyme with a voca-  
lue case, sometyme a no-  
minatue case, sometyme  
an accusatue case, some-  
tyme in exclamacion, some-  
tyme in lamentyng, some-

tyme in wishyng.

O me perditum, alas I am vndoorn. Some-  
tyme in scoynyng.

O præclaram sapientiam, O the goodly wised-  
dome. Sometyme with reioyng.

O factum bene, O that is well dooen. Some-  
tyme it is the voice of hym that is suddenly strit-  
ted, or speaketh to one that he saw not before.

Quis hic loquitur? Misit salue. O salue pama-  
phile, who talketh here? Misit god saue you.

O Pamphilus welcome.

O, for vinam.

O tantum libat mecum tibi sordida rura has  
bitare, Would god it myghte please the to ins-  
habite or dwell in the homely felde with me.

Oatarica, a spaume of fyre salted.

Oaxis, a rupter in the ple of Landie.

Oaxus, a citee in Landie.

**O**B, for. Sometyme for Ante, beefore. In  
composition for Circum, as Obam-  
bulare.

Dum ob rem, so that it be for my profyte.

Ob oculos, beefore myne eyes. Ob tacendum,  
for vt taceat, that he should not tell.

Precium ob stultitiam fero, I am serued lyke  
a foolle. or I am serued well enough for my  
foolishnesse.

Precium ob asinos, id est asinorum, the pyce  
of the asses, money for the asses.

Ob dictum, for a woorde speakyng.

Quasi ob industriam, as it were of purpose,  
or for the wones.

Oppositum pignori ob decem minas, layde  
to mozt

to mortgage for ten pounde.

Qui lamam ob oculum habebat, whiche had a clothe befoze his eie.

Mihi fecisti ob nullam noxiam, ye dyd it to me without a cause, or for nothyng that I was gyltye of faulty in.

Obacerbo, aui, are, to make one angry.

Obacero, aui, are, to lette a man that he can not tell out his tale.

Oberatus, a, um, bounden by earnest money, indebted.

Obambulatio, onis, f. g. a walkyng about, a walkyng agaynst one.

Obambulo, aui, are, to walke agaynst an other. also to walke together or with an other. also to walke about. sometyne to go to mete.

Obarmo, aui, are, idem quod armo.

Obaresco, scere, to dye all aboute.

Obaro, obaras, aui, are, to care aboute.

Obater, atra, um, somewhat blacke, in maner darke or blacke.

Obaudio, diui, dire, to heare hardely or vntwyllyngly. sometyne to heare.

Obba, a, fce. g. a bottell.

Obbibio, obbibis, obbibis, ere, to drynke.

Obcacatus stultitia, blynded with folp.

Obcaco, aui, are, to blynd, to make darke or obscure. Obcacare fossas, to couer dyches.

Obcacari tenebris, to be made darke or obscure.

Obcalleo, looke Occalco.

Obdo, didi, dere, to thrust agaynst, to put to.

Obdere forem, to shut or sparre the doore or gate.

Pessulum ostio obdo, I bolted or sparred the doore.

Obdere ceramauribus, to stoppe the eares with ware.

Obdormio, iui, ire, to sleape fast or soundly.

Obdormire crapulam, to sleape tyll he be eates soones sobrie, to digest his surfet with slepe.

Obdormisco, scere, to nappe, to fall on sleape.

Obduco, xi, ere, to lare out, to couer a thyng all ouer. sometyne to vncouer or open. also to bypnyng agaynst or ouerthwarre a place, to bypnyng aboute. also for Inducere, as Obducere torporem, to induce or cause a dulnesse or stopyng of the members.

Obducere cicatrice, to couer a wounde with skynne, to close vp a wounde.

Obducere vultum, to lower, to loke sowzely.

Callum obducere, to make harde or thicke skynned, and prouerbielly, to cause to suffer with lesse payne or graue.

Obducere callum dolori, to cause one to suffer of lesse payne without grieve, or moze easly.

Tenebras obducere, to darken, to obscure, to make lesse known, famous, or notable.

Et ciuis obducta calabat lumina prunar, id est superducta, couered, hylled.

Crustam obducere, to growe to an harde skin

or cruste.

Rubiginem obducere, to make rusty.

Frontem obducere, to frowne, to lowre, to looke sowzely.

Diem obdixi, I dyd spende or lenger out that date with walkyng about.

Obduxio, onis, f. g. a couerpyng.

Obduxio capitis, the folpnyng or wrappynge vp of the head in a clothe or other thyng.

Obducto, aui, are, the frequentative of obduco.

Obductus, a, um, couered, hylled.

Obductus nube, couered or closed in a cloude.

Obductum rubigine ferrum, piron all eaten ouer with rustynesse.

Sira obductus, couered ouer and ouer with hozynesse or duste.

Obdulcesco, scere, to be swete aboute.

Obdureo, iiii, ere, to bee harde.

Obdurefco, scere, to be hardened, to become harde.

Obduro, aui, are, to make harde.

Obediens, enis, om. g. that obeyeth, obedient.

Obediens dicto, he that doorth that whiche he is commaunded to dooe.

Obedienter, obediently.

Obediencia, a, f. g. obedience.

Obedio, obedis, iui, ire, to obeye.

Parere & obedire.

Obtemperare & obedire.

Obedibo, was of olde tyme vsed for Obediam.

Si ad verba nobis obediunt, If theyr dooe as saydng to the wordes that we doo speake.

Obedo, obedis, obedi, obedere, to consume or eate all aboute.

Obeliscus, i, m. g. a great square stone lyke a butte, waxing smaller and smaller vnto the top of a great heghthe, made playne by a warke man. There were of them dyuers in Rome.

Obelus, obeli, m. g. a spytte, or byoche. Also a longe strike in wytyngne lyke to a spytte, for a note or diuersitee.

Obeo, iui, ire, to go to, to go aboute, to bee at hande, to be assistent or present, to mete with one, to dye, to dooe or exercise.

Obire mortem, Obire diem, Obire diem extremum, to dye. Obire vadi monium, to ap- perre and be present at the day appoynted.

Obeunt tres noctes, id est pratercunt, thre nyghtes passe.

Id obire non potui, id est peragere, I coude not attchieue it or go throug with it.

Obire morbo, to dye of a spekenesse.

Comitia obire, to be presente at, or to goe to the assemblies of the people.

Diem aliquem obire, to be assistent or present in a place, at a day appoynted, or accustomed.

Obui legatus Aegyptium, he was ambassadour in Egypt, or he begng ambassadour went about all Egypt.

Morte obiit repentina, the dyed sodenly.

Munus consulis obire, to doo and exercise the

author

authoritee of a consult.

Omnia per se obire, to doo all hym selfe with- out helpe of any other.

Obire domos amicorum, To goe all about from one frendes house to an other.

Obire opus rusticum, to labour in the fiede.

Prælia obire, to fyght.

Siciliam totam obui, I went ouer all Sicile.

Vires obire, to go about from citee to citee.

Obire, sometyne for Circundare, to couer or compasse rounde about.

Obire legationem, to go in ambassade.

Obire prouinciam, to go about the prouince, whither one is sent, as lieutenant or gouer- nour.

Obire bellum, to goe to battayle, to make warre.

Quia tot simul bella obire nequirent, Bec- cause they coude not susteyne the trauagly of so many and dyuers warres at one tyme, or goe to and bee presente at so many warres to- gether.

Obire hereditatem, to take possession of ians- des, wherein a man hath a state of inheritaunce.

Obire cernas cum aliquo, to go to bankettes with one hyther and thither.

Obire oculis, to looke here and there about.

Obire pedibus regiones, to goe into dyuers countreis on foote.

Obiquito, aui, are, to ryde about.

Obuero, aui, are, to wander about, to ren about from place to place sometyne to flee about: also to erre or myffe.

Obesco, aui, are, to fede fatte, to cramme.

Obesitas, aui, f. g. fatnesse, grossenes.

Obefo, aui, are, to make fatte, to cramme.

Obelus, a, um, in Argile, is fatte. In Nevius in his first tragicall, Ipitell, slender. It is most com- monly taken for grosse or fatte of bodie, quere, corp.

Obelobis, com. g. an obiecte or lette, a sparre or boie of a doore.

Obstinat, obstinately.

Obstinate, a, um, stubborn, styffe, earnestly bent or impud.

Obstino, aui, are, to harden ones selfe, to haue an en- tyng, to be earnestly purposed.

Netum obstinare, to be so styffe or so hard bent.

Obstare viam, obstinately to go forwarde with his purpose, what let so euer there bee.

Obstinare animum, to be stubborn and ob- stinate sometyne in the good parte to b. nde. &c. to beade ones mind earnestly on a thyng.

Obstatio, iui, ne, to vntwyllyng in ones care, also to tell a thyng often, to chaffe.

Obstare, ha, li, herere, to c. me or styffe.

Obstare, scere, to growe up as herbes doo.

Obiaceo, obiacet, aui, ere, to be about or as- gaynst, also to lye befoze, to lye in the way.

Obiectulum, i, neu ge that whiche is sette or thowen befoze one, to make hym asfayde, or

to lette hym that he shall not passe.

Obiectatio, onis, f. g. a reprochyng, a sayng to ones charge, a castyng in the teethe.

Obiecto, aui, are, to obiecte or often impute of laye to ones charge, also to cast out.

Corpora bello obiectant, they put theyr bod- dies in the daunger of warre.

Obiectum, i, neu ge. any thyng that is befoze a mans eyes and may bee sene.

Obiectus, a, um, thowen, layde, or set agaynst, put befoze, shewen to, layd to ones charge, cast in ones teethe, cast of layde forth in harmes way, redie to dangier.

Obiectus, us, m. gen. the sayng of a settyng of a thyng befoze ones eyes, or agaynst one.

Obicere, obicis, cci, ere, to lay or throw agaynst, or to lare befoze one, to lare to ones charge, to cast in ones teethe, to laye to ones reproche, also to cause to remembre, to bring in mynde, to cast out in harme or perils wape.

Obicere mentem alicui, To put in to a mans head, or to bypnyng one in a fantasie, to put into ones mynde to doo a thyng.

Obicere moram, to make one to tary, to let.

Obicere prauaricationem, to laye a mattice to ones charge.

Obicere religionem, to make one to be scrup- ulous, or to make conscience in a matter.

Obicere solitudinem, to make one carefull or penitue.

Obicere spem, to put one in hope.

Obicere terrorem, to make one asfede.

Obicere caput periculis, To put hym selfe in daunger to be slayne.

Obicere cibum canibus, to cast meate to the dogges.

Obicere furorem alicui, to put one in a mad- nesse or fury.

Latinum obicere alicui, to shewe to one for- degnly ioyefull and mery tydynges.

Metum animo alicuius obicere, to put one in a feare, to make hym asfede.

Salutem suam pro aliquo obicere, To putte ones selfe in daunger for a man.

Obici ad omnes casus, to be sette in dangier of all chaunces.

Obeius, unis, of Obeo, obui, goyng or com- passyng rounde about.

Obigare, to streere or meue befoze.

Obianis, ne, verate vacant and emptie.

Obiunt, they dye.

Obiratus, a, um, betraie angry, greatly moued.

Obiter, by the way, incidently, beside the pur- pose, in the meane ty me, p. cially.

Obitus, obita, um, bypnyng.

Obitus, obitus, m. ge. the bypnyng or decess of a man: sometyne the compyng of one. The aund- rent wyters make Obitum, for the act: it or to myng to one by chaunce.

Obitus lunæ, the goyng downe of the moone.

Stellam autem orbis obitus.

Obiure

Obiurgatio, ónis, fœm. gener. chidinge, rebuking, blamynge.  
 Obiurgator, óris, m. f. gene. he that chydeth or rebuketh.  
 Obiurgatorius, a, um, that belongeth to chiding or rebukynge.  
 Obiurgatoria litteræ, letters of rebuke.  
 Obiurgito, aui, are, to chide muche or often.  
 Obiurgo, aui, are, to chide of rebuke, to repte hendre shapely, to blame.  
 Obiuro, aui, are, to bynde by an othe.  
 Oblamētia, æ, fœm. gene. the herbe called also vitis nigra.  
 Oblanguo, langui, languere, to languyshe.  
 Oblaudo, laudi, f. d. ere, to hurte soze.  
 Oblatio, ónis, f. gen. an offeringe. Also an ayde or subsidie.  
 Oblator, óris, m. ge. he that barketh or maketh exclamation agaynst one.  
 Oblatro, oblatras, aui, are, to bark against one.  
 Oblatum, i, n. g. a thyng offered.  
 Oblatus, a, um, offered, profered.  
 Oblata facultate, when occasion or oportunitie was geuen.  
 Oblectatio, ónis, Oblectamen, raminis, Oblectamentum, ti, recreation, case, delecte, pleas sure.  
 Oblectatio oiii, the frute of pleasure of vacant tyme.  
 Oblecto, aui, are, to delecte, to recreate, to take pleasure in a thyng, to put all his felicitye and delecte in a thyng.  
 Falso gaudio oblectare, To make gladde in hayne, to bring one in foolis paradise.  
 Me te oblectes, Let all your delite, pleasure, and felicitye bee in me onely.  
 Vbi te oblectasti tam diu? Where haue you made mery, passed your tyme, or solaced your selfe all this longe whyle?  
 Oblecta te cum Cicerone, recreate and delecte your selfe with Cicero our derely beloued.  
 In eo me oblecto, in that I put my chief delecte and pleasure.  
 Oblectio, oblectis, niui, nire, idem quod lenio.  
 Oblicio, to take recreation or pleasure.  
 Oblido, lisi, dere, to hurte soze, to styde, to kyll, to beate euen to the verie death.  
 Obligatio, ónis, f. g. an obligation or bonde.  
 Obligatus, a, um, obliged, bound round about.  
 Obligo, obligas, aui, are, to bynde, to bynde round about, or ouer and ouer, to make bounden to hym by shewing some stendly pleasure.  
 Obligare se furti, to committe felony. somtyme to confesse felony.  
 Obligare aliquem scelere, to charge ones conscience with a mischeuous and naughty acte.  
 Populum Roman. scelere obligasset, Thou haddest made the Romayns partners of thy mischeuous act.  
 Is periculum iudicii præstare debet, qui se ne obligauerit, he that soigneth him selfe with

an othe in any bonde, muste abyde the losse party of the iudgement or condemnation.  
 Obligare sacramento, to charge one with an othe.  
 Obligari periculo iusiurandi, to be charged with an othe.  
 Obligari sponsione, to be charged by his promise or couenaunt.  
 Obligare crus fractum, to bynde or wape by a broken legge.  
 Verbo se obligare, to bynde hym selfe by a word of his mouth.  
 Obligatio, obligatus, iui, ire, to eate delicate meates greedily, or rauenously, and to consume gooddes in feasting and banquetting.  
 Oblimo, aui, are, to couer with mudde or taffe clare. And by translation to bynde, and as it were to stoppe or daube by.  
 Oblimare rem, To spende his gooddes upon tousely.  
 Oblino, oblinis, lini, liui, leui, ere, to imbue or make foule, to smere or make foule rounde about.  
 Oblinio, oblinis, niui, ire, to noynte or smere ouer and ouer.  
 Se externis moribus oblinire, To dishoneste him selfe with the yll maneres of folye countreys.  
 Oblique, awry, ouerthwartly.  
 Oblique perstringere, to taunt or chide.  
 Obliquitas, atis, f. g. crookednesse.  
 Obliquo, aui, are, to crooke, to make to go or to stande awry.  
 Obliquare oculos, to lere.  
 Obliquus, a, um, contrary to streight, crooked, awry, that standeth ouerthwart.  
 Obliqua via, a crose pathe goyng ouer an othe waye.  
 Flexi in obliquum, bent ouerthwart.  
 Oblisus, a, um, soze hurte or dashed.  
 Obliteratio, ónis, fœ. ge. a scrapping or blotting out of a word.  
 Obliteratus, a, um, scraped out or blotted.  
 Oblitero, aui, are, to scrape out or put out of remembrance, to abolythe.  
 Obliterare famam rei alicuius, To putte the bruit or fame of any thyng out of memory, to make it to bee forgotten, and not to be spoken of.  
 Offensionem oblitterare, to put an offence of displeasure out of ones mynde.  
 Oblitescere, scere, to be byd, to be byd or couered.  
 Oblitus, a, um, forgotten, or that hath forgotten.  
 Prorsus oblitus sum mei, I haue quite and cleane forgotten my selfe.  
 Non sum ego oblitus officium meum, I haue not forgotten my charge or office.  
 Oblitus, oblitus, um, imbyed, despyled, smered, annoynted all about.  
 Parricidio oblitus, shamefully distempred or shonked with some detestable murder.

Oblit

Oblivio, ónis, f. g. forgetfulness.  
 Oblivioni dare, to forget.  
 Capite me oblivio, I haue forgotten.  
 Conterere voluntaria oblivione, To forgette willingly, and putte quite and cleane out of remembrance.  
 In oblivione iacuit, he was quite and cleane out of memory, and nothyng spoken of.  
 Oblivionem cibi surrepere aiunt, They saye that he forgetteth to eate his meate.  
 Venire in oblivionem, to be forgotten.  
 Ab oblivione vindicare, To make that one shall neuer be forgotten.  
 Oblivians oblivioni, goyng about to call to remembrance, or byng to mynde.  
 Oblivione delere & obluere, to forgette.  
 Obliviosus, a, um, forgetfull, oblivious. somtyme that causeth to forget.  
 Obliviscor, scris, sci, to forget.  
 Oblivium, i, n. g. idem quod oblivio.  
 Obloco, oblocas, aui, are, idem quod Loco.  
 Oblocutio, ónis, f. g. p. l. report.  
 Oblongus, a, um, verie longe.  
 Obloror, eris, obloqui, to speake agaynst, to saie contrary, to reporte p. l., to curse.  
 Obloquitur, óris, m. ge. an p. l. reporter or detractour.  
 Oblucor, aris, ari, to erre.  
 Obluctor, aris, ari, to waste, strive or struggle agaynst.  
 Obludo, si, ere, to plate with one.  
 Obmanens, abyng longe.  
 Obmolitor, iris, iri, to sette some thyng with great labour agaynst the place, whereby one must nedes passe.  
 Obmordeo, di, ere, to byte.  
 Obmouere, olde wyters used for Admouere.  
 Obmurmuro, aui, are, to murmur agaynst.  
 Obmutesco, inutui, scere, as we commonly saie, I holde my peace, I speake not, I holde my tongue, I haue not a word to say.  
 Obmutescere dicitur res aliqua, not to be in vse.  
 Obnato, obnatas, aui, are, to swym agaynst.  
 Obnatus, a, um, growyng or spryngg about.  
 Obnexo, xui, ectere, to knyt fast.  
 Obnoxio, ónis, f. g. a fast knittynge.  
 Obnexus, a, um, fast knitte.  
 Obniger, gra, um, blacke, somewhat blacke, or after some, verie blacke.  
 Obnitor, niteris, ti, to resist with al ones power, to stride agaynst with all his myght, to endevour with all force to lette a thyng.  
 Obnix, an aduerbe, significyng with all his myght or power, or firmly, as muche as one can.  
 Manus pedibusq; obnixè omnia facit, He dooeth all thynges with hande and foote, as muche as in hym lyeth.  
 Obnixus, a, um, that earnestly resisteth or stryvet agaynst, or labourerth to withstande.  
 Obnixus opibus, id est attentius ad rem, wholly bent to great and hepe monie.

Obnoxius, a, um, bounden, subiect, apt, in dangier, obedient, in the power of the ennemy.  
 Somtyme it significth gylty or faultie, that hath deserued to be punyshed.  
 Sum tibi obnoxius, I am bounden or subiect unto the.  
 Obnoxius pœnæ, subiecte to punishment deserued.  
 Obnoxius morbis, subiecte to sicknesses.  
 Periculis obnoxius, subiect to perils. &c.  
 Minari interdum ferro, nisi sibi obnoxia foret, and therted hir somtyme with his weappon, if she wolde not be obedient to his requestes.  
 Obnoxium feris, to cast out to wylde beastes, in daunger to be hurt of wylde beastes.  
 Obnoxium ingenium, a dishonest wyl.  
 Obnoxia curæ arua, felices necessary to be husbanded and tended.  
 Ego me obnoxium esse fateor, I grant that I am faultie.  
 Procellis obnoxia, in daunger of stormes, of that quickely taketh harme by stormes.  
 Obnoxius legibus, in daunger of the lawes by reason of some offence dooen.  
 Obnoxia munera & officia, amonge the ancient wyters wer taken for those offices, the ministracion of the whiche was vile and dishonest, whiche also signified libertie or nobilitie of birth.  
 Obnoxius gratia iudex, the iudge whiche regardeth fauour or pleasynge of the one part, & iudge that regardeth ones complaynt, and thes with fauour, fauourable.  
 Obnoxia corpora, bodies diseased, and not in helthe, sickly bodies.  
 Obnoxius iniuriis, to whom one maie soone doe wronge.  
 Obnoxia nulli animati olera, herbes that no beast will hurte or eate.  
 Obnoxius crimini, he that is charged with an offence.  
 Obnoxie, fearefully, ipke a subiecte of state.  
 Non obnoxie, evidently, playnly.  
 Obnubilo, aui, are, to make darke with cloudes, to make cloudie. also to make heuy and sadde in countenance.  
 Obnubilus, a, um, cloudy or darke.  
 Obnubo, nupsi, nubere, to hyde, to couer ouer and ouer, to couer the head or body.  
 Obnuntiatio, ónis, fœm. g. a declaration of the diuinours called Augures, to the chief officers of Rome, that any thyng shoulde not bee enterprised or dooen, that was purposed, by reason of certayne signes or tokens, whiche the said diuinours perceived by the sight or voyce of byrdes, whiche was contrary to the purpose that they went about.  
 Obnuntio, aui, are, to tell or shewe p. l. tidynge, and thynges displeasent or unlucky, to denge, to resist agaynst a thyng purposed.

Obno

**Obolco**, oboles, olui, and oleui, lère, to spynke. somtyme for Subolere, to perceiue or smel out. **Obolauisti** allium, thou diddest stynke of garlicke.

**Obolus**, oboli, m. g. a weight containing thre Siliquas, or carattes, and is halfe a scruple. it was also a copie of syluer, but that varied according to the countreie, where they were current: as **Obolus Atticus**, **Romanus**, **Hebraicus**, it is now commonly used for an half penny. **Obolus terra**, is the .577. parte of iugerum, that is true foote in breadth, and ten in length: whiche containeth .50. foote square.

**Obolus**, amonge the Atheniens was eight of the coines called **Chalci**, and euery **Chalcus** was halfe quadrans, so that **Obolus** contained iii. quadrantes, and was in value somewhat lesse then our halfpenny sterling, as some haue iudged, but I thinke it to be more by a little, for **Drachma** contained, 6. **Obolos**, and **Denarius**, being of the same value, contained .iii. sesteratios, euery sesteratius is in value a sterling pence, when eight grotes made an ownee.

**Oborior**, oboriris, or oboreris, oboriri, to be aggn to spynge or come forth, to ryse.

**Obortus**, a. um, begun or spronge, risen vp. **Rumor obortus**, tydings spronge. **Tanta letitia oborta est mihi**, so great ioy of gladnesse is chaunced and come to me. **Aduentu suorum lacrymarum sunt obortæ**, whā his acquaintance or friendes came, he burst out in weeping, or the teares trickled downe his chekes.

**Risus obortus est**, he burst out in laughynge.

**Obrado**, rasi, radere, to shauc agaynst the heare.

**Obraucatus**, a. um, made hoarse.

**Ob rem**, for the purpose.

**Obrépo**, repis, répere, to come pryncipally, to steale in, to come inwaies or vnlooked for, to creepe vpon one ere he be ware. Somtyme to deceiue one. **Obrepere ad honores**, to come or attaine to honour by crafty dissimulation, vnder the colour of learnynge, wisdom, or honestie.

**Obrépit somnus**, slepe cometh vpon hym vnwares, and by translation, he is deceiued or erreth.

**Obrepit senectus**, olde age creepeth vpon a man ere he be ware.

**Obrepsit dies decessionis**, that daie that I muste nedes departe on, came vpon me soone than I thought.

**Obrépio**, ónis, form. gen. the getting or obtaynynge of a thyng by crafty dissimulation or falsehood.

**Obreptitia literæ**, letters obtained by the sayde meanes.

**Obrepto**, aui, are, for frequenter obrépo.

**Obrétió**, obrétis, obrétié, to take in the net, to bypynge or drawe the net about a thyng.

**Obrideo**, risi, dère, to laugh at one, to mocke one.

**Obrigeo**, óriges, gui, gère, and **Obrigesco**,

scere, to be or waxe thicke or harde for colde. **Obrion**, one of the ples called fortunare. **Obris**, a rpuer. **Obrizum**, or **Obrizum**, zi, ne. gen. pure or fyne golde.

**Obriso**, a mocke.

**Obródo**, rósi, ródere, to gnaw about.

**Obrogo**, obrogas, aui, are, to theke or intercept a man in his speech. **Obrigare legem**, to derogate one lawe by an other.

**Obrumpo**, rupi, rumpere, for **Rumpo**.

**Obruo**, obrui, ruere, to ouerthrow, to confound, to couer cleane ouer and ouer with earth or other thyngs, to hyde in the grounde. also to cloy, to pester.

**Obruere sale**, to couer with salt, to powder.

**Obruere voluptatibus dolorem**, to putte or dylue away sorowe with haunting much pleasure and pastyme.

**Obrui** are alieno, to owe very much, or be in great debt, to be ouer charged with debte.

**Obruere memoriã alicuius**, to put one cleane out of remembraunce.

**Obrui** magnitudine negotii, to be ouer charged with the importance of the affayre or businesse. **Obruit eum obliuione vetustas**, it is so longe tyme passed, that he is cleane out of remembraunce, or vterly forgotten.

**Obluione obruere facta sua**, to cause his actes to be forgotten.

**Obruere risu testem**, to make the witnesse to be so laughed at, that he durst not speake any more. **Obruitur vulgi sermo hominum interitu**, the speche of people is lost when men be dead.

**Obruere lapidibus**, to stone to death.

**Obruere se vino**, to ouercharge hym selfe with wyne, to dzyrke to muche, to be dzyrke.

**Obrutus**, obruta, um, ouer thowen, couered, puffed.

**Obrutus in terra**, buried or hydde in the grounde.

**Obrutus aquis**, drowned.

**Obrutum sim vetustatis**, it is lost or perished for age: or it is so longe agone, that it is now out of remembraunce.

**Obrutus niuibus**, couered with snowe.

**Obruta itinera** (trage, the wayes were full of men slayne or killed).

**Obrutania fulmina**, lpyghtnynges, whiche so dauntly happen, thowynge downe and bournynge thyngs, before they be looked for.

**Obrutus**, he was stonyed.

**Obruiui**, obseuiui, uire, to be woodde agaynst one.

**Obfatio**, aui, are, to sell to muche with a thyng, to make one to haue his full of a thyng.

**Obfatio**, aui, are, to offere to salute one.

**Obfatum**, olde writers used for halowed.

**Obfeno**, aui, are, to bypynge or cause pill lucke.

**Obfeno**, a. um, that signifieth of declared

some

some

some

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some

some pill lucke or misfortune to folowe, that bringeth pill lucke.

**Obfeno**, lyke a rebalde, without shame, sylthynly, vnchastly, baudely.

**Obfeno**, aui, f. g. villange in actes, rebauldly, sylthynesse.

**Obfeno**, a. um, abhominable, all thyng whiche is to be eschewed, dishonest, vnseane, filthy, wanton, baudy, vnchaste.

**Obfeno**, ónis, f. g. darkynge, dimmyng.

**Obfeno**, a. um, made darke of vnknownen.

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**Obfeno**, a. um, made darke of vnknownen.

well, to make a thyng better than it seemeth to be. **Obscundato** in loco, be ruled, or folowe the appete of a man at some tyme.

**Obscundanter**, obediently.

**Obsesio**, obses, obses, or sepis, and sepis, sepire, to inclose about with an hedge.

**Obspire iter ad honores**, to let or stop that men can not come to honor or promotion.

**Obspire viam adipiscendi aliquid**, to let that one can not attaine a thyng.

**Obsequela**, la, f. g. obedience, diligence, endeuoir.

**Obsequencia**, a, f. g. obsequence.

**Obsequens**, entis, om. g. obedient, pliant, redy to doo as one would haue hym.

**Obsequenter**, obediently.

**Obsequensime**, with great obedience.

**Obsequia**, thyngs done to the pleasure or appetite of hym that they be doon for.

**Obsequibilis**, le, diligent, ready to dooe that, whiche is commaunded.

**Obsequiosus**, a. um, that dooeth willingly pleasure and seruice, seruicable, that attendeth or standeth waiting ready at hande.

**Obsequium**, quii, n. g. redynesse to doo all that is commaunded, obedience, humble seruice, somtyme it signifieth flattery.

**Obsequium & indulgentia corporis**, the sufferynge of the body to haue all pleasures that it despyeth, sensualitee.

**Obsequium ventris**, pleasure of the bealy in feedynge, delicate feedynge.

**Obsequium animo sumere**, to take his pleasure, to lye as he wyll hym selfe.

**Obsequor**, cris, obsequi, to folowe an other mans pleasure, to do as an other wyll haue hym, to be pliant, to be redy to do seruice, to please.

**Obsequere animo**, take thy pleasure, make good chere.

**Obsequi animo suo**, to lye as he wyll hym selfe, to take pleasure and make mery.

**Gracilis habitudo corporis artuum momenta** to obsequitur, the slender state of the body is pliable or lythy, to the nybleness of the togethes of lymmes.

**Obsequi alicui in omnibus**, to do as one would haue hym in all thynges.

**Nos senes æquum est senibus obsequi**, It is meete for vs olde folkes to dooe pleasure eche for other, or reason wolde, that we olde men shulde helpe one an other.

**Obsequor**, is somtyme used with an accusatiue case. as, **Ea quæ obsequi non oportet**, to plante. Somtyme for **Circundare**, to compass in or about.

**Agrum vineis obsequere**, to plant his grounde or fildes with vines.

**Obfero**, obferas, aui, are, to looke or shew a doze.

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be had in reuerence.

Obseruans, anis, one that reuerenceth.

Obseruantissimus omnium officiorū, he that dooeth espie and obserue all occasions possible to doo pleasure for his frende.

Obseruātia, a, f. g. reuerence, honoz, obseruāce.

Obseruātia, someyme for Obseruatiōe.

Obseruātio, ōnis, f. g. awaite, obseruynge, mares hyng, someyme for Obseruātia, reuerence, honoure.

Obseruatiōi operam dare, to obserue, to marke, to take good hede.

Obseruo, aui, are, to awaite diligently with the eyes, & also the mynde, to warche, to obserue, to marke, to honoure, to take good hede, to haue in reuerence, to loue, to fauour with a longynge reuerence.

Factus ictum obseruare, to kepe or obserue.

Me semper ab ineunte adolescentia obseruauit, he hath had me alway in reuerence.

Obseruare ianuam, to kepe the gate.

Scripturam alicuius obseruare, to repprehende or fynde faulte with that one hath writtē.

Obseruato, aui, are, the frequen actiue of obseruo.

Obfes, obfidis, com. gen. an hostage or pledge in warres.

Cauere obfidibus, to take hostages or pledges for the performance of the cōuenants.

Obfessio, ōnis, f. g. a siege.

Obfessor, ōnis, m. g. that laicly siege.

Obfessus, a, um, besieged.

Obfessi, they that are besieged, whiche can not pisse out of the place where they be.

Obsidia, arum, f. g. plur. lying in awaite to take away any thyng casually.

Obsidianus, a, um, the adiectiue.

Obsidianum vitrum, a kynde of glasse, whiche is pure blacke.

Obsidionalis, le, belongynge to a siege.

Obsidionalis corona, a garlande geuē to him, whiche besieged a towne or fortreffe, besieged with enemies, whiche was of grasse.

Obsideo, obfides, fessit, sidere, to besiege, to compass about, to inuade, also to possesse, to occupy.

Tempus and Locum obfiderē, to occupy the tyme or place that an other man shulde.

Armatus exercitus regiam obfedit, the hoste stode all about the parrice redy armed.

Stuprum obfiderē, to warche or espie an occasiō to commit aduoutrie with one.

Domi certum est obfiderē, vsque donec res diern, I haue surely purposed to abyde at home till he come agayne.

Obsidio, ōnis, f. g. a siege layed to a towne or castell.

Cingere and Claudere obsidione, to besiege.

Obsidione eximere, to reise the siege.

Obsidior, āris, ari, to lye in a waite to take one.

Obsidium, dii, n. g. a siege laide about a towne or fortreffe.

Facere obsidium, to besiege.

Solucere obsidium, to reise the siege.

Obsido, sedi, sidere, idem quod obfideo.

Obsigillo, aui, are, to hyde, to seale vp.

Obsignātor, ōris, m. g. he that putteth his seale or signe to a dedde or instrument.

Obsigno, aui, are, to close letters and seale them, also to signe them.

Obsignare testamenta, to put his hand of seale to testaments or wylles.

Litteras obsignare, to seale vp letters.

Obsignatus, a, um, sealed vp.

Obsipo, aui, are, to thowpe or caste, as when men of the countrey do saie, Obsipa pullis escam caste meate to the chickens.

Obsisto, stiti, sistere, to resist, to withstande, to repugne, also to gaine saie.

Obsistere obuiam, to meete with one.

Obsisti illi non potest, no man can let hym withstande hym.

Iniuria obsistere, to let or withstande iniurias or trees.

Obsitus, obfita, tum, wrapped, set about with branches or trees.

Obsitus annis & pannis, verp olde, and wrapped in ragges.

Obsitus squalore vestis, ill & stutty shyl clad.

Obsitus auro, verate aged.

Obsita tenebris loca, verate darke places.

Obsolētio, factus, tum, fieri, to be out of vse, also to desile, dystyne, or dishonour.

Obsoleo, obsoles, obfolui, and obfolui, lere, to waxe olde, to growe out of vse, to decay, to leese the grace.

In homine turpissimo obsolebant dignitatis insignia, lost they grace.

Laus alicuius obsolescit, decalseth, weareth away.

Virtus obsolescit, decalseth.

Obsoleco, scere, to decaye, to waxe olde, to be out of vse.

Obtolet, obdely, barely.

Obfolute, a, um, decayed, old, out of vse, woyn as a garment when it is bare.

Color obfoluteus, an yll colour.

Dextra obfolute sanguine, id est maculata, bloudy.

Vestis obfolute, a garment woyn verp nare, thered bare.

Obfoluteus vestitus, pooze apparate.

Obfonium, looke Opsonium.

Obfōnor, and Obfōno, aui, are, loke Opsonor.

Obfōnos, obfona, um, that whiche hath an yll soune.

Obfōnito, looke opsonito.

Obfōnatio, fealtynge or banketynge.

Obfōnator, & Obfōnatix, looke Opsonator.

Obfōno, obfōnas, aui, are, to soune yll.

Obforbeo, bui, & obforpsi, bere, to sup vp all.

Obforbo, forpsi, bere, idem.

Obfordeo, dui, forderē, to bee fyllth, weare, or stutthe. Nonius declarseth it to waxe olde, so become ylle.

Obfide

Obstaculum, li, n. g. an obstacle or impediment.

Obstetrico, aui, are, to doo the office of a mydwyfe.

Obstetrix, tricis, f. g. a mydwyfe.

Obstinare, obstinately, firmly, stubburnly.

Obstināus, a, um, obstinate, fyrm, or stable, stubburne.

Obstinatio, ōnis, f. g. obstinacy, stiffenesse in opinion, stubburnesse.

Obstino, obstinās, aui, are, to be obstinate, to perseuere firme in one sentence or purpose, to be stubburne.

Obstipo, aui, are, to stoppe chynkes.

Obstipare verticem, to lay the heade a side on the shulder, as men doe when they muse.

Obstipus, a, um, wype necked downe towarde the shulder, holding downe the heade towarde the shulder.

Obsto, stiti, stare, to withstand, to let, to hynder.

Paululum negotij mihi obstat, a lyttell busynesse dooeth lette me.

Egone id patiā meā voluptari obstare? shuld I suffre that thing to withstande or hynder my ioy or pleasure?

Obstatur, the impersonall.

Obstrepo, obstrepsis, repui, ere, to cry out on one or make a noyse, to stere & make a noyse or rustling with the fete or otherwise against one.

Laudalicius obstreperē, to be agaynst ones praise.

Obstrictus, a, um, faste bounde, tyed harde.

Obstrictus, us, m. g. a strict or hard wyngynge.

Obstrigillo, aui, are, to resist or repugne against, to speake in detraction of one.

Obstringo, strinxi, stringere, to hynde faste, to tye harde, to wrappe in bandes.

Obstringere fidem, to make a feithful promise.

Obstringere se scelere, to cōmpt som naughty tye acte.

Obstringere se parricidio, to murder his fader or mother.

Obstringere se perulio, to cōmitte perulie.

Obstringere sibi aliquem munere, to make one bounden to hym for some frendly pleasure.

Obstringere se hereditati, to claym and take possession of ones heritage.

Inuicando obstringere aliquem, to hynde one with an othe.

Aere alieno amicos suos obstringere, to buyng his frendes in debte.

Religione obstringere, to charge ones conscience.

Prædibus se obstringere, to hynde hym selfe with suretees.

Obstrido, si, dere, to hyde, to stoppe a mannes throte, that he can not eate meate, to dystyne a thyng deepe and hyde it in the grounde.

Obstrudulentum, hui, g. a stoppyng.

Obstructio, ōnis, idem.

Obstructus, a, um, stopped, shutte.

Obstruo, obstruis, struxi, struere, to shutte, to

stoppe vp.

Vndas obstruit molibus, he stoppeth the wader with piles, or dammes.

Obstruere luminibus, to lette that a man can not loked out of his wyndowes, or to stoppe vp his lyghtes.

Obstruere aures, to stoppe vp ones eares, to make deaffe.

Obstupidus, a, um, astonied, abashed.

Obstupefactio, pefacis, feci, facere, to abashe or make abashed or astonied.

Obstupeo, obstupes, obstupui, and obstupefco, scere, to be abashed, to be astonied, to be dismayde.

Obsum, obfui, obesse, to hurte or hynder, to encrease damage.

Obfuo, obfui, obfuere, to sow round about.

Obfurdesco, furdui, deficere, to be as wax deaffe, also for Nolo audire.

Nescio quomodo obfurdescimus, I can not tell howe, we be verate lothe to here.

Obtego, obtegis, obtexi, obtegere, idem quod Tego, to kepe close, to hyde, to couer.

Obtegere fe corpore alicuius, to hyde hym behynde some body.

Obtemperatio, ōnis, f. g. obeyssaunce.

Obtempero, aui, are, to obey or bee at cōmaunds demēt.

Obtendo, obtendi, obtendere, to lay an excuse, to couer ouer, to make a pretence.

Rationem turpitudini obtendere, to couer or excuse a dishonest acte with some colour or reason.

Obtendere velum ante lectum, to drawe the courtayne before the bedde.

Obtendiculum, li, n. g. a colourable answer.

Obtentus, a, um, couered, that hath a courtyn or veile drawn before it.

Obtentus, us, m. ge. a pretence or colour, a drawynge of a courtayne before a thyng.

Obtentu philosophia, vnder the colour or pretence of philosophie.

Sub eius obtentu cognominis, vnder the colour or shadowe of that surname.

Obtento, aui, are, the frequentatiue of obtineo.

Obtrero, obtritis, obtrui, obtrere, to treade or thrust downe, to suffocate, to buyse, to hurte with yll wordes, to dispraise.

Obtrerebat laudes eius, it dydde diminishe his praises.

Ab elephantis obtriti sunt, they were trode downe with the elephantes.

Calumniam obtrere, to confounde a false accusation.

Iura obtrere, to destroy and abolythe lawes.

Obtestatio, ōnis, f. g. an humble desyre, properly not to doe a thyng. also a takynge of god or some othe thyng to wyrtesse.

Obtestor, āris, ari, humbly to beseeche, to desyre, to desyre for goddis sake, or for the remembraunce of some thyng, whiche is of hym that is desyre.

Ebb

syed,

spzcd, thankfully herde.  
 Obreco, tēxui, ere, to weaue rounde about.  
 Obiluratio, ōnis, f. g. Muttynge.  
 Obilūro, aui, are, to shutte, to stoppe.  
 Os obilurare, to stoppe ones mouth, or make that he speake no more.  
 Obiluramentum, ti, n. g. a stoppel, a thyng that stoppeth vp. also the head of a ponde.  
 Oblicentia, æ, fœm. gene. silence; holdynge of ones peace.  
 Obliceo, oblices, cui, cere, to kepe silence, not to speake, to holde ones peace as though he were dumme, to kepe in such thynges as we be ashamed of.  
 Lachrymans oblicet, he wepeth, and will not speake a woord.  
 Quid oblicuiſti? why standest thou dumme?  
 Oblineo, oblines, oblinui, nēre, to obteyne, to geat, to archue, to holde, to retygn stpl, some tyme to haue.  
 Sustam animi firmitudinem oblines, salui sumus, If thou haſte that firmeneſſe of courage, we be safe.  
 Oblinere litem, to get the thyng that he sued for, to recouer his suite by iudgement.  
 Oblinere primum locum, to bee the chief or principall.  
 Oblinere ordinem suum, to keepe the order and place that he is in.  
 Oblinere & repelli, contrary.  
 Admirationem oblinere, to be in admiration.  
 Causam oblinere, to ouercome in the suite.  
 Dignitatem oblinere, To kepe stpl his honoz and dignitie.  
 Oblinet fama, the more common rumour is.  
 Oblinere ius suum, to obteyne that rēght and lawe doeth geue hym.  
 Prouerbiū locum oblinet, it is now vsed or taken for a prouerbe.  
 Prouinciam oblinere, To obteyne the gouernance of a prouince.  
 Regnum in Sequanis oblinuit, he retygned ouer the people called Sequani.  
 Oblinetur, the imperfonall.  
 Oblinet magnum locum in medicaminibus hæc herba, this herbe is greatly vsed or esteemed in physike.  
 Pracipuum oblinent nobilitatem, They bee more spoken of, or more esteemed than all other.  
 Pauræ nomen oblinent, they haue the name of theyr countreie.  
 Oblinere nomen sapientis, to bee reputed a wyſe man.  
 Noxiam veneni oblinet, It is hurtfull lyke venome or poppon.  
 Oblinet vim medicamenti, It hath the force or strength of medicine.  
 Oblinet vitam per illum, It is by that mans benefite that he lyueth.  
 Oblinere vibem aliquam armis, to kepe and holde a towne by force and violence.

Obtingit, tingebat, obtingit, obtingere, to hapen, to chaunce.  
 Asia Quinto fratri obtingit, the gouernance of Asia ſel or was allotted to my brother Quintus.  
 Istuc tibi ex ſententia tua obtingiſſe laetor, I am gladd that this chaunced to you, euen as your owne herde woulde deſyre.  
 Obtorpeo, obtorpui, obtorpere, and Obtorpeſco, ſcere, to be vtraie ſlowe or dull, to ſeint for feare.  
 Obtorpet manus, my hande is a ſlope.  
 Obtorqueo, torſi, obtorquere, to wyng, wyrd, or wythe about.  
 Obtorus, a, um, wretched or wretched.  
 Obtreſto, aui, are, to report yll, to depraue, to diſpreſſe, to haue in deſpite, to backbite, to ſclaunder, to ſpeake yll of.  
 Obtreſtator, ōris, m. g. an yll repoſter, or backbiter, a ſclaunderer.  
 Obtreſtatio, ōnis, fœ. g. yll repoſt, diſpreſſyng, backbitynge, ſclaunder.  
 Obtreſtatus, us, m. g. idem.  
 Obtrigo, aui, are, to bynd by an othe, after Laſepine.  
 Obtritus, us, m. g. wearyng, ſoulyng, byuſyng, treading of a thyng vnder ſoete.  
 Obtritus, a, um, woyned out, byuſed, ſtamped, trodden in pieces.  
 Obtrūdo, trūſi, trūdere, to thruſt downe, to put to with force, to offe or geue to one agaynſt his will.  
 Obtrudit fores, he truſte to the doze.  
 Obtrudere vxorem, to geue a man a wyſe as agaynſt his will or appetite.  
 Obtruncatio, ōnis, f. ge. a cutting of the topp of a thyng, a becheadynge.  
 Obtrunco, aui, are, to ſlea. also to ſtrike of a mannes head.  
 Obtrūſus, a, um, thruſt or put to by force.  
 Obtrūcor, ōris, eri, to beholde ſtedfaſtly.  
 Obtrūtus, us, m. g. idem quod obtrūſus.  
 Obundo, obundi, dere, to ſtrike, to breake, to make dull or blunte, to hurt a man with ſpces kyng, to make weery, to inculcate or repete a thyng often, to beate into ones eares with ofte repetyng, to annoy with many wordes.  
 Aciem oculorum obundere, to hurt the ſight, to make the eyes dymme.  
 Audium obundere, to hurte the hearynge, to make one thicke of hearynge.  
 Obundere ingenium, to make the wit dull.  
 Vocem obundere, To hurte the voyce with ſtrengynge.  
 Obuor, tueris, obuūſus, or obuūſus ſum, obui, to beholde, to regarde diligently.  
 Obuorbo, aui, are, to trouble, to trouble all, to diſturbe, to intercept or let ones tale.  
 Obuūro, aui, are, idem quod obuūro.  
 Obuūſe, dully, blunty, without ſpice of lyfe.  
 Obuūſus, a, um, dulle, blunte.  
 Aures obuūſe, eares thicke or dull of hearing.

Vires obuūſe, weakened, decayed.  
 Obuūſus, us, m. ge. a looke of regarde, a ſtedfaſt beholding.  
 Obuūſio, obuūſis, giui, gire, to crie out as a child doth.  
 Obuūſio, aui, are, to enuiſonne or cōpaſſe about with a byche or trencher.  
 Obuūſicator, ōris, maſ. gene. he that tounerth one out of the rēght waie, or letteth him that he maie not paſſe.  
 Obuūſico, aui, are, to ſtoppe or leat one of his paſſage.  
 Obuūſio, aui, are, to peruerſe.  
 Obuenio, obuenis, uēui, nire, to come agaynſt, to mete with. also to happen, to chaunce to, to chaunce by lotte.  
 Hæreditate obuenire, to come to one by ſuccēſſion.  
 Qui primus mihi obueniſſet, whiche had ſpzt mette with me.  
 Obuenio, ōnis, f. g. reuenues, rentes.  
 Obuūſatio, ōnis, fœ. gen. comynge and goynge to a place.  
 Obuerſo, aui, are, the frequentatiue of obuerto.  
 Obuerſor, ōris, ari, to be preſente or befoze the eyes, to come in remembraunce, to haunt & go muche to a place, to bee ſo euidēt to the mynd, as though it were befoze the eyes.  
 Sed mihi ante oculos obuērſabatur reipublicæ dignitas, que me ad ſe rapuit, but befoze myne eyes came the eſtate of the publike weale, whiche plucked me vnto it.  
 Obuerſar oculis.  
 Obuerto, ti, tere, to tounre agaynſt or backe.  
 Obuertere ſigna in hoſtem, To tounre the ſtandertes agaynſt the enemies.  
 Obuiam, an aduerbe, whiche ſignifieth befoze in the waie.  
 Obuiam ire, to go agaynſt one, to preuente.  
 Obuiam mittere, To ſende men to meete with one in the waie.  
 Obuiam ſit, he mette with me.  
 Obuiam ire periculis, to preuent daungier.  
 Si nihil obuiam eſt, yf there bee nothyng in the waie to lette.  
 Obuiam ire conatibus, To preuente that one endeuoreth or goeth about.  
 Se mihi obuiam dedit, he mette or encountred me.  
 Obuiio, aui, re, to meete with one.  
 Obuius, obuiia, um, that which meeteth with one.  
 Obuius & diuerſo, they that mete a man.  
 Obuia vibs inimicis, the ctee eaſy to bee taken with enemies.  
 Obuius & expoſitus homo, one that admits tith eery m in to common and calthe with him, a ſtraite gentill and familiar perſon.  
 Obuius, looke Obuius.  
 Obuiro, aui, are, to ſhadowe ouer and ouer, to make darke with ſhadowe. Sometyne to deſtende, to ſaue or kepe from daungier.

Obumbratus amnis, covered or shadowed with trees.  
 Obuncus, a, um, vtraie crooked.  
 Obundo, aui, are, to renne or ſlowe agaynſt.  
 Obuūlo, aui, are, to ſlee agaynſt.  
 Obuūlo, uolui, uere, to wyap together, to folde round about. Sometyne to couer or hyde.  
 Obuios ſacro, the auncient Romaynes vsed for obſecro, I beſeeche you.  
 Obuūſus, a, um, bourned round about.  
 O ANTE C.  
 Occalee, a citee of Scotia.  
 Occa, cæ, fœ. gen. an harrow or dragge, whiche hath yron teeth, wherewith cloddes are broken.  
 Occatio, ōnis, f. g. a breakynge of cloddes, harrowynge.  
 Occatorius, a, um, belongynge to harrowynge.  
 Occator, ōris, m. g. he that harroweth.  
 Occarco, aui, are, to make blynde, to enuegle.  
 Occalleo, lui, lere, and occallesco, ſcere, to war or be hard ſleſhed or bjauned, like as a boze is.  
 Occallatus, a, um, that is tounred into harde ſleth or bjaune.  
 Occano, canui, canere, and Occino, occinui, occinere, to ſpyng agaynſt one, to laie in rebute.  
 Occaſio, ōnis, f. g. occaſion, oportunitie of tyme, meete and conuenient tyme to dooe a thyng.  
 Rara occaſio, not redy at hande.  
 Ad excutiendum ignem non ſemper lapidis occaſio eſt, ther is not alway at hand a ſtone to ſtrike fier: or, ye can not alway haue in readines a ſtone.  
 Amittre occaſionem, to leat ſlyppe occaſion or oportunitie.  
 Imminere occaſioni, and captare occaſionē, to wayte an occaſion or oportunitie.  
 Arripere occaſionem, To take an occaſion quickly when it is offered.  
 Nunc eſt occaſio inimicum vlcisſi, Nowe there is good oportunitie to bee reuenged on myne ennemy.  
 Post hæc occaſio calua, a prouerbe, take occaſion when it cometh, for he that will not when he may, when he will he ſhal haue nap. the tyde taryeth no man.  
 Occaſio præmenda, a prouerbe, when the ſunne ſhineth make hay: the tyde muſt be taken when it cometh.  
 Occaſiuncula, læ, f. g. a ſmall occaſion.  
 Occaſo, ſere, to be loſte or vndooen.  
 Occaſus, us, m. ge. death of man or beaſte. also the goeyng down of the ſunne, or ſuune glade, the fall or decaye of fortune, as well in men as other thynges.  
 Occaſus reipublicæ, the decaye or falle of the commune welthe.  
 Occatorium, rii, n. g. an harrowynge.  
 Occedo, pro accedo.

**Occentalsint**, for conuicia fecerint, *They shall*  
*gene rebukes of wordes of reproche.*  
**Occento**, aui, are, to cry out agaynst one, with  
 rebukefull wordes.  
**Occentus**, us, m. g. where one syngeth agaynst  
 an other. It maie bee taken for a countre tes-  
 noue, also a squaking.  
**Occentus** foricis, the squaking of a ratte.  
**Oceppo**, pro incepero, I shall begynne.  
**Occissimus**, utterly vndoorn, cast awaye, or  
 slayne, of all other most lost or desperate.  
**Occidens**, entis, mascu. gener. the west of po-  
 nent.  
**Occidens**, entis, om. gene. declining, fallng,  
 goyng downe.  
**Occidens** sol, the sonne goyng downe.  
**Ocidentalis**, le, of the west.  
**Occidio**, onis, f. g. death, slaughter.  
**Occidione** occidere, To kill euerie mothers  
 sonne.  
**Occidioni** eximere aliquem, To saue from  
 kyllng.  
**Ad occidionem** gens interimenda est, *They*  
*must be killed euerie one.*  
**Occido**, cidi, dere, to slea or wound to death, to  
 kyll, to tourment or molest one greuouself.  
**Occidere** temp. & condere, contrary.  
**Occido**, occidis, occidi, dere, to fall downe, to  
 perissh utterly, to dye, to go downe, as the sunne  
 doeth, and other sterres, to decaye.  
**Occidi**, is a signification of sorrowfulnesse, as  
 it were, I am vndoorn, or utterly lost.  
**Occidi**, I am dead, I am loste.  
**Ferro** occidit, he was slayne. &c.  
**Ante** suos annos occidit, he died before his  
 tyme.  
**Occidit** memoria, The memoize of remem-  
 brance is loste.  
**Occidit** spes nostra, our hope is lost.  
**In nihilum** occidere, To come at the laste to  
 nothing.  
**Occidunt** herbae, cum euanescent.  
**Occiduum**, i, n. gen. the place where the soonne  
 gnyeth downe.  
**Occiduus**, a, um, that goeth downe.  
**Sole** iam fere occiduo, the sonne begng redie  
 to goe downe.  
**Occilare**, to beate or buffet.  
**Occino**, occinis, nui, ere, to synge to an other, to  
 synge agaynst.  
**Occipio**, occipis, occa'pi, ere, to begyn.  
**Occiput**, ipitis, & Occipitium, n. neu. gen. the  
 hynder part of the head, the noddle or nape of  
 the necke.  
**Occisso**, onis, f. g. a slaughter or death of men,  
 or cattalle.  
**Occisione** occidere, to make a great slaughter,  
 and leaue almost none on lyue, to kyll euerie  
 mothers sonne.  
**Occisus**, a, um, kyllled, slayne.  
**Occisa** res est, The matter is dashed or

marred.  
**Occitantur**, for frequenter occiduntur, they be  
 slayne here and there or in diuers places.  
**Oclámico**, aui, are, to crye out.  
**Oclúdo**, clusi, ere, to shutte fast.  
**Tabernacul** ocludere, to shut vp shoppes.  
**Ocludere** linguam, To stoppe a man from  
 speakng, to make hym that he can not speke,  
 or answere, to make hym haue neede a word  
 to saie.  
**Oclúsus**, oclusior, oclusissimus, fast shutte.  
**Oclusa** contumeliis libido, stopped, restrai-  
 ned.  
**Occo**, aui, are, to harrowe and breake cloddes  
 and bakes in the cozne fildes. Also to coure  
 with earthe.  
**Ocubo**, ocubas, occubui, cubare, idem quod  
 Occumbo.  
**Ocubare** morte, to dye.  
**Oculo**, oculus, ocului, lere, to hyde cleane  
 that nothyng be sene of perceyued.  
**Sylua** oculis feras.  
**Ocultare**, idem quod occulte, ppyrly, but  
 known, secretly.  
**Ocultatio**, onis, f. g. an hydynge.  
**Ocultator**, onis, mascu. gener. he that hy-  
 deth.  
**Ocultatus**, a, um, hyd, kept close or secreet.  
**Ocultus**, ppyrly, secretly.  
**Neque** id occulte fert, and he doth not hyde  
 or dissimule it.  
**Oculto**, aui, are, to hyde.  
**Ocultare** se ab aliquo, to hyde hym selfe out  
 of ones syght.  
**Ocultari** & aperiri, contrary.  
**Ocultare** apud se, To keepe close with hym  
 selfe.  
**Ocultare** consilium fugā, to keepe close. &c.  
**Ocultus**, a, um, hyd, ppyrly, that is not known,  
 verie secreet.  
**Oculca** musica, stille musike.  
**Oculum** habere aliquid, to keepe secreet, not  
 to disclose.  
**Ex occulto**, used pproverbially, ppyrly.  
**Oculis** simae res, thynges verie secreet.  
**Oculus** & inuolutus, promptus & apertus,  
 contrary.  
**Monitus** occulti, ppyrly warnynges.  
**Via** occultae, ppyrly and unknown wayes.  
**Abdere** se in occultum, to hyde hym selfe.  
**Occumbo**, bui, bere, to be slayne, to be drably  
 wounded, to dye.  
**Occumbere** morti, mortem, and morte, to  
 dye, to be slayne.  
**Occupans**, anis, om. ge. that dooeth occupie of  
 vse a thyng, the occupier.  
**Occupatio**, onis, occupation, necessarie busi-  
 nesse, the holdyng or possesying of a place. Also  
 a colour of rhetorike, where the playntiffe in  
 ppeuentyng the wordes of the defendante, res-  
 herself that, whiche he will laie for his excuse,  
 and

and disponeth it, ppeuention, anticipation.  
**Distineri** occupatione, To be soze troubled  
 with busines.  
**Eripere** tempus e summis occupationibus, to  
 scale a tyme to doe a thyng, from his other  
 breie brent busineses.  
**Implicatus** occupationibus.  
**Expedit** se omni occupatione.  
**Relaxare** se occupationibus.  
**Occupatus**, a, um, let in businesse, occupied, tas-  
 ken vp, possessed.  
**Nisi** quid magis es occupatus, operam mi-  
 hida, If you haue no greater busines in  
 hand.  
**Occupati** animi beneficiis alicuius, the herites  
 of men wonne and gotten with benefites and  
 pleasures dooing.  
**Occupo**, occupas, aui, are, to occupy, to geat or  
 take before an other man, to doo before an o-  
 ther, to ppeuent, to vse in commune, to take or  
 holde a thyng with force, to leat or emperche, to  
 possesse. Sometyme to lende for a vantage, to  
 let.  
**Occupare** consilium, to synde aduise or coun-  
 saile.  
**Occupare** locum, to take any place before an  
 other, or kepe a place by force. **Occupes** prior  
 adire, go to hym first.  
**Occupat** Tullus in agrum Sabinum transire,  
 Tullus ppeuentyng them, went first. &c.  
**Occupauerat** animos fuga, They were of pus-  
 pose or in mynde to flee.  
**Occupat** animos terror, They are in a greatte  
 feare.  
**Quem** quisque occupare locum, The place  
 whiche every man shall take for hym selfe.  
**Hac** causa primos menses occupabit, This  
 matter shall be handled or entreated of the  
 first nonethes.  
**Diem** fati occupare, to ppeuente his naturall  
 death.  
**Amplexu** occupare aliquem, to embrace one  
 firste.  
**Ministerium** carnificis occupare, to dooe the  
 parte. &c.  
**Mors** ipsum occupat, death came apou hym.  
**Occupare** aliquem, to ppeuente one, and take  
 hym before he doo a thyng.  
**Orum** solis occupare, to ppeuent.  
**Occupare** pecuniam alicui, or apud aliquem  
 fanore, to lende money to one for vsury.  
**Occupare** imperium, to vsurpe the crowne,  
 rule, or gouernance of any realme.  
**Occurro**, occurri, ere, to mete with, to come to  
 mynde or remembrance, to offer hym selfe, to  
 come in vce, to come in place, to come in the  
 way to ppeuent in answerng that one myght  
 obiecte. also to resiste, to renne, to be proffer-  
 red.  
**Occurrit** pernionibus herba haec, this herbe  
 healeth byes on the heeles,

**Occurrere** malevolentia hominum, to ppe-  
 uent or resist the ill will and malice of men.  
**Occurrit** ex aduerso instructa acies, the ar-  
 my on the other part in good order of battaile  
 marcheth forwarde against them.  
**Occurrete** supplicibus fugientibus suis, to ren-  
 and succour theyr compang, flyng and recu-  
 lyng backe.  
**Occurram** expectationi vestrae, I will an-  
 swere to that you woulde haue me, before ye re-  
 maunde it.  
**Nisi** varietas saterati occurrit, the varietee mas-  
 keth that a man shall not haue his full of it, or  
 loseth it.  
**Non** occurrit animo, It cometh not to my  
 mynde or remembrance.  
**Occursio**, onis, f. g. the tennynge by & downe  
 from one to an other, whan a man sueth of las-  
 bouereth for an office or roume.  
**Occurro**, aui, are, the frequentatiue of **Occurro**,  
 to come often to remembrance, to mete oft or  
 renne agaynst one.  
**Occurrere** numinibus, id est adorare & sacrifi-  
 ciis placare, to ppeuente the wrath of the gods  
 dis with sacrifice, that they plage vs not.  
**Occursus**, us, m. g. a tennynge agaynst one, a  
 meetyng or encounteryng.  
**Oceanus**, a, um, of the ocean sea.  
**Océanus**, i, m. g. the broad sea, called the o-  
 cean sea, whiche compasseth the world, and ad-  
 deth to his name, the name of the countreys,  
 by whiche it passeth: as,  
**Oceanus** Britannicus, the sea next to England  
 and Scotlande.  
**Oceanus** Indicus, the indian sea.  
**Ocellatus**, a, um, that which hath eten, or holes  
 lyke to eyes.  
**Ocellum**, a citter in Spayne.  
**Ocellus**, li, m. g. a littell eye.  
**Ocellus** meus, my pigge's eye.  
**Ocha**, x, f. g. a goose.  
**Ochesius**, a duke of the people called Octoll.  
**Ochra**, x, f. g. gene. ochre, whiche printers dooe  
 vse.  
**Ochi**, the herbe atriplex.  
**Ochion**, idem quod coriandrum  
**Ochi**, certayne trees, like to figge trees.  
**Ochros**, an herbe, whiche Theophrastus doeth trans-  
 late sometyme, ciceram, sometyme eruiam.  
**Ochus**, a ryuer, whiche passeth through Scardis-  
 nia, a countreie in Grece.  
**Ocinastrium**, wylde basil, or basil mince. also  
 the herbe acinos.  
**Ocimum**, mi, n. g. basil.  
**Ocymoides**, commonly called Iacia alba, and pos-  
 tularia, after Ruellius opinion, But other  
 thinke it to be that, whiche is called Ben rus-  
 brum.  
**Ociroe**, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus.  
**Ocnus**, he that builded Mantua. Also ocnus,  
 signifieth slow in englishe.

Ocrea, *z*, f. g. a boote, a legges hatnes.  
 Ocreatus, *a*, um, booted or harnefed on the legges.  
 Ocrinum, saynt Mychaels mount in Loznewall.  
 Ocris, olde wyters called a broken hyl harde to go by to.  
 Oclor, looke otior.  
 Occlusus, looke otiosus.  
 Ocium, looke otium.  
 Octangulus, *a*, um, eight cornered.  
 Octapitarum promontorium, a place in Wales called saint Dauides.  
 Octavia, the sister of Augustus, and wyfe of Antonius, whome he afterwarde forsooke. Another was daughter of Claudius the emperour, and wyfe to Nero, who caused her to be slayne.  
 Octavianus, the name of Augustus, befoze he tooke on hym the Monarchie.  
 Octavius, the name of Augustus father, and of dyuers other Romaines.  
 Octauus, *a*, um, the eyght.  
 Octies, eight tymes.  
 Octingenarius, *a*, um, eyght hundred yeres olde, or that containeth the numbre of eyght hundred.  
 Octingentesimus, *a*, um, the eyght hundredth.  
 Octingenti, *a*, a, Octingenti, & octingenteni, eyght hundred.  
 Octingentuplus, *a*, um, eyght hundred folde.  
 Octipes, *tipedis*, om. g. haung eyght fete.  
 Octo, eyght.  
 October, bris, m. g. the moneth of October.  
 Octoduri, Sepn and Walis in France.  
 Octogenarius, *a*, um, of foure scoze in numbre, or foure scoze yeres olde.  
 Octogenus, *a*, um, foure scoze.  
 Octogesimus, *a*, um, the last of foure scoze.  
 Octogies, foure scoze tymes.  
 Octoginta, foure scoze.  
 Octoiuges, eight couple.  
 Octonus, *a*, um, the numbre of eight in sundry partes.  
 Octophorum, *ri*, n. g. a letter bozne of bill men.  
 Octuplicatus, *a*, um, eyght tymes double.  
 Octuplus, octupla, um, eyght tymes as muche.  
 Octusis, the weight of eight pownde.  
 Oculatio, *onis*, f. g. the takinge away of superfluous buddes from a tree or vyne.  
 Ocularus, *a*, um, full of eyes. also quicke spghited, circumspect, clypping a thyng thorowly.  
 Ocularisimus locus, a place saype in spghite on all partes.  
 Ocularus testis, a witnesse, whiche sawe the thyng.  
 Oculus, *a*, um, full of eyes, wply, that seeth a thyng quickly.  
 Oculisimus, he that seeth most clerely.  
 Oculitus, aduerbium, euen aswell as ones eyes.  
 Oculitus eam amat, he loueth hir as well as his owne eyes.  
 Oculis, *i*, m. g. an eye. also a ponge budde of a tree.

Oculus captus, blynde.  
 In oculis gestare, & in oculis esse & ferre, to loue one so muche that he can not be satisfied with beholding of hym.  
 In oculis habere, to atende vpon one, or to be holde attentively of stedfastly.  
 Vin' hodie facere quo tuo viro oculidolent? Wyt thou now do that, whiche shall make thy husbande lothe to see?  
 Oculi eruditi, whan one knoweth whether a thyng be well dooen or no.  
 Oculum exculpere, to scatche out ones eye.  
 Oculis tollere, to begyn to be mery, to begyn to recupe.  
 Intendere oculos, to set the eyes to beholde stedfastly.  
 Oculis tenere, to make men to wonder at the excellent workemanship of a thyng.  
 Hebetare oculos, to dull the spghit.  
 Oculi emissi, eyes bolpyn out, and gasyng abrode. In oculis, id est, coram hominibus.  
 Adjicere oculum alicui rei, to caste an eye, or to looke towarde a thyng, entending or countynge to haue it.  
 Auertere oculos omnium in se, loke Auertio.  
 Circumferre oculos, to looke rounde about.  
 Conicere oculos in aliquem, to looke towardes one.  
 Conrectari oculis, to be viewed or conspied. Somnium oculis expellere, to make that one can not sleape.  
 Quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, whom I alwaies beholde stedfastly.  
 Oculis obuersari, to bee alwaies befoze ones eyes.  
 Oculi, the blew spots in the feathers of a peacockes taylor.  
 Oculis Christi, an herbe, whiche is also called Filius ante patrem.  
 Oculis pichonis, the herbe storchas.  
 Oculis iouis, the herbe Aizoum.  
 Oculis caninis, the herbe called also canaria, houndes graspe.  
 Ocyalus, a mans name in Homere.  
 Ocymum, an herbe called Basil.  
 Ocymum, a kynde of incense for brastres made of dyuers herbes or kindes of pulle, looke moze in Var. li. i. cap. 31. & in the annotations of Hieronimus, vpon Ios. li. 2. cap. 158.  
 Ocyoides, looke Ocimoides.  
 Ocyor, ocyssimus, swifte, quicke, light.  
 Ocyete, one of the Harpeys.  
 Ocyos, a nymphe.  
 Ocyron, a ryuer in Arcadie.  
 Ocyus, sooner, quickyer.  
 Ocytime, verate quickly.  
 Non ocyus quini, I coulde dooe it no sooner, or with no moze speede.  
 Accipe a me ocyus, take of me quickly.  
 Ocyssimus, *a*, um, most swifte.

Ode,

Ode, a songe.  
 Odeum, *ei*, n. g. a place wherein singenge is exercised, an house of musike.  
 Odacio, for Olfacio, to smell.  
 Odi, odisti, odit, defectuum, I hate, haue hated, or dyd hate.  
 Odi cum cane peius & angue, he hateth hym worse than a dogge or a serpente, as who sayth, moostly, without hope of reconcyng.  
 Aperi odisse, to hate without dissimulation.  
 Odinolentes, lytle ffishes, whiche cleaue to a ship, and maketh her to abyde, as though she lay at anchor. Vide Remora.  
 Odiose, with hate, displeasantly, spitefully, with ill will.  
 Odiosus, *a*, um, that is hated, displeasunt, hated, full, troublous, tedious, malapert, that molesteth or greuet.  
 Odies, one of the sons of Arion, the Centaure.  
 Odium, *odii*, n. g. hate, displeasure, tediousnesse, rancour, ill will.  
 Odium, id est fastidium, tedium. Neque agri, neq; vrbis me odium ynquam percipit, I am neuer though wery neither of the countrey, nor yet of the citee.  
 Odio esse, to be hated.  
 Odium capere alicuius rei, to be offended or discontent with any thyng, to begyn to hate a thyng.  
 Odium concitare, to procure hate or displeasure, to raise hatred or malice agaynst one.  
 In odio omnibus esse, to be hated of all the world.  
 Odio esse apud omnes, idem.  
 Struere odium in aliquem, to make one to be hated or haue ill will.  
 Hostili odio esse in aliquem, to hate one as his deadly enemy.  
 Obscurum odium, private hatred.  
 Odium mitigatur, deponitur, tenetur, sedatur. Odium studiorum facere, to make one hate study.  
 Negotium quando odium ceperat, If he chaunged to be wery of his great labour and business.  
 Suscipere odium alicuius in re aliqua, to be hated of one for a thyng.  
 Quibus infinitum sit odium, whiche haue infinite hatred.  
 Nunquam tuo odio vinces me, thou shalt neuer ouercome me with thy tedious importuntee.  
 Odium, a mans name in Homere.  
 Odeporicon, *ei*, n. g. an Itinerarie, wherein is written the distance of one place from an other, or a lyke thyng, as the restes of princes, are assigninge theyr iourneies.  
 Odonides, an herbe growyn in meadowes, haung in the stalk many litle knottes, a purple flower, leaues somewhat longer then penny roisall: it is holisome against the toothache.  
 Odo, vel odos, *oris*, m. g. saour, sent, and by translation, perceyving, vnderstandynge, or feeling of a thyng.  
 Fœdus odor, a soule stynnyng saour.  
 Grauis odor oris, a stronge breathe.  
 Odores, plu. is of Columella taken for sweete gummes and spices, perfumes, sweete and pleasaunt smells.  
 Expirare odorem dicitur res aliqua, to haue a saour.  
 Differtum corpus odoribus, embaymed.  
 Odores aliquo legum recreatus.  
 Odoramen, ramus, and Odoramentum, *i*, n. gen. euerie thyng that saoueth well, also a saour, a perfume.  
 Odorarius, *rij*, m. g. a maker or seller of thynge that smell sweete, a maker of perfumes.  
 Odorarius, *a*, um, that belongeth to scete saoures.  
 Odoratio, *onis*, f. g. a saourynge or smellynge.  
 Odorator, *oris*, m. g. he that smellith or senteth out, also an hounde made to the suite.  
 Odoratus, *us*, m. g. the smellynge or sent. Comes tyne for Odoratio.  
 Odoratus, *a*, um, that whiche is perfumed, some tyme that whiche dooth saour, odoriferous or smellynge soote.  
 Minime odorati flores, That haue small saour or none.  
 Odoratae radices herba, that hath a veri soote roste.  
 Vinum odoratum, odoriferous, haung a very pleasant saour.  
 Odorifer, *a*, um, odoriferous or soote in saour.  
 Odoriferus, *a*, um, idem.  
 Odoriferus, qui, m. g. an hounde or spannell that hunteth by sent.  
 Odoro, *ari*, *are*, to make to smell well, to make to haue a good saour, to perfume.  
 Odoro, *aris*, *ari*, to smell, to perceyue.  
 Odorare hanc quam ego habeo pallam, quid olet, smell to this gowne or robe that I haue. &c.  
 Cibum odoratis, thou smellst meate.  
 Odorari vestigiis, to draw as an hound dooth, to smell or scat by the tracke.  
 Tu sagacius odorabere, thou shalt perceiue it better than I.  
 Cupio odorari diligentius, quid futurum sit, I desyre to smell out, or to haue some vnderstandynge howe the matter will go.  
 Degustare & odorari aliquem, To seele and vnderstand howe one is mynded or disposed.  
 Festine odorari, to smell out thynges quickly.  
 Odorus, *a*, um, that whiche sendeth forth saour, or hath a good saour.  
 Odora canum vis, the qualitee or power whiche the dogges haue to take the sent.  
 Odryce, people of Thrace.  
 Odrysus, *a*, um, of that people, or of Thrace.  
 Odyssea, *a*, f. g. a worke of Homere concernynge the great and perillous traualles of Ulysses.  
 Odytes, loke Odites.

**O** E, idem quod forbus.  
Oea, a citee of Africke.  
Oeagrus, a ryuer in the countreie of Thracia. also the father of Ophius the poete.  
Oeanthe, a citee. also the flower of a byne.  
Oebades, kynge Darus housekeeper, by whose power he attayned to the kynge dome of Persia.  
Oebalis, the countrey in Grece, called also Laconia.  
Oebalides, patronim. masc. pro gentili, a man of Laconia.  
Oebalis, lidis, patron. fem.  
Oebalius, a, um, of Oebalia.  
Oebalus, a kynge of Laconia.  
Oechalia, a parte of Laconia, and a citee of the same name.  
Oeci, places where women doo syt and worke either with sylke or woull.  
Oecirines, a man of Argvve.  
Oeconomia, a, f. g. the orderynge and proupyng of thynges concernynge householde. also an order in wrytyng, wherby euery thyng is set in his propre place.  
Oeconómica, órum, n. g. plur. pertainynge to householde.  
Oeconómicus, i, m. ge. he that can order and gouerne an house.  
Oecos, id est domus.  
Oeconómus, i, m. g. a guarde of householde.  
Oecuménicus, a, um, vniuersall, pertainynge to all the worlde.  
Oecumenicum consilium, a generall counsaile, wherein thynges are vniuersally treated concernynge all countreies.  
Oedasticus, ci, he that is cunnyng in the knowlage of weightes and measures.  
Oedema, an impostume or botche, comen of a fleumathike matter, in the whiche is no creke.  
Oedipodionides, the daughter or nere of Desdipus.  
Oedipodionius, ia, um, belongynge to Oedipus.  
Oedipus, was by his father Laius, kynge of Thebes, delucred to his shepheard to kille. But he, pityng the chyld, made holes in his feete, and dyd hange hym on a bough, and bring to founde of Phorbas kynge of Corinthe, was brought to the queene, who lackynge chyl dren, brought hym by for hire sonne. Afterward in a charymisse vnnwyttyng, he slewe his owne father, & assoluyng the subryll riddles and questions of Sphinx the monster, he obtayned the kynge dome of Thebes, and the queene called Iocasta, whiche was his mother, by whom he had ii. sonnes, Polixenes and Ethioeles. But whan he knewe that he had slayne his father, and wedded his owne mother, for sorowe he scratched out his owne eyes.  
Oemaus, the sonne of Mars, father of Hippodamia.  
Oenantharion, the oyle called Oenanthinum.  
Oenanthe, thies, f. g. the flower of a wyde byne,

growing in hedges, called Labrusca. But Dioscorides lib. iii. saith, that it is an herbe, bearing a leafe like a pershepe, a white flower, a bygge stalk, an handbreadth high, fede like a cage, a great roote with many rounde brades. This herbe is also called Filipendula, and Saxifraga rubra. lib. v. he saith, .har it is the flower of a wyde vine. Doore after he saith, that it is the grasse of a wyde vine. Theodororus Gaza dooeth translate it Viridora.

Oenanthinus, a, um, made of þ herbe Oenanthe.

Oenanthinum oleum, an oyle made of the brayre of the wyde vine, or oiles of the herbe Oenanthe.

Oenanthia, a citee of Sarmatia, called nowe Sancta Sophia.

Oenas, a certaine birde of the biggenes of a culuer, whiche Gaza translateth, Vuago.

Oeneus, dissyllabum, the father of Hercules & Deianira the laste wyfe of Hercules, he was kynge of Calidonia.

Oeneus, and Oeneius, a, um, of Oeneus.

Oenides, the sonne or nephewe of Oeneus.

Oenigena, poredyng of wyne.

Oenitertia, was a certayne sacrifice at Athens, made by ponge men, newly bearded, whiche was doone before they dyd cut the haire that was longe, whiche sacrifice was in this wyse. A certayne measure of wyne was broughte into the temple of Hercules, wherof the ponge men drank a littell, and gaue the residue to all other that were present.

Oenocheus, a mountaine in Asike.

Oenochonus, a spure rennyng into Thessaly.

Oenocrotali, certayne rauensous birdes, of whiche Aelianus writeth, verie lyke to swannes, but that they haue a litle bench theyr mouth a gorge, in to whiche they swallowe theyr meate greedely, and after chaw it agayne.

Oenone, the concubine of Paris, before that he rauished Helene. also the herbe argemone.

Oenophorus, i, m g. a scruaunt that bypnyeth wyne to the boorde.

Oenophorum, i, a wyne pottle, flagon or bottle.

Oenopia, an yle called also Ogina. also a certayne rote.

Oenopides, an astronomer of Athens.

Oenopola, a, m. g. a taurner or vintner.

Oenopolium, ii, n. g. a wyne taurne.

Oenops, a mans name in Homere.

Oenothera, an herbe.

Oenotria, a countreie in Italy. some write, that Italy it selfe was so called of Oenotrus, an Itrelian.

Oenotrides, two ples nrygh to Calabria.

Oenotrius, and Oenotrus, a, um, of Oenotria.

Oenuria, an herbe, wherof if dogges and crows doe eate, it maketh them drunke.

Oestrum, i, n. g. madnesse or wood fury. also a flye that maketh a great noyse, whan he flyeth, some suppose it to be a dorre like to a bee, but that

that he is blacke and greater . It semeth to be  
the fly called a blyse or hoise fly, by reason that  
it doth to ver cattal in sommer tyme.

Ocelypyn, i, n. g. the flythe oyle that is in woull  
that is in the flankes of a shepe, or about his  
nerke, whiche oyle is sodden out, and vsed for  
in decline.

Oeta, a mountayne betwene Thessalia and Mac-  
cedonia, where is the sepulchre of Hercules.

Oeta, the father of Medea, wyfe of Jason.

Oethini, people nere to Pontus.

Oetofcyros, in the Scythian tungue, the name  
of Apollo.

Oerus, the brother of Ephialtes the gygant.

O ANTE F.

O Ffa, x, form. gen. a puddyng. also a dyshe  
made with fatte brothe, harde cheese,  
pepper, and cynamome, or other lyke  
ynhar . Sometyme it is taken for a mozell, a  
gobbet, a piece of fleshe, as a steake or collop,  
or any lyke ptece, euery lytell ptece lyke paste  
or doue.

Ossa penita, a piece of fleshe cutte of, with the  
taple, the rumpe.

Ossa adipis, gobbetts of fleshe.

Formantur ossa, quibus aues saginantur, little  
rounde pteces to cramme capons.

Ossa & massa promiscue vtiur Columella .

Pulsis ossa, a litle gobbet or mozell of fleshe  
in potage.

Ossarius, & ossaria, a maker of luche tunkettes.

Ossatum, in osselles.

Ossector, oris. m. g. a dyer.

Ossella, x, for. g. a steake, a collop, a littell mozz  
felle or gobbet of fleshe mynced . also a por-  
tage made with pteces of fleshe, as stewed broth  
or forced gruell.

Ossella porcina, a collop of bacon.

Ossella bouina, a steake, or litle piece of brofe.

Offendiculum, i, n. ge. an impediment, a lette,  
an obstacle, and by translation, a doubt.

Offendens, enus, om. n. g. that offendeth or dis-  
pleaseth. Sometyme for Offensus.

Offendimentum, idem quo i offendix.

Offendix, icis, for. g. a rband or lace, wherewith  
a bonet or hat is lnytte fast to the head : or ra-  
ther the knot of a lace that fastneth the hatte to  
ones heade.

Offendo, di, ere, to mete with, to fall into, to  
fynde by chauce, to strepe or lye any thyng  
bware, to offende, to hurte, to empayre, to dw  
amuse, to displeafe.

Offendere apud aliquem, to doe a thyng which  
liketh not hym that seeth it down.

Latus offendere, to hurte his syde, or hit his  
syde against a thyng.

Offendimus eam mediocriter vestitam, we  
founde hir in pwee apparale.

Offendere scopulum, to hitte by chauce as

gāynst a rocke.  
 Offendere ad stipitem, to hurte hym selfe as  
 gāynst a stumpe.  
 Offendere aliquem, To displease, to discon-  
 tent.  
 Offendere alicui animum, idem.  
 Offendere apud iudices, to pleade pl and not  
 to please the iudges.  
 Offendere aliquid in re aliqua, to fynde a  
 faute in a thyng.  
 Si in me aliquid offendistis, if you haue found  
 any faute in me.  
 Si quis est in quo offenderis, yf there be one in  
 whom thou haste been deceyued, or whiche hath  
 deceyued thyn expectation.  
 Si quo in vitio eius offendimur, yf there be  
 any faute in hym, whiche doeth displease vs.  
 Offendebatur, he was greuously displeased.  
 Minus offensor, I am the lesse angrie.  
 Offendere in arrogantiam, to be arrogante,  
 to offende in arrogancie and pryde.  
 Offendit me loci celebritas, I can not away  
 with the great haunt of people that resozteth to  
 the place.  
 Offendere valetudinem, to impayze or hurt  
 the helth of the body.  
 Si tantulum offensurum sit, If one chaunce to  
 faile or doo amisse be it neuer to tpeell.  
 Offensa, a, fœm. ge. an offence or displeasure,  
 also blame.  
 Offensa pro discordia, is otherwhyle vsurped  
 of Salust.  
 Offensam subire, to be in displeasure of one,  
 to haue ones displeasure or yll wyll.  
 Quom offensam vereretur, whan he was loth  
 to displease.  
 Mereri offensam, to doo a thyng wherewith  
 one is offended.  
 Sine gustus offensa; without displeasing of  
 the tast.  
 Nec offensa minus habent, neyther be those  
 thynges lesse displeasing.  
 In offensa esse apud aliquem, to haue displeased  
 one, to haue ones displeasure.  
 Offensaculum, li, n. g. that whiche is layed in a  
 mans waie, wherat he stumbleth.  
 Offensans, auis, that which hurteyth or letteth.  
 Offensator, ôris, m. ge. he that flackereth in re-  
 dyng, as though he were not perfecte in reas-  
 dyng, or readeth otherwise than it is wyten.  
 Offensator equus, a stumbling horse.  
 Offensio, onis, hurte or harme. sometyme dis-  
 pleasure or hatredte, that men beare towards  
 one. sometyme the faute of hym that displeas-  
 eth, discontentyng.  
 Accipere and Sumere offensionem, To take  
 displeasure agaynst one for any thyng.  
 Deponere & omittre offensionem, contrary.  
 In offensionem cadere, To come in ones dis-  
 pleasure.  
 Nihil ex eo offensionis habiturum te, That  
 you



pou shall be nothyng displeased or discontented therewith.

Offensiones belli, fautes in battayle.

Offensiones, incumbraunces, inconueniences, stoppes, lettes.

Offensio esse, to doo displeasure or harme, to greue, to molest. Betweene Offensio, and Offensa, semeth to bee this diuersitee, that Offensa, is in hym that offendeth or greueth. Offensio, in hym that is greued or offended.

Nam quod negas te dubitare, quin magna in offensa sim apud Pompeium hoc tempore, no video causam, cur ita sit hoc quidem tempore, Where ye doo not doubt, but that nowe at this tyme, I am in Pompeius great displeasure, Ife no cause why it shoulde be so at this present tyme.

Nec tantum intelligebam esse ei offensionis, quantum litera tua declarant, And I perceue not, that he was so muche displeased as your lettres make mention.

Offensionem subleuare.

Vna illa subleuanda offensio est, That one greue or offence is to be eased or holpen.

Offensionem oblitere, To pardon or forget an offence or displeasure.

Offensiones lenire. O multas & graues offensiones, quas quidem tu das operam vt lenias, Oh howe many and greuous displeasures bee dooen, whiche ye go about to mitigate or excuse.

Offensionem deponere.

Cum tantum litera mea poterunt, vt ijs letis, omnem offensionem suspicionis, quam habueras de Lisione, deponeres, Sene my letters myghte dooe so muche, that whan ye had redde them, ye dyd laie aparte all displeasures, whiche ye had agaynst Liso, engendred of suspicion.

Offensio pedis, stumblng.

Offensio & beneuolentia, contrari.

Coniectare vultu offensionem, to gesse that one is displeased by his countenance.

Offensione turpitudinis moueri, to take displeasure with a dishonest acte.

Inuidiam atque offensionem suscipere apud populum, to renne in the hatred and ill will of the people.

Offensionem negligentia vitare, to beware that he be not esteemed and reckned negligent.

Offensio totius ordinis, myscontentynge or displeasynge the whole order or compang.

Offensuicula, a, fcm. gen. a smalle offence or displeasure.

Offenso, aui, are, to hytte ofte or to let, to thraist agaynst a thyng, a thyng that displeaseth.

Offensum; i, n. ge. the faute in myscontentynge the audience.

Scio nihil vnquam fuisse tam infame, tam turpe, tam deniq omnibus generibus, ordinibus, etatibus offensum, quam huc statum qui

nunc est, Knowe this for a surtee, that there was neuer thyng so reprochfull, so dishonourably so displeasunt to all sortes, degrees, and men of euery age, as this present state that nowe is.

Offensus, us, m. g. idem quod Offensa.

Offensus, a, um, hurte, annoied, displeased, offended. Sometime for iniurius, odious.

Offensus alicui, myscontente or angry with one.

Offensor, displeased, angry, somewhat moued. Pes offensus in porta, when one stumbleth. Pede offenso procumbere, to stumble and take a fall.

Offensio, fieri, ire, to stiffe or fyll.

Offero, obtruli, offerre, to offer or presente, to geue wyllynghly, to promyse.

Offerre auxilium, to promyse ayde.

Offerre cimen, to putte in a complaignt ad gaynst one.

Offerre incendium, to fyre a thyng.

Domus ardebat in palatio, non fortuito, sed oblato incendio, Wh house in the palace dyd bouene, not by any chance, but by fyre thurst in by some man.

Offerre mendiciatam, To hyngge one into pouertee.

Offerre religionem, to make one haue a streppl or doubt in conscience.

Si se in via obuiam obtulerit, occisum iri iam ab ipso Milone video, If he mete with Whito in the waye, I perceue he will slea hym.

Si nihil offeret se, quod sit probabilitati illi contrarium, If there appere nothyng contrary to that apparence of truthe.

Offerre se alicui, to present hym selfe to one, or to come befoze one.

Offerre spem, to put one in hope.

Offerre stuprum, To assaye by meanes to despyle a woman married or vnmarrid, to commit auoutrye.

Offerre moram, to lette.

Offerre se obuiam, to mete with one.

Offerre vitium virgini, to desloure a biergin.

Optime te mihi offers, you mete with me as well as can bee.

Osculum offerre, to proffer to hyple.

Offerre beneficium, to proffer to dooe one a pleasure or good tourne.

Offerre caput periculis, to putte his lyfte in daungier.

In discrimen vitam suam offerre, idem.

Negotiis alienis se offerre, to proffer hym selfe or meddle in other mens matters.

Oblatam mihi causam gaudeo, I am gladd that I haue an occasion.

Offerre se ad mortem pro patria, to offer hym selfe to dye for his countreie.

Se alacrem offerre, To come to one with a mery there.

Offerre se sceleris, aut dementie alicuius, id est

est opponere, to withstand, to resist.

Offerre iniuriam, to doo the fyfte iniury or wronge.

Offerre mortem hostibus, to slea his enemies.

In omnia suam offerens operam, proferynge to ayde them in all thynges.

Offerre iurandum, whan one proffeth to sweare for the profe of that he hath said.

Offermentum, strepes.

Ni offermentum habueris plures in tergo tu o, quam vlla naus longa clauos, tum ego ero mendacissimus, And yf thou haue not mo strepes on the kynn of thy backe, than a galy hath nayles: I shall be the falsest lye that euer was.

Offermentum, i, n. g. a thyng offered to god.

Officialis, le, pertaining to offices or duties.

Officialis, an officer, or rather a minister to a magistrare or officer.

Officina, a, f. g. a warthhouse, a shop. Sometime pro ipsa operatione, vel fabricatione, the mannyng or woorkemanshypp.

Officina nequitiae, & diuersorium flagitiorum.

Ex eadem officina venit, it was of the same mans dooynge.

Officiator, oris, m. g. Utitur? vseth for faber.

Officio, officis, feci, ficere, to hurt, sometime to doo, also to dye clothe.

Herba officinarum frugibus, the weedes hurte the coyne.

Officere luminibus, to stoppe the lyghtes.

Neuter alteri officiat, Leat not the one hurte the other.

Officiose, diligently, seruicablye, with a good will, redpyle.

Officius, a, um, frendely or seruicable, that is good to please, or that dooeth his dutie well.

Officius dolor, a greue that procedeth of a glad cause or reason.

Officium, ij, n. g. office, dutie of ones behauiour in hyngge towards euery man, that one is bounde to doo by reason and honestie, & a thyng that ought to be done. It is sometime taken for honoure dooen to one, and it may bee vset for that whiche we doo call homage dooen in suche forme as our law dooth appoynt it. It is also taken for benefite, pleasure, seruite and a good tourne.

Officium vfurpare, to doo his dutie.

In officio esse, to dooe his dutie, to applye diligently his office or roume, to dooe that one ought to doo.

Multaque & magna inter nos officia paria & mutua intercedunt, Betweene vs haue been sondry and great pleasures of lyhe importance dooen one to an other.

Officium promereri, to doo pleasure.

Non conuenit enim, cum ego ad promerendum officium tam fuerim expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam esse tardiores, It is

not reason, that lens I was so ready to doo ydd pleasure, ye shoulde be so slacke to do lyhe wylle for me.

Officio fungi, to dooe his indelible or dutie, to applye his office.

Officium praeferre, Officium conferre, idem quod officium promereri, to do seruice, to do a good turne or honest pleasure.

In officio continere, to kepe hym his frende.

Officij causa prosequi aliquem, to kepe company with one, to doo hym honoure or weorshypp.

Officia mutua, mutuall pleasures that frendes shewe one to an other.

Officium facere, to doo ones dutie.

Suprema officia, funerall obsequies.

Supremis in matrem officij deesse, not to hyng his mother tolemely to the earth.

Summo officio praeferus homo, a man of right honest behauiour, a man that doeth in all thynges accordyng to honestie and reason.

Suprema officia celebrare, to keepe the funtall obsequies.

Colere officium, to endeuore to doe with diligence all thynges that honestie requireth.

Delegatum alicui officium, an office or charge appoynted to one.

Deferere officium, not to dooe that he shoulde do, to be slacke in doing his office and dutie.

Detrectare officium, to refuse to do his dutie.

Officij duxit, he thought it parte of his dutie.

Neque pes, neque mens satis suum officium facit, neither my feete nor my wit serueth me be rate well.

Fungi supremo in aliquem officio, to hyngge one honourably to the earthe.

Meminis officium suum, he remembereth well what he hath to doo.

Perfoluere officium receptum alicui, to doo that pleasure for one that he hath promysed and undertaken.

Nunc tuum est officium, now it is thy parte.

Hominis sanctus officium, doynge the office and part of an honest and frendly man.

Intermittere officium, to let slyp some part of that one shoulde doo.

Quanto semper in meis rebus officio fuisti, How great pleasure and seruice you haue dooen me alwaies in myne affayres.

Officiorum impensam facere, to dooe many pleasures for one.

Officij amplecti aliquem, to shewe many pleasures and muche frendly seruice to one.

Officij prosequi, to dooe dyuers good pleasures for a man.

Officium tribuere, to doo a good tourne.

Non deero officio, I wyl not sayle to dooe my dutie, or to doo that I ought to doo.

Mea officia ei non defuisse, tu es testis, You are sufficient witnesse that I haue not sayled to doo for hym suche honest pleasures, or suche frendly seruice as I coulde doo.

**O**ffigo, affigis, offixi, offigere, to fasten and take surety.  
**O**ffirmo, aui, are, to abyde in one purpose or opinion, to be obstinate. Ioke **O**ffirmo.  
**O**ffecto, xi, tere, to tourne a thyngge contraye, or aboute.  
**O**ffoco, aui, are, to choke, to strangle, to styde.  
**O**ffringo, gi, ere, to breake with a plough, land eared before, to breake contrary wyse.  
**O**ffucia, x, f. g. and offucia, arum, for. g. plur. cautels, crafty waies to deceiue, baine shewes of apparances of thynges.  
**O**ffuco, aui, are, to put water or other lyoure into a mans mouth, to sucke downe, as they vse to sucke men, whiche for feblenesse can not of them selues take any sustenance.  
**O**ffula, offula, f. g. a littell morsell or gobbet of breade or of meate, as a siche, a collop.  
**O**ffundo, fudi, ere, to poure aboute, to make darke or blynde, to staine, to caste in or bypunge in. **O**ffundere errorem alicui, to abuse or deceyue one.  
**O**bscurare & tenebras offundere.  
**N**oxem & tenebras offundere rebus, **T**o make thynges darke, obscure, and harde to perceyue.  
**O**ffulco, aui, are, to make blacke or darke, to shadowe or make duske.  
**O**ffusus, a, um, poured about or vpon.  
**O**ffusus terror oculis auribusque, feare was bothe at his eyes and eares.  
**O**ffusa animis caligo, theyr myndes were made blynde.

## O ANTE G.

**O**gdas, adis, the numbze of eight.  
**O**gdolapis, a tyuer, whiche cometh out of the hylls called Alpes, and renneth to Rome.  
**O**gdous, a kyng of Egypt, whiche fyrst buylded the citee of Memphis.  
**O**ggannio, iui, ire, to prate, to bzaule, to speake with chiding.  
**O**ggero, oggeris, fsi, ere, to cast in or sette.  
**O**culos oggerere, to cast or set the eyes on one.  
**O**ggrassari, to go.  
**O**gygea, an yle betwene Phenicia and Syria, where Calpe dwelled, whiche deteined with hir Alcyon.  
**O**gyges, he that fyrst buylded the citee of Thebes.  
**O**gygidæ, Thebans.  
**O**gygius, a, um, made or founde by Ogyges.  
**O**gyris, an yle in Syria.

## O ANTE H

**O**He, an exclamacion, signifiynge that he, whiche speaketh that woorde, is factate and weerie of that whiche he seeth or

heareth.  
**O**h, an interiection, signifiynge a cry, when one meeteth with his friende, whom of long tyme he hath not seene. Sometime it is used in merueyng with a conceipt, sometime in affirming some tyme in comfortyng. Sometime in reioysing.  
**O**ho, an interiection of incruailpynge, or of knowyng a thyng with ioy and gladnesse.

## O ANTE I.

**I**cles, the sonne of Antiphatas.  
**O**ileus, a kyng of Aoriss, father to Jig.  
**O**ilides, the sonne of Oileus.  
**O**inomeli, wyne and honny sodden together.  
**O**is, the scruis tree.

## O ANTE L.

**L**bia, a citee of Bardon called Eres.  
**O**lcachites, the bosome of the sea in the prouince called Zeugitana.  
**O**lea, x, f. g. the fruit of an oliue, or an olive tree.  
**A**trondere oleas, to prune or cune oliuettres.  
**I**nspergere oleam sale, to cast salte vpon the oil when it is eaten.  
**O**leaceus, a, um, oyle, lyke vnto oyle.  
**O**leacum, a colour whiche is mixte with greene, blacke, pelowe, and whie.  
**O**leago, the herbe chamelæa.  
**O**leagineus, a, um, idem quod **O**leaginus.  
**O**leaginus, a, um, of an olyue tree, or of the colour of an olyue.  
**O**learis, re, and **O**learius, a, um, pteynng to oyle.  
**O**learia cella, a celloure for oyle, a place where oyle is made.  
**O**learius, rij, m. g. a maker or seller of oyle.  
**O**learius, one of the ples called Cyclades.  
**O**leatellus, a diminutiue of **O**leaster.  
**O**leaster, i, f. g. a wyld olyue.  
**O**leastreffe, a kynde of blacke leade.  
**O**leastrinum, ni, n. g. oyle made of wyld olyues.  
**O**leatrum, a towne of Spayne.  
**O**leatus, a, um, infected with oyle.  
**O**leitas, tatis, f. g. the tyme of gatherynge of olyues.  
**O**lecranon, ni, n. g. the elbow.  
**O**leomel, a thyngge lyke honny, that dweth out of a tree.  
**O**lenus, ni, a mans name.  
**O**lenus, a citee of Arcadia, where the gote, with whose mylke Jupiter was nourished, was brought vp, and therefore the signe of heres (whiche was supplid to bee the same gote) is named **O**lenia.  
**O**lenius, a, um, of **O**lenus.  
**O**lentica, thynges, whiche haue an yll sauour.  
**O**leo, leui, olèum, or olui, olui, ère, to sauour, to haue sauour, to smell. Sometime to stinke.  
**O**lent illa supercilia maliciam, these browes of shyne, or that sturdy looke, dooe signifie, that thou

thou art malicious.  
**A**urum huic olet, this felowe smelleth that I haue money.  
**I**ucunde olere, **T**o haue a sweete sauoure, to smelle pleasantly.  
**B**ene olere, to haue a good sauour, to smelle well.  
**M**ale olere, to synke, to sauour yll.  
**R**osa refens a longinquo olet, a rose newly gathered, is smelled a farre of.  
**H**ircum olere, to synke lyke a gote.  
**M**irham olet, it sauoureth of myrrer.  
**N**ihil olebant, they had no sauour at all.  
**O**leofus, a, um, full of oyle, all oyle.  
**O**leaceus, a, um, lyke to pot herbes, or of pot herbes.  
**O**lesco, scere, to growe.  
**O**leare, to corrupte or make synnyng. **L**eg. xij. tabul.  
**N**e quis aquam oletario dolo malo, vbi publice salit Si quis oletarit, Sestertiorum decem millium multa esto, **N**o man by crasse cozzypt water, where it synnyngeth to a comon vse, he that dweth cozzypt it, shall forsaite ten thousand Sestertius, whiche doo amount of our money to. xlv. li. xiii. s. viii. d.  
**O**letum, i, n. ge. a place where olyues do grow. also the dunge or ordure of a man, properly it is a draught or lakes.  
**O**leum, olei, n. g. oyle.  
**O**leo tranquillior, more mylde or quiete than oyle. **S**e the proverbe in **Chil. Eras.**  
**O**leum cibarium, meate oyle.  
**O**leum & operam perdere, to lose labour and cosse.  
**O**leum, is used for exercise or practise of consuetudine of fyghtyng.  
**O**lfacto, olfactis, feci, ere, to smell, to sauour or smell out, to understande, to perceyue.  
**O**lfactrix, icis, for. gen. that maketh a sauour or smelle.  
**O**lfacto, aui, are, to smell muche or often.  
**O**lfactorium, rij, n. g. a poscie or nose gate.  
**O**lfactus, us, m. g. the sense of smellyng.  
**O**luba, a towne of Spayne, called communely, **O**lit.  
**O**libantum, ti, n. g. a measure of wyne.  
**O**licana, a towne in Englande, called **Byzheby.**  
**O**lidas, olida, um, that which hath great sauour, epyther god or had, most communely synnyng.  
**O**ligarchia, x, f. g. the state of a comune weale, where a fewe persons be in authoritee.  
**O**ligarchici, they which woulde haue a fewe persons beare rule.  
**O**ligochloron, idem quod capparitis.  
**O**ligoron, idem quod Apocynon.  
**O**lim, sometime, in tyme past, tyme out of mynd, in tyme to come, nowe late, longe tyme past, ones it is also spoken of the tyme present, cuen. sometime for **Aliquando**, or **quandoq;** as, **A**nticus quidam olim nau fracta, &c. a good

while sens.  
**V**t pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores. &c.  
**H**ac olim meminisse iunabit, **I**t shall delyste vs, or doo vs good in tyme to come to remembze these thynges.  
**O**lina, the herbe **Ebulus.**  
**O**litor, oris, m. g. a gardener or seller of herbes and rootes.  
**O**litorius, a, um, pteynng to a potte garden or potte herbes.  
**O**liua, x, f. g. an olyue tree. Sometime the fruite of olyues.  
**O**liuarius, a, um, pteynng to an olyue tree.  
**O**liueta, the tyme of gatherynge of olyue bearies, after **Calentine.**  
**O**liuetum, i, neu. gen. a place where olyue trees do growe.  
**O**liuifer, oliuifera, rum, that beareth olyues.  
**O**linina, x, f. g. plentie of olyues, also reuenues whiche doo come of olyues.  
**O**liuitas, atis, the fruite of olyues, the gatherynge tyme of olyues.  
**O**liuo, aui, are, to gather olyues.  
**O**liuum, i, n. g. oyle olyue.  
**O**lla, x, for. gen. a potte, also a faute in an oliue tree.  
**O**lla fictilis, an earthen potte.  
**O**llaris, re, of a potte, or that is kept in a potte.  
**O**llares, grapes conserved in pottes.  
**O**llaria, x, f. ge. a kynd of mixt bzaile or coppet.  
**O**lli, for illi.  
**O**llie, for illic.  
**O**llus, olla, ollum, for ille, illa, illud.  
**O**llus, a mans name that was a great marker of other mens fautes.  
**O**llula, la, f. g. a littell potte.  
**O**loconitis, an herbe mentioned in **Hippocr.** whiche some thinke to be that, whiche is called **Myle**, or **moly.**  
**O**locimus color, a diuerse colour.  
**O**lochrisum, the herbe **Semperuiuum.**  
**O**locyron, chamæpytis.  
**O**lophyton, capparitis.  
**O**lophernes, chiefe constable to the great **Nabuz** godonosor kyng of **Assyrians**, a valyaunt capitayne, not withstanding ( beyng ouer charged with wyne, and to muche trustyng in the beaus tee and pleasaunt speche of the hebrewew lady **Judith** ) he was by hir slayne in his bed, & had his head stricken of, and broughte to his enemies, before the incarnation of **Christ** yeres.  
**O**lolygones, crokyng frogges.  
**O**lor, oris, m. g. a swanne.  
**O**lorinus, a, um, of a swanne: as **Cantus oloris** nus, the synnyng of a swanne.  
**O**lus, oleris, n. ge. herbes, whiche serue for potteage, potte herbes, and figuratiuely it is used for poyze fare.  
**O**lusacrum, tri, n. g. an herbe called **Alfander.**  
**O**luscum, li, n. g. small herbes.

**Olympia**, a citie betwene the hilles of Ossa, and Olympus.

**Olympia**, drum, solemne plaies & games kepte in Grece to the honour of Jupiter Olympius, or after some in the honour of Hercules.

**Olympiacus**, a, um, perteynyng to that playes of hyl.

**Olympias**, piadis, the space of fiue yerres, wher by the olde grekes dyd accompte, as we dooe nowe, by the yerres of our lorde, as the fyrste Olympias, the second, the thirde. Olympias, is also the name of Alexanders mother, and a wynde blowyng in Eubodia. Clareanus writeth, that Olympias is the space of iiii. yerres, and that they, which take and write other wise, are deceyued.

**Olympicus**, a, um, of Olympus.

**Olympicum** certamen, was a game of ppyce kept on the hyl of Olympus, by all the princis and citizes of Grece euery fift yere, in the honour of Hercules, who fyrste began it. In the whiche were all these maistries pzed. Rennyng on foote to a golle. also rennyng forth and backe agayne two furlonge. also wastlyng, fightyng with spyttes, rennyng with hoyses, and leappng from the one to the other, courtynge with chasporttes, rennyng with mares: but so as in the myddell of the course, he that dyd ryde, shulde leape downe, & holdyng fast the byddell, shulde make an ende of his course. There was also contention and victorie of poetes, rhetoricians, musicians, and subtille disputers. In the place dyd growe a wynde olyue tree, wherof garlands were made, and geuen to the victours, here vnto assembled: In the whiche tyme epythe warre was appoynted, or leagues concluded.

**Olympionices**, or Olympionics, he that hath had victorie in the games at Olympus.

**Olympius**, a, um, heavenly.

**Olympus**, a mountayne or hille in Grece, betwene Thessalia, and Macedonia, about the whiche appereth no cloude: & therfore among the poetes it is vsurped for heauen. Plutarchus in vita Aemilij, saith, that it is .x. furlongs in height.

**Olynchi**, wilde figges that be neuer ripe.

**Olynthus**, a citie nere Athens.

**Olyra**, ra, f. ge. a kynd of wheate, wherof they make bett white breade.

**Olyras**, a ryuer in Grece, by the place called Thermopylae.

**Olyssippum**, a citie in Portugall, nowe called Vlisbona, in englishe Lissaboyne.

**Masum**, si, n. g. a fat gut or chitterlyng.

**Ombria**, a stone, whiche some call notiam, and fallerly with lightenyng or chunderyng.

**Ombrii**, people nere to Illyricum.

**Omen**, ominis, n. gen. the lucke of some thyng to come, gathered of some woode or sayng before spoken. also a word or sentence soberly spoken, after the whiche some thyng happeneth to folowe accordyng therunto, about the expectacion of them whiche herde it, foretelling.

**Optimis ominibus**, with verie good lucke, in a verie good houre.

**In omen accipere**, To take or interpretate a thyng, as a token of godd lucke or happe.

**Dextrum and sinistrum omen**, contrarie.

**Omentum**, ti, neu. gen. the call or sewer, wherin all the bowelles are lapped, also the thyn thyn in the head, wherin the brayne is conteyned, of some called the ryme of the brayne, and of others geans Pia mater.

**Omentatus**, a, um, myrt with sewer.

**Ominatús**, a, um, unlucke.

**Omino**, ominas, au, are, was bled of olde wyrters for Ominor.

**Ominor**, aris, ar, to gesse what shall happen or folowe, to forspake, to speake a thyng luckly, or unluckly.

**Bene ominari**, to speake luckly.

**Male ominari**, to speake unluckly.

**Ominator**, oris, m. ge. he that telleth a mannes lucke or fortune good or ill.

**Ominofus**, a, um, lucky or unlucke, that portendeth good or ill lucke.

**Omissus**, a, um, left, not medled with.

**Vbi te vidi animo esse omissio**, whan I sawe that thou caredst for nothyng, or wast negligent.

**Omissis iocis credo**, in earnest I doe beleue.

**Omissior ab re**, he that is nothing solicitous to gather riches.

**Omitto**, omisi, omittere, to forbeare, to leaue, to neglect, to leat passe, to omit, to put away.

**Omitte hunc**, leat hym alone, pardon hym.

**Omitte me**, lette bee, lette me alone.

**Omitte iracundiam**, be angry no moze, leaue your anger, appease your selfe.

**Omitte solitudinem**, care not for it, put it awaye your carefullnesse.

**Omitte timorem**, bee not ascard.

**Omitte de ea re dicere**, speake no moze of that matter.

**Id omitto**, I will not speake therof.

**Vt omitam de eo plus loqui**, that I may let passe, and speake no moze of hym.

**Omitte hunc**, pardon this man & let hym go.

**Omnifariam**, all maner of waies, of euery kynde.

**Omnifer**, ra, rum, that beareth all thynges.

**Omnifarius**, a, um, sundry, dyuers.

**Omnigenus**, a, um, of euery kynde.

**Omnimodus**, a, um, all maner.

**Omnimodis**, all maner of waies.

**Omnimode**, idem.

**Omnino**, wholly, throughtly, all together, utterly, alwaies, synally, onely.

Om

**Omnino** in familia non erat, he in no maner of wyse was in the house.

**Miserima est omnino ambitio**, ambitio is utterly the most miserable thyng that can be.

**Omnino omnis eruditiois experts**, utterly without all learnyng.

**Omnino leuitatis est**, it is utterly a pointe of light behauiour.

**Unum omnino sibi nequaquam parem**, a man lyke to hym in nothyng, or nothyng to be compared to hym selfe.

**Nihil omnino**, nothyng at all.

**Qui omnino nusquam reperiuntur**, which be found in no place at all.

**Omnino omnium horam incommodorum vna cautio est**, to see thys, for all these incommodities there is no remedye at all but onely thys.

**Quinque omnino fuerunt**, id est tantummodo, there were fyue and no mo.

**Omnino**, for etiam, and Sed omnino, for Seditam.

**Non modo tantam causam perorare**, sed omnino verbum facere conari, not onely to plead so great and weightie a matter to the ende, but also in any wyse to endeuore to speake one woode.

**Aut omnino cogitare**, or in any wyse to think.

**Omniparens**, entis om. g. father or mother of all thynges.

**Omniparens terra**, the earth bringeth forth all thynges.

**Omnipotens**, entis, om. g. almyghty.

**Omnis**, ne, om. g. all in numbere. Sometyme for Tous.

**Omnibus partibus**, all maner of wayes, to all partes.

**Omniratione**, idem.

**Causa omnis**, id est, vniuersa, all the wholle matter.

**Omnibus astatibus**, id est, singulis, euery sonner.

**Omne genus**, & omnis generis, of all sortes.

**Omnem tulit punctum**, he touched euery point, spoken of hym, whiche omiteth nothing needfully or expedient.

**Omnibus horis**, euery houre.

**Diferunt omni modo**, they varye in all thynges.

**Omnibus numeris**, in all pointes.

**In tamem**, vt nostri omnibus partibus superis ores essent, but yet so that our men had the byper hande in all thynges.

**Res omnibus numeris absoluta**, a thyng persure in all pointes.

**Sine omni periculo**, withoute any daungier at all.

**Omni quinquennio**, the wholle fyue yerres space.

**Eo tempore omni**, all that tyme.

**Omnies tres**, all thre.

**Ad omne tempus**, for euer.

**Omnibus precibus orabant**, they desyred me very earnestly, or with very great intercession.

**Omnivagus**, a, um, wanderyng euery where.

**Omnivorus**, a, um, that deuoureth and eateth all kynde of thynges.

**Onologia**, conuenientia.

**Omolata**, two broade bones, goyng from the necke to the shulders on both sydes, called in last tyme scapula opera.

**Omomelida**, amamelida, vel apamelida, a kynd of very plesant peares without core, after a kynd of wildinges called Pomnis de bops.

**Omphacinus**, a, um, that is made of grapes, or other frutes not rype.

**Omphacinum vinum**, a Greene wine, not pleasant of sweete.

**Omphacinum oleum**, oyle made of olyues, not beynge rype.

**Omphaciso**, au, are, to wat slower.

**Omphacium**, cij, ne. ge. a lycour made of frutte that is not rype, as of grapes, and than it is called veruoyce. It is also of other frutes and flowers.

**Omphagi**, they whiche doo cate rawe fleshe.

**Omphax**, acis, a grape not fully rype.

**Omphacomeli**, a cyrupe made with the iuyce of Greene grapes and honye. They make it nowe aduices with the sayde iuyce and sugar, and doe call it Syrupus de agresta.

**Omphale**, a mayden, whiche was quene of Lydia, whom Hercules dyd serue, and she caused hym to spinne on a roche.

**Omphalocarpus**, i, idem quod Aparine, looke there.

**Nager**, onagri, m. g. a wilde asse.

**Ona**, sweete fygges.

**Onchiston**, a place in the marches of Chebes.

**Onchos**, chi, m. g. ore dunge.

**Onerarius**, a, um, that whiche scrueth for bourgeyne.

**Onero**, oneras, au, are, to charge, burdeyne, or lade.

**Onerare populum**, to put impositions or taxes on the people.

**Annonam onerare**, to make coyne decre.

**Mensam onerare epulis**, to set very many dyshes on the table.

**Remittas iam me onerare iniurijs**, ye would cease to ouerlade, charge, or cumbye me with unreasonable charge.

**Maledictis onerare**, to rate, to raile at, to geue many shrewde woordes.

**Laudibus onerare**, to geue great pryse, to praise exceedingly.

**Mendacijs onerare**, to helpe one shamefully.

**Præceptis onerare**, to charge with many thynges.

res

ges, to geue many instructions and commands  
dementes.  
Promissis onerare, to promise one many thynges, to make many great promises to one.  
Pugnis onerare, to buffet and thumpe one with his fistes.  
Onerari imaginibus, whan the famous mozic of our auncestours doth in maner bynde or constrainge vs to doo honourably.  
Onerare latitia, to make excedyng ioyous and gladd.  
Oneratus, a, um, burdeined, laden, ouercharged.  
Onerarius, a, um, that wheron burdeyn is layd.  
Oneraria naues, shippes whiche serue for burdeyne, they maie bee taken for hulkes.  
Onerolus, a, um, burdeynous, chargeable, bestrait heavy.  
Onesicritus, a philosopher, and an historiographer of Aegina.  
Onesimus, a learned man in the tyme of Constantine Magnus.  
Oniropolos, he that interpreteth an other mans dreames, or visions: or he that expoundeth his owne dreames.  
Oniscus, ci, m. g. a woozme, which bendeth him selfe lyke a bowe whan he goeth, whiche is red, and founde vnder trees, which haue lyeen longe on the grounde.  
Oniscos, a fische, whiche is called also Acellus, or Galaria: it is also an instrument that surgious doe vse.  
Onistis, the herbe Apocynon.  
Onitis, a kinde of ornament: Ruellius doubteth, whether it be sticas Arabica.  
Onixes, a kinde of marble.  
Onobletum, an herbe like a tunge, medicinable for the flowers in women.  
Onobrychis, a certayne herbe growyng by welles.  
Onochelos, an herbe of the kinde of Anchusa, haung a purple flower, rough leaues, a roote in haruest tyme redde, at other seasons blacke.  
Onoba, a citie of Spayne.  
Onocardion, quasi asinus carduus, a kinde of tassiles.  
Onoclea, the first kinde of Anchusa.  
Onocentaurus, a beaste, halfe a man, halfe an asse.  
Onocrotalus, li, m. g. a byrde lyke to a swanne, which puttyn his head into the water, brayeth lyke an asse.  
Onophillon, the herbe Anchusa.  
Onogyros, a rough and sharpe herbe holsum agaynst poison.  
Onopetation, idem quod Onitis.  
Onothero, idem quod Onothera.  
Onomatopcia, a, f. g. a word made of sowne, or pronouncynge, as bleatynge of a shepe, lowyng of a cowe, hyssynge of an adder.  
Ononis, nidis, f. g. an herbe full of pyckes, a leaf lyke rue, growing comonly amonge roze,

it letteth the plough: and therefore is called, *harrowe*, or *Canimocke*: in Lambige there, a whypne.  
Ononium, nij, n. g. a blynde nettell.  
Onobalistura, a citie of Spayne.  
Onocidice, a kinde of galle, that be great and holow, not of so good effecte as the lesse.  
Onos, a kinde of Locusts, whiche is called *Sus thus*.  
Onus, oneris, n. g. a burdeyn, a lode, a charge geuen to one, or that one taketh on hym.  
Oneri esse, to be chargeous to one.  
Onus deponere, to discharge one.  
Onus imponere, to geue to one in charge.  
Oneri preni, to be to muche charged, to be ouer charged.  
Onere opprimi, to be once charged.  
Onus suscipere, to take charge.  
Onus tollere, to beare charge of burdeyn.  
Onus sustinere, idem.  
Considerare sub onere, to falle downe vnder ones burdeyn.  
Onus ciborum reddere, to auoyde the excedmentes of nature.  
Curium onus sustinco: Why doo I your duntie?  
Nostrum est onus, The charge is ours.  
Onustus, a, um, loded, charged, burdeyned.  
Onustus vigo, ouercharged with wyne, duntie.  
Onychipuncta, a precious stone, called also *laspionix*, white of colour, with redde strakes.  
Onyx, onychis, m. & f. g. a whete stone lyke to a mans nape. also come bee founde in India, whiche are of dyuers colours, haung white spottes lyke vnto eies, it is supposed of some men to bee that, whiche is called *Conchula India*.  
Onyx, is also the herbe *Astragalus*. also a kinde of precious marble, wherof cuppes were wont to be made.  
Onychinus, a, um, made of the stone Onyx.  
Onychitis, a kinde of Cadmia.

Oona, fies in the nozthe ocean, wher the inhabitantes doo lyeue with egges of foules.  
Oopellum, a towne in England called *Sheffeld*.

Opa, the herbe Onobrychis.  
Opacitas, atis, f. g. shadowe of trees or vmbryage.  
Opaco, aui, are, to shadowe, to make darke, as it is in wooddes vnder trees.  
Opacus, a, um, shadowed, or in the shadowe.  
Opalum, li, a precious stone, haung the properties of dyuers stones.  
Opella, diminutive of opera, Opera,

Opera, opera, f. g. warke, labour, diligence, payne, trauayle.  
Opera, plural tantum, workmen, slaues hyred to doo a thyng, labourers, factours.  
Opera est, for opus est, it is neede, it nedeth.  
Operamea, tua, sua, by myne, thyne, or his meanes.  
Operam perdere, to labour in vayne, to lese ones labour.  
Operam ludere, idem.  
Operam ponere, to take labour and payne as bout a thyng.  
Operas reddere alicui, to paie one his hyre.  
Orestes & Lycurgus vna opera mihi sunt fodaes, qua iste, Orestes and Lycurgus be as well my companions as he.  
Haec censuam istarum esse operarum parum, I byd not thynke that my father medled with these matters.  
Spero alicunde hodie me bona opera aut mala, tibi inuenturum esse auxilium argentiarii, I truste that ones to day I shall by good meanes of badde, fynde some monie to helpe the with.  
Operam do, operam impendo, operam nauo, I dooe myne endeuore, I put to my diligence, I spende my labour.  
Operam impendere & dependere, To take payne about a thyng.  
Multam operam conferre, to bestow great labour and payne, to study or labour muche.  
Operam dabat veteri domino, he serued his olde master.  
Ego istuc ætatis non amori operam dabam, when I was of this age I byd not bestowe my tyme, or set my mynde on wanton loue.  
Dare operam funeri, to bee at ones interment or buryng.  
Liberis operam dare, to geat chylidren.  
Dare operam alicui, To dooe one seruice, to helpe hym in his busynesse.  
Dare operam praeceptor, id est, audire, to heare his mayster, to learne of hym.  
Dare operam rebus diuinis, to bee at diuine seruice.  
Dare operam tonsori, to bee shauen.  
Dare operam alicui dicitur iudex, whan he heareth one attentuely, and maketh good expedition in his cause.  
Operam dare iuris ciuilibus studio, to study the lawe cause.  
Dare opera facere, to dooe a thyng of pouer pose, or for the nonces.  
Si videam tibi operam esse, yf I may se you occupied, or if that ye haue any thyng to doo.  
Non opera est sceledro, Sceledrus is ybell, and hath nothyng to dooe.  
Opera experti, To proue by the effect that a thyng is so.  
Quibus opera est trahere bellum, which haue beede, or to whom it is expedient to prolonge

the warre.  
Exigere plenam operam, To require a full taskie. Bene ponere operam, to bestowe his labour well.  
Operam orationis compendi facito, speake the thyng in fewe wordes, telle it bryefely.  
Cui opera vita erat, whiche lyued by his labour. Cur tu operam grauari mihi: why art thou lothe to healepe me: or why dooest thou grudge to helpe me?  
Locare operam alicui, to labour for hyre or wages.  
Opera succissua, the byre labour that one beest stoweth in thynges of no great necessitee.  
Proferre operam, to promysse to helpe one.  
Dare operam memoria alicuius, to kepe and preserue the memorie of a man.  
Iam mihi videor nauasse operam, nowe me thynketh I haue obtayned my purpose.  
Tradere operas mutuas, to helpe one an other, to dooe one for an other.  
Eadem opera, with one labour or trauayle.  
Opera Clodiana pontes occuparunt, The clients, hyred seruantes, or slaues of Clodius us, or those that Clodius had hyred, kept the byddges.  
Operaprecium, cij, neut. gene. the rewarde or profyte of ones labour, a thyng profitable or expedient, necessary or conueniente, honeste, or ioyous, a thyng worthye to bee esteemed and sette by.  
Audire est operaprecium, it is a word to heare.  
Est operaprecium cognoscere, it is a thyng woorthye the knowlage.  
Operaprecium est considerare, it is a thyng woorthye to be considered and marked.  
Magna operaprecia mereri, To haue great wages in warfare.  
Operaprecium est, It is a thyng woorthye the payne.  
Quia vix operaprecium erat, because they shoulde haue had great trauayle, and little or no profyte, or because the thyng was scante woorth the payne that shoulde haue been taken about it.  
Si nihil, quod est operaprecium, fecerant, yf they had doen nothyng that was of any value.  
Operaria, a, f. g. the feminine.  
Operarius, nij, m. g. a labourer, a workman.  
Operarius, a, um, that whiche is dooen with labour, or pertyneth to labour or warke.  
Homo operarius, a woorkman, a labourer, a craftes man.  
Lapides operarij, stones that maye bee wrought on, and made fitte for buyldynge.  
Pecus operarium, beastes used to tillage, cartiage, and other necessary busynesse.  
Operatio, onis, f. g. woorthynge, sacrificynge.  
Operatus, a, um, wroughte, sacrificed.  
Eo tempore, quo corpus additum atq; operarum reipub, esset, during the tyme that the

body shall be employed about serving the common weale.  
 Operculo, aui, are, to cover a vessel.  
 Operculum, li, n. g. a heueryng of lydde.  
 Operimentum, ti, neu. gene. any thyng that couereth.  
 Operio, operis, operui, operire, to couer of hyde, to shutte, to close.  
 Ostium operuere, they shutte the dooze.  
 Luctum operire, to dissemble and hyde ones mourning.  
 Operior, riris, riri, to bee heuered or shutte.  
 Operor, aris, ari, to woozke, to labour, to endeavour, to geue diligent studye to a thyng, to studie.  
 Operari, is sometyme vsed to sacrifice with great reuerence.  
 Operatio, onis, the woozke, or that, where about a man labourerth. also solemne sacrificyng.  
 Operose, difficultely, with great labour and busynesse.  
 Operositas, atis, f. g. trauaylyng.  
 Operosus, a, um, busy, diligent in labouryng, laborious, paynfull. sometyme passiuely, that one labourerth on.  
 Res operosa est, It is a mattier that requirerth muche payne: It is a harde and paynfull mattier.  
 Facilis & operosus, contrary.  
 Colonus operosus, laborious, paynfull.  
 Operosa herba, of great efficacie and strength in wozyng.  
 Agri operosi, that require great labour.  
 Opero, aui, are, to couer often.  
 Operitorium, rij, n. g. a coueryng.  
 Operum, ti, n. g. a thyng couered.  
 Operus, a, um, couered.  
 Operu prada, id est onusti.  
 In opero esse, to be couered or hydde, to bee inclosed, to kepe his house, & not com abrode.  
 Esse opero capite, To weare a cappe or other thyng on ones head, to haue the head couered.  
 Operus dedecore, shamefully diskeyned.  
 Operis oculis aliquid facere, to doo a thyng bynde side.  
 Non est ratiois operæ, The reason why is euident and playne.  
 Operum, and apertum, contrary.  
 Operaneus, a, um, dooen within doozes or bynder couer.  
 Operanea sacra, sacrifices dooen within doozes, and not abrode.  
 Operula, diminutive of opera.  
 Ope, opum, opibus, looke Ops, opis.  
 Ophelus, the sonne of Lyncurgus, slayne by a serpent.  
 Ophicardelus, a precious stone of colour blacke, diuided with two white lines.  
 Ophiaca, perteynyng to serpentes, they were bookes, whiche Alexander, & Ptolemy wrote,

of the nature of serpentes.  
 Ophidion, di, n. g. a fythe lyke a congre.  
 Ophiglossum, si, neu. g. an herbe, called in English the serpentes tonge, or adders tonge.  
 Ophigenium, nij, neu. ge. an herbe, called also Elaphoboscus, whiche hath strength agaynst serpentes.  
 Ophiostemon, idem.  
 Ophiogenes, people in Hellespont, which heale the styngenge of serpentes with touchyng the place.  
 Ophion, one of Adamus companions.  
 Ophioneus, the name of a soothsayer.  
 Ophiophagi, people in Aethiopia, whiche doe eate serpentes.  
 Ophiostaphilos, vitis alba, looke Impetoleuce.  
 Ophiostaphyle, a shrubbe like the blacke berry tree, called in latine Serpentinus vva.  
 Ophis, the herbe dracunculus.  
 Ophiocorodon, di, wilde garlike, haung long blades lyke a bulrush, and hollow with in, & in the toppes of the stalkes purple flowers: the roote hath cloues like other garlike.  
 Ophrys, a certayne herbe lyke to jagged colowz woztes, whiche maketh the heare blacke.  
 Ophites, a kynde of marble, haung spottes like a serpent.  
 Ophiucus, the name of Esculapius, because that he is ymagined to holde a serpent in his hande. Some write, that it is a signe in heauen, whiche some calle Marculus, other Esculapius.  
 Ophiusa, an glande, called sometyme Rhodos.  
 Ophthalmicus, ci, m. ge. a physician that cureth the disease in the eyes.  
 Ophthalmia, a, f. gen. a spekenesse of the eyes, whiche inflameth the bones of the head, the knyttynges of the eyes, the thynne thynnes therof, and sinewes, and all the holowe part of the eye with the forehead and ballies of the cheskes: it cometh eyther of smoke or heate of the sonne, or duste, or by a falle, or a stroke, or sometyme of an humour, sanguine, cholericke, or of matike or melancolyke.  
 Ophthalmos, an eye.  
 Opici, they whiche vsed abhominable rebauis dyce.  
 Opicus, opica, um, bucleane, dysonest,AMES lesse, baudy, fyllthy, vchaste.  
 Opifer, opifera, rum, that byngeth helpe.  
 Opifex, fisis, com. gener. a woymen, a craftes man.  
 Verborum opifex, an inuenter and maker of woordes.  
 Opificina, a, f. g. a woozkehouse.  
 Opificium, cij, n. g. the warlike.  
 Opigena, Juno was so called of women, because they supposed, that she holpe them in theyr trauayle.  
 Opilio, onis, m. g. a shepherde.  
 Opilo, a certayne birde.

Opi

Opimas, aris, riche, welthe.  
 Opimatores, the prouiders of coyne for the armye.  
 Opime, abundantly, richely, plentyfully.  
 Opimias, aris, f. g. plentifulnesse.  
 Opimo, aui, are, to make fatte or grosse.  
 Opimus, a, um, fatte also riche, plentifull.  
 Opimum seu opimianum vinum, wyne which might endure good two hundred yeres.  
 Habitus corporis opimus, & gracilitas, contrary, grossenesse, boozynesse.  
 Opimus ager, a fertile and fat soyle.  
 Opimiboues, fatte oren.  
 Opimum decus, great honour.  
 Opima spolia, the spoyle, whiche by one chiefe captayne is taken from an other in battayle, as his rote armour or hauberk.  
 Opima pradia, maiours profitable, of great riches.  
 Opimabilis, le, that may be conceued in opinion.  
 Opinatio, onis, f. g. thynkyng, supposyng.  
 Opinatio, and Opiniatus, looke after Opinio.  
 Opinio, onis, f. g. opinion, hope, iudgemente, fame, estimation, reputation, also suspicion.  
 Vincam opinionem tuam, I will be more diligent than you thynke.  
 In his locis opinio est, When thynke in these quarters, or the sayng or bruse of men is here in these partes.  
 Summam opinionem obtinet, It is greatly esteemed.  
 Magna est hominum opinio de te, men haue conceued a great opinion of you.  
 Malam opinionem imbibit, he hath conceued an ill opinion, or he thynketh ill.  
 Opini de te multum me fecellit, I am greatly deceiued in my opinion of you.  
 Contra & prater opinionem, othertwyse than one thought or hoped.  
 Opiniam opinionem, as euery man thinketh, by the opinion of all men.  
 Opinione celerius, sooner then men thynke. When men doubte of anyng, we saie not, Hec est mea opinio, but Hec mea est sententia.  
 Aferre opinionem, to make one to thinke.  
 Quantam opinione auguror, As farre as I comette or guess. Opinionem comprehendere, to conceue an opinion.  
 Remittere opinionem, to put away an opinion on that one hath conceued.  
 Non fallam opinionem tuam, I will not deceiue your expectation of opinion that ye haue conceued of me.  
 Ve meafert opinio, after my iudgemente or fantasie, as I deme or thynke.  
 Laborare opinione arrogantia, to be suspected of arrogancie or pride.  
 Opulent opinio hanc totam Græciam, All Greece was of this opinion.  
 Concurrent multæ opinionones, many suspitions come together.

In eam opinionem venerat Cassius, men thought this of Cassius, or men had this opinion of Cassius.  
 Adducere in opinionem rem aliquam, To byng a thyng in suspicion.  
 Opinatio, oris, in. g. a supposer, he that heuere affirmeth any thyng, also the prouider of coyne for an armie.  
 Opinatus, a, um, supposed.  
 Opinor, aris, ari, to suppose, to haue opinion, to deme, to thynke, to iudge.  
 Opipare, plentifully, abundantly, richely.  
 Opiparus, a, um, abundant, freche or gay, rich, magnificent.  
 Cœna opipara, a delicate, plentifull & sumptuous supper.  
 Opis, pi, pem, ayde, helpe, succour.  
 Nisi eum quantum dñ dant tibi opis, serues, castigas, mones, excepte thou awaite, chastice, and rebuke hym, with al the helpe that the goddis maie geue the, or with al the helpe that thou mayste haue of the goddis, or as farre as god will helpe the.  
 Nihil opis est in illis, they can not helpe or succour the.  
 Omni ope, with all his might.  
 Confugere ad opem alicuius, to flee to one for helpe or succour.  
 Egere ope, & indigere opis, to haue nede of helpe.  
 Opis aliquid ferre, to helpe somewhat.  
 Non opis est nostræ, It is not in our power.  
 Summa ope niti, to endeavour with all force or diligence.  
 Opem alicuius expectare, to looke for helpe of one.  
 Opem petere, implorare, poscere, exposcere, orare, to besyche ayde or helpe.  
 Opem, olde wyrtz vsed for opulencia, ita they.  
 Opis, opis, a ladie, companion to Diana. Shee was also wyfe to Saturnus. And by hye is signified the earth amonge poetes. It is also a citee by the ryuer Tygris.  
 Opisthographus, i, m. g. a booke written on the backe syde, or paper written on both sydes.  
 Opisthotonicus, a, um, he that can not turne his necke.  
 Opisthotonos, the croke or disease that letteth one to tourne his necke.  
 Opisthophylaces, they whiche defende thebackes of them that fyght, theriere garde.  
 Opiter, opiteris, or opiris, the whose father dyed before his grandfather.  
 Opiterginus, a, um, of the towne of Carniers, called Opitergium.  
 Opites, the name of a Grecian, whiche Hector slew.  
 Opitulor, oris, m. g. a helper.  
 Opitulor, aris, ari, to helpe, to succour, to ayde.  
 Contra vanas species opitulatur, it helpeth  
 Ccc ij 03



or is medicinable agaynst hayne phantasies of the braine  
**Opitulus**, Iupiter, Iupiter the helper at neede.  
**Opium**, pij, n. g. the iuyce of an herbe called blacke poppe. also **Opius** is he that sighteth in a dreame.  
**Opobalsamum**, mi, n. g. balme naturall, which in a parte of Iudea, called Hiericonthe, stillet out of a little thorne.  
**Opocarpalum**, i, n. g. the iuyce of Carpalum.  
**Opopanax**, acis, the iuyce of an herbe called Panax.  
**Oporæ**, all frutes, whiche be good to be eaten, & haue no harde pilling, or shale, as apples, peares, plummies, &c.  
**Opörice**, ces, f. g. an excellent medicine made of frutes.  
**Opörinus**, a, um, belongynge to Autumne.  
**Oporophylacium**, ch, n. g. the keepynge of frutes.  
**Oporotheca**, æ, fæ. g. a place wherin winter fruite is kepte.  
**Oportet**, it behoueth, it is expedient or necessary. Nonne prius communicatum oportuit? Had it not beene merke that I should haue been tolde of the matter before, or that I should haue been made priue to it before? Factum oportuit, it should haue been dooen before this.  
**Oporter**, is sometyme vsed personally, as, Hæc facta ab illo oportebant, this ought he to haue dooen.  
**Opos**, succus.  
**Oppango**, pēgi, pangere, to fasten or ioygne.  
**Oppedo**, oppedis, ere, to farte agaynst one, to denie with a lowde voice, to dissent and be agaynst, to contemne.  
**Oppetior**, riris, riri, depon. to tarpe, to abide for. Ego te opperiar domi, I wyll tarpe at home for the. **Oppertus** sum, I haue tarped for.  
**Oppeto**, oppetis, tui, vel oppetij, tere, to dye, also to be flaine.  
**Oppetere** mortem, to dye.  
**Oppetere** febrem, to fall into a feuer.  
**Oppia**, a virgine Vestale, whiche beyng conuict of whoyedome, was buried quicke.  
**Oppianus**, a certaine poete.  
**Oppico**, aui, are, to pitche or couer with pitche.  
**Oppidanus**, i, m. g. a citie of townes man.  
**Oppidanus**, a, um, that belongeth to a towne, or townes man.  
**Oppidatim**, to towne by towne.  
**Oppido**, an aduerbe, significyng verie muche, sometyme it significth forthwith, verily.  
**Paulum oppido** inter se differunt, they diffre or vary verie little.  
**Dic me hic oppido esse inuitam**, saye that I am here fore agaynst my wyll.  
**In angustum oppido meæ coguntur Copiæ**, all the helpe that I haue is now giuen to a narrow streite.  
**Oppidulum**, i, n. g. a littell towne.

**Oppidum**, i, n. g. a walled towne or citie.  
**Oppignero**, aui, are, to laie in pledge, to laie to gage.  
**Oppignerare** se, to lay hym selfe to pledge.  
**Oppilatio**, onis f. g. a stopping, oppilation.  
**Oppilo**, aui, are, to stoppe or thutte.  
**Oppleo**, pleui, ere, to fill full.  
**Oppleuit** luctus vrbem, The wholle citie mouened and lamented.  
**Oppletus**, a, um, fylled vp.  
**Opploro**, aui, are, to lament, to weepe.  
**Oppono**, sui, ere, to laye or put agaynst, to oppose.  
**Opponere** praesidium, to set a garrison to defende. Obicere & opponere.  
**Oppono** auriculam, I lay myne care to hartken. Formidines opponere, id est obicere, to put in great feare.  
**Opponere** milites ad portas, to set souldiours to defende the gates.  
**Opponere** alicui insidias, to laie an ambuſhe by the waie where one shulde passe.  
**Opponere** nomen alicuius ad rem aliquam faciendam, to threaten one with a mans name, yf he wyll not doe a thing that he is commaunded.  
**Opponere** se inuidia, to put hym selfe in danger of the pill wyll, hatred, and displeasure of men. **Opponere** corpus pro patria, to put his lyfe in daungier for his countreie.  
**Opponere**, & **opponere** pignori, To laye downe a paunc or gage agaynst one. also to lay to gaue.  
**Opponere** causam, to laye an excuse, to laie a reason or cause.  
**Opportune**, opportunitate, conueniently, as it ought to be, in due tyme and measure, in good season. **Opportune** aduenis, you come verie well.  
**Opportunitas**, atis, fæ. m. g. oportunitie, conuenience of tyme and place, commoditie, prosperite, beuities.  
**Temporis opportunitas**, meete and conuenient tyme.  
**Via opportunitas**, id est facilitas, the easynesse of the way.  
**Opportunitate venire**, to come in season, to come in good tyme.  
**Opportunus**, a, um, that whiche is in due tyme, and as it ought to be, after our desyre, as we would haue it, meete for the purpose, conuenient, enclined, subiecte, in daungier.  
**Opportunus** iniurie, fit or apt to take wrong.  
**Opportunus** alicui vitio, aut morbo, id est, noxiis, procliuis, ready, inclined, subiecte, in danger. **Magis opportunus**, nec magis ex vii tuo neio est, there is no man moze meete for it, nor no man moze to your commoditie.  
**Tempus opportunum**, tyme meete and conuenient. **Locorum opportuna**, meete places.  
**Oppositio**, onis, f. g. contrarie setting or putting.  
**Opposito**, onis, f. g. contrarie setting or putting.

Oppo.

**Oppositus**, a, um, the participle of **Oppono**, put or set agaynst, also gaged, laide to gage.  
**Villa opposita ad austrum**, open to the south.  
**Villa opposita ad quindecim millia**, layed to gage for the some &c.  
**Oppositus**, us, m. gene. contrarietie in putting of scynges.  
**Laterum nostrorum oppositus & corporum pollicemur**, we promise that we wyll put our bodies and lyues in icoperdy for the defence therof.  
**Oppressio**, onis, f. gen. an oppression or violatynge, a doyng of wrong by violence.  
**Per oppressionem** aliquid eripere, to take by violence, to take away a thyng by extorcion.  
**Oppressiuncula**, æ, a diminutive of **Oppressio**.  
**Oppressor**, oris, m. g. an oppressour, or he that dooth greue or harne one, he that dooth iniurie by violence, an extorcioner.  
**Oppressus**, a, um, oppressed, violently wronged, taken sodainly or vnwares, thrust hard.  
**Oppressus a prædonibus captus est**, beyng overlaid with theenes, he was taken.  
**Oppressa** amicitia, frendshipp utterly broke of.  
**Oppressus** doloribus, soze pained, in great sorrow and payne.  
**Opprimo**, opprimis, pressi, ere, to oppresse, to kepe or shut in, to take sodainly, to rauyn a woman, to greue, to thurst hard. Also to present, to geat of one by force, to confesse a thing whether he wyll or no.  
**Opprimi** ære alieno, to bee muche in dette, to be ouercharged with debt.  
**Opprimere** animos formidine, to make men soze afraid.  
**Opprimere** mentionem, to put a thyng to silence, to make that a thyng be not spoken of.  
**Opprimi** inuidia, To be greuouely hated, to haue a verie pill name among menne for any thyng, to haue the pill wyll or displeasure of men.  
**Opprimere** iudicio, to vndoone one by suite, or whan one in suite at the lawe by force & myght is put to the worse.  
**Opprimere** orationem alicuius, to make one to speake no moze of a thyng, to make one leaue his communication and talke.  
**Oppressus** graui somno, in a dead slepe.  
**Nox certamina** cepta oppressit, the nyghte came on, & dyd lette the contentions that were begonne.  
**Opprimere** occasionem, to cause the occasion to be losse.  
**Opprimere** pede, to treade or thurst downe with ones fote.  
**Opprimi** ruina, to be slayne with the fallynge downe of some thyng.  
**Opprimere** bellum exortum, to cesse or quiete the warre that is begonne.  
**Os opprime**, stoppe thy mouthe.  
**Opprimere** aliquem, to take one vnwares,

**Opprimere** aliquem concilio, To ouercome one by wisdom, to go beyonde one in wyse and counsaile.  
**Opprimere** dictum suum, to change his sentence, or deny that he hath spoken.  
**Opprimere** ignem, to quench the fyre, and by translation, to quiet a busy & dangerous matter.  
**Opprimere** ex improviso, to come vpon one sodainly.  
**Opprobamentum**, i, n. ge. of olde wyters was used for **Opprobrium**.  
**Opprobriū**, ij, n. g. a reproch, rebukefull speaking.  
**Opprobro**, opprobrias, aui, are, to obiect agaynst one, to reproche, to cast in the nose.  
**Opprobriatio**, onis, fæ. g. rebukefull speaking, reprochyng in wordes, castyn in ones teethe.  
**Oppugnatio**, onis, fæ. g. an assaiege or assault agaynst a fortreſse.  
**Oppugnator**, oris, m. g. he that letteth the prosperite of any other man, or goeth about to dooe hym displeasure.  
**Oppugnatus**, a, um, assaulted.  
**Oppugno**, aui, are, to assault, to oppugne, to fight agaynst, to reason agaynst a matter earnestly.  
**Oppugnare** bona alicuius, To assaye meanes to make one lose his gooddes.  
**Oppugnare** aliquem capite, & fortunis, To cause one to lose his lyfe and gooddes.  
**Oppugnare** verbis commoda patriæ, to speke agaynst the profite of his countreie.  
**Oppugnare** aliquem, to labour agaynst one by all meanes possible.  
**Oppugnare** aliquem pecunia, to labour agaynst one with monie and bribes.  
**Oppugnare** occulte rem aliquam, To be piteously agaynst a matter.  
**Ops**, opis, f. ge. the sister and wife of Saturne, also it significth one that helpeth. **Ancient** wyters vled **Ops** for opulentum, ryche.  
**Opes**, opum, ibus, the plural, rycheſse, also puissance or power, ayde, helpe.  
**Non humanis opibus**, not with mans helpe.  
**Ingenij potius quam virium opibus**, rather by the strength and vertue of the mynde, than by myght and power.  
**Expectare** alterius opes, to loke for the helpe or power of other.  
**Opputo**, opputas, aui, are, to cut of bowes, to prunte trees.  
**Oppunite**, for **Percutere**, a worde out of vse.  
**Oppunia**, ity pæ.  
**Opsago**, the herbe Solanum somniferum.  
**Opſigamia**, a iudgement or lawe in Lacedæmonia agaynst men that were not married, or were vnmarried.  
**Opſon**, all thyng that is made with fyre to be eaten.  
**Opſonator**, oris, m. g. a puruetour of vitayles, a prouider of sates, a cater, steward, or martriple.  

Ccc ij      Opſo.

**Opsonatus**, us, m. ge. preparacion for dyner or supper. **Opsonatio**, idem.  
**Opsonito**, aut, are, to prepare often for dyner or supper.  
**Opsonium**, nij, n. gen. all thyng belongyng to a meate, except breade and drynke.  
**Opsono**, aui, are, & **opsonor**, aris, ari, to prepare thynges necessary for dyner, supper, or banquet, to laye out monie for eaten.  
**Opsonato** ampliter, bestowe large cost vpon prouision of meate.  
**Vix** drachimis obsonatus es decem, thou dydest leant bestow fortye pence vpon meate.  
**Opstabilis**, le, that whiche is to bee despyed or wished for.  
**Opstabiliter**, pleasantly, delectably.  
**Opstatio**, onis, f. g. opion or choyse.  
**Opstato**, with despye, as one wolde wyshe.  
**Opstatio** aduentis, you be welcom, you com euen as I wold haue you, I am glad you be come.  
**Opstatio**, a, um, wished for, or despyed.  
**Opstium** loquere, speake curteisly, speke not so rigorously.  
**Nihil opstius**, there is nothyng that I despye more, or wold more fayne haue.  
**Opstati**, they that be chosen to any honest degree or estate.  
**Opstata** loquere, supple verba, thou speakest iopfull wordes, or as I wold haue the.  
**Opstatisimus** nuntius, most pleasaunt and acceptable tydings that can be.  
**Præter opstium meum**, Otherwyse than I wished or despyed.  
**Opsteron**, ri, ferre.  
**Opstice**, the science wherby the reason of spght is known.  
**Opsticus**, optica, um, perspectiue, pertainyng to sight.  
**Opstimas**, atis, com. g. a head man of a citie. also he that defendeth the part of nobilitie and ryche men.  
**Opstimates** matronæ, The chief women in the citie.  
**Opstimatus**, us, m. ge. the estate or condicion of head men of a towne or countreie.  
**Opstine**, veraciter well.  
**Opstime** est, it can not be better, it is as well as can bee.  
**Opstimus**, optima, um, beste, or verate good.  
**Opstimo** iure, of verate good ryght, or with good reason.  
**Tu opstinus es testis**, no man can tell better than you.  
**Opstio**, onis, f. g. a choyse or election.  
**Opstionem** facere, permittere, & dare, to geue the choyce to one.  
**Si opstio esset**, If I, thou, or he, myght choyse.  
**Opstio sit tua**, Those you take the choyse.  
**Opstio**, onis, m. ge. preast money, whiche could be ours doo receyue to prouide their necessities.  
**It was also to the capitayne in warres, a mint**

**nister to doo his commandement, and be as**  
**stent vnto hym.**  
**Opstius**, a, um, for Adoptiuis.  
**Opsto**, aui, are, to despye, to couete, to choote, to haue liker.  
**Quoduis donum & pramium a me opstio**, despye what gift or rewarde thou wilt of me.  
**Opstauit** porius, he had liker, or despyed more.  
**Opstuler**, richely, plentifully, abundantly.  
**Opstulencia**, a, f. g. rychesse, abundance.  
**Opstulencia**, atis, f. g. idem quod opstulencia.  
**Opstulento**, aui, are, to make riche or plentiful.  
**Opstulento**, a, um, ryches, abundant, plentiful.  
**Opstulento**, scere, to make ryches.  
**Opstulus**, opuli, f. g. a wyche hasyll tree, as some haue thought, but by the iudgement of other it is not that, but an other tree, whiche the frenchemen call **Opier**, and is the best tree to soigne vines vnto.  
**Opuncalo**, he that syngeth lyke a shepherde.  
**Opuntia**, a, f. g. gene. an herbe growyng by the citie **Opus**.  
**Opuntius**, a, um, of the citie **Opus**.  
**Opus**, unis, a citie in Locris.  
**Opus**, operis, n. g. a worke, a buildyng, a labor, sometye for artificium, workmanship, sometye an act or dede. **Munus opusq; tuum**, thyng ad, thy dede. **Eius opere**, by his mean or diligence.  
**Opere maximo**, with all meanes possible, in moste herty wyse.  
**Rex Seleucus** me opere orauit maximo, vt sibi latrones cogerem, king Seleucus despyed me asmuche as he possible might, that I wold get hym souldiours to be about his person.  
**Thais maximo** te orabat opere, vt cras redires, Thais desired the as hertly as she could that thou woldst come agayn to morow.  
**Græcos nimio opere** delectant, they despye the Grekes excedyng muche: or the Grekes take excedyng great pleasure in them.  
**Tanto opere**, for Tantopere. **Opus omi**, I worke that a man hath made at batant tymes.  
**Accelerare opus**, to hasten forward the work.  
**Omni opere anniti**, to endeavour with all force and labour.  
**Opus facere**, to labour.  
**Inflare operi**, to see that the wooye goe forwarde.  
**Opus**, an adiectiue vndeclined, nedefull, expedient, necessary.  
**Nihil mihi opus est**, It is not expedient for me, I haue no neede.  
**Dux nobis & auctor opus est**, we haue neede of a capitayn or chiefe leader.  
**Quæ ad rem opus erant**, whiche were expedient and necessary for the matter.  
**Puero opus est cibum**, the chyldre haue neede of meate.  
**Opus est maturato**, they must make speche.  
**Opus sunt milites**, for opus est militibus.  
**Opus est**, it is necessary or neede.

**Si opus sit**, if neede be.  
**Opus intestinum**, loode Intestinum.  
**Opus est conuentio**. Ita res subita est, referat mihi hoc homine conuentio opus est. The chauce is to sodayne, or the matter requirith such haste: that I must nedes speake with the man shortly or quickly.  
**Opus est facto**, it muste needes bee dooen or executed.  
**Vosmet videte iam Laches & tu Pamphile**, remissam opus sit nobis, an redactam domum, Rowe Laches and Pamphile, adusse your selues wel, whether it be necessary that we be sente home or brought home.  
**Opus sunt tibi**, Thou hast neede of theim.  
**Vicum despondiderim des qui aurum ac vestem**, atq; alia quæ opus sunt, comparet, that wha I haue assured hit, thou despyer wherewith to bye attyre, apparayle, and all other thynges nedefull.  
**Opsticulum**, li, n. g. a littell wooyke.

**Or**, a, f. g. gen. the extreme parte of enterpynges, as the edge, the byzmye, the shyges, the hemye, the border, the rase bull that tyeth the shyppe, a coast, a countrey, or region, especially neere the sea syde. It is also a tyne of partition of the byzmyment.  
**Oraculorum**, the byzmyes of suppes.  
**Oram soluere**, to take the sea.  
**Quacunque in ora terrarum**, in what region, countrey or coste of the worlde so euer they bee.  
**Australis ora**, the southe coste.  
**Superis concessit ab oris**, he dyed.  
**Oris vulneris**, the ouer part of edges of a wounde, whiche be stitched.  
**Ora maritima**, the sea syde, the sea coste.  
**Oraculum**, i, n. g. the temple or place where answers were gyuen by ydolles. also the answers it selfe. Sometye a notable saynge of some wyse man.  
**Oraculum**, & oraculo edidit deus, god sayed.  
**Orarium**, rij, neu. ge. the vestement, wherein the priest doth saie masse.  
**Oras**, a, f. g. a sphe called a gyll head.  
**Oratio**, onis, an oracion, wordes, communicacion, talke, also a prajer.  
**Quod si sciret**, esset alia oratio, if he knewe it, he woulde saie otherwyse.  
**Tum impudentissima eorum oratio est**, than they wooydes be without all shame.  
**Orationis satis est**, tace, we haue sufficiently talked of the matter, holde thy peace.  
**Omnis eius oratio est de summo bono**, All his wooydes and sayngs is of the chiefe and principall goodnesse.  
**Oratione** beneficis, liberall in wooydes.  
**Orationem tibi para**, ymagyne what thou myghte saie.

**Quid vult sibi hæc oratio**? what meane these wordes? or to what intent doth he speake thus?  
**Oratiuncula**, a, f. g. a littell oracion or prajer.  
**Orator**, oris, m. g. an oratour, an ambassadour, a spokesman.  
**Oratoria**, a, f. g. rhetorike.  
**Oratoriæ**, lyke an oratour, or in fourme of rhetorike, eloquently.  
**Oratorius**, a, um, pertainyng to an oratour.  
**Oratum**, i, n. g. a requeste, a thyng despyed.  
**Oratus**, us, m. g. a prayng, a requirng.  
**Oratus**, a, um, intreated, despyed.  
**Oratio**, onis, f. g. the depuyng of one of a thyng.  
**Oratus**, a, um, that is destituted of any thyng.  
**Oratus filio**, he that hath loste his soonne.  
**Oratus spe salutis**, that hath no hope of helth or lyfe.  
**Orbelon**, a place in Thracia, where Orpheus dyd dwell.  
**Orbiculatum**, rounde lyke a circle.  
**Orbiculatus**, a, um, made round, or in the forme of a circle.  
**Orbicular**, li, m. g. a littell circle. also a pulley.  
**Orbiculus**, orbica, um, rounde.  
**Orbis**, lis, the circuite of a roufe, also the ryng of a cartte wheele.  
**Orbilius**, a grammatian of Beneuentum in Lucros tyne.  
**Orbis**, bis, f. g. ge. a circle, a rounde compasse, a rounde couer, a rounde trencher, a roundell to set dishes on for soilyng of the table cloth. Sometye the wooyde. also a continual couer of successe of thynges in the wooyde: a continuacion, order, and knytyn of thynges together in wytyng, an historie. also a region or countreie, a great compagne of men. sometye a pere.  
**Orbes**, the holes of the cires sometye the eyes.  
**Orbis ablaquationis**, the rounde pitte that is dygged about the roote of a vine or other tree.  
**In orbem**, by course, rounde aboute, one after an other.  
**Vt idem in singulos annos orbis volueretur**, that they might bee occupied in the same thynges perely.  
**In orbem ire**, to go rounde aboute from one to an other.  
**Orbem facere**, to gather rounde together in a battayle.  
**Orbis terræ**, the wholle wooyde.  
**Lacteus orbis**, the whyte cytle aboute the moone.  
**Orbis rotarum**, the rounde circle or ryng of cartte wheeles.  
**Obliquus orbis**, the Zodiake.  
**Sol hanc medium orbem**, the soonne hath passed halfe his course.  
**Orbita**, orbis, f. g. a whele, sometye the traile that the whele doeth make in the grounde. Sometye roundenesse or compasse.  
**Orbitas**, atis, f. g. ge. the lacke of chyldren. Some

epe the lacke of a father. also any lacke.  
 Orbitas recti, lacke of a thyng to couer it,  
 lacke of a house to dwell in.  
 Orbitas luminis, lacke of syght.  
 Orbitudo, inis, idem quod orbitas, an olde  
 woorde.  
 Orbitus, orbita, um, rounde as a circle.  
 Orbo, au, are, to take from, to depprue one of a  
 thyng that he setteth muche by.  
 Orbare equitatu, to take his horsemen from  
 hym.  
 Orbus, a, um, properly blynde, sometyne lac-  
 kyng any thyng.  
 Luminibus orbus, blynde.  
 Palmite orbi, bzaunches that haue no buddes  
 Orbis auxili, destitute of helpe.  
 Orba ab optimatibus concio, an assemble,  
 wherin be no noble men.  
 Orbus pater, he whose children be dead.  
 Orbi, they which haue lost theyr chyldren. als  
 o orphans that haue lost their parentes.  
 Res publica orba consulis, the common weale  
 destitute of a consull.  
 Legatio orba, that hath lost the principall of  
 theise ambassadour.  
 Orca, a, f. g. a great monster of the sea. also a  
 great vessel, as a but or vat, wherin Kynnyng  
 wyne is put, an earthen pott with a narrowe  
 mouth, a longe necke, and a great bealpe, into  
 the whiche childerne practised for a game to cast  
 nuttes. Also a bore, wherin dyce bee taken,  
 and after throwen on the table: sometyne a  
 roker, wherin womans painting is kept. also  
 a vessel, wherin fygges bee kept, and a kynde  
 of precious stones.  
 Orca promontorium, the nozthe ende of  
 Scotlande.  
 Orclis, a towne in Spayne called communely  
 Origuella.  
 Orcliamus, thirty plades in the sea by Scotlande.  
 Orcliamus, a kynde of Asyria, whiche buryed  
 his daughter Lenciothea quicke, because she  
 was rayuished of Apollo.  
 Orchestra, a, f. g. a place, wherin the Senatours  
 and honorable persons sat to beholde plays.  
 It is sometyne taken for the session of the Se-  
 natours and noble men.  
 Orchis, or Orchites, is, f. m. gen. a kynde of  
 oliues.  
 Orchis, is also an herbe called Testiculus car-  
 nis, because the rootes be lyke dogges stones, &  
 stiereth to lecherie. Some call it in Englysh gan-  
 dergoose, some ragwozte. It is also a kynde of  
 fythe.  
 Orchis vel Orchas, a kynde of great oliues,  
 moze mete to be eaten then to make oyle of.  
 Orchoe, a cite of Babylon.  
 Orchomenus, a, um, of Orchomenus.  
 Orchomenus, a mountaine in Thessaly. Also a  
 citie and a river in Bæotia.  
 Orchofelinum, idem quod Orcofelinum.

Orcinus, a, um, of Orcus.  
 Orcinus libertus, one that is manumpled of  
 hym that dyeth.  
 Orcomania, a beere, wherof dead corpes be.  
 Oracula, a, f. g. a ruler, a diminutive of Orca.  
 Orca tunica, the herbe Anemone.  
 Orcus, a, f. g. a ruler of hell. also an other in Thessaly.  
 It is sometyne taken for hell, or the darkeste  
 of hell.  
 Ordeaceus, a, um, of barley, looke Hordeaceus.  
 Ordeffus, a, f. g. a ruler of Syria.  
 Ordeum, looke Hordeum.  
 Ordia, drum, n. g. plur. the first begynnynges  
 of thynges.  
 Ordinarius, a, um, wherin order is obserued,  
 ordinarpe.  
 Ordinaria semina, sede set of sown in an or-  
 der. Ordinarius homo, a busy and noughpfe  
 lowe, that is alway in suite.  
 Ordinari lapides, harde stones, that bee not  
 one vnyke an other, but of the same quantite  
 & facion, and yet not cut or made by the rule.  
 Ordinaria structura, a meane kynde of build-  
 yng, where stones of lyke quantite and fac-  
 ion be laied together, but not wrought by the  
 lyne and plumbe rule.  
 Ordinate, ordinately, in order.  
 Ordinatum, in order, one after an other.  
 Ordinatio, onis, ordinaunce, appointyng. also  
 administration.  
 Ordinator, oris, m. g. he that ordereth or ap-  
 pointeth, or setteth thynges in order as they  
 shoulde be.  
 Ordinatus, a, um, well appoynted, set in good  
 order.  
 Ordino, ordinas, au, are, to order or dispose, to  
 aduance to any office or dignitee, to put in au-  
 thorytee.  
 Ordinare syllabarum literas, to spell.  
 Ordinare improbas cogitationes, to conuert  
 naughty imaginations in ones mynde.  
 Ordior, iis, orsus, and orditus sum iis, to be-  
 gyn to speake.  
 Vnderectus ordiri possumus, where may we  
 better begynne?  
 Ordri & Terminare, contray.  
 Alius ordiri, to repete the matter almost fro  
 the begynnyng.  
 Oriri telam, to begyn to weaue.  
 Ordiamur a facillimis, let vs begyn at the easi-  
 est matter.  
 Ordus, a, um, begun to be wouen or wrought.  
 Ordo, inis, m. g. an order, a rowe, a ranke, a  
 raunge, a rafe, a courte, the estate of men con-  
 cernyng fortune and gooddes. sometyne the  
 men of one estate or order, also the dignitee of  
 men in one estate or degree.  
 In ordinem redigere, to kepe one within his  
 boundes, that he doo not excede his degree.  
 Ordines seruare, to kepe the rafe.  
 Ordine ponere, to set in aray. Ordo

Ordo longus, a great multitude.  
 Ordines ducere, to be a capitayne.  
 In ordinem cogere, to bynge vnder obey-  
 saunce, to congregate them that be out of order.  
 Ordines conturbare, to breake or scatter the  
 ray: Prius ordine, that is first.  
 Posterius ordine, that is laste.  
 In ordinem disponere, to set in aray or order.  
 Habere locos ex ordine, to haue the places by  
 herte, in order as they stande.  
 Pone ordine vites, plant the vines in order.  
 In ordine referre, to shewe in order, and by  
 couer, nowe one, nowe an other.  
 Ordinem retexere, to begyn againe at the first  
 afresh.  
 Ordo senatorius, the estate and order of the  
 Senatours.  
 Ordo amplissimus, idem.  
 Meus me ordo irriter, They that bee of my  
 condicion or estate, maie well laughe me to  
 scozne. Sepenumero multa verba in hoc or-  
 dine feci, I haue often tymes spoken muche in  
 this reuerent company of Senatours.  
 Conueni hodie quandam mei ordinis, I  
 spake to day with one of myne owne estate and  
 hauoure.  
 Ordinis inferioris amici, friendes that be of  
 a lower estate than we be.  
 Extra ordinem, out of order or course, not ke-  
 pyng the accustomed proceste. also singularly,  
 for certayne particular considerations.  
 Ordo luci, hilles that doo diuide Scotland and  
 England, they be now called Cheuirt.  
 Ordo luci montes, the hilles called Cheuirt,  
 betwene England and Scotland.  
 Ordouicum, uici, a cite in Britaine, the people  
 wherof were called Ordouices, whom Iulius  
 Agricola subdued.  
 Orea, a, f. ge. the hyt for an hoise.  
 Oreades, nymphes of the mountaynes.  
 Orebais, a cite of Persis.  
 Oreon, an herbe growyng on hylls.  
 Oreofelinum, nj, n. g. called also Syluestre Pe-  
 trofelinum, and Apium montanum, a kynd  
 of persely.  
 Orestrophus, a dogges name in Jude.  
 Orestes, the sonne of agamemnon and Clitemes-  
 nestra.  
 Orestus, a, um, of Orestes.  
 Orestium the herbe Helenium.  
 Orestis, orestitis, a parte of Macedonia.  
 Orestis, people of Indie.  
 Orenus, a ruler of Sicile.  
 Oretio, or Oria, a towne of Spayne called Cas-  
 taraua.  
 Oreus, a name of Bacchus.  
 Orexis, is, f. g. is most taken for vomite. albe it  
 signifieth appetite to eate.  
 Organa, all instrumentes of musike.  
 Organarius, nj, m. g. a maker of instrumen-  
 tes.

Organice, with a vice or instrument.  
 Organici, they that play with instrumentes.  
 Organicus, a, um, belongyng to instrumentes, or  
 that is dooen with instrumentes.  
 Organum, organi, n. g. an instrument pectis  
 nyng to buildyng. also an ordinaunce of wate-  
 res. also a certayne instrumnt to measure land  
 with, sometyne it is vled for an harpe.  
 Orge, a well in Marbone, wherin groweth a cer-  
 taine herbe, which oren and hyne dooe so great  
 ly despyre, that they thruste theyr heades whols-  
 ly vnder the water to get it.  
 Orgia, drum, ne. ge. plu. ceremonies or songes  
 pertainyng to infernall goddes, or to Bacchus.  
 Orgyia, la, f. g. or as some write it Orgyia, a  
 measure containyng fire foote. Suidas dooth  
 write, that it is the space that is contained be-  
 twene the handes stretched out, which I sup-  
 pose is a fathome. Giza translateth it four  
 cubites.  
 Oria, a, f. g. a cyphers bote.  
 Oribarius, a noble man, which was famylar with  
 Iulianus the emperour: he wrote .72. booke  
 of phisike.  
 Oricalchum, i, n. g. latyn of copper metall.  
 Oricius, a, um, of Oricos.  
 Oricola, a, f. g. an herbe in the Isles Canarie,  
 wherewith they vse to die clothe.  
 Oricos, or Oricum, a cite of Egypte.  
 Oriculatus, a, um, idem quod Auricularius.  
 Oriculum for Auricula, a lyttell care.  
 Oriens, entis, m. g. the east.  
 Oriens, entis, om. g. ryngs, spryngyng, begins  
 nnyng.  
 Orificium, ij, n. g. the mouth of any thyng.  
 Origanum, i, n. g. an herbe called oreganny, some  
 name it wyde maioran.  
 Originarius, a, um, that hath a thyng from his  
 byrthe, or from the betay begynnyng, or that is  
 bozne in any place.  
 Origenes, called also Adamantius (bozne at A-  
 lexandria in Egypt) was sonne of one Leont-  
 des the martyre, a man of moste excellent doc-  
 trine and vertue from his chyldhoode, who be-  
 yng on slepe, his father came into the chambr,  
 and takyng away the clothes of slpy, kysed the  
 breast of the infant, as a temple, hauing with-  
 in it the holpe goste, and gaue thanks to god,  
 that had geuen him sliche a sonne. whan his  
 father was martyred, Origen beyng but a  
 yong chyld, and yet despyroue of martyrdome,  
 ranne amouge other that were ledde to bee  
 slayne, and by all meanes proffred hym selfe to  
 dye with them. But his mother (who loued  
 hym moste tenderly) perceyving the matter, did  
 firste lamentably encrease hym, to withdraue  
 hym: but his desyre of martyrdome was the  
 moze encreased thereby. Wherfore in the night,  
 whan he was in his bed, she stole away his clo-  
 thes: so that in the mornyng whan he would  
 haue gone forth, he myght not come by them:

wherefore he was constrained to tary at home. Of the whiche deceipte of his mother, he com-  
plained to his father in prison, despying hym  
to perseute constantly in his good purpose. Af-  
ter the death of his father, he gaue hym selfe  
continually to the study of holy scripture, which  
he had taught before by his fathers instruction.  
And yet, before he was .xx. yeres olde, he ex-  
celled all men of his tyme, as well in philosofy  
phie, as all other sciences. At the age of xviij.  
yeres he expounded gentile authours openly,  
wherein he so entreated the holy scripture, that  
he converted many greacie learned men to the  
faith of Christ. His liuynge was so straight  
and vertuous, that he drew many vnto hym,  
and was amonge all men had in a wonderfull  
reuerence. He neuer ceased in all persecuti-  
ons to comforte and confirme men in the em-  
bracynge of martyrdome, and dyd continuall-  
ly reade openly, and also wyte innumerable  
booke in the expounding of holy scripture. He  
wente into dyuers countreies to preache, and  
for his great fame Mammea, the mother of the  
noble Emperour Alexander Scaurus, sent for  
hym to Rome, and heard hym, and as some  
suppose, was by hym converted. wherof you  
maie reade in the booke, whiche I translated  
out of Eucolpius, and called it the ymage of  
gouernance. He obserued all the preceptes  
of the gospel moste strenghtly, in continuall  
fastynge & watchynge, haupynge but one gar-  
ment, goynge alwaies barefoote, counsaillynge  
all his hearers to renounce all that they had,  
and to geue it in almesse. Also he gelbed hym  
selfe, not onely to bee the more chaste, but also  
(because in the tyme of persecution, he taught  
the woorde of god, as well pryncipally as openly,  
to men & women) to leat the paynymis to speake  
dishonour of hym, and those that repaired to  
his sermons and lessons, whiche although he  
dyd secretly, yet god woulde not haue it hyd,  
so that it came to the care of Demetrius the by-  
shop of Alexandria, who spake wonderynge at  
the stomache and vertue of the man, prayng  
the feruentnesse of his saythe, sayde vnto hym.  
Howe sticke to thy doctryne and teachynge,  
sens thou hast lesse vnto thine aduersaries none  
occasion of suspition. But afterwarde the  
same Demetrius, stirred with enuy, laied it in  
reproche agaynst hym openly, spynge no-  
thyng elles wherewith to dyspraise hym. He  
that well knowe moze of Dygen, let hym reade  
the vi. booke De historia ecclesiastica, and  
saint Hierome De scripto. ecclesi. 204. yeres.  
Originalis, le, that whiche one hath from his  
bythe.

Origo, riginis, f. g. a begynnynge, hynde, cause,  
a fountayne, a well springe.  
Modicus originis, of a meane storke of kindred  
Clarus origine, of noble bloude.

Orinda, a byrd made of the graine called Orin-  
dium, whiche groweth in Ethiopia.  
Orion, orionis, the soone of Neptuneus. Some  
feigned, that whan Copius had lodged Jup-  
ter, Mercurie, and Neptune, and had helld  
for theyn an oxe, he despyed them to grant hym  
a soone. Than those three pyssed in the byde  
of the oxe, of the whiche (becynge laped in the  
grownde) came Orion, as it were Vriou. For  
Ouros, in greke is brine. Whan Orion beyng  
an hunter, woulde haue desoured Diana, he  
was slagne with a scorpion, and translated as  
monge the sterres, and there is the signe called  
in latine Iugula.  
Orior, oriris, vel oreris, riri, to be borne, to as-  
pise, to appere, to springe, to haue the begyn-  
nyng of any thyng, to begynne.  
Oriri & procreari.  
Facinus ex te oritur, thou arte the authour of  
this mischeuous acte, or this act hath his begyn-  
nyng of the.  
Tibi a me nulla est orta iniuria, I neuer dyd  
you any displeasure or iniurie.  
Ab his sermo oritur, they begyn fyrt to speke.  
Purant quicquid est ex te esse orium, They  
thynke all that euer hath ben doen to come firt  
of the, or that thou beganst it fyrt.  
Oritur clamor, there arose a great thowt of  
cepe. Orusab omni turba stetus, all the com-  
pany began to weepe.  
Oritur fons, the well springeth of hath his be-  
gynnyng.  
Orites, tis, mas. gen. a pzealous stone, of faction  
rounde, and can not be hurte with fyre.  
Orithia, a nymphe that encourageth men to ren-  
Orithia, the daughter of Erichon, hynde of A-  
thens, whom Poseas lored & conueyed away  
with hym into Ethiopia. Another of this name  
was quene of Amazons.  
Oriundus, a, um, comen by annexes out of  
same citee or countreie. Sometyme borne.  
Nati Carthagine, sed oriundi a Syracusa,  
borne at Carthage, but by annexours descen-  
ded from Syracusa in Sicile.  
Oriundus ab Vlisse, descended of Vlisses bloud.  
Cumis erant oriundi, They were borne at  
Cumis.  
Meminerint sese vnde oriundi sint, let theyn  
remembre theyn selues of what lynage they are  
descended.  
Orix, or Oryx, a certayne wyld beaste.  
Oriza, x, f. g. a grayne called rize, which is most  
communely eaten in lente, with almonde  
mythe.  
Orizelon, the herbe aiuga, or chamxipis  
Orizon oris, m. g. is the furthermost parte of  
the firmament, that mans eye can determyne.  
Orménus, a citee of Magnecia.  
Orminum, or Orminum, an herbe lyke to hore-  
hounde.  
Orminum, or orminum hortense, clario.

Orini

Orminum sylvestre, The herbe called Ocle  
Christi.  
Orminum Anticis corruda, wilde sperage.  
Ornamenta, dweth sometyme signifie them that  
bee woorthie prayse.  
Ornamentum, i, n. g. apparayle, an ornament,  
a garnysynge. also honour, dignitee, prayse, or  
commendacion, an honourable pleasure or be-  
nefit down to one.  
Ornamento esse, to be an ornament, to com-  
mende, to sette forth, to garnyshe.  
Ornate, resplendens, gorgeously, elegantly, with cos-  
lours and ornaments of rhetorike.  
Ornatix, icis, Me that commendeth or setteth  
forth, or that garnyseth or apparayleth.  
Ornatus, i, m. g. he that is in greacie dignitie or  
authoritie.  
Ornatus, a, um, apparayled, trimmed, garnys-  
hed, instructed, furnysed, adourned, honou-  
rable, aduanced to hygh authoritee and digni-  
tee, that is indued with great wysedom, ver-  
tue, and knowlage.  
Ornatissimam de me sententiam dixit, He  
gaue me a veracie honourable reposte.  
Ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus, thou shouldest  
haue ben trymmed accordyng as thou art  
woorthie.  
Ornata sunt cuncta, all thynges are ready pro-  
uyd and appoynted.  
Ornatissimus fundus, lande veracie well hus-  
banded and appoynted.  
Ornatus, us, and sometyme Ornatus, i, appas-  
salle, trimmynge, deckynge.  
Ornea, sacrifices dedicated vnto Iupiter.  
Ornecoglosson, id est, auis Lingua, an herbe.  
Orneus, one of the Centaures.  
Ornios, the herbe Anemone.  
Ornis, Ornios, vel Ornithos, a byrde, a henne.  
Ornithia, nothyng wyndes.  
Ornithotrophium, phij, neu. gen. a place where  
byrdes be nourtshed or brought vp.  
Ornithoboscium, ij, n. ge. a house where pultry  
is kept, a coupe.  
Ornithogallium, or Ornithigalon, an herbe ha-  
uyng a little tender stalk, a fore and halfe in  
height: loke for the residue in Diosco. li. 2. Plt.  
li. 21. ca. 17. it is called dogges opyon.  
Ornithon, onis, m. ge. a pte, wherewith byrdes  
be kepte.  
Orno, aui, are, to garnyshe, to decke, to trym, to  
furnyshe, to apparayle, to make ready, to make  
fyre, to prepare, to make mete, to honour with  
some authoritee or dignitee, to do some honou-  
rable pleasure, also to prayse, to set forth, to  
commende, to verifyshe.  
Ornate suffragio, to helpe one with his voyce  
or god reposte.  
Iam ornabat fugam, he was euen now ready  
to renne away.  
Munus nostrum ornato verbis quod pote-  
ris, prayse and set forth my gyfte with good

wordes as muche as thou canst.  
Laudibus ornare, to set out with great prayse.  
Melius est prandium ornare domi, It is bette-  
ter that dyner be prepared or made readye at  
home.  
Classes ornare, to furnyshe shippes.  
Ornus, i, f. g. a wyld ashe with bode leaues.  
Oro, aui, are, to praye, to demaunde, to speake  
openly and eloquentely as oratours dooe, to  
pleade.  
Pro salute alicuius aliquem orare, to entreat  
one for a mans lyfe.  
Orabo nata vxorem, I will pray or intreate  
hym to geue his daughter to my sonne in ma-  
riage.  
Scin' qui, i, te orem scire? Canste thou tell, or  
wottest thou what I woulde despye to knowe of  
thee, or what I woulde despye the to tell mee?  
Aequissimum orat, it is veracie good reason  
that he despyeth.  
Orare iussit ut ad se venias, he commaunded  
me to despye you to come to hym.  
Omnibus precibus oro, I despye you as here-  
tyk as I can possibly.  
Causam orare, to pleade his cause.  
Oratignoscas, he despyeth the to forgeue hym.  
Oroandes, an hyl by the mountayn Imaus.  
Oroatis, a ryuer in the bosom of the sea, called  
Percium, southward.  
Oroba, a citee of Assyria.  
Orobancha, ches, fcm. ge. an herbe growynge  
among beanes or peason, and destroyeth theim,  
loke Eruiangina, or Eruangina, some calle it  
Cynomorion, it is called in englishe chokes  
webe, vide Plin. li. 22. ca. 25.  
Orobatis, a citee of Persia.  
Oroba, the flower called the ptonie.  
Orobia, x, fcm. gen. a kynd of frankincense in  
little graines.  
Orobis, tis, f. ge. grene colour lyke to the blas-  
des of coyne.  
Orobelen, idem.  
Orobicum, idem quod orobum.  
Orobum, a kynde of pulse coyne, I suppose it is  
tarses. loke before in Eruum.  
Orodes, a kynde of Parthia, who vanquysed  
and slewe Crassus the Romayn.  
Oroetes, a Persian, whiche dyd hange Polycra-  
tes, the tyran of Samia.  
Oromalides, a kynd of apuls, called also Omo-  
lida.  
Orontes, a ryuer by the citee of Antioche. also a  
Troian that came from Troie with Eneas.  
Oronticus, a, um, of Orontes.  
Oroselinum, ni, n. g. persely.  
Orosius, a woorthiefull priest borne in Spayn,  
praght eloquent and experte in histories. He  
wrote vii. bookes agaynst them that saied, that  
the decaye of the common weale of Rome hap-  
pened by the doctrine of Christe. He was sent  
by saint Augustin, to saint Hierom, who was  
than

than in Judea, to learne of hym the reason of the state of the soule.  
**Orphanus**, orphani, m. gen. he that lacketh his father and mothers succour.  
**Orphanotrophium**, phii, n. gen. a house where fatherlesse childzen be kept and brought up.  
**Orphanotrophus**, he that is maister of heper of suche an house.  
**Orpheus**, a Thracian bozne, sonne of Oeagrus, or as some write, of Apollo and Calliope, an auncient poete and harper most excellent. He (as the poetes surmyled) dyd with his musyke, deelyte wylde beastes and infernall spirites, and moued stones with his swete harmonie: wherby he recovered his wyfe Eurpydis out of hell. At the last he was slayne with lyghtnyng, or (as some write) tozned in pices by women.  
**Orpheus**, a, um, of Opyheus, sometyme for Thracius.  
**Orphneus**, one of Plutos hoxses.  
**Orrihopygium**, gi, n. g. the rumpe of a byrde, or any other beaste.  
**Orion & Taurum** eam vocant partem, quæ testiculos interiacer.  
**Orilochus**, the sonne of the ryuer Alpheus.  
**Orisa**, drum, n. ge. plu. enterpysses, begynnyns ges, thynges begunne.  
**Orisus**, us, m. g. a begynnyns.  
**Orisus**, a, um, begunne, that hath begunne.  
**Orithæ**, the buildynges called also Menianæ: loke there.  
**Orithium carmen**, a kynde of musike in verbe high tune, which Arion used when he cast hym selfe in to the sea.  
**Orithocoribanthij**, people of Scythia in Asia.  
**Orithocolla**, or stillosa, those beastes, which haue the craupe so in their scete, that they can not sette their hole hoxe vnto the grounde, but goe only on the toppe.  
**Orthodoxia**, the right opynion or faith.  
**Orthopœia**, the right forme of speakyns.  
**Orthodoxus**, i, m. ge. a man of a right opynion, faith or belefe.  
**Orthogonius**, a, um, that hath ryght corners.  
**Orthogonus**, i, m. g. a ryght corner.  
**Orthographia**, a, f. ge. the right forme of wrytyns. it is also a plat for buyldyns, wherin is peincted or set forth the figure of the whole worlde, with the reasons of the same.  
**Orthomastica**, certayne fruite that be lyke teates.  
**Orthopnea**, a, f. ge. a disease when a man can not fetche his breaethe, but holdynge his necke bryght.  
**Orthopnoicus**, i, m. g. he that hath that sickness.  
**Orthos**, id est, rectus.  
**Orthosia**, a citee of Syria, called Tortosa.  
**Orthostadios**, a garment, whiche was alwaies worne bygypt.  
**Orthostata**, a course in buyldyns, where timbee or stone bee moztayled one within an other, or elles fastened together with yron or byason

**crampes or hookes.**  
**Orthogoriscus**, a certayn feth, whiche grameth, Orton, a citee of the Delignians, called commonly by *Pietra de pirati*.  
**Oriona**, idem.  
**Ortopla**, a citee in Dalmatia.  
**Ortus**, ti, vide *Hortus*.  
**Orti peniles**, garbeynes made on houses of pylours.  
**Ortus**, a, um, bozne, sponge, begunne.  
**Ortus ex eodem loco**, descended of the same estate or degree.  
**Ortus equestri loco**, a gentill man bozne.  
**Tenui fortuna ortus**, descended of a pooze. kynrede. **Ortus**, sometyme for *Oriundus*.  
**Ortus Corintho**, haupng his auncesters descended of the Corinthes.  
**Ortus**, us, m. g. the byrthe or natiuite, growyns by, spryngyns, rpyng. also the caste.  
**Ortus solis**, the sonne rpyng.  
**Orygia**, the name of an yle in the sea Aegeum, called also *Delos*, also the herbe plantago.  
**Dea Orygia**, Diana.  
**Orygometra**, a, f. m. g. the capitayn or leader among quaples, whiche is blacker and bygger than the other. It is called also of Aristotle, matrix.  
**Oryx**, oryxis, f. g. a byrde called a quaple, also a certayne herbe.  
**Oryx**, origis, a beaste of the kynd of gores, of the nature of this beaste reade *Plin. li. 2. ca. 40. & li. 8. cap. 33. item Colum. li. 10.*  
**Oryza**, idem quod *Oriza*.

**O** S, oris, n. ge. the mouth. also the visage, sometyme the propozion of all the body. sometyme countenance. also presents ee, language. sometyme audaunce, boldnesse, hardnesse.  
**Omnes vno ore auctores fuere**, All they with one accorde and consent, gaue me counsaile to dooe it.  
**Os ad malaudiendum præbere**, to suffer one to rebuke hym to his face.  
**Per ora hominum ferri**, To bee publyshed or spoken abroad.  
**Os distortuere**, to sette his mouth awry, to mocke with the mouth, to make awry mouth of yll fauoured face.  
**Os in ore est omni populo**, all the worlde speaketh of it.  
**Os ducere**, to faction the mouth in spekyng, most commonly to curiously.  
**Os durum**, a shamelesse person.  
**Os impudens videtur**, he seemeth to haue an impudent loke or shamelesse face.  
**Os alicui ledere**, to saie yll of one to his face.  
**Os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite**, Consider you the boldnesse and presumption

sumption of this felowe.  
**Duarum & viginti gentium ore loquebatur**, he spake xxi. languages.  
**Os portus**, the entre of an haven.  
**Os sublinire**, to mocke or deceiue craftylye with fayre promyses.  
**Abie in ora hominum**, it is abroad in many mens mouthes, dyuers men speake of it.  
**Quem ex tuo ore admiror**, whom I greatly esteeme through your commendation.  
**Sanguis effuderat ora**, they blushed.  
**Tibi valde in ore soler esse**, thou wast wote to speake veraye muche of hym.  
**Venire in ora hominum**, to become famous and renowned.  
**Quo ore illum obiurgabis**, How wylt thou be so bolde to rebuke hym?  
**Quod habent os**, what audacitee or boldnesse haue they? or what presumption is in theym?  
**Incedunt per ora vestra**, they go before your face.  
**In ore eius iugulatur**, he is put to death before his face, or in his presence.  
**Sacculi os**, the mouth of a bagge.  
**Ola**, sometyme used for shales of nuts or oliues.  
**Os, ovis**, n. g. aboue. **Ossum** idem.  
**Ossileonis**, a certayne herbe, haupng a purple flower.  
**Asperare sagittas ossibus**, to make the heades of their arrowes of bones.  
**Reponere os**, to set aboue that is out of his place.  
**Osa**, lawes concernyns deuotion.  
**Ostia**, I prate the saue vs.  
**Ostium**, for *Odi*, I hate.  
**Osa**, a towne in Spayne called communely *Guesca*.  
**Ostheon**, idem quod *scrotum*, loke there.  
**Ostendo, cedinis**, f. g. panyng or gapyns.  
**Oscela**, a citee in the Alpes, called now *Secusa*.  
**Osti**, people in Italy.  
**Oscilla**, littell ymages of ware to be offered.  
**Oscillo**, ani, are, to bowe downe.  
**Oscillum**, i, n. g. a littell mouth. sometyme a littell ymage or puppet.  
**Oscinis, oscinis**, or *oscen*, *scinis*, f. g. a byrde that by his voyce signifie somewhat to come or happen.  
**Oscines**, all synngyns byrdes.  
**Oscinam, oscini**, n. g. a diuination by byrdes.  
**Oscis**, the abhominable vse of carnall iustice.  
**Oscimbande**, idem quod *oscitanter*.  
**Oscitans**, aatis, om. gen. that gapeth as it were for lacke of slepe. also that careth for nothyng, sure, fearng nothyng, negligent.  
**Oscitante**, fofely, without any courage, as yf one were almost on sleape. also negligently.  
**Oscitatio**, onis, f. g. gapynge. also quietnesse from labour.  
**Oscitationes alicuius**, bookes negligently wrytten.

**Oscito, oscitas**, ani, are, to gape as if one were for lacke of slepe. sometyme to open as if one were at the soonne rpyng.  
**Oscitor**, aris, ari, idem.  
**Osculana pugna**, battayle, wherin they which before had the victory, were vanquished.  
**Osculatio**, onis, f. g. kysyns.  
**Osculor**, aris, ari, to kysse, by translation to loue herely, to shewe great kyndnesse.  
**Osculum, osculi**, n. g. a littell mouth, also a kysse.  
**Affigere oscula**, to kysse.  
**Dare oscula manus**, to kysse ones handes.  
**Ingeminare oscula**, to kysse twyse or thysle one after an other.  
**Ostis**, aris, or *ostidis*, the soonne of Jupiter and *Stiope*, fyrst kyns of Argues, after leapynge that realme to his brother, he wente into *Aegypte*, and there reigned and married *Phis*. Finally he was slayne by *Typho* his brother, and longe soughte for by *Phis* his wyfe, who at last fyndyns his body, buryed it in the yle *Abatos*, where the *Aegyptians* afterwarde fyndynge an ore, supposed that *Ostis* was become a god, and saynge that ore with theym to the citee of *Memphis*, honoured him for a god, & callinge hym *Apis*, they ordeined to hym certayne ceremonies. A littell whyle after, drowynng him in the ryuer, they soughte for an other lyke ore with waylynge and weepynge: whiche beyng founden, they cryed with muche gladnesse, and brought him to the citee. He was before the *Incarnacion of Christe*. *2012. peres*.  
**Ostites**, an herbe, which is also called *Cynoccephalia*, because it is lyke a dogges head.  
**Osimon**, an herbe called also *medion*.  
**Ofor, oforis**, m. g. he that hateth.  
**Ospreolion**, idem quod *orobanche*.  
**Ossa**, a high mountaine in *Thessaly*.  
**Osteus**, a, um, of that bylle.  
**Osteus**, a, um, bony, or of a bone, as harde as a bone.  
**Osticulatim**, one bone from an other, in pices.  
**Osticulum**, li, n. g. a littell bone.  
**Ostifragus**, a, um, that breaketh bones.  
**Ostifraga**, f. g. or *Ostifragus*, gi, m. g. a kynd of egles.  
**Ostilegium**, gi, n. g. a gatheryns of bones.  
**Ostionoba**, a citee of *Portugale*.  
**Ostuarium**, a, f. g. a synne or lyke thyng, where bones of dead men are put, a charnell house.  
**Ostendo**, di, dere, to shewe, to open, as a man, dooeth his wares to selle.  
**Ostendere se sine animum suum**, to declare his courage, or what he intender to dooe.  
**Ostendere se virum**, to proue him selfe a man to dooe valiantly.  
**Oportune te mihi ostendis**, you meete with me in veray good season.  
**Bellum ostendere**, to proclaim or denounce warre.



**O**s suum ostendere, to shewe his face.  
 Multa peccata in hac re ostendis, thou shewest many offences, or thou comittest many fautes, in this one matter.  
 Se optime ostendunt, they behaue them selues ryght honorably, or declare them selues to be verai honest men.  
 Ostende qui vir fies, shewe what a man thou art. Se palam ostendere, to appere.  
 Mihi per alium ostendit suam sententiam, he shewed me his munde vnder the colour & name of an other man.  
 Ostendere spem, to put in hope.  
 Ostendere metum, to thzeatten one with a thynge, wherof he is aferde.  
**O**stensus, a, um, shewed.  
**O**stentans, antis, vossynge, shewynge with ostentation.  
**O**stentatio, onis, f. g. boastynge, ostentacion, ad vauntynge, shewynge or tellynge of a thynge for vaine glorie.  
**O**stentator, oris, m. g. a boaster, a bragger, he that sheweth a thynge for ostentacion.  
 Pecuniosus ostentator, he that braggeth of his money.  
**O**stentatus, a, um, shewed, proffered.  
 Ostentata occasio, the occasion presente.  
**O**stento, anti, are, to shewe often also to boast or aduante, to shewe a thynge for vaine glorie and ostentacion.  
 Ostentare periculum capitis, to menace one to hysc hym, or to cause hym to dye as a transgressour.  
 Ostentare iugulum pro capite alterius, to offer to dye to saue the lyfe of an other man.  
 Ostentare spem, to put in hope.  
 Venditare & ostentare.  
 Ostentare verbis, to promysse, to bragge.  
**O**stentum, ti, n. g. a thynge whiche happeneth seldome, and betokeneth, that some straunge thynge shall happen, As a blasynge steele, thunder on a fayre daie. Sometime it signifieth a thynge monstrous, or contrary to the common course of nature.  
**O**stentus, a, um, shewed.  
**O**stentus, us, m. g. a scorne, whan one in moode rage pointeth to one, a shewynge.  
 Ostentui esse, to be pointed at, to be for a shewe.  
**O**stocollon, an herbe growynge much on stones and walles, physicians call it Polygonid, some talantion, the common softe symphiton. it is alwaie greene, and liueth without leaues.  
**O**stia, orum, the entrees of great cyuers. somez tyme hauens.  
**O**stia, a towne rygh to Rome.  
**O**stiatius, rij, m. g. a porter, a dooze keeper.  
**O**stiatum, from doze to dooze. sometyne one after an other, or one after an other by name.  
**O**stiensis, a, um, a littell haueu at Rome.  
**O**stiensis, se, of Ostia.

**O**stiensis porta, a gate in Rome towards Ostia.  
**O**stigo, ostiginis, f. g. the scabbe, whiche happeneth to sheepe about thez mouths and lippes.  
**O**stiolum, li. n. g. a littell dooze.  
**O**stium, ij, n. g. a dooze or gate, an entree into a thynge.  
**O**stracis, or Ostracites, a certayne stone.  
**O**stracismus, m, m. g. a maner of exilge of men at Athens, whiche excelled other in power or authorite, whiche exile was don by deliqueryng of oyster shells, wherein the name of hym, whiche shoulde be exiled, was writen.  
**O**stracium, cij, or Ostracum, ci, n. g. a shell, it is sometyne vfed for the stone Onyx.  
**O**strea, a, f. g. an oyster.  
**O**streum, rei, n. g. idem.  
**O**strearius, a, um, belonging to oysters.  
 Ostrearius panis, browne breade, the whiche men are wonte to eate with oysters.  
**O**streatus, arum, places where oysters be found.  
**O**streatus, a, um, harde and rough lyke an oyster.  
**O**strifer, strifera, um, that bringeth forth the iuyce, wherof purple colour is made.  
**O**strinus, a, um, of purple colour.  
**O**strina vestes, garmentes of purple colour.  
**O**strogothi, caste Gothes.  
**O**strum, tri, n. g. the iuyce of the lythe Murex, wherof purple colour is made. also purple or other lythe colour.  
**O**stya, vel ostrys, a certayne tree.  
**O**stium, looker Holium.  
**O**stus, a, um, that hath in hatred.  
**O**stus sum, ostus es, ostus est, I hate, thou hatest, he hateth.  
**O**stus, called also Linaria, of some Herba vialis, is supposed to be the wyde lyne, or wildeflaxe, or Barnewozze, some call it rode flaxe, some Binaric.

**O**Tanes, a noble man of Persia, whiche conspired with Darius against the Persigian, that vsurped the kyngdom.  
**O**thionna, some thynke it the iuyce of the herbe Chelidonia, reade Diosco. li. 2. ca. 202. & inibi commentarios.  
**O**thone, an herbe, that groweth most in Syria, and hath leaues full of holes.  
**O**thriades, a Macedonian.  
**O**thris, a mountayne of Chetialy, where dwelled the people called Lapithae.  
**O**thrisius, a, um, of Othris.  
**O**thus, a ggeant.  
**O**rior, aris, ari, to be ydell, at rest, or quiete, to be without trouble or busynesse.  
 Ocior

**O**se, ydell, at leysure, all by leysure, surely, without care.  
**O**siote ambulare, to walke all by leysure.  
 In aurem vramuis osiote dormias, bzeake no slepe for the matter hardily, bee nothynge careful for the matter.  
**O**siote dormire, to slepe without care, or to sleape foundely.  
**O**siote negotium gerere, to go negligently about his busynesse.  
**O**sius, a, um, ydell, sure, without care, eates lesse, quiete, at ease, without trouble, occupacion, or busynesse.  
**O**sius dies, holy daie, a playng daie.  
 Animo iam nunc osiote esse impero, Rowe I charge the, eate for nothynge, or I byd you set your herte at rest, quiete, or ease: or set your herte at quiete at my woorde.  
**O**siotares, a thynge that requireth no care or studie.  
**O**siote sententia, sentences, whiche haue no vertue or power to moue the audience: or that the audience dooeth not vnderstande or perceyue.  
**O**sius studiorum, he that studieth nothynge.  
**O**tiom otiosum, vacant tyme without busynesse.  
**O**tiotus ab animo, quiete in mynde, without care or trouble.  
**O**tiotus a metu, without feare.  
 Otis, udis, f. g. a kynde of owles, or as Helianus saith, a birde like a partridge, so fatte, that they can not see much about the grownd: and therefor whan they heareth the dogges barkie, they hideth hir telfe amonge bushes.  
**O**tium, tij, n. g. ydellnesse, vacation from labour. also leysure, rest, quietnesse, contrary to labour and busynesse.  
**O**tendere otium, to mapnteyne quietnesse.  
 Suppeditare otium studio, to passe the tyme in study, to geat leysure to study.  
 In otio esse, to lytte at home and do nothynge, to be at leysure, to be without busynesse.  
 Abundare otio, to haue muche leysure.  
 Affluere otio, idem.  
**O**tium operis, whan they labour no moze.  
**O**tij plurimi res, the matter requireth muche leysure.  
 Literatum otium, vacant tyme applied to study.  
 Abui otio, to bestow his vacant tyme yll.  
 Tibi est otium, yf ye haue leysure.  
 Si plus on habuero, yf I haue moze leysure or vacant tyme.  
 Facere consuetudinem otij, to byynge one in a custome to be ydell.  
**O**tiens, the brother of Decuba.  
**O**us, ti, the birde called a hoze owle.

**O**Valis, le, pertepnyng to triumphe or victoryng.  
 Qualis corona, a garland of myrtels, geuen vnto hym, whiche had victorie without effusion of bloude.  
**O**uans, antis, om. g. reioyng, beyng ioyefull.  
**O**uatio, onis, of ouum, the tyme of laynge of egges.  
**O**uatio, onis, fcm. gen. a smalle triumphe of a prince or capitayne, whiche had victorie of his ennemys, without slaughter of men: or where battayle was not denounced, In the whiche triumphe the capitayne went on foote, or only byd ryde on a horse, with a garlande of myrtels on his head, and his souldiours spynge about hym.  
**O**uatus, us, m. gen. the thoutc or noys of theym that go in such a triumphe.  
**O**uatus, a, um, which is in similitude of an egge.  
**O**uiaria, a, f. g. a flocke of sheepe.  
**O**uiaricus, a, um, of or belonging to shepe.  
**O**uidius, surnamed Naso, bozne in Sulmo, brought vp in Rome, and diligently instructed in latine letters from his tender age, he gaue moste diligent study to the makynge of verses, from the whiche he was withdrawen by his father, and put to learne rhetoricke, wherein a whyle he muche profited, and was in the number of the beste orators of that tyme, and was aduanced to sundry authorites and made a senatour. Not withstanding he chiefly dedicates hym selfe to poetrie, wherein by nature he was excellent in facilitie and abundance of sentences. He was in good fauour with the emperour Augustus, of whom at the last he was exiled into Pontus, where he spent the rest of his lyfe in a towne called Tomos, amonge people moste barbarous, who not withstanding lamented his deathe, for his courtesy and gentle manners. The cause of his exile is vncertaine, sayng some suppose it was for abusing Julia, daughter of the emperour Augustus, although the pretence of the emperour was for the makynge of the booke of the crafte of loue, wherby yong myndes myght be stypped to wantonnesse. he was before the incarnation of Christ.  
**O**uicula, la, f. g. a littell sheepe.  
**O**uifera gallina, a broode henne.  
**O**uile, lis, n. g. a fold or shepe house, a shepe cote.  
**O**uiliones, idem qui opiliones.  
**O**uiluteum, the white of an egge.  
**O**uipera, those beastes, birdes, or fishes, that breede egges or spaume.  
**O**uillus, a, um, of a sheepe.  
**O**uinus, a, um, idem.  
**O**uis, uis, f. g. a shepe. Ouis, is sometyne red in the masculine gender.  
 Quem lupo committere, a prouerbe, vfed whan any thynge is comitted to hym, for whose saule it had been expedient, to haue had an other

O ANTE X.

other keeper.  
Ouo, au, are, to reioyce with noyse of voyce in a multitude.  
Ouum, ui, n. g. an egge.  
Ouum ouo simile, one egge lyke an other, applyed vnto them, whiche be of lyke condicions of persone.  
Ouo prognatus eodem, of one father and mother, or brought by vnder one master, or in one schoole.  
Durum ouum, an harde egge.  
Molle ouum, a soft egge.  
Sorbile ouum, a reere rosted egge.  
Albumen oui, the white of an egge.  
Luteum oui, the yolke of an egge.  
Incubare ouis, to sytte on broode.  
Poner e oua, to laye egges.  
Gignunt ouis pisces, fyshes byede spawme.  
Ab ouo vsq; ad mala, prouerbi ally from the begynnyng to the endyng.

O ANTE X.

Oxalis, oxalidis, f. ge. a kynde of sozrell.  
Oxeas, Hercules sonne by Megara.  
Oxellum, a citee in Englande called Chester.  
Oxigon, the dryegges of vineger.  
Oxis, oxidis, a vessel for vineger.  
Oxos, a kynde of purple made in Thentela.  
Oxos, a ryuer of Asia, rennyng thorough the desertes of Syria, also Oxos, eos, neu. ge. is vineger.  
Oxobapta, certayne purple garmentes of an excellent good dyng.  
Oxoleon, oyle and vineger mixt together.  
Oxyacantha, a barbery tree, called of some Berbaris, or Pipreges.  
Oxybaphum, or Oxybaphus, idem quod Acetabulum.  
Oxycteros, a kynde of redde tree.  
Oxycratum, water and vineger sodden together, called also Posca.  
Oxygala, la, f. ge. of Oxygalum, li, neut. ge. sower mylle.  
Oxygarum, ri, n. ge. sharpe sauce, pike sauce.  
Oxylhalme, a kynde of drinke made of salte and vineger.  
Oxylapadium, thi, n. g. sozrell.  
Oxyla, great sozrell.  
Oxymeli, or Oximel, oxymelis, honny and vinyger sodden together.  
Oxymoron, a sentence spoken with so muche affectation, that it seemeth folysh.  
Oxyphoenix, nicis, the tree whiche beareth the fruite, called of the apothecaries Tamarindi.  
Oxypora, oymmentes and emplaysters myxte with vineger, to the intent that the vertue of the other ingredience may the better penetrate.  
Oxyporum, ri, n. ge. all sharpe saute made with vineger.

O ANTE Z.

Oxiporopola, la, m. ge. he that selleth meate sharpe sauce or souce.  
Oxyrinchus, a citee in Egypte, so called of the fysh Oxyrinchus, forasmuche as the Egyptians wooshipped two fyshes for goddis, that is to saie Lepidodus, and Oxyrinchus. Also twoo byrdes, a hauke, and the byrde Zibis, also thye beastes, an ox, a dogge, and a catte, and some honoured a crocodile, and som Ichneumon, a littell beaste that kylleth the crocodiles in the said citee the fysh Oxyrinchus was specially wooshipped.  
Oxygarum, id est, acutum garum.  
Oxylepes, a kynde of breadde, geuen to them that be sicke of the feuer, or that haue the fluxe.  
Oxymoron, a sentence spoken to with affectation, that it seemeth folysh.  
Oxymysine, a mybbe lyke to the myrtle, but that it hath leaues rougher and sharper, and hath redde berries, lyke to cherries, this mybbe is also called Bruscus.  
Oxyporum, a medicine that helpeth spedily, also the same that Oxygarum is.  
Oxyporopola, they whiche sell meates condute in vineger.  
Oxyringus, a fysh, whiche the Egyptians wooshipped as a god.  
Oxys, id est, acetosus, acutus, velox, lyke Oxytriphillon.  
Oxythanos, a kynde of Bulrushes.  
Oxythaccharum, suger and vineger sodden together, of some men called Sympus acetosus simplex.  
Oxytonon, wilde popie.  
Oxytoxa, medicines to make a woman to byng forth hir byrthe quickly.  
Oxytriphillon, an herbe, called sozrell de boyes, or Alleluia, Lethowme meate, or wodde sozrell.  
Oxys, idem.

O ANTE Z.

Ozanna, a, f. m. gener. sores in the nose, whiche causeth a styngyng sauour in the nose.  
Ozana, is also a kynde of the fysh, called Polypus.  
Ozanus, an herbe, called also pseudonardus.  
Oze, es, f. g. the styngyng of the byrthe.  
Ozimon, an herbe called basyll.  
Ozimum, ozimi, n. ge. a meate made of the inwardes of beastes.

P ANTE A.



ABVLARIS, re, pettepnyng to forrage of meate for beastes.  
Pabulatio, onis, foragepnyng. Somtyme pasturpnyng of feeding of beastes.  
Pabulator, oris, m. g. a forrageour.  
Pabulatorius, a, um, pettepnyng to foragepnyng of beastes meate.  
Pabulor, aris, ari, to go in foragepnyng. Somtyme to fede, to pasture.  
Pabulari oleas, pro nutrire.  
Pabulum, li, n. ge. forrage of meate for beastes, pasture, and by translation euery thyng that feedeth, maynteyneth or nourisheth.  
Amoris pabulum, that maynteyneth or nourisheth loue.  
Hybernium pabulum, winter stufte, to fede the cattel, as haye.  
Pacalis, le, that byngeth or signifyeth peace.  
Pacator, oris, m. g. that pacifieth, allwageth, or tamed, he that quieteth.  
Pacatus, a, um, appeased, quieted.  
Paciri, hylls in the litle Asia.  
Pachorus, a kynde of Parthia, Rayne in Syria, after the death of Crassus.  
Pachynus, a mountayne in Sicile, on the sea syde, or an elbowe of the lande there, whiche now is called Capo paciuio.  
Pachyfos, a ryuer of Sicile.  
Pacideianus, a twoorde player.  
Pacifer, cifera, um, that byngeth or signifyeth peace.  
Pacificatio, onis, f. m. g. an appeasyng, a swageng, a pleasyng, a peace makpnyng.  
Pacifactor, oris, m. g. he that allwageth, pacifieth or maketh peace.  
Pacifactorius, a, um, that dweth pacific.  
Pacifico, au, arc, to pacifie, to make peace, to sette at one.  
Pacificare, absolutely, to intreate of peace, to conclude or make peace.  
Pacificatum veniant, they come to intreate of peace.  
Pacificus, a, um, that maketh peace.  
Pacinus, a, m. g. a mannes name.  
Pacio, was of olde writers used for pactio.  
Pacitor, sceris, sci, to make couenaunt, to bargayne, to patise, to indent.  
Pacifi vitam ab hoste, To render hym to his enemy, his lyfe onely saued, or on condition to saue his lyfe.  
Cum Xerxe nuptias filie eius pacificatur, he agreed to mary the daughter of Xerxes.  
Pactus est duo millia, he couenaunted to geue two thousande.  
Inducias aliquot dierum cum hoste pacisci, to make a trespasse with the enemy to endure for certayn daies.  
Vitam pro laude pacisci, to be willing to dye,

P ANTE A.

to the end to gette praise.  
Pactus est illum dimitti, he promysed, that he shulde be dismissed.  
Cui pacta Launina, ante aduentum Aeneae fuerat, betrothed, spoused.  
Pacisci filiam alicui.  
Paco, au, arc, to mitigate, to appease, to accord, to please.  
Pactilis, le, platted.  
Pactilis corona, a platted garlande.  
Pactio, onis, an accord, agreement, a treatise, a couenaunt.  
Pactionem nuptialem facere, to agree vpon a mariage.  
Obligare pactionibus, to bynde with couenaunts.  
Pactitius, a, um, dooen vpon condition or agreement.  
Cessatio pugnae pactitia, a trespasse.  
Pactiolopes, excedpnyng ptheffe.  
Pactolus, a ryuer in Lydia, haupnge golden grauell.  
Pactor, oris, m. ge. he that maketh a couenaunt, or agreement.  
Pactum, ti, neu. g. a couenaunt, a condencion, a bargayne, agreement.  
Manere in pacto, to sticke to the bargayne or agreement.  
Pactum transitionis, a saulfe conducte, to passe from one countreie to an other, a passeport.  
Alio pacto, otherwyse.  
Nullo pacto, in no wyse.  
Eo pacto, in this maner of wyse, or by that meanes.  
Hoc pacto, by this meanes.  
Pactus, a, um, couenaunted, promysed.  
Has tibi nos pactus legibus dare iussit, He commaunded vs to geue this money vpon a condition.  
Pacuius, a famous writer of tragedies, bozne at Brundisium in Calabria, after soonne of Ennius the poet: he is commended of Quintilian for the grauitie of his sentences, the ponderousnesse of his wordes, and the authoritee of the personages, whiche are in his tragedies and comedies. That his stile seemeth somewhat rude, is to be ascribed to the tyme, and not to his faute: he liued vntil the age of 90. yere before the comyng of Christ.  
Padus, a famous riuer in Italie, whiche is there named Po. Cato in originibus sciet, that the Etruscans called it Boiigon, the Ligurians Botigum. Plinius calleth it Bodincum, that is to saie, haupng no bottome, the Grekes call it Eridanus, It cometh out of the hyll called Vesulus, which is the highest part of the mountaynes called Alpes, and renneth by the marches of Liguria, and so passeth vnder the grounde, and ryseth eftsoones, in the countreie called Vibonensis, and carieth with hym xxx. other ryuers into the Venetian sea, named Ddd Adria.

**Adriaticum.**  
**Padua**, a cite in Italy called Panie.  
**Padula**, a ryuer, whiche some saye is an arm of the Po.  
**Pæan**, pæanis, m. ge. an hymne in the prayse of Apollo. sometyne the same Apollo. It is now taken for an hymne, made to the laude of god or our lady.  
**Pæantius**, a, um, of Apollo.  
**Pæantides**, pæantides, precious stones, called also Gemonides.  
**Pædagógium**, gij, n. g. lodgyng for seruantes and chyliden, a schole, among lawyers it is taken for a bondmans seruice.  
**Pædagógus**, gi, m. ge. he that is appoynted to wayte on chyliden, to see them well ordered, a teacher of chyliden, a schoole master.  
**Pædagium**, gij, n. g. a thing, wherein chyliden be caried. In Platarche it seemeth to be taken for a tender chylde or derelyng.  
**Pædareus**, a mannes name.  
**Pædærites**, stis, a louer of childerne in vnholdest wise.  
**Pædæstia**, æ, f. g. a vicious loue of children.  
**Pæderos**, ótis, mal. gene. a precious stone, called also Opalion, there appeareth in it the fyre byghness of the Carbuncle, the shynnyng purple colour of the amethyst, the grene sea of the emeraude, all shynnyng together with an incredible myxture. Pl. li. 37. ca. 6. There is also a bymble and herbe, wherof Plinie maketh mention. li. 19. ca. 8. and Dioscorides lib. 3. & 4. called Pæderos, some suppose it to be a kynde of Acanthus.  
**Pædia**, æ, fæm. gene. erudition and institution in good artes, as Cellius teacheth: sometyne chylhode.  
**Pæ'dico**, aui, are, to committe buggery.  
**Pæ'didi**, felythp and fluttythp fellows.  
**Pædor**, ótis, m. ge. fluttythpness, vncleanness, felythpness.  
**Pædomathes**, they whiche learne in their chylhode.  
**Pædoribia**, the teachyng of excrepyng of chyliden.  
**Pædoribes**, bis, and Pædoriba, æ, masc. gen. a scholemaster.  
**Pægma**, atis, n. g. loke Pegma.  
**Pæon**, onis, a soire in meter.  
**Pæon**, onis, an excellent physician.  
**Pæonia**, an herbe, called Pæonie, of the whiche there is the male and the female, also a cuntrey in Europa, and is a part of Macedonia.  
**Pæstanius**, a, um, of the citee Pæstum.  
**Pæstonium**, a citee of Austrie, called commonly Betta.  
**Pæstum**, a citee of Lucania, where is aboundaunce of Roses.  
**Pætus**, ti, m. g. he that looketh as if his eyes were halfe closed, he that looketh a quintt bpwarde: or he that hath the one eye lesse than the other.

after come, he that hath vnconstant eyes, tolling and turning now hither now thither.  
**Paganalia**, óium, n. g. plu. plough meynes help daies, as wakes be nowe a daies.  
**Paganicus**, a, um, petynyng to villages.  
**Paganius**, ni, m. g. a man of the countrey, of the village. it is also he that despyeth to be in the numbre of soulbours, and is not yet admitted: or rather euery man, that is not a soulbour, and by transdacion, he that is not perfect or counnyng in any science.  
**Pagala**, a towne of Thessaly, whiche after was called Demetrias.  
**Pagaleus**, and **Pagalus**, a, um, of Pagala.  
**Pagatim**, village by village.  
**Pagina**, na, f. ge. the fynde of a leafe in a booke. it is also the place in the tangle of a vine, where euery bryanche is fastned.  
**Pagella**, læ, and **Paginula**, læ, f. g. a litle fynde of a leafe in a booke.  
**Pago**, gis, pépigi, gere, pastus, to make countnaunt of contrate, to patte, to indent.  
**Pagonaton**, the herbe Tussilago.  
**Pagrus**, a certayne frethe water fysh, called also **Pagurus**.  
**Pagus**, gi, m. gen. a village. also a dicion, lordshipp, or marches, hauyng diuers townes and villages.  
**Pagyris**, the name of a ryuer and of a citee, of whiche the people are called **Pagyrita**.  
**Pala**, æ, fæm. gen. a spade. also a yoke to put in brynde into the ouen. also a fan to make wynde, also the byndest parte of a ryng, wherein the stone is sette. sometyne a fyne panne or moule. also a certayne tree of excrepyng greatnes growyng in Indie.  
**Pala**, wedges or peeces of fyne golde, or gaddes of mettall whan it is fined.  
**Palacra**, æ, or **Palaciana**. fæ. g. a piece, ingotte, or wedge of golde.  
**Palæmon**, palæmonis, a god of the sea, also the sonne of Phineas, kyng of Arcadie. also a grammarian in the tyme of Cybrius, and a shepheardes name in Virgile.  
**Palæphatus**, an auienture wyter in the tyme of Araxerxes.  
**Palepharia papyrus**, a boke cōtēnyng nothing but fabules and tales, of thynges vncredible.  
**Palepolis**, a place not farre from Naples.  
**Palesta**, tæ, the measure of the. iii. fengens loked together.  
**Palestina**, a countrey in Syrie, lōgyng to Iasbie, called in holy scripture Philistin.  
**Palestra**, æ, fæm. gen. a wastlyng place, also the exercise of wastlyng, or barriers. It is also the comelyness of meupnge and gesture, accordyng to the state or degre of the person, which sheweth it.  
**Palestrice**, lyke a wastler.  
**Palestricum**, idem quod **Palestra**.  
**Palestricus**, ci, m. gene. a wastler, he that teacheth

the wastlyng, or fygthng at the barriers. also one that teacheth gesturys, and comely mouyng of the body.  
**Palestricus**, a, um, petynyng to wastlyng.  
**Palestria**, æ, m. g. he that wastlyng, or fygthng at the barriers.  
**Palam**, openly before men, that all men maye see it.  
**Palam facere**, to reuile or byng to open knowlage.  
**Res palam est**, the matter is openly known, or the thyng is manifest.  
**Palam populo**, for coram populo.  
**Continuo palam est**, by and by it is abyode, I kepe no counsayle.  
**Palam est pices audire**, it is euidently known, that fshes dooe here.  
**Palam mentiri**, to lye euidently, and manifestly.  
**Palam aduersarius**, an open aduersary.  
**Palam and Obscure**, contrary.  
**Alamedes**, the sonne of Nauplius, kyng of the yle Eubodia, a valyaunt cappyayne of the Grekes, at the sieg of Troie, where by the faulse slemp of Illises, he was slaine of his people. it is written, that he founde certayne letters of Greke, by the order of a flight of cranes.  
**Alamedes**, idem quod **Palangæ**.  
**Alaga**, gæ, f. g. a lauer, or poster, wherewith they lye or beare rympber, also a roller to conuertyng thynges of great weight.  
**Alaga**, aui, are, to beare on leauers or posters.  
**Alagum**, men whiche dooe beare on leauers or posters thynges of great wyght.  
**Alaus**, autis, om. g. rennyng or wandryng abyode, as they that be discomforted in bataille.  
**Alina**, a, um, a countrey by Rome.  
**Alinaus**, a, um, of Palatina.  
**Alatium**, a citee builded on the hylle called **Palaetinus**.  
**Alina**, a citee in Aragonia.  
**Alas**, the daughter of Euandere.  
**Alathia**, æ, f. g. a taste of spges.  
**Alaun**, an aduerbe, signifiglyng scattered and wanderyng here and there.  
**Alatina officia**, offices within a princes palatce or court.  
**Alatius mons**, an hylt at Rome.  
**Alatium**, ti, n. g. an hylt in Rome. also the palatce of an emperour of kyng.  
**Alatio**, ótis, fæm. gene. a foundation made in a maule ground, or in the water, with pylles of timber.  
**Alatur**, or **palatual**, a sacrifice doone at Rome on the hylle called **Palatium**.  
**Alatualis**, a pyeste consecrated to the goddess, that had the tuition of the palatce in Rome.  
**Alatium**, ti, n. g. the rouse of the mouth.  
**Subtile palatium**, a fyne taste.  
**Torpens palatium**, a dulle taste.

**Exacuere palatum**, to quicken the taste.  
**Lingua deest palato**, he can not speake.  
**Exfurdant palatum vina feruida**, hotte wyne hurte the taste.  
**Palatus**, us, m. g. is red in Cicero, if the booke be not false.  
**Palea**, æ, f. g. chaffe of coine. sometyne strawe: also a gristell, whiche hangeth downe from the necke of a cocke or tapon, a cockes bea rde.  
**Palea aris**, the scum or offall of brasse, whan it is bourned or tried.  
**Palear**, áris, ari, neut. gene. the dewe lappe of a todder beaste, hangyng downe vnder the throte.  
**Palearium**, rij, neu. ge. a place wherein chaffe is kepte.  
**Paleatus**, a, um, made, myxte, or couered with chaffe.  
**Pales**, the goddess of shepherdes and pasture.  
**Palene**, a citee, so called of **Phyllena**, the daughter of **Siphon**, and wyfe of **Metus**.  
**Palepaphos**, a citee of Epyeste dedicate to **Metus**.  
**Palecamander**, a ryuer in Troy.  
**Palfurius**, an oratour.  
**Palicenus**, a fountayne in Sicilia.  
**Palici**, two bretherne, the sonnes of **Jupiter**, and the nymphe **Thalia**.  
**Palilia**, or **Parilia**, orum, n. g. plur. shepherdes holy daies kepte in the honour of **Pales**.  
**Palilogia**, reduplicatio, a figure.  
**Palimbacchus**, a foote in meter, hauyng the two fyrst sillables longe, and the last shorte.  
**Palimpsesta**, æ, f. g. pite the wyse sodde.  
**Palimpsestus**, ti, masc. g. parchemente rased, that was before written in.  
**Palingenesia**, æ, f. g. a regeneration or seconde nature.  
**Palinodia**, æ, fæm. gene. a contrary songe, or retractyng of that whiche one hath spoken or written, nowe of some innce called a **recantatyng**.  
**Palinodiam canere**, to retracte that which one hath spoken or written.  
**Palinurus**, the master of the shyppe, wherein **Æneas** came into Italy. also an elbow of the land of Sicile into the sea.  
**Palidus**, ri, m. g. a byper, whiche beareth a rod, wherein are three or foure blacke sedes. I suppose by the description bothe of **Theophrastus**, and **Dioscorides**, that it is the fyre or goxe, although in some one place it may be greater than in an other place. It may so be, that fyre is one kynde of **Palurus**: for authours set dyuers kyndes of it: but most commonly it is taken for a tree growyng muche in **Africke**, and hauyng a sweete berry or fruite, which they put in wine, to make it more pleasant. looke **Ruellius**, and the commentes on **Diosc.**  
**Palla**, læ fæ. g. a womans gowne or robe. also a

garmentes that fecche men vscd muche lyke a shoyte clothe with sleues.  
 Trahere pallam, to trape his gowne on the grounde after hym.  
 Pallace, laces, or Pallaca, cæ, form. gene. a consubpyne.  
 Palladium, dij, neut. gener. the ymage of Pallas.  
 Palladius, a mans name, whiche wote of husbandry, also of an other, whiche was excces dyng swyfte.  
 Palladius, a, um, that longeth to Pallas.  
 Pallancana, a sharpe oynion, wiche causeth the eyes to water.  
 Pallantia, a towne in Spayne.  
 Pallas, artis, the soonne of Euander. sometyme kynge of Latines. also a gyaunt.  
 Pallas, adis, the daughter of Jupiter, called goddess of battaile, and also of wysedome.  
 Pallene, a countreie by Macedonie, and a citee in Acaia.  
 Pallens, entis, that is pale or wanne.  
 Palleo, iui, lere, to be pale, sometyme to feare.  
 Multo pallere colores, to wate pale & change colowres, as men that be sodenly taken in any dede.  
 Pallresco, scere, to become wanne or pale.  
 Palliastrium, tri, n. g. a course mantill or robe.  
 Palliatus, a, um, cladde in a mantille, robe, or clothe.  
 Palliata fabula, comedies or enterludes made in Grecia, & the personages therein were Grekes: as Togate fabule, were enterludes in Rome, and the personages Romans, so called because the hyermost habite of Grekes was called Pallium, of the Romaynes Toga.  
 Pallidulus, a, um, somewhat pale.  
 Pallidus, a, um, pale.  
 Pallio, aui, are, to concele or hyde, to couer.  
 Palliolatim amictus, cladde in a palle or robe.  
 Palliolatus, a, um, cladde in a robe or mantill.  
 Palliolum, li, n. g. a shoyte mantill, or a wollen whoodde, vscd in olde tyme to couer the head.  
 Pallium, liq, n. g. a mantill, suche as knyghtes of the garter dooe weare, a longe robe, a garment that philosophiers vscd, a cope. sometyme a clothe.  
 Tunica pallio propior, a prouerbe, whan a man wyll signifie, that he is moze bounde to one frende than to an other.  
 Pallor, oris, m. g. a palenesse of coloure.  
 Palma, æ, f. g. the palme of the hande. it is oft tymes taken for a hande. also a measure called a handbreadth. also a palme tree, or date tree, whiche is alwaie greene, and was wonte to be geuen to them that had woonne victorie. some tyme it signifieth the price or rewarde of victorie. also victorie it selfe. Palma, is also a great vine bzaunche, that beareth grapes.  
 Plana faciem contudere palma, to clap one on

the cheke or about the face with his hande.  
 Huic equidem consilio palmam do, in faith I geue pyche and price to this diuise of counsaile.  
 Palmam ferre, to haue the price of victorie, to be most excellent.  
 Plurimarum palmarum homo, he that oft tymes hath had victorie.  
 Palma, is sometyme vscd for a date.  
 Palmam praripere, to take the price of honoy from an other.  
 Palma Christi, called also Buchaides, an herbe of the kynde of Satyrion, but haungng rootes lyke the palme of ones hande.  
 Palma, a towne of Spayne.  
 Palmaris, re, that is geuen to one for victorie, or worthy a garlande for victorie.  
 Palmare facinus, an act worthy palme of signe of victorie.  
 Palmaria, an yle in the Tuscan sea.  
 Palmarium, ij, n. g. the rewarde of signe of victorie, or a thyng worthy a garlande of signe of victorie.  
 Palmarius, a, um, and Palmaris, re, of Palmus, that is the measure of .xii. fingers.  
 Palmaria spacia, an handbreadth space.  
 Palmaria, & palmaris vestis, a garment of baudekin, which the consull dyd weare in tyme of peace, and the victour in tyme of warre.  
 Palmarius, a, um, woorthy the signe of token of victorie, woorthy to be crowned.  
 Palmes, palmitis, m. g. the bzaunche, most commonly of a vine.  
 Palmes pampinarius, the ponge bzaunche of a vine tree, that beareth no fruite, but only leaues.  
 Palmes fructuarius, a bzaich that beareth fruite.  
 Palmes focaneus, a bzaich that springeth out of the ciste and verie middes of two bolues that growe fortogether, and taketh parte of the nourishment of them both.  
 Palmétum, i, n. g. the place wherein date trees dooe growe.  
 Palmeus, a, um, of palme or date trees.  
 Palmifer, a, um, that beareth palme or date trees.  
 Palmipedalis, a measure of a foote, and an handbreadth, a foote and an halfe.  
 Palmipedes aues, all byrdes that haue whole feete, as commonly all water foules haue.  
 Palmipes, pedis, that hath a plague and flatte foote, fplate footed.  
 Palmo, aui, are, to bynde together. also to doo any thyng with the palme of the hande.  
 Palmosus, a, um, full of palme trees.  
 Palmula, æ, fæ. g. the broad ende of an eye or sculle. also a date.  
 Palmus, mi, mas. ge. a measure, Maior & minor. Maior, after Judeus, is .xii. fingers, after some a spanne. Minor, is foure fingers, or halfe a foote.  
 Palmyra, a great castell or forte in the midd

of Syria.  
 Palmirena, a countreie in Syria.  
 Palo, aui, are, to hedge or pale in. Also to wander.  
 Palor, aris, ari, to goe a sunder here and there scattered.  
 Palpatio, oris, f. g. flatterp.  
 Palpator, oris, m. g. a flatterer.  
 Palpebra, arum, form. gener. plur. the heates that doo growe on the eye lyddes, also the eye lyddes.  
 Palpitatio, oris, f. g. pantyng, beatyng, mouyng of the stomache.  
 Palpito, aui, are, to beate as the stomake doeth.  
 Palpo, aui, are, & Palpor, aris, ari, to fele, stroke or touche softly, as a man dooth an hoxe or other fierse beast. By translation, to flatter, to deceiue with faire woordes.  
 Palpones, flatterers.  
 Palpum, i, n. g. a flatteryng.  
 Obrudere palpum, to flatter, to deceiue with fayre woordes.  
 Palum, a ruyce in Britayne.  
 Paludamentum, i, n. ge. a cote armour. It was also a womans garment.  
 Paludapium, the herbe called smallage.  
 Paludatus, a, um, cladde in a cote armour.  
 Paludifer, a, um, that causeth a ditch or marife.  
 Paludofus, a, um, full of dyches or marfse groundes.  
 Palumbarius, a certayne hauke that is long and blacke, and flyeth the most part by night.  
 Palumbus, bis, m. & fæm. ge. a woodde culuer, a ringed doue.  
 Palumbus, and Palumba, idem.  
 Palumbinus, a, um, of a wood culuer.  
 Palumbina caro, the fleshe of a wood culuer.  
 Palus, li, m. g. a stake or poste.  
 Palus, ludis, f. g. a fenne or marife.  
 Paluster, stris, itre, perteynyng to a fenne or marfse.  
 Locus palustris, a marife grounde.  
 Pambasia, a perfect kyngedome or dominion, a kyngdome where one hath all in his power.  
 Pamisus, one of the five principalle ryuers of Thessalia.  
 Pampagi, people in Ethiopia, whiche doo eate of all maner of thynges.  
 Paphlunia, a region in the lesse Asia, lyngge on the southe syde of the mountayne Caucasus, and marcheth on the realmes of Assygia, and Laria.  
 Pampilius, a, um, of Pampylia.  
 Pampilus, signifieth all loue, or a louer of all men, euery mans frende and louer. It was the name of Ariocles sonne Platos scholar. also a priest of Cesaria, whiche was martyred.  
 Pampillum, a chariote.  
 Pampilona, a citee in the realme of Nauette.  
 Pampinaceus, a, um, that hath dyuers bzaunches.

Pampinarium, ij, n. ge. the tender bzaunche that groweth out of the body of the vine, which beareth nothing but leaues.  
 Pampinarius, and Pampineus, a, um, of or perteynyng to a vine bzaunche.  
 Pampinatio, oris, a cumpng of, of vine bzaunches, or pulling of of the superfluous leaues.  
 Pampinator, oris, he that cutteth of the superfluous bzaunches or leaues of a vine.  
 Pampinatus, a, um, the participle of Pampino.  
 Pampino, aui, are, to cut of the small bzaunched of a vine, or to pull away the leaues, that the soonne maie come to the roote.  
 Pampinula, an herbe called also Pimpinella.  
 Pampinus, ni, fæm. or masc. gene. a vine leafe or grene bzaunche. also the bystles of the fysh Polipus.  
 Pan, panis, called the god of shepherdes.  
 Panaces, cis, n. g. and Panacia, æ, fæ. ge. idem quod Panax.  
 Panatius, a stoike philosopher.  
 Panatolium, an hyl of Aetolia, also the whole counsaile of the countreie of Aetolia.  
 Panatolicus, a, um, of the counsaile of Aetolia.  
 Panagios, totus sanctus.  
 Panagron, gri, n. gen. a great sweepe nette that taketh all maner of fysh.  
 Panareus, that containeth all vertues.  
 Panarium, a disease that often bzedeth in mens fingers.  
 Panaria ebrictas, Celsus writeth, that he hath redde for Arrogancia & licentia.  
 Panariolum, li, n. g. a basket or panyer, wherein breadde is caried.  
 Panarium, ij, neu. g. a pantrie where breadde is kept. also an hutch wherein breadde is kept, or a basket to carie breadde.  
 Panathenaicum, a kynde of oynmentes.  
 Panathenea, were among the Athenienses, certayne solemne ceremonies, wherof some were great, and kept euery fyfth yere, some were lesse, and they were perysh celebrat. They were sometyme called Athenaea.  
 Panax, panacis, fæ. gen. an herbe, which hath a leafe lyke to a fygge tree. It hath also a longe stakke, mosse, and on the top a knappe, wherein are sweete seedes with a sharpe sent. It hath an yelow floure, and groweth in dyuers partes of Grecia.  
 Pancarpia, garlandes made of diuers floures, or of all floures that may bee founde.  
 Pancarpus, chamæleon niger.  
 Panchæi, people in the desertes of Lybia, whiche eate serpentes.  
 Panchain, a region in Arabia, called also Sabana.  
 Panchæus, and Panchæus, a, um, of Panchain.  
 Panchrestum, i, neu. ge. a medecine good for all maner diseases, a salve for euery soze.  
 Panchros, chri, m. ge. a precious stone haungng almoste all colours.  
 Pancratiaestes, tis, m. g. a man experte and excels

garment that frenche men vsed muche lyke a shoyte cloke with sleues.  
 Trahere pallam, to tragle his gowne on the ground after hym.  
 Pallace, laces, or Pallaca, ex. form. gene. a consubeyne.  
 Palladium, dij, neut. gener. the ymage of Pallas.  
 Palladius, a mans name, whiche wrote of husbandry. also of an other, whiche was exceddyng swyfte.  
 Palladius, a, um, that longeth to Pallas.  
 Pallancana, a sharpe oynion, wiche causeth the eyes to water.  
 Pallantia, a towne in Spayne.  
 Pallas, antis, the soonne of Euander. sometyme kynge of Latines. also a gyant.  
 Pallas, adis, the daughter of Jupiter, called goddess of battaile, and also of wysedome.  
 Pallene, a countreie by Macedonie, and a citee in Thracia.  
 Pallens, entis, that is pale or wanne.  
 Palleo, lui, lere, to be pale, sometyme to feare.  
 Multo pallere colores, to waxe pale & change colour, as men that be sodenly taken in any dede.  
 Pallesco, scere, to become wanne or pale.  
 Palliatrum, ni, n. g. a course mantill or robe.  
 Palliatus, a, um, cladde in a mantille, robe, or cloke.  
 Palliata fabula, comedies or enterludes made in Grecia, & the personages therein were Grekes: as Togate fabule, were enterludes in Rome, and the personages Romans, so called because the uppermost habite of Grekes was called Pallium, of the Romaynes Toga.  
 Pallidulus, a, um, somewhat pale.  
 Pallidus, a, um, pale.  
 Pallio, au, are, to conceale or hyde, to couer.  
 Palliolatim amictus, cladde in a palle or robe.  
 Palliolatus, a, um, cladde in a robe or mantill.  
 Palliolum, li, n. g. a shoyte mantill, or a wollen whoodde, vsed in olde tyme to couer the head.  
 Pallium, li, n. g. a mantill, such as knyghtes of the garter dooe weare, a longe robe, a garment that philosophers vsed, a cope. sometyme a cloke.  
 Tunica pallio propior, a prouerbe, whan a man wyll signifie, that he is moze bounde to one frende than to an other.  
 Pallor, oris, m. g. a palenesse of colour.  
 Palma, x, f. g. the palme of the hande. it is oft tymes taken for a hande. also a measure called a handbreadth. also a palme tree, or date tree, whiche is alwaie greene, and was wonte to be geuen to them that had woonne victorie. sometyme it signifieth the pryce or reward of victorie. also victorie it selfe. Palma, is also a great vine bzaunche, that beareth grapes.  
 Plana faciem contudere palma, to clap one on

the cheke or about the face with his hande.  
 Huic equidem consilio palmam do, in faith I geue pryce and pryce to this diuise of counsaile.  
 Palmam ferre, to haue the pryce of victorie, to be most excellent.  
 Plurimarum palmarum homo, he that often tymes hath had victorie.  
 Palma, is sometyme vsed for a date.  
 Palmam praeipere, to take the pryce of honoy from an other.  
 Palma Christi, called also Buchaides, an herbe of the hynde of Satyrion, but hauing roots lyke the palme of ones hande.  
 Palma, a towne of Spayne.  
 Palmaris, re, that is geuen to one for victorie, or worthy a garlande for victorie.  
 Palmare facinus, an act worthy palme or signe of victorie.  
 Palmaria, an yle in the Tuscan sea.  
 Palmarium, ij, n. g. the reward or signe of victorie, or a thyng woorthy a garlande or signe of victorie.  
 Palmarius, a, um, and Palmaris, re, of Palmus, that is the measure of .xii. fingers.  
 Palmaria spacia, an handbreade space.  
 Palmaria, & palmaris vestis, a garment of baudekin, which the consull dyd weare in tyme of peace, and the victour in tyme of warre.  
 Palmarius, a, um, woorthy the signe or token of victorie, woorthy to be crowned.  
 Palmes, palmis, m. g. the bzaunche, most comynely of a vine.  
 Palmes pampinarius, the ponge bzaunche of a vine tree, that beareth no fruite, but only leaues.  
 Palmes fructuarius, a bzaunche that beareth fruite.  
 Palmes focaneus, a bzaunche that springeth out of the clefte and vnto the middes of two bowes that growe fortwyse, and taketh parte of the nourishment of them both.  
 Palmetum, i, n. g. the place wherein date trees dooe growe.  
 Palmeus, a, um, of palme or date trees.  
 Palmifer, a, um, that beareth palme or date trees.  
 Palmipedalis, a measure of a foote, and an handbreadth, a foote and an halfe.  
 Palmipedes aues, all byrdes that haue whole feete, as commonly all water foules haue.  
 Palmipes, pedis, that hath a playne and flatte foote, spale footed.  
 Palmo, au, are, to bynde together. also to doo any thyng with the palme of the hande.  
 Palmosus, a, um, full of palme trees.  
 Palmula, x, f. g. the broad ende of an oye or sculle. also a date.  
 Palmus, mi, mas. ge. a measure, Maior & minor. Maior, after Bubeus, is .xii. fingers, after some a spanne. Minor, is foure fingers, or halfe a foote.  
 Palmyra, a great castell or forte in the middes

of Syria.  
 Palmirena, a countreie in Syria.  
 Palo, au, are, to hedge or pale in. Also to wander.  
 Palor, aris, ari, to goe a funder here and there scattered.  
 Palpitio, onis, f. g. flatterye.  
 Palpator, oris, m. g. a flatterer.  
 Palpebra, arum, form. gener. plur. the heates that doo growe on the eye liddes, also the eye liddes.  
 Palpiratio, onis, f. g. pantyng, beatyng, mouyng of the stomacke.  
 Palpito, au, are, to beate as the stomacke doeth.  
 Palpo, au, are, & Palpor, aris, ari, to fele, stroke or touche softly. as a man dooeth an hoxe or other fierse beast. By translation, to flatter, to deceiue with faire wordes.  
 Palpones, flatterers.  
 Palpum, i, n. g. a flatteryng.  
 Obrudere palpum, to flatter, to deceiue with faire wordes.  
 Palium, a ryuer in Britayne.  
 Paludamentum, i, n. g. a cote armour. It was also a womans garment.  
 Paludapium, the herbe called smallage.  
 Paludatus, a, um, cladde in a cote armour.  
 Paludifer, a, um, that causeth a ditch or marife.  
 Paludosus, a, um, fulle of dyches or marfles groundes.  
 Palumbarius, a certayne hauke that is long and blacke, and speth the most part by night.  
 Palumbus, bis, m. & form. ge. a woodde culuer, a ringed doue.  
 Palumbus, and Palumba, idem.  
 Palumbinus, a, um, of a wood culuer.  
 Palumbina caro, the fleshe of a wood culuer.  
 Palus, li, m. g. a stake or poste.  
 Palus, ladis, f. g. a fenne or marife.  
 Paluster, stris, stre, perteynyng to a fenne or marfles.  
 Locus palustris, a marife grounde.  
 Pambasia, a perfect kyngedome or dominion, a kyngdome where one hath all in his power.  
 Pamisus, one of the fyue principalle ryuers of Chalcia.  
 Pampalagi, people in Ethiopia, whiche doo cate of all maner of thynges.  
 Pampylia, a region in the lesse Asia, lyng on the southe syde of the mountayne Taurus, and marcheth on the realmes of Hyppia, and Laria.  
 Pampylus, a, um, of Pampylia.  
 Pampylus, signifieth all loue, or a louer of all men, eury mans frende and louer. It was the name of Priocles sonne Plaros scholar. also a priest of Cefaria, whiche was martyred.  
 Pampillum, a thariotte.  
 Pampilona, a citee in the realme of Nauerre.  
 Pampinacia, a, um, that hath dyuers bzaunches.

Pampinarium, ij, n. ge. the tender bzaunche that groweth out of the body of the vine, which beareth nothing but leaues.  
 Pampinarius, and Pampineus, a, um, of or perteynyng to a vine bzaunche.  
 Pampinatio, onis, a cutting of, of vine bzaunches, or pulling of of the superfluous leaues.  
 Pampinator, oris, he that cutteth of the superfluous bzaunches or leaues of a vine.  
 Pampinatus, a, um, the participle of Pampino.  
 Pampino, au, are, to cut of the small bzaunches of a vine, or to pull away the leaues, that the soonne maie come to the roots.  
 Pampinula, an herbe called also Pimpinella.  
 Pampinus, ni, form. or masc. gene. a vine leafe or grene bzaunche. also the byssles of the fythe Polipus.  
 Pan, panis, called the god of shepherdes.  
 Panaces, cis, n. g. and Panacia, x, fa. ge. idem quod Panax.  
 Panaxius, a stoike philosopher.  
 Panaxolum, an hyl of Aetolia, also the whole countreie of the countreie of Aetolia.  
 Panaxolus, a, um, of the counsaile of Aetolia.  
 Panagios, totus sanctus.  
 Panagron, gri, n. gen. a great sweete nette that taketh all maner of fythe.  
 Panaretus, that containeth all beetues.  
 Panarium, a disease that often bzedeth in mens fingers.  
 Panaria ebrictas, Lolius writeth, that he hath redde for Arrogancia & licentia.  
 Panariolum, li, n. g. a basket or payper, wherein bzaunche is caried.  
 Panarium, ij, neu. g. a pantrie where bzaunche is kept. also an hutch wherein bzaunche is kept, or a basket to carie bzaunche.  
 Panathenicum, a bynde of oymntentes.  
 Panathenea, were among the Athenienses, certayne solemne ceremonies, wherof some were great, and kept eury fyfth yere, some were lesse, and they were petyrly celebrat. They were sometyme called Athenia.  
 Panax, panacis, f. c. gen. an herbe, which hath a leafe lyke to a fygge tree. It hath also a longe stalk, moss, and on the top a knappe, wherein are sweete seedes with a sharpe sent. It hath an yelow floure, and groweth in dyuers partes of Grecia.  
 Pancarpia, garlandes made of diuers floures, or of all floures that may bee founde.  
 Pancarpus, chamalion niger.  
 Panchai, people in the desertes of Libya, whiche ate serpentes.  
 Panchaia, a region in Arabia, called also Sabaa.  
 Panchaus, and Panchaicus, a, um, of Panchaia.  
 Panchrestum, i, neu. ge. a medecine godd for all maner diseases, a salve for eury foze.  
 Panchros, chri, m. ge. a precious stone haupng almoste all colours.  
 Pancraustes, tis, m. g. a man experte and excelsent



lent in dooynge of all thynges of actiuaite. Also he that is counnyng in the hynde of wyastlynge, called *Pancratium*.

*Pancratice*, myghtyly, strongely.

*Pancratice valere*, to bee in good helth & lusty. *Pancratium*, ii. neu. gen. exercise in all feates, as wastlyng, cunnynge, leappynge, castynge of the barre, and other lyke exercises of strength. it is properly a kynde of wastlyng, wherein one doeth his endeavour by all means bothe with hande and foote, to caste the other.

*Pancratium*, is sometyme taken for crooze.

*Pancraum*, is betwene fleshe and kernell lyng betwene the stomake and the lyuer.

*Panda*, a citee in India, where the great Alexander buylded the thydde citee of his name, the uttermost ende of his iourneie. also in the same place were altars builded by Bacchus, and after by Hercules, than by the queene Semiramis, last by Lysus.

*Pandana porta*, a gate of the citee of Rome, whiche was fyrst opened, and laste shutte, for all thynges to be brought into the citee.

*Pandatio*, ónis, fém. gene. a bootynge or croozlyng.

*Pandatoria*, an yle in the sea Tyrrhenum.

*Pandecta*, arum, f. ge. plur. compryhendynge all thynges. It is also the volume of the law ciuile, called the *Digestes*.

*Pandiculatio*, ónis, fém. g. a gaulpyng and strettyng ones selfe.

*Pandicular*, áris, ári, to gape and stretche one selfe, as they doo that come from slepe.

*Pandion*, ónis, the sonne of Erichus, kyng of Athens.

*Pandionia*, the countreie of Athens.

*Pandionius*, a, um, one of the cuntrey of Athens.

*Pando*, pandidi, ere, passum, to open, to sette abrode.

*Viam pandere*, to open the waie.

*Pando*, aui, are, to boowe downe, as one doeth vnder a burdeyn.

*Pandochus*, chei, mál. gene. an Inholder, an hostler.

*Pandochium*, ii. n. g. an Inne or commune lodgyng, an hostrye.

*Pandocrator*, tóris, omnipotent, almightie.

*Pandosa*, a citee in Italy, an other in Egipt.

*Pandora*, the mother of Deucalion, vnto whom sundry goddis gaue sundrye gyftes. *Pallas* gaue hir wisdome, *Venus* beautee, *Apollo* musike, *Mercurius* eloquence. And therefore she was called *Pandora*, whiche signifieth haueynge all gyftes. *Hesiodus* the poete writeth, that *Jupiter* sent hir into the world to deceyue mankynde.

*Pandofius*, a poole in Arcadie.

*Pandus*, a, um, clooked, boowed.

*Panegyricus*, a, um, that praiseth, that conteyneth prayse and commendation.

*Panegiris*, ris, fém. gene. a commune assemble of

people, bee it a fayre, marke, or markette, by the feaste or sessions. also a place wher thoselike assemblies be.

*Panegyrica oratio*, & *panegyricum carmen*, That whiche was recited in prose or verse, as suche an assemble to the praise of any person.

*Páneros*, ri, m. g. a precious stone.

*Paneus*, a towne and a ryuer of Colchis.

*Pangaus*, an elbowe of Thracie.

*Pango*, pépigi, & *panxi*, ere, to sette, to plant, to ioyne one thyng to another, to fasten, to dyue in, to wyte, to spyng, to tell, to make.

*Pangere clauum*, to dyue in a nagle.

*Pangere osculum*, to kyss.

*Inducias pangere*, to make truce.

*Pangere versus*, to wyte verses.

*Pangere pacem*, to make peace.

*Pangere societatem*, to make alpance.

*Panhormus*, idem quod *Panormus*.

*Panicula*, a, f. ge. that whiche doth hang downe of some herbes or trees, longe and rounde, as on great oaks, also on peachie trees & pine apple trees, roses, and reedes. also any thyng that groweth out rounde and long, maie bee called *Panicula*.

*Panicum*, ci, n. ge. a fodder feare, wherby men bee distraught, or out of their wittes.

*Panicum*, i, n. ge. a grayne, which groweth lyke myll, and hath at the least tenn leaues, the stalk small with a redde pendant ful of coyes, some purple, some redde, some black or white. The Italians doo call it *Melica*, in Englyshe *Panike*.

*Panis*, is, m. g. breadde.

*Panis*, is sometyme vsed for *Panus*, loke there.

*Panis districtus*, grated breadde.

*Panis porcinius*, an herbe, called also *Cyclaminus*, *Rapum terra*, *Vmbelicus terra*, & *Artamita*.

*Torta panis*, a craknell or sunnell.

*Primarius panis*, whyte breadde.

*Panis nauicus*, byskat.

*Panis secundarius*, raunged breadde, or cheate breadde, or erribble breadde.

*Panis*, is sometyme vsed for vitaple, or coyne.

*Pánifex*, nificis, m. g. a baker.

*Panificium*, ii. n. g. the craft of bakynge.

*Paniscus*, a god of the wooddes.

*Panneus*, a, um, of woullen.

*Pannicula*, looke *Panicula*.

*Panniculária*, orum, n. g. thynges of small nature

that one byngeth with hym that is committed to prizon, or put to death, passynge not the balde of fure crounce, as his raicment, and that he beareth about hym.

*Pannicularius*, a dyaper that sellethe clothe.

*Pannicularis*, li, m. g. a peere of clothe, a cloute, a ragge.

*Pannonia*, the countreie nowe called Hungaria, whiche toke that name of an other Hungaria nowe called *Julia*, a countreie in the northe parte

parte of the world, not farre from the ryuer Canais, and is tributarye to the *Dioscorites*. The boundes of hungarye are now much larger than they were of olde tyme, and hath on the west *Strike* & *Scame*: On the south the parte of *Blauony*, that lyeth on the sea *abynticum*: on the east *Serua*, on the north *Polonia* and *Moscowa*. The countreie is ryght fertile of grayne, and ryche of golde and syluer: And as the inhabitants doo repute, there is a ryuer, wherein yf yron be ofentymes dyeped, it will be touned into copper. this noble realme is now distressed and vnder the captiuitie of the *Turkes*, which is soe to be feared all christendome shall repente. For it was sometyme reputed the puissant bulwarke of all christian realmes agaynst the intollerable violence of *Saracyns* and *Turkes*.

*Pannonia superior*, the countreie called *Bustria* and *Suria* in this countreie standeth *Vienna*. *Pannonia inferior*, hath on the north *Dunaw* and *Seremany*, on the west *Pannonia superior*: on the south *liburnia*, on the east *larygas*: this countreie is almoste wholly vnder the *Hungaries*.

*Pannones*, *Hungarians* called also *Parones*.

*Pannofus*, fa, sum, that weareth vnder apparaille.

*Pannoleum*, len, n. g. an handkercher.

*Pannofus*, a, um, idem quod *pannosus*.

*Pannus*, ni, m. g. clothe.

*Panolithia*, thria, f. g. utter destruction.

*Panophorus*, a, um, a name of *Jupiter*, signifyinge that he heareth all mens voices, or because he is worshipped of all men.

*Panope*, a citee of *Phoris*.

*Panope*, and *Panopaea*, a nymphe of the sea.

*Panopha*, a, f. g. all armour belongynge to a man of armes, cumplet harness.

*Panormia*, *Panormitanus*, and *Panormius*, one of *Panormus*.

*Panormus*, & *Panormum*, a citee of *Sicile* nowe called in Italian *Palermo*.

*Pansa*, a, com. ge. one that hath a broad foote, or that is fyllaie footed.

*Panseauston*, a precious stone, whiche taketh as way barrenes, called also *Paneros*.

*Panescios*, the full moone.

*Pantes*, a ryuer in *Samos*.

*Pantocrasta*, te, mál. ge. he that fyghteth with handes and feete, he that exerciseth all feates and games.

*Pantagias*, a ryuer in *Sicile*.

*Pantagus*, a poole of *Idell* in *Italy*.

*Pantulus*, he that contendeth in all maner of games.

*Panther*, the wyfe of *Abadada*, a *Persiane*.

*Pantheon*, a temple of all the goddis.

*Panther*, thér, is, m. g. and *Panthera*, a, f. g. a beast, haupynge on his shynne luttell round spots, some blew, and some white. It is said, that herdes of cattall doo murtherously delyte

in the sweete saour that cometh from the mynde and in beholding of them. And therefore they lyng by the sweete age, where they haue theyr reioyce, theyr wyll all beastes come, fearynge nothyng but theyr fierie lookes, and therefore the panthers hydynge theyr heades, doo suffer the rest of theyr bodies to be looked on, that they may the more easely take theyr praye of the cattall byng dismayed. The people of *Bizantia* doth more often kill theyr wyll with a poison called *Aconitum*, than with weapen. But the *Panthers* feelinge their felices popponed, doo lye for the dunge of a man, whiche if they fynde and eate, they bee shortly deliquered. They bee so lyvely, that they lyue a great while after their bowelles be cleane out of theyr bodies. It is written, that the *Panther* wyll not touche hym, that is washed with the hyrdge, wherein a cooke is boyled. In the weste parte of *Ethiopia*, toward the sea, is a people called *Agriophagi*, whose kyng hath but one eye in his forehead, which lyue with catynge the flesh of *Panthers* and lyons.

*Pantherinus*, a, um, of a panther, or spotted lyke a panther, of diuers colours.

*Pantheum*, i, n. g. a nette, wherewith all maner of foules are taken: whiche nette is pitched on the grounde a great length, and couered with strawe or chaffe, that the birdes see it not, and sodenly by a corde cast vp, taketh al that is within the compasse.

*Pantheilea*, a queene of *Amazones*.

*Panthoides*, the name of *Perthagoas*, whiche said, that he was ones the sonne of *Panthous* the *Troiane*.

*Panthous*, or *Panthus*, a *Troiane*, the brother of *Heuba*.

*Panticapes*, a ryuer of *Seythia*.

*Panticapeum*, a towne not farre from the same place.

*Pantices*, a great beely. also the flure.

*Pantocrator*, ónis, m. g. almyghyte, vanquyer, myng all thynges.

*Pantolabus*, a flauc, that taketh all thynges.

*Pantomatium*, a towne by the sea syde in *Candy*.

*Pantomimus*, mi, m. g. a dislarde, that can feigne and counterfette euery mans gestures.

*Pantrepes*, a ryuer of *Seythia*.

*Panurgia*, a, f. g. subiltyce, craftynes, gyle, deccite.

*Panurgus*, gi, mál. ge. he that is practised in all thynges, a crafty and deceitfull fellowe, a wylly person, an olde beaten fox. also a rounde thyng growing out of a tree lyke a mushroom.

*Panus*, ni, m. g. a kernell in the harte or gypne of a man, or behynde the eare. It is also a weasels rolle, wheron the webbe of cloth is rolled or wounden.

*Papa*, an interfection of wordynge, wyll you see a wonderfull thyng.

*Papa*, in the tuge of *Seythia* significth *Jupiter*.

Papare, to calle dad as a childes dooth.  
 Papas, a father, as children doo call dad.  
 Papauer, paueris, n. g. and sometyme, m. g. an herbe called popie, or chesoul.  
 Papaueris lachrimæ, that which they now call Opium, looke there.  
 Papauer erraticum, red roine rose, or wilde popie.  
 Papauer corniculatum, hozned popie, or yed lowe popie.  
 Papauer fatium, garden popie.  
 Papueratida, wilde popie.  
 Papueratus, a, um, lyke poppy.  
 Papuerata vestis, a garment not pure white but of the colour of poppy.  
 Papuerus, a, um, of popie.  
 Paphages, a kyng of Ambrosia.  
 Paphago, paphagonia, one of Paphlagonia.  
 Paphius, a, um, of Paphos.  
 Paphlagonia, a countreie in the lesse Asia, longynge to Galacia, where dwelled the people called Menari, of whom came the Menecians. It is bounded on the east with the eguer called Haliis, tennynge out of the south betwene Syria and Paphlagonia.  
 Paphos, a citie in the Ilande of Cypres, whiche was dedicate to Venus, wherof she was called Paphia.  
 Paphus, he that builded the citie Paphon.  
 Papia, a citie in Lumbardy, called Pauc.  
 Papilio, onis, m. g. a butterflye. also a tente or pavilion.  
 Papilla, æ, f. g. a littell wheate or pushe in the shynne of a man. also a cocke in the cundite, wherout water cometh. Wherouer the nipple or teate of a womans breste. sometyme it is taken for the brest.  
 Papinianus, a famous lawper in the tyme of Des urrus the emperour.  
 Papinius, a poete of Naples.  
 Pappa, æ, f. g. pappe made with mylke and dos ur.  
 Pappo, aui, arc, to eate, to call one father or dad wantonly.  
 Pappus, a philosophier of Alexandria.  
 Pappus, i, m. g. a grandfyr or grandfather. It is also an herbe called groundswell. also the floure of thistles, whiche lyke to fethers dooth flie awaie with the wynde. sometyme the mollesse of certayne herbes.  
 Papula, æ, f. g. a whele or pushe.  
 Papyrifer, rifiera, um, that beareth the rushe called Papyrus.  
 Papyraceus, a, um, of paper, or of the saide rushe.  
 Papyrius, the surname of a noble man.  
 Papyropola, læ, m. g. idem quod charupratus.  
 Papyrus, ri, f. g. seu Papyrum, i, n. g. a great rushe that groweth in the fennes and marish groundes in Egypte and Syria, ten cubites in heigh, wherof the fyfte paper was made, wherof men byd wyte, Now Papyrus is called

paper, wherein men doo write or wyte of bynde booke.  
 Par, aris, n. g. a payre, a couple.  
 Par, aris, om. g. lyke, equal, mete, even, measurable, convenient. Par est, it is lyke, alio the mete or convenient. Par erat, of one age.  
 Paribus animis, of lyke affection, with lyke good will or courage.  
 Par ingenium nactus, he hath founde one of his owne faction, or lyke to him selfe.  
 Par sapientia ad formam, as wyse as his faise or tallie.  
 Par precium tanti laboris, the recompense of rewarde was such as was equall to so great a labour.  
 Par idem, all one.  
 Pares esse nostro exercitui non poterunt, they mought not to so stronge as our hoste, they were not able to resist our arme.  
 Pares, matches, two, the one lyke the other.  
 Par magis fuerat, it had ben more.  
 Vi par erat, as reason was, as it was connectente.  
 Pares cantare, lyke counnyng in musike of synnyng.  
 Sūctque pares in amore, they loue one another equally, or lyke heartly.  
 Pares cum paribus, matches together.  
 Parem esse, to bee able to resist, fulkeine, to beare, or abyde a thyng.  
 Par laboribus corpus, a body able to susteyne and awaie with labours and trauailes.  
 Male merenti par erit, to hym that dooth yll, he will tender yll agayne.  
 Vide in scribendo vi parum illis, See that you wyte as much or as often to me, as I doo to you.  
 Paria facere, to make amendes, to requite, to doo one thyng for another. also to make a lyke help matche, to serue one as well agayne.  
 Par impar, a game that chylderne vse, called uen of oddde.  
 Parem vbi referam gratiam, wherein I may requite hym, or shewe hym lyke pleasure.  
 Par pari datum, one for another.  
 Par pari respondere, to answer the same woordes, to say as much as the other saied.  
 Parisimus, the superlatiue, used sometyme of Plautus.  
 Para, a greke preposition used sometyme for Apud, sometyme for Prater.  
 Para, looke Parra.  
 Parabates, a transfereffour.  
 Parabasis, sis, f. g. preuarication, transgression.  
 Parabilis, le, that may bee soone gotten, or will be soone redie.  
 Victus parabilis, meate that maye be soone gotten.  
 Parabola, læ, f. g. a comparison or resemblance, a parable.  
 Parabolani, certayne ministers, which might be

net departe from the thynges that they had charge of.  
 Paracletis, sis, f. g. an exhortatio, a consolacion.  
 Parachlamys, a garmente, that both souldiers, and also chyldren used in olde tyme to weare.  
 Paracletus, i, m. g. an exhorter, a comforter or aduocate.  
 Paraclytus, ti, m. g. a man infamed, yll reported of, one that hath an yll name.  
 Paracensis, a harde and peinesfull warthyng of curyng of a wounde by sawyng and pyckynge of it.  
 Paracensis, sis, f. g. a cure dooen with the Sursigians owne hande. or whan the heale of one that hath the dyoplie, hath an hole made in it, to leat out the water.  
 Paracenterium, rij, n. g. the instrumente, wherewith that cure is dooen.  
 Paracnemium, mij, n. g. the bittermoste bone in the Shank of the legge, called also Parastatum.  
 Paracope, pes, f. g. the alienation of the mynde.  
 Paracri, an herbe called also bunium.  
 Paracelos, the great daisy with the knoppe in the myddes. It is of the apothecaries called Consolida media.  
 Paradiastole, a dilatynge of a mattier by an interception, or a figure, whan thynges that be lyke are suerced by opposition of the contraries.  
 Paradigma, digmatis, n. g. an etample.  
 Paradisus, i, m. g. or after some, f. g. Paradise. It signifyeth a garden.  
 Paradisus, a towne in Syria.  
 Paradoxum, i, n. g. a sentence contrary to the opinion of the moze parte.  
 Paradoxus, a, um, a thyng meruailous strange contrary to the moste commune opinion.  
 Paradromis, midis, f. g. an open galerye, hettour, or walke.  
 Paracensis, sis, f. g. a precept conteynynge an exhortacion or admonicion.  
 Paraceticus, a, um, conteynynge such precepte or instruction.  
 Parastaceni, people in the bittermoste borders of Media.  
 Paratoniis, a great haven of Syrenaica. also a towne of the same name.  
 Paragaudes, or Paragaudæ, a certayne kynde of wytes, peticores, or linnen vesture, that they used in olde tyme, vnder their other garment.  
 Paragoge, ges, f. g. a figure, whā a letter or syllable is added to a woorde, as Dicier, for Dici.  
 Paragogia, the place, through the whiche water tenneth.  
 Paragraphe, es, f. g. a thyng written befoze a sentence, an annotation in the margent.  
 Paragrapheus, a paragrase.  
 Paralia, a kynde of pitche.  
 Paralipomenon, leste out, vnspoken, or vnwritten, which ought to haue ben spoken or written.

Parallion, an herbe called also Esula.  
 Parallius, a kynde of spurge.  
 Paralleli, lynes in the sphere of the worlde equall by distant, wherby the soonne passynge, causeth variation in the houres of the daie.  
 Parallelus, li, m. g. equally distant.  
 Paralus, his name that first inuencid galpes.  
 Paralytis, sis, f. g. a sythenesse called the palsy, wherein either all the bodye or one membre, or many membres be mortified, and be deppriued of feelyng and meuyng. It hapneth either of an apoplexie, stoppyng the rootes of the synewes, that they beynge deppriued of the synues anismall, whiche serueth for them, become losse: or elles of the rheumaticke humor, grosse and vndigested, which stoppeth the sayde places. Some tyme of a stroke or fal, wherby the ioyntes of the backe bone are loused, and the sinewes, which come from the necke or nape of the head, are stopped. Wherby the sinewes and the rootes of the myn hure with a bruis, indurcth the palsey, especially in an olde man.  
 Herba paralytis, the litell white dayse with redde toppes.  
 Paralytis interdum cicuta, interdum Delphinium.  
 Paralyticus, a, um, that is taken with the palsey.  
 Parangaria, looke Angaria.  
 Parantes, a certayne precious stone.  
 Paranympus, i, m. g. he that is the mediatour in matrimonye betwene the man and the woman. She that is on the womans parte, is called Pronuba.  
 Parapechium, chij, n. g. a lyght cloke, also one of the bones in the arme, called also radius.  
 Parapherna, drum, n. g. plur. al thynges that the woman bringeth to her husbnde besydes hyr dower, called also in latine Peculium.  
 Paraphrasis, sis, f. g. an imitation of woordes, settyng out the sense or meanyng of the authour more playnely and largely.  
 Paraphrastes, æ, m. g. he that dooth not translate woordes by woordes, but expreth the sentence of the authour more openly.  
 Paraphrosync, a kynde of phrenesie or madnesse.  
 Parapotamia, a countrey nere to Cypria.  
 Pararium æs, was double wages gyuen to hostes men for haupynge two hostes.  
 Pararius, ij, m. g. a broker.  
 Parafanga, æ, f. g. a myle in Persia, conteynynge fiftye furlonges. Herodotus saith xxx.  
 Parascue, es, f. g. a preparation. Also good freydre.  
 Parastopesis, sis, f. g. a figure in speakhenge, whan we feigne that we will not speake, and yet couertly it is declared what we doo meane.  
 Parasita, æ, f. g. the feminine of Parasitus.  
 Parasitus, i, m. g. an haunter of other mennes tables vnalled for. Also he that to fyll his belly with meate and drynke, speaketh alway to the appes

appetite of hym, with home he dynteth of sup-  
peth, a parasite, a bealy friende, a flatterer.  
Parasitor, aris, ari, to holde vp an other mans  
tale, for a dyner of supper, to play the para-  
site.  
Parasitaster, tri, m. g. he that countrefaitheth hym  
that is called Parasitus.  
Parastades, stones whiche dooe susteine bothe the  
sydes of a doze called the iambes.  
Parastasis, f. g. assistance, profe by witness.  
Parastata, certayne stones sette to or about a pil-  
lar, by lyknesse of whiche one of the bones in  
the shanke is named Parastata. the cundites al-  
so, by whiche the fede passeth from the kidneys  
of a man in generation, be called Parastata. al-  
so certayne vnder officers in the wyng of a bats  
tyle be so called.  
Parathesis, apposition.  
Paratela, the sum of thynges entituled.  
Paratimos, a kynde of punishment used to poore  
men taken in aduourty. Ea pona erat euillio  
pilorum e naribus, & pudendis.  
Parate, promptly, redyly.  
Paratagedro, aui, are, to bragge of craike, to  
speake great of high woordes.  
Paratum, i, n. g. prouision, a thyng made ready.  
Paratus, a, um, ready, made ready.  
Vir in quouis loco paratus, a man ready at al  
affaires, or readye to dooe what so euer a man  
woulde haue hym.  
Paratus & promptus.  
Paratus ad omnem aduentum, ready to abyde  
what chance so euer will fall.  
Paratus ad omnia, ready to doe any maner of  
thyng.  
Ab omni re sumus paratiores, we bee moze in  
a readynesse with all thynges.  
Ab exercitu paratus, in a readynesse as touching  
our armie.  
Animus opibusque paratus, Paratus omnia  
perpeti.  
Animus paratus bello.  
Paratus, us, m. g. prouision, preparation. some-  
tyme apparaple.  
Principalis paratus, princely either prouision  
or apparaple.  
Parazonium, n. g. a kynde of twoozes, a hant-  
get, a woodknyfe.  
Parca, ladies of destenie. also it signifieth the selfe  
destenie or disposition in prolongynge or short-  
nyng of lyfe. The names of the ladies be Clo-  
thos, Lachesis, Atropos.  
Parce, scarcely, nygardedly, nyghely, fayne and  
fostely, sparngly, saupngly.  
Parce ac duriter viuere, to lyue saupngly and  
hardely.  
Parce parcus, a beate nygarded.  
Parce vii verbis, to speake fewe woordes.  
Parco, peperci, and passi, cere, to spare, to for-  
geue or pardon, to let or prohibite, to leaue, for  
beare or abstaine, to shewe fauour.

Pardere precio, to spare cost.  
Sumptus ne parcas, spare for no coste.  
Pardere valetudini, to take heede to thyne helth.  
Pardere voci, not to speake loud.  
Pardetur, impersonale.  
Neque parceretur labori, they wylt fische for no  
labour. Parcere metu, to put awate feare.  
Parcere gladio, to abstaine from murder.  
Parce metu, be not so muche asfayde.  
Aliquantulum tibi parce, spare of fauour  
your selfe somewhat.  
Lamentis parere, to leaue weeping or walling.  
Parce oves minimum procedere, Let not the  
sheepe go to farre, or kepe in the shepe that they  
go not to farre.  
Parce credere, doe you not beleue hym.  
Nihil promittere parcam, they spare for no  
promyse.  
Vt a cadibus & incendiis parceretur, That  
they woulde abstaine from murder and fyre.  
Supplicibus parere, to shewe fauour to them  
that make humble intercession.  
Parcere and perdere, contrary.  
Parcere & Spoliare, contrary.  
Auxilio alicuius parere, not to vse ones help.  
Paritas, aui, f. g. feugallite of moderation in  
lypnyng, sparyng, saupng.  
Paritas animaduersionum, seidome punish-  
ment of chastysng.  
Parcus, i, m. g. a nygarded, an herne.  
Parcus, a, um, nygh of nygarded, scarce in expens-  
tes, sparyng, saupng. sometyme it signifieth  
seidome.  
Parcus comitatu, he that hath a small trapne.  
Parcus opera, an easy wacheman, he that is  
moze ydell than occupied.  
Parsa parcus, he that executeth but little pas-  
nishment.  
Parcissimus honorum, he that passeth not for  
honour and promotion.  
Parcissimus estimator beneficiorum suorum,  
one that doth lytell esteeme the benefices that he  
doeth a man.  
Pardalanches, the venemous herbe called Aca-  
nitum. also a certayne kynde of popson.  
Pardalos, in, m. g. a precious stone.  
Pardalum, in, n. g. a certayne sument, sande  
ryng lyke a panther.  
Pardalus, i, m. g. a birde of dunne colour, whiche  
flyeth in flocks. Iudge our plouer to bee a  
kynde of thym.  
Pardus, i, m. g. a lybarde.  
Pardalis, the female.  
Pardelasis, f. g. excursion, or handlyng of a matt-  
er that pertaineth not to the purpose.  
Pardelatus, i, m. g. he that is newly issued out of  
his chyldes peres, and begynneth to haue the  
tokens of a man.  
Pardetonia, the mother of Plato, the most noble  
philosophier.  
Pardelon, the making longe of a woorde by the  
addynge

addynge of a syllable, or by addynge of a woide  
in a sentence, whiche seemeth to be superfluous.  
encephalis, the hinder parte of the brayne cal-  
led cerebellum.  
Parens, entis, com. ge. a father, mother, or any  
other auncestor. sometyme it is used for hym  
that taketh muche care for an others welthe,  
and defendeth it.  
Fieri parentem, to haue a chyldre bozne.  
Magna parens, the earth.  
Frugum parens, idem.  
Parens cunctorum terra, the earth noztheth  
of byngeth forth all thynges.  
Lyra parens, Mercurie.  
Parens, entis, om. g. of Pareo, obedient.  
Parentalia, orum, n. ge. feastes made at the bu-  
ryng of auncestours.  
Parentalis, le, of or perteynyng to auncestours.  
Parentela, x, f. g. auncestrie.  
Parentesis, sis, of seos, f. g. a sentence compres-  
bended within an other sentence, without any  
detrimēt thereto, beeyng marked with one  
halfe circle at the begynnyng, and an other at  
the ende, in this wyse.  
Nihil adeo principem decet (quod omnes  
quidem parentur) quantum iustitia, pruden-  
tia acque liberalitati aequaliter coniuncta, no-  
thyng so well becometh a prync (whiche all  
men doo confesse) as iustice equally ioynced  
with wysdome and bounteousnesse.  
Parenticida, x, m. gen. he that murdereth his fa-  
ther or mother.  
Parento, aui, are, to celebrate the funeralsles of  
auncestours or frendes, to kepe diriges.  
are itor, aui, ari, idem quod Parento.  
Pareo, rui, ere, to appere, to be seene, to obey.  
Eius paritum sententia non est, they dyd not  
accordyng to his sentence and iudgement.  
Dicto parere, to be obedient, to do that one is  
commanded.  
Promissis parere, To fufylle that one hath  
promysed.  
Paret oppidum illud regi, that towne is vns-  
der subiection of the kyng.  
Parere cupiditatibus, to folowe his wanton  
appetites.  
Paretur, the impersonall.  
Patergum, i, n. g. some thyng added to, beeyng  
nothyng of the matter, as whan a pepnetre  
dooth make an ymage, he addeth to trees or  
townes.  
Paterga horologiorum, thynges made in dyals  
les for the ornamē: and settyng forth of theim.  
Parens, sis, f. g. weakenyng or decayng of the  
strength of the bodie or minde.  
Parethonum, n, n. g. a white colour that peins  
iters do late. it is founde in Egypt.  
Paribit, for pariet, the wall byng forth a chyld.  
Pareit, iudges assigned for capitall causes, as  
murder or felonie that requirith death.  
Paricida, x, com. gen. he that hath slayne father

or mother. also a murtherer that hath slayne  
any man.  
Paricidalis, le, belongyng to murder of parents  
tes. also cruel.  
Paricidium, n, n. ge. murder of parentes, kyn-  
men or countrey men, woozhyng of mischief,  
and destruction of his countrey.  
Paricidiosis, lyke a wicked murderer, that hath  
slayne his parentes.  
Parienna, a towne in Germany called Freydeitz.  
Parietis, rietis, m. g. a wall of an house.  
Parietis loquens, thou speakest to the walle,  
whiche may be said of hym, whiche wylt not este-  
sones reherse that, whiche he hereth spoken.  
Parietis intergerinus, a wall standyng betwene  
two neyghbours.  
Parietis cratius, a wall made hurdle wyse, with  
rodde of other thynges ouerthwart.  
Parietaria, an herbe called pelitorie of the wall.  
Parietina, parietina, f. g. an olde wall half bzor-  
ken downe.  
Paulia, orum, n. ge. plur. festiuall dayes, whiche  
the Romaynes kept, for preseruation of their  
cattall.  
Parilis, le, equall.  
Parilitas, aui, f. g. equalitee, similitude in quan-  
titee or qualitee.  
Pario, peperit, partum, & paritum parere, To  
byngge forth chyldren, the lyke thyng in beas-  
tes, to whelp, to farrowe, to hatche, to lay as  
an henne layeth egges, to calue, &c. sometyme  
to byngge forth the generally, to geat, to purchase,  
to bzede.  
Parere sibi gratiam apud aliquem, To geat a  
mans fauour.  
Tibi mille passus peperit moram, he hath caus-  
ed the to tarye whyles thou moughtest haue  
rydden or gone a myle.  
Parere perfugium pedibus, to saue hym selfe  
by runnyng away.  
Parere verba, to speake woordes not spoken  
before, to inuent newe woordes.  
Terra parit fruges, The earth bynggeth forth  
cozne.  
Parere oua, in hennes to laye egges, in fyshes  
to bzede spaume.  
Parere fastidium, To make one to lothe, or to  
disdeigne, to bzede a lothyng or lothsomnes.  
Pariantur voluptates pecunia, pleasures are  
purchased or procured with mony.  
Parere odium, to purchase hatred.  
Immodica seueritas parit terrorem, Quere  
mucher yggour bzederh feare.  
Canis peperit catulos, The bytche hath  
whelped.  
Paretorium, a citee in Egypte, with a great  
hauen.  
Parion, a citee in Hellespont.  
Parippi, dogges among the Atheniens as swifte  
as hoxes.  
Paris, idis, the sonne of Priamus king of Trois  
ans,

ans, whose historie is so commonly known, that I neede not to write it.

**Parthalius** (an excellent painter) contended with **Zeus** in cunning: **Zeus** brought forth a table, wherein he had so craftily painted grapes, that byrdes flew to them, and picked on them. **Parthalius** brought forth another table, wherein was painted onely a sheete, so finely wrought, that all men iudged it to bee a beaie sheete. Then **Zeus** required him to take awaie the sheete, and shewe forth his worke, wherat **Parthalius** laughed and iested at **Zeus** mesely. Then **Zeus** perceyving it, acknowledged his error, and granted the victorie vnto **Parthalius**, saying, Yesterday I deceyued byrdes, but to day thou haste deceyued me being a craftes man.

**Pariter**, together, likewise, equally, semblably. **Gnatum pariter** his vii decuit, It was mete that my sonne shoulde haue as muche parte of these thynges as I.

**Pariter cum omni animante nascitur**, It is geuen euery lyving thyng of nature in his byrthe. or it is naturally in euery lyving creature.

**Crescunt pariter cum Luna**, they encrease together with the mone, or they encrease as the mone doeth.

**Vt pariter disperiantur bona parentis**, That their fathers gooddes myght bee diuided equally. Or that the one myght haue as muche of their fathers gooddes as the other.

**Trucidant feminas pariter ac viros**, they slea as well women as men.

**Pariter patribus ac plebi gratus**, acceptable as well to the senatours as to the people.

**Reliquit filium pariter moratun vt pater**, he lefte a sonne that had the conditions of his father, or that was in maners lyke his father.

**Mecum pariter moleste ferunt Siculi**, the **Sicilians** be displeased with it as well as I.

**Parithmia**, be hernelis in the innermost parts of the rootes of the tongue, called also **Tonsillae**.

**Parito**, **aut**, are, to prepare often, the frequentatiue of **Paro**.

**Paritura**, **a**, f. g. bynggng forth.

**Parium**, a citee in Asia in the countree of **Myfia**.

**Parus**, **a**, um, of the yle **Parus**, from whence is brought marble stone called **Parium marmor**.

**Parus lapis**, a touchy stone.

**Parma**, a citee in Italy.

**Parma**, **a**, f. g. a littell rounde tergate, whiche swete men dyd vse.

**Parmatus**, **a**, um, that weareth suche a tergate of buckelar.

**Parmenides**, a philosophye, the disciple of **Anaxagoras**.

**Parmenio**, one of **Alexanders** capitaines.

**Parmeno**, a mans name in **Cerence**.

**Parmenses**, the inhabitants of **Parma** in Italy.

**Parmiron**, the herbe **Sideritis**,

**Parmula**, **a**, f. g. a buckelar, a diminutiue of **Parma**.

**Parmularius**, **ij**, m. g. he that maketh a buckelar, or he that useth a buckelar.

**Parnacides**, **dis**, f. g. apparaple belonging to maydens, a pety coate of lyght raiment belonging to wenches.

**Parnasides**, the nine muses of ladies of sciences.

**Parnasius**, **a**, um, of **Parnasus**.

**Parnasus**, or **Parnassus**, a mountayne in **Greece**, haupng two toppes, vnder the whiche the ix. muses dyd inhabe or dwell.

**Parnes**, **nehis**, m. g. or f. g. an hyll in the countreie of **Athens**.

**Parnopes**, locustes.

**Parnus**, one that for a boate, whiche he had lost, sued euery body that he mette, wherof rose this prouerbe.

Disceptare ob **Parni** scaphulam, To make great suite and busynesse for matreces of small value.

**Paro**, **aut**, are, to prepare, to geat, to purchase, to procure, to bye, to apparaple, to make redy, to dysse, to arap.

**Parare fortunas magnas**, to geat great substaunce and richesse.

**Cupio aliquos parare amicos**, I wolde fayne make, geat, or purchase some frendes.

**Bellum parare alicui**, or **Contra alicquem**, to make prouision and prepare for warre against one.

**Parare prandium**, To prouyde or make ready a dyner.

**Parare exitium alteri**, to procure or purchase ones death or destruction.

**Fugam parare**, to bee aboute to flee or renne awaye.

**Parare necessitatem**, to purchase frendes of acquaintance.

**Se ad aliquid parare**, to addresse, faction, or dispose hym selfe to a thyng.

**Hic ego non paro me vt rideant**, amonge suche men I doo not so order of fashion my selfe to make them to laugh at me.

**Itane parasti te**, Make thou so behaue of thy dered thy selfe.

**Alios vin parantes occidit**, Other whiche en deuoured to defend them selues with stronge hande, he slewe.

**Parare iter in Macedoniam**, To prepare hym selfe to go into **Macedonie**.

**Paro**, **onis**, m. g. a littell thyppe or bygantine.

**Paroculi**, **orum**, they that haue lyke eyes.

**Parochus**, **chi**, m. g. an officer that pounded for wood and salte for ambassadours. also it is nowe vsed for a prieste, whiche is a curate of parisse priest.

**Parodus**, a passage. De **parodontibus**, vide **Celsum**. lib. 6. ca. 13.

**Parocia**, **a**, f. g. a parisse.

**Parocmia**, **a**, f. g. a prouerbe accomodate to the

the matter and tyme.

**Paracis**, **i**, m. g. a paritheoner, or one of the same parisse.

**Parameon**, a fygure, where there be dyuers verses in a sentence almost lyke.

**Paromologia**, **a**, f. g. a fygure in rhetorike, wha we graunt a thing to our aduersary, and afterwards inferre a matter of greater weight and importance.

**Paronomasia**, **a**, f. g. a fygure in speaking, where one woorde is lyke an other, but in dyuers significations.

**Nam inceptio est amentium laud amantium**, This is an enterpryse of mad folles, and not of louers.

**Paronchia**, **a**, f. g. the rottennesse vnder the rootes of the nappes of a man or beast. also the herbe called **Sedum maius**.

**Paropansada**, people of Asia by the hyle **Paropansus**.

**Paropansus**, a mountayne togyngnge to **Indie**, and the countrey called **Bactra**. It is also the name of a great ryuer, that renneth thorough **Sephia**, not farre from the north ocean, and some dooe name it the dead sea, or frozen sea.

**Paropsis**, **ropidis**, f. g. a dysch, a porpyger, a porrage dysch.

**Para**, **a**, f. g. an vn lucky byrde.

**Paros**, **ous**, an yle in the sea called **Aegeum**.

**Parous**, **ionidis**, f. g. an impostume behynde the eare, whiche cometh of a matter distilling from the head into the bucces or hernelles of the eares, ingendred of an inflammation of the bodie and bloudde.

**Paroxismus**, **mi**, m. g. the fitt of a feure. it signifyeth a puckyng or stirryng vp.

**Parahia**, a countrey in **Greece**, called also **Aracadia**.

**Parthasius**, **a**, um, of that countreie.

**Parthasis**, **idis**, a wooman of **Parthasias**. **Callisto** was so named.

**Parthasius**, toke befoze after **Paris**.

**Paricida**, looke **Paricida**.

**Paricidium**, looke **Paricidium**.

**Paras**, **aris**, f. g. a parte, a porcion, a partie or lyde in contention, a faction. also charge, offence, durie.

**Partes facere**, to diuide in porcions.

**Partes primas agere**, to bee the chiefe personage pryncipally in an enterlude.

**In parte aliqua habere apud aliquem**, to be in some fauour, or to be an hanger on in one parte or other with a man.

**Priores partes habere apud aliquem**, to be in more reuerence or fauour with one, to haue the preeminence with one.

**Priores partes tribuere alicui**, To geue one the most prais, or prayse hym mozte.

**Partes alicuius agere**, to dooe an other mans office, or to doo that an other shoulde doo, or to plaie the parte that an other shoulde or hath

plaied.

**Partes mea sent**, it is myne office or charge, it is my parte.

**Partes defendas tuas**, defende thine owne matter or cause.

**Non sunt mea partes id facere**, It belongeth not to me to doo it, or it is not for me to doo it.

**Paras bona**, the more parte.

**Magna ex parte**, for the more parte, almost all together.

**Ex parte**, partly.

**In parte**, idem.

**In omnes partes**, wholly. also in what maner so euer it bee.

**In optimam partem accipere**, to take a thyng in woorth or in good parte.

**Paras**, for **Parum**, partly.

**Mittes pars victoria fiducia**, **paris ignominia** a dolore, ad omnem letitiam audaciamque, procefferunt, The men of warre, partly by poynt of victorie, partly for feare of the reproche that they had taken, became at the laste to bee full of courage and mercy.

**Paras**, is of **Plautus** taken for the wyfe.

**Satur**, de me loquitur, & de parte mea, Now that his bealy is full, he talketh of me and my wyfe.

**Partes primas**, the chiefe parte.

**Vtinam esset mihi pars aqua amoris tecum**, woulde god thy loue and myne were lyke.

**De parte Borix**, from the north.

**Parte vtraque audita**, both the partes beeyng heard.

**In his partibus**, in these quarters.

**Parte**, sometime for **Parum**.

**Plus media parte**, more than halfe.

**Mitiorum in partem interpretari**, to interpret or take a thyng gently.

**Pro vili parte**, as muche as I can, with al my power.

**Pro sua quisque parte**, euery man for his part, or euery man as muche as in hym dyd lie, or euery man accordyng to his power.

**Duras fratris partes practicas**, my brother is in harde case by thy sayng.

**Mea partes non desiderabuntur**, I wyll not fayne to dooe myne office or durie of the beste that I can dooe, or you shall haue no cause to fynde faute with me.

**Nec in alia parte terrarum**, Neether in any of ther parte or coaste of the world.

**Resina damnatur ex his partibus**, The rosypne or gumme that cometh out of those partes, is not allowed.

**Ab his qui Romanæ partis erant**, of them that were of the Romanes parte.

**Nullius philosophia partis ignarus**, There is no parte of philosophy that he is not skilful in, or he is ignorant in no parte of philosophy.

**Trahere aliquem in partes**, to geat one to take parte with hym.

Parfimonía, *α, f. g.* moderate expence, sparing, saving.

¶ Sera parfimonia in fundo, It is to late to spare when the battell is at the bottome.

Sine parfimonia, largely, freely.

Parthanon, onis, father of Democritus kynge of Abdera.

Parthenia, the herbe Artemisia.

Parthenia, virginitee.

Parthenium, *ij, n. g.* an herbe, which by Dioscorides description, hath lyttell leaues lyke to Coriander, a floure with whyte leaues, and is in the myddell somewhat yelow, haung a great and yll sauour. also he geueth the same name to the herbe called Helkine, whiche is Derytoxe of the wal. The fyfte is of some apothecaries called Matricaria. Ruellius teppoueth theym that suppose Parthenium to be the herbe called Corula foetida, whiche is rather Buphrthalmos. For Corula hath leaues lyke to fenell, and so hath Buphrthalmos, and not lyke to Coriander. Some affirme, that one kinde of Parthenium is fenefue, called Matricaria, the seconde is tansy, the thirde ranomylle, the fourthe Corula foetida, the fyfte Buphrthalmos, that is to saye ore eye, whiche is lyke to Corula, and smyth not: The sixte Pericurtie, the seventh Peritoxie, the eghthe Motherwort. Some put Hyoscam for one kynde. but commonly it is receiued, that perthenium is fenefue albeit Fuchsius, and other, seemeth to take it for Ranyng mardewede, or Ranyng mathe.

Parthenius, a ryuer in Pontus and Bithynia. also the name of a poete.

Parthenius, a, um, of Parthenius.

Parthenope, the olde name of the cite of Naples. Also one of the mearemaydes, whiche drowned them selues, because they coude not allure Alcides.

Parthenopeus, a, um, of Parthenope.

Parthenoprus, a kynge of Arcadie, the sonne of Mars and Menalippa, whiche was slayne at the siege of Troie.

Parthia, a countreie in Asia, whiche hath on the south the redde sea, on the north, the sea called Hircan, on the east the people called Arii, on the west the realme called Media.

Parthi, people of that countrey.

Parthiarii, merchants that bring thynges out of Parthia.

Parthicus, a, um, of the countrey of Parthia.

Parthini, people of Macedonie.

Parthissus, a ryuer on the north of Germany.

Partiarius, *rij, m. g.* a partyng felowe or copertener, a fellow, a partner.

Particeps, *icipis, com. g.* he that taketh parte, a companion, a complice, a copartioner.

Particeps & experts, contrary.

Coniurationis particeps, one of the conspiracie.

Uli in periculis particeps, his companion in perilles and dangers.

Facere aliquem participem alicuius rei, to make one partner of a thyng.

Particeps conciliorum, he to whom one hath tolde or reueled his counsailes or purposes.

Particeps hereditatis despicenda, he that helpeth one to take a mannes inheritance wrongfully from hym.

Particeps vitij, vicious.

Meus particeps, my complice, my companion.

Sceleris in regem particeps.

Participo, *au, are, to geue parte, to take parte, to make one partener, or of counsaile.*

Participare lucrum, to bee partener of ones gynes or winnyng.

Seruum consilio participare, to tell his mynde or counsaile to his seruauit.

Prandia aliquem participare, to make one to dyne with hym.

Particula, *α, f. g.* a porcion, a parcell.

Facere particulas, to dyuide into smalle parcels.

Particularis, *re, particulae.*

Particularim, by partes, by members, particularly.

Particulones, coheyyes or coparteners, whiche haue inheritance together.

Partim, partly, in parte, sometyme parte.

Partim hominum venerunt, part of the men byd come.

Partio, *onis, f. g.* a byrth, an olde woode.

Partior, *iris, iri, itum, and Partio, uis, ire, Co parte, to diuide.*

Partite, aduerbium, diuided in peeces or partes.

Partitio, *onis, f. g.* a partition or diuision.

Partitor, *oris, m. g.* he that parteth or diuideth.

Partitudo, for partus, the byrth of a chyld.

Partitus, a, um, parted, diuided.

Fecit partita lecti, when a woman abandoneh her selfe to other besyde her housbande.

Partor, *oris, m. g.* he that hath gotten or ouerlaid.

Parturio, parturis, *riui, ire, to labour as women dooe in trauaile of thylde, to trauaile with thylde.*

Partus, a, um, gotten with labour, brought forth to the woide, borne.

Partus, *us, m. g.* the birth of a chyld. sometyme the chyld selfe.

Ferre partum, to be great.

Reddere par um, to be deliuered.

Adest mulieri partus, the woman is ready to trauaile with chyld, she is neare hym.

Appropinquat partus, idem.

Dare partu, id est parere.

Partus arboris etiam dicitur.

Abigere partum, to kyll the chyld in the mothers wombe, with medicines or otherwyse.

Parulis, a swelling in the gummies.

Parui

aruisacio, *feci, facere, to sette lyttell by.*

aruisatio, idem.

aruiduco, idem.

arupendo, idem.

aruitas, *atis, f. g.* the lyttelnesse.

arulis, *rudidis, for. gen.* a purse of swellinge in any parte of the gummies.

arum, lyttell.

Parum est, it is a small matter.

Parum decorum, not verie comely.

Si parum intellexisti, If thou dyddest not perfectly the matter well.

Parum diligenter aliquid facere, to doo a thyng somewhat negligently.

Parum diu, a lyttell whyle.

Parum felix, nothyng happy.

Parum consilietis, you regarde but lyttell, or take but lyttell heede to your profite.

Parum est ut in curiam venias, &c. It is no great matter to come into the court. &c.

Parum benefacere, to doo amisse.

Arumper, a lyttell whyle of tyme. also very lyttell. sometyme quickly, speedily.

Parumper operire me hic, targe for me here a lyttell whyle.

Parus, *ri, a byrde, called a titmouse, wherof be three kindes, the one called Fringillago, the great titmouse, or the great ore eye: the other*

surnamed Monticola, the lesse titmouse: the thirde is called a nanne.

Paruulum, aduerbium: Paruulum differt, It is but a small diuersitee, it differeth lyttell of nothyng.

Paruulus, *li, m. g.* a lyttell chyld, a little babe.

Paruulus, a, um, verie lyttell, small, pteatie.

Pecunia paruula, a small summe of monie.

Tam ob paruulam rem, for so small a matter.

Paruula manus, a small companie or bande of men.

Parus, a, um, lyttell or small, of lyttell price or value.

Parua sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, Armour is a small matter abroade, yf there be not good counsaile at home.

Parua consuetudo, little of small acquaintance.

Hic mihi paruam habet fidem, he doeth halfe mistrust me, he dooeth not well beleue me.

Parus & angustus locus, a strait and narrow place.

Precio paruo vendere, to sell at a low price.

Quae eximia videntur, parua ducere, To esteeme thynges that seeme to other excellent, to be of lyttell value.

Parui aestimo, I passe lyttell, I care not greatly for, I lyttell esteeme or sette by.

Parui pendere, to sette lyttell by, not to passe upon. Parui refert, it maketh no great matter.

In paruo, for Fere, almoste.

Paruo breuius quam, hoc est, fere, vel parum abest quin, there lacked but lyttell.

Parui odoris res, a thyng that hath but a weake sauour.

Paruissimus, the superlatiue, is used of Lucetius.

Parysatis, the daughter of kynge Cyrus.

Pascalis, *le, that feedeth here and there abode.*

Pascalis gallina.

Pasca, *ca, f. g.* of Pascha, pascatis, *n. g.* passing or shpping ouer, the feast of Easter.

Paschalis, *le, perteyning to Easter.*

Paschala, gammons of bacon.

Pasceolus, *li, m. gene.* a leather bagge: or after some, a lyttell purse or rper with a bagge or great purse.

Pascito, *au, are, to fede often, to go to pasture.*

Pasco, *pau, pascere, to fede, to eate, neutrally,*

proppely in beastes, to go to pasture. also to kepe at pasture. also to geue meate to an other,

to nourse, to byng by, to augment: by traslacion, to deelyte, to please.

Pascere oculos, to contente or please the eyes with the beholding of a thyng, to deelyte the eyes. In priuato pascere, to goe or fede in seuerall grounde.

Pascere sues, to kepe or fede swyne.

Pascitur herba equis, the horse is fedde with grasse. Pascere animum, to deelyte the mynde.

Ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti, I am here delited, and as it were fedde and noursished with Faustus library.

Non olusculis nos soles pascere, we were not wont to fede vs with herbes.

Discordiis ciuium pasci, To bee delited with the debate and discorde of his countreie men.

Pascor, pascaris, pastus sum, pasci, to fede as beastes doen. sometyme to increase.

Pascuum, *cui, n. g.* and plu. pascua, *orum, n. g.* a pasture or place, where beastes fede.

Pascuus, a, um, that serueth to fede cattell.

Pascuus ager, a pasture, or a fiede, to fede beastes in.

Pasetes, a iugglers name.

Pasiphae, *es, or Pasiphaa, α, the wyfe of Minos kynge of Crete, who haung companie*

with a bulle, brought forth the monster called Minotaurus, whiche was halfe a man, and halfe a bulle.

Pasiphaeus, a, um, of Pasiphae.

Pasitheles, a famous grauer bozne in Grece.

Pasithea, one of the graces.

Pasithoa, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus and Cethys.

Paspale, idem quod Milium.

Pasarina, the herbe Leucoion.

Passer, passeris, *m. or f. g.* a sparow. also a fyne called a playge, or after some a sole.

Paserculus, *li, m. g.* a lyttell sparowe.

Passernices, a kynde of stones founde in Italy.

Pasili, a lyttell grayne called batthes or fitches.

Pasim, here and there. sometyme it signifieth from all places, sometyme indifferently. also ouer



ouer all. sometyme for Quomodolibet, euey man as he lysteth.  
 Passim & ordinatim, contrary.  
 Creditor ei passim, euey man belcucth hym, or he is beleued in euey place.  
 Passio, a passion, grece.  
 Passius, a, um, that whiche signifieth passion, or causeth passion or grece.  
 Passui amatores, they whiche do loue all wo men indifferently.  
 Passum, si, neu. g. a wyne made of grapes muche withered in the sunne. it is also a licour made with great reasons streped long in very good wyne vntill they swell, and than to be brusyd, and the lycour pressed out: and sometyme they put thereto some water, and than is it called Secundarium.  
 Passus, a, um, of pando, spred abrode, or open.  
 Capillus passus, his heare discheued about his eares.  
 Passis manibus, with his handes open, or holdyng up his handes, as a man dooeth in bees sechynge.  
 Racemi passii, pressed grapes, raisons.  
 Passus, a, um, of pator, that hath suffered.  
 Vuae passae, grapes.  
 Passus, us, m. g. a pace, whiche dooeth conteyne fure fecte.  
 Mille passus, a myle.  
 Pastillum, li, n. ge. a kynde of round cakes used in sacrifice.  
 Pastillus, li, m. g. a round piece of dough, or any other thyng like a lofe.  
 Pastilli medicinales, pylls.  
 Pastilli odoratorij, pomaunder balles, sweets washyng balles, muske balles.  
 Pastillico, aui, are, to make pylls or lytle round balles, or to minister pylls.  
 Pastinaca, ex, fce. ge. an herbe called carrettes, also a fythe.  
 Pastinatio, onis, f. g. deluyng or dyggynge the grounde.  
 Pastinator, oris, m. g. a delucer.  
 Pastinatum, ti, n. g. a place that is delued.  
 Pastinatus, us, m. g. deluyng.  
 Pastino, aui, are, to deluce in a gardayne.  
 Pastinum, ni, n. g. a dybble or setting stycke.  
 Pastinum insinuare, to delue or dygge a ground to sette or plante in.  
 Pastio, onis, fce. g. pasturyng or feedyng of cats, all, or the pasture for cattall.  
 Pastomis, pastomidis, f. g. an instrument, whiche is sette on the nosegaylles of horses, that wyl not be ruled, called barnacles.  
 Pastophori, certayne priestes in Egypt, perpeynng to Isis.  
 Pastophorium, rij, neu. ge. the chaumbre of the Certen, or hym, whiche keepeth the temple, after some the hyde chaumbre: and therfore Mes nus is called Pastophoros.  
 Pastor, oris, m. ge. a shepheard or heardeman,

a pastour.  
 Pastoralis, le, perpeynge to the shepheard or herde man.  
 Pastorea bursa, an herbe, called shepards pouch, or shepards scarp.  
 Pastorius, a, um, and Pastorius, a, um, idem.  
 Pastoritiam vitam agere, to be a shepheard, to leade a shepherdes lyfe.  
 Pastus, a, um, that hath eaten, fedde, nourished, also that hath ben eaten.  
 Pastus, us, m. g. meate, feedyng, pasture, pasturynge or feedyng of beastes.  
 Homines, quibus in pastu est, men whiche eat it.  
 Parabelcon, the herbe Leontopetalon.  
 Paragiaia, idem quod Paragium.  
 Paragium, gi, neu. g. a cloke of clothe of golde, used to bee woyn on ryche garments.  
 Paragiati, they whiche doo weare ryche clothes.  
 Paragiari, the craftes men that make such clothes.  
 Patara, a citee in the countrey of Lycia, where Apollo was chiefly honoured.  
 Patavium, a citee in Italy called Padua, neygher vnto Venice, also a citee in Silyria, called nowe Polmen.  
 Patavini, men of the citee of Padua.  
 Patavinitas, the propriete of the language of them that dwell at Padua.  
 Patefacio, refacio, feci, facere, to make open, to declare, to disclose, to discover, to reuele.  
 Patefacere fenestram, viam, aditum, iter, inuam. &c. to open a waie, to make a gappe or wyndow, to geue an oracion of any thyng.  
 Patefacere viam hostibus, to leat theyr ennesmes haue passage.  
 Patefacere aures assentatoribus, to geue eare to flatterers.  
 Patefacere odium suum in aliquem, to shewe and utter his malice and hatred agaynst one.  
 Patefaciendum mihi esse arbitror, I thinke that I muste declare of reuele.  
 Patefactio, onis, f. g. an openyng, a declaring, a reueyng.  
 Patefactus, a, um, opened, declared, reueled, made manifest.  
 Patefio, fieri, to bee disclosed or discovered, to bee opened.  
 Patella, la, fce. m. ge. a lyttell panne or a shillet, or rather a potynger of dythe, as it appereth by Hapfius, and the places that he reciteth. It is also a faute in trees, that cometh of burnyng of the sunne, called also Clausus, and Fungus. It is also a littell vessel used in sacrifice.  
 Dignum patella operculum, lyke master lyke man: shewes are well matched.  
 Patellarius, a, um, belongyng to a potynger.  
 Patena, loke Patina.  
 Pateo, tui, tere, to be open, to be manifest, apperant, or euident, to be discovered, to be easy to cometo, to be in daunger, or subiect to daungier.  
 Patet

Patet locus tria stadia, the place is foure furlonges in breadthe or lengthe.  
 Patent omnibus ad visendum, euey man maie see them.  
 Acutis morbis adolescentia magis patet, youthe is moze subiecte to sharpe or daungerous sythenesses.  
 Postulo, vt tua domus mihi pateat semper, I require that your house maie bee open for me at all tymes.  
 Huc tibi aditus patere non potest, you can not haue entraunce hither, and by translation you can not attayne to the vnderstanding of these thynges.  
 Patere & obstrui, contrary.  
 Patere & in promptu esse.  
 Patent aures tuae querelis omnium, ye are ready to heere euey mans complaynt.  
 Vt mihi tui libri pateant, that I mai come vnto your booke, or haue access into your library.  
 His honoribus excludi, quae feruis pateant, to be kept from those promotions and dignities, that be often geuen to seruantes.  
 Late patet, it scructh for many thynges, or it maie be used in many thynges.  
 Fuge non patebat locus, they coulde not flee any waies, or they had no place to escape.  
 Omnia mea tibi patent, id est, sunt in tua potestate, All that I haue is in your handes, or at your commaundment, to vse as ye wyl your selfe.  
 Mille passuum in longitudine patere, to be a myle longe.  
 Patent praestigiae, your discreytes or wyles bee disclosed and euident.  
 Patens, entis, om. g. open, in daunger.  
 Patens vulneri, in daunger to be hurie.  
 Campi patentes, open fieldes.  
 Longe lateq; patens locus, a place both long and wyde, a large place.  
 Patentissimi oris dolium, a tunne with a verye wyde mouth.  
 Patens vulneri equus, an horse that is in daunger to be wounded.  
 Patentiore via, by a moze open waie.  
 Patienter, openly, playnly, largely.  
 Pater, tris, m. gene. a father or auncestour. Under this name is conceyued Auus, abauus, proauus, & arauus.  
 Pateres, in poetes is sometyme taken for the statutes or great men of a citee.  
 Paterpatraus, was he, to whom it perpeyned, when truce shoulde be taken, to receyue the orthes and appointment of bothe partes, and was therein chiefe and principall ambassadour.  
 Pater patrimus, he that is a father, and hath his father lyuynge.  
 Gradus pater, Mars.  
 Patres conscripti, the senatours.  
 Patres allecti, senatours for necessitee, chosen out of the order of gentylmen.  
 Patra, a, fce. m. gene. a brode piece or bolle of

golde or syluer.  
 Paterfamilias, as, or a, in genit. the good man of the house.  
 Paternus, a, um, perpeynng to a father.  
 Paterniana, a towne of Spayne, called commonly by Pastrina.  
 Patesco, scere, to be open, also to be opened.  
 Patios, trouble or vexation of mynde, affliction, passion.  
 Pathetica oratio, an oracion, mouyng the hearece to indignation or pittie.  
 Patibilis, le, that maie be suffered.  
 Patibulus, li, of some olde wyters was used for a bedde.  
 Patibulum, li, n. gen. a wodden Locke of a doze, or a barre, wherewith the doze is made fast. also a place of touement, a gybbet, galowes, or crosse. also a certayne instrument that they used in gatheryng grapes.  
 Patiens, entis, that can suffre, abyde, or endure.  
 Patiens laboris, that can abyde trauayle and prynces. Nulli patiens reprehenduntur, quam qui. &c. None suffre moze patiently to bee rebuked or told their fault, than they whiche. &c.  
 Patiens nauium Tyberis, Cybet may beare shyppes.  
 Patiens operum, he that can indure to labour.  
 Patiens veritatis, that whiche endureth long.  
 Patienter, patiently, measurably, moderately.  
 Patienter amare, to loue moderately, and with measure.  
 Patientia, a, fce. g. patience, constançe in abydyng or induryng aduersitee or labour.  
 Patientiam praestare, to suffre and leat passe.  
 Rumpere patientiam, to breake patience, to breake out in an anger.  
 Patillum, li, n. gen. a payre of tongues or other like instrument, wherewith colles are taken vp.  
 Patina, na, fce. gen. a basen to washe in, a dyshe, wherin meate is caried, a vessel or panne, wherin they dyd bothe seethe meate, and byyng it to the table.  
 Iam dudum animus est in patinis, my mynde is on my dyner, and hath been a good whyle.  
 Patinarium, meate whiche is stewed vpon a chaffyng dyshe.  
 Patinarius, rij, m. g. a glutton, one that deliteth to spill the bealy, or that myndeth nothyng but eatyng and drynyng.  
 Patinarius, a, um, that is kepte betweene twoo dysches, or in a dyshe.  
 Patior, pateris, pati, to suffre, to endure, to susteyne, to abyde, to forbeare.  
 Pati a vita, to susteyn hungre, to lue poorly.  
 Pati a gre, to be yll content.  
 Pati a quo animo, to be well content.  
 Pati foriter, to suffre patiently or valiantly.  
 Pati iniquo animo, to be angry for a thyng.  
 Indigne pati, to be discontent.  
 Pati facile, not to bee discontent, to be verie well content.  
 Ecc Patior

Patior non moleste, I am not discontent.  
 Nullum patior esse diem, quin in foro dicam,  
 I dooe leat no daie passe, but that I pleade  
 some matter.  
 Pati xuum, to endure well.  
 Grauius accusas, quam patitur tua consuetu-  
 do, ye doo accuse moze greuously than ye be  
 wonte, or than your custome is.  
 Nec villa segetum minus dilationem patitur,  
 There is no coyne that repeth moze hastlye, or  
 woulde moze sone be reaped.  
 Pati febrem, to haue the feuer.  
 Pati iacturas, to haue had losses.  
 Pati impedimentum, to be lette.  
 Pati imperium, to be vnder subiection.  
 Pati supplicium, to be put to deathe.  
 Pati solitudinem pro aliquo, to take thought  
 for one.  
 Pati poterunt oculi me cum Gabinio senten-  
 tiam dicere? What I endure to spete with Ga-  
 binus in iudgement?  
 Paumur & silemus, we suffre or forbear, and  
 saie nothyng.  
 Ne istuc tam iniquo patiari animo, take not  
 this to vnhyndely.  
 Pati non possum, I can not abyde it.  
 Non possum pati, quin tibi demulceam ca-  
 put, I can not forbear, but that I must nedes  
 stroke thy head.  
 Abortum pati, to trauple before the tyme.  
 Concubitus pati, fornicarum est.  
 Consuetudo patitur, the custome of facion is.  
 Quo ad patitur dignitas, as farre as you  
 mate with your honour.  
 Dilationem res non patitur, the matter can  
 abyde no delate.  
 Falcem pati dicuntur semina, to bee reaped  
 or mowed.  
 Exilium pati, to be banished.  
 Famem pati, to susteyne hunger.  
 Necem indignam pati, to bee cruelly putte  
 to deathe.  
 Pati repulsam, to bee put backe in a suite or  
 request, not to obteyne.  
 Patialiquem esse desertum, to forsake one.  
 Patior, suffre thou.  
 Patizites, a Persian, whiche made his brother  
 Smerdes kynge of Persia, after the deathe of  
 Cambyses.  
 Pator, oris, m. g. an opening or gapping.  
 Patra, trarum, a citee in Achaia.  
 Patrator, oris, m. g. he that doeth a thyng.  
 Patratus, a, um, done, committed, accomplished,  
 brought to passe, achieved.  
 Patria, x, f. g. ones countrey, a citee or towne  
 where one was borne. Sometime the countrey  
 or region, but vnproprie.  
 Patrianus, a, um, of the citee Patra.  
 Patriarcha, chx, m. gene. a prince or chiefe man  
 of the fathers. It was also the name of dignitee  
 of siue chiefe Archbishoppes, as of Rome,

Antioche, Alexandria, Hierusalem, and Cons-  
 tantinople.  
 Patriarchatus, the dignitee of a Patriarche.  
 Patriatus, a, um, the state or dignitee of Se-  
 natours, or of them that descended of Se-  
 natours.  
 Patricida, x, m. g. he that killeth his father.  
 Patricidium, dij, n. ge. the murder of a mannes  
 father.  
 Patrice, nobly, or lyke a noble man.  
 Patricius, ch, m. ge. a senatours sonne, or comen  
 of Senatours.  
 Patricij Francie, the twelue peeres of France.  
 Exire e patricijs, To be made one of the com-  
 munitie.  
 Patricius, a, um, belonging to the state of Se-  
 natours, or them that be descended of the Se-  
 natours.  
 Patrimonialis, of or belonging to heritage.  
 Patrimonium, nū, n. ge. gooddes comen by in-  
 heritaunce, patrimonie.  
 Patrimonium dissipare, effundere, exhausti-  
 re, to consume and spende awaie riotously all  
 that his father lefte hym.  
 Patrimus, or Patrima, he or she that hath his fa-  
 ther lyuyng.  
 Patrimus, a, um, of the father, or petyngng to  
 the father.  
 Patritus, a, um, that which hapneth to one by his  
 father, that is of or belonging to a father.  
 Patrita philosophia, that he hath of his father.  
 Patritus, a, um, of ones countrey.  
 Mos patrius, the custome of the countrey.  
 Instituta patria, the ordynance of the countrey.  
 Sermo patrius, his countrey speache.  
 Patrius, a, um, of the countrey. also of opper-  
 teyngng to a father.  
 Patria abliguerat bona, he had spent all his  
 fathers gooddes in making good chere.  
 Hoc patrium est, this is the poynte or office of  
 a father, this is a fathers parte.  
 Patrius, aui, are, to be like his father in maners,  
 to be his fathers owne childe.  
 Patro, aui, are, proprie dare operam liberis, also  
 to doe, to committe, to perforce, to accom-  
 plythe, to achieve, to byngge to an ende.  
 Parrare facinus, to committe a mischeuous dede.  
 Promissa parrare, to perforce his promyses.  
 Parratis consiliis, whan they had taken couns-  
 saile or aduise: Or whan they hadde brought  
 their purposes to passe.  
 Necem parrare, to committe a murder.  
 Victoriam parrare, to achieve & gear victorie.  
 Potest bellum parrari, id est, debellari, The  
 warre maie be achieved or brought to an ende.  
 Pacem parrare, to make peace.  
 Operibus parratis, whan they haue doone, at-  
 cheued, or made an ende of theyr woorkes.  
 Parrare expugnationem, to wynn by assaut.  
 Patrocinor, aris, ari, to defende them, whiche  
 be poore, or be falsly accused, to suppoite,

to beare out.  
 Visceroso patrocinaretur, that he mighte  
 suppoite and beare out a naughtie felowe.  
 Patrocinium, nij, n. g. the defence of men begyn-  
 in trouble and suite, suppoitation, bearynge  
 out, maintenance, attorneishipp.  
 Plurimorum patrocinans defenditur, many  
 men speake in the defence of it.  
 Suscipere patrocinium alicuius, to take vpon  
 hym to defende or mainteine one.  
 Patroclides, a mannes name.  
 Patroclus, a noble man of the greekes, compant-  
 on to Achilles.  
 Patronus, ni, m. g. he that is aduocate on the de-  
 fendantes parte, an attourney, a spokelman,  
 he that defendeth one in trouble and perill.  
 Sometime he that manumitteth or maketh free  
 a seruant or bondeman.  
 Temihi patronum cupio, I woulde sayne  
 haue you to defende and helpe me.  
 Patronus and Clients, contrarie.  
 Patrona, x, f. g. the femine of Patronus.  
 Patronymicum nomē, a name taken of an aun-  
 cle: as Priamides the chyldren of Priamus.  
 Patruelis, iis, com. g. a cousyn germaine, or  
 ryght cousyn on the fathers syde, a brothers  
 soonne or chyld.  
 Patruelis, le, of or belonging to cousyn germans.  
 Patruus, trui, m. g. the fathers brother, an vnc-  
 cle by the fathers syde.  
 Patruus magnus, my fathers vncle.  
 Patruus maximus, my grandfather vncle.  
 Patruus, a, um, belonging to an vncle.  
 Pauagia, a ruere in Sicile.  
 Paucius, the name of Janus, because that in the  
 tyme of warre the doores of his temple stode  
 open.  
 Paucilo, aui, are, to be opened.  
 Paulus, a, um, wyde open, that is alway open,  
 bode, large.  
 Paulus bos, an ox or a cowe, whose hoynes  
 doo stonde wyde open.  
 Paula arbor, a bode tree that hath a great  
 compasse.  
 Campi pauli, bode and wyde fieldes.  
 Paua, x, f. g. a pygh henne.  
 Paucies, feldome, fewe tymes, rare.  
 Pauciloquium, quij, neu. gen. littell talke fewe  
 woordes.  
 Paucis, in fewe woordes.  
 Paucitas, aui, f. g. fewenesse, fewe in nombre.  
 Pauculus, a, um, veray fewe.  
 Paucus, a, um, fewe.  
 Ausculta paucis, harken a worde or two.  
 Paucis diebus, within fewe daies.  
 In paucis diebus, quam. &c. within fewe daies  
 after, that &c.  
 Paucis interpositis diebus, after two or thre  
 daies. Pauci, was used of olde wyters for Bo-  
 ni: and Multi, for Mali.  
 Conferre in pauca, to tell in fewe woordes,

Paucissimus, the superlatiue.  
 Pauendus, a, um, dreadfull, terrible, to be feared  
 Pauens, iis, fieri, to be made afearde.  
 Pauens, iis, om. g. that feareth for a tyme, fea-  
 ryng, dreadyng.  
 Pauco, pauli, uere, to feare, to bee troubled in  
 spirite.  
 Ne paue, be not afearde.  
 Nimis pauebam, ne peccaret, I was in a greet  
 feare, or I feared soze, lest he woulde offende  
 or do amisse.  
 Pauera, x, f. g. wheate, whiche springeth not  
 well out of the hote, whan it groweth in eare.  
 Pauesco, fere, to be afearde.  
 Paucula, la, f. g. a payng beetill, wherewith  
 stones be diuen into the grounde, in the mar-  
 kyng of a pauement: or an instrument, wher-  
 with the floze of a barne or other place, is made  
 euen and playne.  
 Pavidus, a, um, that alwaie feareth, fearefull, ty-  
 morous.  
 Metus pavidus, feare that maketh one tymor-  
 rous.  
 Puide, fearefully, timorously.  
 Pausmento, aui, are, to make a pauement or a  
 flooze.  
 Pausmentum, ti, n. g. a pauement, a place pas-  
 ued, a flooze.  
 Pausimenta pœnica, stozes paved with marble  
 of Numidia.  
 Paulo, pauli, uire, to strike, to beate.  
 Paulo, aui, are, to be soze afearde, to be soze trou-  
 bled in body and mynde.  
 Paulatim, littell and littell, leyslerly, by leysler.  
 Paulisper, a veray littell whyle.  
 Paulisper mane, tary a littell whyle.  
 Paulo, a littell.  
 Paulo ante, a littell before. also for Dudum, or  
 Nuperrime, of late.  
 Paulo ante vidimus, it is not longe sene we  
 sawe it.  
 Paulo magis assabre, somewhat counnyngely  
 wrought, moze artificially made, than the com-  
 mon soze of thynges be.  
 Tardior paulo, somewhat to slowe.  
 Paulo post for paulo minus.  
 Paulo post eum numerum, somewhat fewter,  
 not all thyng so many.  
 Paulo magis, for nimium: as, verbis vti paulo  
 lo magis pricis.  
 Paulo minus confyderatus, a littell ouer-  
 seene, somewhat negligente, not circumspecte  
 enough.  
 Paulo minus, for Propemodum, or Ferē.  
 Paulo minus octogesimo xxiis anno, At  
 moste the fourth scoze yere of his age, or byng  
 well nere foure scoze yeres olde.  
 Paulo minus per quatuordecim annos per-  
 pessus, whan he had suffred hym well nere or  
 almoste xiiii. yeres.  
 Paulo minus priuatum egit, he behaued  
 Ecc ij hym

hym selfe almost lyke a priuate person.

Paulo mox, id est, statim, by and by, a littell whyle after, shortly after.

Paulo nimum, a littell to muche.

Paulo pecunia conductus, byed with a small deale of money.

Paulominus, lyttell lasse.

Paulo prius, a littell earlie.

Paululum, a diminutive of Paulum, veray littell.

Paululum modo, neuer so littell.

Paululum erat contenta, she was then content with a veray lyttell.

Paululum abscede istoc, goe a littell aside this waie.

Paululum operirier, si vis, yf ye wylt tary neuer so lyttell.

Si paululum modo quid te fugerit, yf ye be overseene in any poynte, be it neuer so littell.

Paululus, a, um, lyttell, verate littell.

Homines paululi & graciles, men small in stature, and fewe in numbze.

Paulum, lyttell.

Paulum aliquid, a littell whyle, a littell space.

Paulum hostium impetus tardatus est, the violence of our enimies was somewhat stopped.

Paulum cu eius villa abessemus, whā we were but a littell waye from his ferme or manour.

Quasi vero paulum differat, as though there were but small difference.

A te paulum allatum est noui, you broughte some newes.

Paulum infra columnas magnitudine, somes what lesse then culuers.

Post paulum, a littell whyle after.

Abesse paulum, to be a littell waye of.

Admodum paulum, and Paulum oppido, veray littell.

Paulus, a, um, littell, smalle.

Paula pecunia, a littell money.

Paulo momento, with the least thyng in the world.

Paulo sumptu, with littell coste.

Paulus, a name of dyuers Romaines: one was most excellent, named Paulus Aemilius, son of Lucius Paulus. He ascendyng by all dignities unto Consul, was capytayne of the warres in Spayne, where he fought two battailes, wher in were slayne. 30000. Spaniardes, & wonne 250. walled townes, & not withstanding returned to Rome, not one groate the richer, for he was liberal and sumptuous, & not veray rich. Afterwarde he made warre against the Ligurians, whiche were about Feane, where hauyng with him but onely .8000. he put to flight, 30000. & brought them to subiection. Finally he foughte againste and vanquished Perseus kynge of Macedonia, and broughte hym and his chyldren prisoners to Rome, and tryumphed in this forme. The senators aparapled in white silke, sat in stages about the market place, to beholde the triumphe: all the temples

were let open, and filled with flowers & scents perfumes: the triumph was diuided into .iii. daies. The first daie vntill sufficed to the beholding of images, aswell painted as wrought in stone & metall, by most excellent workmen, whiche were caried in .250. chariottes: The second daie was brought forth the harness & artillery of the Macedons, and the apparaple of horses, whiche was in such sorte, that it was in a manner terrible to the vanquishers to beholde. After folowed .3000. men, whiche bare siluer coppe in .350. vessels of siluer, euery vessel byyng in weight, .iii. talentes, whiche was .240. li. after .80. li. to euery talente, euery vessel was bozne of .iiii. men. After did beare great cupes and pottes of siluer. The thirde day the trumpettes came befoze blowing bloudy soundes. After them came .120. oxen, their hoynes gilted, and therbypon were set silkenes and garlandes, & were led with yonge men, girte and prepared to sacrifice them: & chyldren bare cuppes of golde & siluer, to serue to the sacrifice. After them folowed they that bare money of golde in golden vessels, euery of them weighinge thre talentes. also the numbze of the vessels were .240. Then folowed they that caried the pottes, whiche Aemilius had let make all of precious stones, weighinge ten talentes, whiche was .800. li. also they that bare all the plate of the kynge Antigonus, Selucus, Thersicus, & Perseus, whiche was innumerable. After came the chariot, wherin was Perseus harnesse, with his diademe set therbypon. Some after his two sonnes, and one daughter led, and with them a great numbze of nourices maistres & gouernours, wepyng and holding by the handes to the people. Wherof many were moued to teares, so that the triumph seemed to be myngled with gladnes for the victorie, with heuynesse for compassion. After his chyldren and seruantes folowed forthwith Perseus in a blacke garment, trembling and troubled in spirite: whom insued a great company of his counsaillours & officers, beholdinge hym sorrowfully with teares, whiche moze constrained the Romaines to wepe for pitee that they had of thes misery. After him were bozne .iiii. L. crownes of golde, whiche were gyuen to Aemilius by the cities of Grece for his vertue and prouesse. Then folowed Aemilius hym selfe, sitting in a chariot veray richly apparailled, hauing a robe of purple tynset, and bearing in his hande a brynche of laurelle, as a man besyde that honoure woorth to be looked on. Then after came the men of warre, whiche had ben with him, in order of suche bedes and companies as belonge to battaile, euery of them bearyng in his hande a brynche of laurelle, and singyng verses mixte with mery tauntes: Some singyng the praies of Aemilius, whom they becheilde, and wounded at for his excellent qualitees.

But nowe bechole, Aemilius beeyng in that state and condition, that nothing lacked in him that man couide wythe for: yet his lyfe was not without aduersities. He hauynge fower sonnes, of the whiche he hadde gyuen two in adopyon to Scipio Africanus, and Fabius Maximus: the other two he kepte at home with hym: The one of thes dyed byc dages befoze the triumphe, beeynge thretecn peeres olde: The other beeyng twelue yeres olde, dyed the thirde dage after the triumphe. The whiche crueltie of Fortune, all men lamented, that hadde broughte so greatte heauynesse to the house replete with suche gladnesse, reioyng, and noble renoume, and had meddled teares, sorowes, and lamentation with victory, top, and triumph. But therfore Aemilius neuer abated his courage, but callinge the people together, made to them a noble oracion, declaring that he was nothinge deceyued by fortune, for as muche as when she seemed to hym moste fauourable, he than moze feared her than any thyng elles: And although she had taken from hym good sonnes, whom he appoynted to succede hym, yet sens she had shewed hir extreme malice to hym & his bloud, he had good hope nowe, that the people of Rome shulde remayne prosperous without any perill. O noble herte, O valiant courage, worthy to be left in remembrance. He brought so muche golde and siluer into the Treasorie of the Romaines, that they needed no talke to be riche on the people. lxxx. yere after and about: yet he left in patrimonie vnneth .592. li. and in treasure littell or nothyng. This history I haue wrytten for the notable thynges therein contained, with the infuence of prosperitee, wherin all men are bynded, that desyre to haue it. One thyng would be remembred. Although Aemilius was a fauourer of the nobilitie, yet was he better beloued of the people, than was Scipio, who onely studied to serue their purposes. For his humantie equally myxt with grauntie, he was brought to the earth, not with sumptuous preparation, but with loue and fauour, not only of his country men, but also of his enimies. For as many of Liguria, Spayne, and Macedonia, as were than at Rome, they that were yonge and strong dyd beare the corpes, the old men folowed, callinge hym benefactour and obseruator of their cities and countreies.

Paulus, the apostle of Christ, bozne in Judea, in a towne called Giscalis, of the tribe of Beniamin, the towne beeyng taken by the Romaines, went with his parentes to Tarsum a citie of Cilicia, and dwelled there. But afterwarde he was sent by them to Jerusalem to learne the lawes, and was ther taught of one Gamaliel, a great learned man. He beeyng with other at the martyrdome of S. Steuen, receyued letters of the byshop, wyllyng hym to go to Damas-

ascus, there to persecute them that beleied in Christ. And in the waie, he was by reuelacion chaunged, from a persecutor to a vessel of election. Afterwarde when he had conuerted Sergius Paulus (than beeyng Proconsull at Cypres) to the faith of Christ: by hym he was called Paulus, where befoze he was named Saelus. Finally he suffered martyrdome by bechryng, after the passion of Christ. xxxvii. yeres, and the .iiii. yere of the reigne of Nero. Hec Hieronymus & Sophronius. The testis due of his lyfe appereth in the actes of the apostles. His lernyng and mysticall wysedome, is well shewed in his epistles, in the whiche (as sainte Peter saith) be some thynges harde to be vnderstande, and that men vnlarned and inconstant dooe beytraue, lyke as they doo the other partes of scripture, to theyr owne perdition.

Paulus Samosatenus, an horrible heretike, byshop of Antioche, a man of excedyng pride and intolerable vanitie, about the yere of our lord 267. His heresy was, that Christ beganne of our lady, and toke his first begynnynge of the earth, and was a man onely of our commune nature: Whiche heresy was condemned by a generall councyle holden at Antioche, & Paulus excommunicate by all the counsaile, and an other byshop put in his place. And he by the commaundment of the emperour Aurelianus was of the people pulled out of the churche.

Paulo, onis, & Paulus, ui, m. g. a pectoche.

Paulonaceus, a, um, of or belonging to a pectoche.

Paulor, oris, m. g. extreme feare.

Paulor capiti nie, I was for afearde.

Incutere paulorem, to make afearde.

Lenire paulorem, to assuage ones feare.

Pauper, pauperis, com. g. or after some om. g. a poore man, poore.

Argentum & auri pauper, he that hath little money.

Pauper eloquentia, pro inopi & ieiuna.

Pauperies, ei, & Paupertas, ais, fem. gener. pouertee.

Duram pauperiem pati, To suffer greatte pouertee.

Leuare paupertatem alicuius, to ease or helpe one that is in pouertee.

Pauper, ra, rum, poore, is redde in Plautus.

Pauperculus, a, um, veray poore.

Paupero, aui, are, to make poore, an old woord.

Paupertinus, a, um, poore.

Paula, a, fem. gener. a pause, leysure, a tette, a stoppe.

Ego paulam feci, I made a pause, I stopped.

Frigida paula vita, death.

Paulianus, the generall capytayne of the Laces demonians in the great battaile agaynst Perses, and yet afterwarde he was condemned of treason.

Paularius, rij, m. g. one that geueth a signe whan Ecc iij xox

we shuld pause or cesse in doing a thyng.  
 Pausia, or Pausen, a, f. ge. a kynde of oylpes that  
 yeld no oyle, except they be knocked or beaten.  
 Pausiacus, a, um, of Pausias.  
 Pausias, a noble painter.  
 Pauso, aui, are, to pause, to reste.  
 Pauxillatim, by littell and littell.  
 Pauxillulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Pauxillus,  
 very littell.  
 Pauxillum, an aduerbe, veratle lyttell.  
 Pauxillus, a, um, a diminutiue of Paulus, veratle  
 lyttell.  
 Pax, acis, fcm. g. peace, a quiete libertee. some-  
 tyme for league. also pardon, forgeuenesse.  
 Dum in faciem pacis veniretur, so that they  
 would come in peaceable wise.  
 Explorata pax, certayne and sure peace.  
 Propterea pace aduenio, therefore I come to  
 you in peaceable wyse.  
 Agere aliquid cum pace, to doo a thyng peas-  
 ably and quietly.  
 Componere & consiliare pacem inter ali-  
 quos, To set men at one, to reconcile men that  
 be at variaunce.  
 Agere pacem siue de pace, to intreate of  
 peace.  
 Dimittere cum pace aliquem, to leat one des-  
 part peaceably.  
 Excutere pacem orbi, to set all the worlde on  
 tumulte and warre.  
 Eripere pacem alicui, to constreigne one to  
 make warre.  
 Aeternam pacem exercere, To lyue alwayes  
 in peace.  
 In spem pacis venire, to conceyue an hope to  
 haue peace.  
 Pacem & veniam petere a deo, to desyre par-  
 don and forgeuenesse of god.  
 Pace tua, and pace tua dixerim, with your fa-  
 uour, sauyng your displeasure, with your leaue.  
 Pax, re nobis verbis volo, God speede, I  
 would speake two or thre wordes with you.  
 Pax sit rebus, make no stirryng or busynesse.  
 Pax sequestra, a truce betwene two hostes.  
 Pax, aduerbially, signifieth Tantummodo, as  
 Vnus est dies, dum argentum eripio, pax ni-  
 hil amplius, I require but one daie to geat the  
 money from the olde man, than no more.  
 Paces, is vsed of Plautus and Horace, in the  
 plurall numbre.  
 Pax Iulia, a towne of Portugall, called commu-  
 nely Badoioz, or Pacensis.  
 Paxillus, li, m. g. a lyttell stake, a pale or poste.

**P**eccatum, i, n. ge. a syn, an offence, a fault,  
 a trespassse.  
 Recte factum & peccatum, contrary.  
 Si est nostrum peccatum, yf it be our faulte,  
 yf we haue offended.

In eo est peccatum ipsius, he is faultie in that,  
 or therein it is that he hath offended.  
 Peccatum animaduertere, to punishe.  
 Peccatus, us, m. g. idem quod peccati, in Cic.  
 Pecco, aui, are, to offende or synne, to faile in  
 any thyng, to doe amysse, to committe a faulte,  
 a faute.  
 Peccatur, the impersonall.  
 Dupliciter peccare, to commit a double offence.  
 In matrona peccare, to committe auoutrye with  
 a mannes wyfe.  
 In istam partem peccato potius, Offende rat-  
 her in this pointie.  
 Si quid in te peccauit, if I haue committed  
 any faulte towardes you.  
 Si vnam peccauisses syllabam, yf thou haddest  
 sayed one syllable.  
 Nihil peccare, to offende nothing.  
 Magna peccare, to committe great faultes.  
 Magno tuo periculo peccabitur, It wyl be  
 to your great peryll, yf any thyng be doon  
 amysse: Or yf there chaunce any faulte to be  
 committed.  
 Peccatur, passiue dictum.  
 Quo in genere multa peccantur, many thynges  
 ges ar don amysse, or many faultes ar committed.  
 Pecorarius, a, um, pertainyng to cattall.  
 Pecorarius, ri, m. g. an herdman, also he that  
 dooeth hye cattall.  
 Pecorinus, and Pecoreus, a, um, of rother beas-  
 tes, or of cattall.  
 Pecorolus, a, um, full of cattall, or where bee  
 many cattall.  
 Pecten, pectinis, ma. gen. the flap of a weauers  
 lome. also a combe, either to hembe the heade,  
 or to dyesse hempe, or a payre of cardes to carde  
 wull with all. it is also the place about the pri-  
 uie mēbres, where heare groweth. it is also the  
 stickes, wherewith a man strichly douleymere,  
 whan he dweth place on them. also a fyne cal-  
 led Scalop. also the long grayn of a tree, by the  
 which the wood cleaueth. also a rake with yron  
 teethe, a dragge or harrowe, or a facion of sy-  
 thes of hookes vsed to scape coyne.  
 Veneris pecten, an herbe, the leaues wherof  
 be lyke the teethe of a combe.  
 Pectinatim, in the facion of a combe.  
 Pectino, aui, are, to hembe. also to harrowe coyne  
 whyles it is in grasse, or to rake coyne together,  
 as they doe in haruyst.  
 Pectius, pectita, um, hembed, harrowed, raked.  
 Lana pectita, carded wull.  
 Pecto, xui, or ext, tere, to hembe or trym heare,  
 to carde wull, to sette an harpe or other lyke  
 instrument, to stryke the doultimers of harpe.  
 Pectere equum, to curry or hembe an horse.  
 Pectere lanam, to carde woulle.  
 Pectere vestes, to reple the woulle of clothe, to  
 stryke of cotton garmentes.  
 Pecton, a bynd of shomakers blache.  
 Pectorale, lis, n. ge. a bycast plate.

Pecto

Pectoralis, le, pertainyng to the breast.  
 Fascia pectoralis, a breast kerchiefe.  
 Pectorium, rii, n. g. a certaine carre, sometyme  
 used in fraunce.  
 Pectorolus, a, um, that hath a great and brode  
 breast.  
 Pectuncululus, li, m. g. a littell scalop.  
 Pectus, pectoris, n. g. the breast. sometyme the  
 hert of courage.  
 Toto pectore, with all my herte.  
 Amicum pectus, a frendely stomake.  
 Nisi apertum pectus ostendas, Excepte you  
 shewe of open your whole stomake and mynde  
 without dissimulation.  
 Generosa pectora, noble stomakes  
 Constanti pectore, with a constant herte and  
 courage.  
 Ab imo pectore dedit gemitum, he set a sigh  
 or grone euen from the bottom of his herte.  
 Obruta pectora gestamus, we be harde herted.  
 laetare curas pectore, to bee disquieted in  
 mynde with care of dyuers thynges.  
 Corpus sine pectore, a body without courage  
 or herte.  
 Periura pectora, false and periured persons.  
 Pectulculum, li, n. g. a littell breast.  
 Pecua, indeclinabile, Pecua in plurali, cattall,  
 beastes.  
 Pecuaria, drum, n. g. plur. great stoze of cattall,  
 herdes of beastes. Also amonge the Romans,  
 all thynges wherof reuenues came.  
 Pecuaria, a, f. g. the mane or science, to reple,  
 gouerne and nouryshe the cattall, Graiers craft.  
 also a place of pasture where cattalle goth.  
 Pecuarii, ri, m. g. a byeder of cattall, a grafiar.  
 Pecuarii, a, um, belongyng to cattall.  
 Canis pecuarius, a shepcherdes or an herdes  
 dogge, that kepeth the herde or stocke.  
 Rem pecuariam facere, to byede cattall.  
 Peculator, oris, m. g. he that stealeth a comune  
 treasure, or the treasure of a prync.  
 Peculator, us, m. g. robber of the commune  
 treasure or of a prync.  
 Peculiaris, re, propre or spectall, apperteynyng  
 to one, peculiar. sometyme belongyng to seru-  
 uantes, seruile.  
 Peculare edictum, a peculgar commaundes-  
 ment, a proclamation concernyng one certaine  
 tyme of persone.  
 Peculiaris quedam ratio, a certayne peculgar  
 consideration.  
 Peculiariter, proprely, spectally, particulartye.  
 Peculio, aui, are, to punishe by the purse, to take  
 awaie a mans gooddes.  
 Peculium, li, n. g. a diminutiue of Peculium.  
 Peculium, li, neu. ge. substance, that recheffe,  
 whiche is onely in money and cattall, a man-  
 nes propre gooddes, also all that a man hath  
 woonne by his labour and traualle, or gather-  
 red togyther by sauyng and sparyng. After  
 some, money or ware, that the seruante hath

by his masters licence to traphike with.  
 Castrense peculium, gooddes that a man hath  
 gotten in warres.  
 Peculor, aris, ari, to steale a commune treasure,  
 or any thyng from a prync.  
 Pecunia, a, f. g. monie. It is taken of the olde  
 ciuitians for all thynges that we call cattalle,  
 or all gooddes mouable and unmouable.  
 Pecuniam conficere, to make money, to leuie  
 moneye. Annumerare pecuniam alicui, to  
 pay one moneye.  
 Pecuniarius, a, um, belongyng to money.  
 Res pecuniaria, moneye.  
 Pecuniolus, a, um, riche, that hath much moneye.  
 Pecuniosus & Tenuis, contrary.  
 Artes pecuniosas, craftes that get mony apace.  
 Pecus, pecudis, f. g. all maner of cattall. some-  
 tyme the multitude of stocke of cattall. some-  
 tyme it is taken onely for shepe or goates, by tra-  
 slation a naughty persone, not woorthy to bee  
 called a man. Ennius vsed Pecus in the mas-  
 line geider. Olde wyters vsed Pecuda, n. g. plu.  
 Pecus, pecoris, n. g. idem quod pecus, cudis,  
 also a stocke of shepe or dyoue of beastes. some-  
 tyme a sheepe, and as it appereth by Plinie, it  
 is proprely vsed for shepe.  
 Peda, a, f. g. a step or token of a mans foote,  
 Pedasus, Antenoris bastarde soonne.  
 Pedalis, le, of a foote.  
 Spacium pedale, a foote space.  
 Pedalium, the herbe called Polygonon.  
 Pedamen, nis, & Pedamentum, i, n. g. a stake or  
 forke, wherby a vyne, hoppes, or other lyke  
 thyng is susteyned or bozne vp, a prop or stay.  
 Pedana, a countreie by Rome.  
 Pedaneus, a, um, of the quantitee of a foote in  
 length or distaunce.  
 Pedanei iudices, inferioure Judges, whiche  
 went on foote.  
 Pedarij, were senatours, whiche dyd not shewe  
 theyr opinion in wordes, but onely meynge  
 theym selues towardes those persones, whiche  
 had reasoned, whose sentences they dyd ap-  
 proue, lyke as they do in the parlymente house.  
 Gellius reciteth an other cause of this name,  
 libro. 3. cap. 18. also certaine gentylmen,  
 whiche came into the Senate house, and were  
 not admitted by the Senours, to bee of the  
 numbre, were called Pedarij.  
 Pedasus, the soonne of Bucolion. also a citee by  
 Pylos. also one of Achilles horses.  
 Pedatim, where one foote goeth with the other,  
 foote by foote.  
 Pedatio, onis, f. g. the setting by of vines.  
 Pedatum, i, n. g. a comyng to one agayne.  
 Terrio pedato bellum nobis fecere, Hoc est  
 tertio reuerfi.  
 Pedecolus, full of lyre.  
 Pedepressim, a footpace, softlye.  
 Pedes, an aduerbe, signifieth on foote. see more  
 hereof in Pes.

Ecc iij

Pedes

Pedes, editis, m. g. a foote man in battayle.  
 Pedester, stri, m. g. he that goeth on foote, a footman.  
 Pedestris, stre, on foote, that goeth on foote.  
 Pedestris oratio, a numerous speaking or writing in the fourme of a verse or meter, although it be not a verse.  
 Pedestria auguria, soothsayng, taken of foure footed beastes.  
 Pedetentum, softly and sayre, by littell and littell, and prouerbially, softe fyre maketh sweete malte.  
 Pedica, x, f. g. any thyng, wherewith the foote is tyed, a snare or gyune, a fetter, a payre of gyues or storkes.  
 Pediculus, li, m. g. a little worme that bydeth betwene the skynne and the fleshe.  
 Pedicularis, re, belonging to lye.  
 Pedicularis morbus, the lousy sykenesse.  
 Pedicularia herba, called also Staphis agria.  
 Pediculatus, a, um, any thyng that hath a stalk, as the most parte of fruite.  
 Pediculatus, & pedicofus, a, um, lousy, full of lye.  
 Pediculus, li, m. g. a littell foote, a fyt, the stalk of an appall or pearce, or other fruite, or of the leafe of any herbe. also a louse.  
 Pedio, dire, to stampe with the foote.  
 Pediolus, li, m. g. a littell foote.  
 Pedisequa, x, f. g. a woman seruaunt that wayteth alwaies on hir maystresse.  
 Pedisequus, qui, m. g. a seruaunt that foloweth alway the master or maystresse.  
 Peditatus, us, m. g. an hoste of footemen.  
 Pedito, aui, are, of olde wyters was used to go. also to vnderfet vines or trees.  
 Pedito, pediti, pedere, to farte, to leat a farte.  
 Pedum, i, n. g. a shepe crooke.  
 Pedusculus, i, m. g. a littell foote.  
 Peganon, ni, n. g. the herbe called rue, or herbe grace.  
 Pegasa, a towne of Thessalia.  
 Pegasea, the hyppie of the Argonautes was so called.  
 Pegaseus, and Pegaseius, of Pegasus, swyfte.  
 Pegasicus sinus, a bosom of the sea in Thessaly.  
 Pegasides, the Muses.  
 Pegasus, i, m. g. an hoise, whiche was feigned to haue wynges. It is also a signe or numbze of sterres in heauen. It is also an instrument in an house, wherof garments and other thynges be hanged.  
 Pegma, or Pecma, pecmatis, a stage, wheron pageantes be set, or wheron plate and iewels do stande to be looked on.  
 Pegmates, they that play on suche stages.  
 Peieratio, onis, f. g. perurie, a forswearing.  
 Petero, aui, are, to forswear, not to do that one hath sworne to dooe.  
 Peior, peius, warfe.  
 Peius, an aduerbe, woofe, much more, more be

hermente.  
 Pelagia, a womans name of Antioche.  
 Pelagia, x, f. g. a fytthe called also Purgura.  
 Pelagium, ij, n. g. a lycour or iuyce that cometh of the fytthe called Pelagia.  
 Pelagicus, and Pelagius, a, um, that is of the sea, or that lyurth in the sea.  
 Pelagus, i, m. g. & n. g. the sea.  
 Pelamis, lamidis, f. g. fytthe called Tuny, be fore it be a yere olde.  
 Pelargus, i, m. g. called also Ciconia, a byrde called a fozke.  
 Pelasgi, people whiche came out of Grece, and inhabited Italye, they bee also Arcadians.  
 Pelasgia, a countrey in Grece called sometyms Thessalia.  
 Pelasgius, adis, one of Pelasgia.  
 Pelagicus, a, um, of Arcadie.  
 Pelasgis, a countrey in Grece called Arcadie.  
 Pelagus, i, a kynde of laurell or bay.  
 Pelecanus, a birde called a Mouclard.  
 Pelecinum, ni, n. g. a weede growynge amonge coyne.  
 Pelethronij, the Lapythes were so called.  
 Pelethronium, a towne of Thessaly.  
 Peleus, the sonne of kyng Caius, and father of Achilles.  
 Pelias, adis, of Achilles.  
 Pelias, x, a kyng of Thessalie, vncle to Jason.  
 Pelicanus, i, m. g. a byrde called a peliane, or Mouclard.  
 Pelicus, a prince, of whom the people called Peligni, tooke the name.  
 Pelides, the surname of Achilles.  
 Peligni, people in Italye, whiche came out of Illiria.  
 Pelignus, a, um, of that people.  
 Pelion, li, n. g. an hyll in Thessaly.  
 Pelus, and Peliacus, a, um, of Pelion.  
 Pella, a kynde of herbes, called the blue herbe.  
 Pella, a cite in Macedonie.  
 Pellacia, x, f. g. fayne speche to decrete.  
 Pellax, acis, om. g. that deceiveth with fayne woordes.  
 Pellestus, a, um, meued, tempted, allured.  
 Pellego, idem quod perlego.  
 Pellene, a verye ancient cite of Aia.  
 Pellex, pellicis, f. g. gen. she that is a wedded mannes harlotte.  
 Pellicator, oris, masc. ge. a deceiver with fayne woordes.  
 Pellicatus, us, m. g. the pte company that a wedded man leadeith with an other woman.  
 Pelliceo, pellices, cui, cere, to obteyne with flatterynge woordes, almost neuer used.  
 Pellicicus, a, um, of a skynne or hyde.  
 Pellicio, pellicis, pellexi, cere, to disceiue with faire woordes, to moue a man pleasauntly to dooe a thyng, to allure or prouoke with fayne woordes.  
 Pellicula, x, f. g. the skynne.

Curare

Curare pelliculam, to chetishe hym selfe nyrcly.  
 Veterem pelliculam retines, Thou keepest thyne olde facion, thou art the olde man styll.  
 Continere se in sua pellicula, id est intra suam sortem se continere.  
 Pelliculo, aui, are, to couer or stop with a skyn.  
 Pellio, onis, masc. ge. a thynner, he that maketh thynges of skynnes.  
 Pellis, lis, f. g. a skynne, a fell, a hyde.  
 Sub pellibus, id est in castris stantibus.  
 Detrahere pellem alicui, to disclose or discouer ones mynde.  
 Quiescere in propria pelle, to bee content with his owne condition or state.  
 Ovis pellis, a shepes felle.  
 Pelitus, a, um, cladde in skynnes.  
 Pello, pelli, pellere, pulsum, to put out or expelle, to thurst, to streke, to dyue away, to make to recule, to styre or moue, to vexe or geue.  
 Scipionis animum non mediocri cura pepulit, It brought Scipio not in a little care, or it dyd put Scipio to great care.  
 Facile pellas ubi velis, pe maie easly thurst hym out of the doozes whan you will.  
 Vbi lapidibus e foro pellerentur, whan they were beaten or dyuen out of the comon place with stones.  
 Pellere in exilium, to banyshe.  
 Pellere for Agligere, or Exagitare.  
 Nulla me ipsum priuatum insignis pepulit in iuria, No notable inuirt or affliction hath toucht or geured me particularly.  
 Pelli paria, to bee chased or dyuen out of his countrey. Laphewse Pelli regno, agro, ciuitate, domo, sedibus.  
 Pellere exercitum, to dyue backe an armye, and make them recule.  
 Animum pellic species vilitatis, the appetytance of profite or aduantage moueth the mynde.  
 Pellere famem, to put away hunger.  
 Pellere frigus, to put away colde, or to defende from colde.  
 Stim pellere, to squenche thyfte.  
 Longi sermone initium pepulisti, thou haste moued, stirred or begunne a great matter to common of.  
 Pellos, or Pellus, li, the byrde, called also Ardea, or Ardeola, looke Pella.  
 Pelluceo, luxi, ere, to shyne bryght, to shyne thozough.  
 Pellucet oratio, the oracion is plaine and manifest.  
 Pellucidé, cleerly.  
 Pellucidus, and Pullucidulus, a, um, very cleere, cleere thozough.  
 Pelluo, pelliui, pellutum, ere, to washe cleane.  
 Pellicanus, looke Pelecanus.  
 Pellucium, ij, n. g. of Pellucia, x, f. g. a bason,

wherin mens feete be washed.  
 Pelopeis, idis, and Pelopeias, the daughter of nece of Pelops.  
 Pelopide, they that descended of Pelops.  
 Pelopidas, a noble man of Lacedemonia.  
 Pelopius, and pelopeius, a, um, of Pelops.  
 Peloponnesius, and Peloponnesiacus, a, um, of Morea.  
 Peloponnesus, a countrey in Grece, called now Morea, on the north it hath the gulph of Corinth, Isthmos, and the sea of Crete: on the weste and southe the sea Adriatique: on the east the sea of Crete: so that it is almoste cleane enuironed with the sea: in it were the famous kyngdomes of Micene, of Argue, Lacedemō, Arcadias, Sicionians. &c. it is now vnder the Turke.  
 Pelops, pis, the sonne of Tantalus, banquished on horsebacke in rennyng Democritus, father of Hippodamia, and wedded hir.  
 Peloris, loridis, f. g. a kynde of shell fytthe.  
 Pelorus, ii, or Peloris, idis, m. g. an hyll in Sicilia on the sea syde.  
 Pelta, x, f. g. gen. a target or bucklar lyke an halfe moone.  
 Peltasta, x, m. g. one armed with a tergate lyke an halfe moone.  
 Peltatus, a, um, that weareth suche bucklars.  
 Pelufer, ri, m. g. idem quod Peltasta.  
 Pelus, uis, f. g. a bason to washe ones feete in.  
 Pelusiotæ, the inhabytautes of Pelusium.  
 Pelusium, A cite in Egypte, and one of the mounthes of Nilus.  
 Peminosus, a, um, stinkynge.  
 Penarius, ri, m. g. and after Marro Panaria, x, f. g. after other Penarium, ri, n. g. a cellar or storhouse, a spence.  
 Penarius, a, um, belonging to householde, prouision for householde, bytailes.  
 Penaria cella, idem quod penarium, a storhouse of spence.  
 Penates, the gentiles called goddis of mannes lyfe. They bee sometyme taken for the moste secreete partes of the house. The nominatiue case singular is after some Penas, after other Penatis.  
 Penatiger, a, um, that beareth the householde gooddes.  
 Penceadamus, mi, m. g. the wede called balde moncy, or hogge fenell.  
 Pendens, entis, om. g. that hangerh.  
 Vinum pendens, wyne yet in the grape.  
 Pendeo, pendes, pependi, dère, pensum, to hange or be hanged, to depende. sometyme to be in peine. also to weigh or be of any weight, to be in doubte or vncertaine what to doo.  
 Pendere animi, to be in doubte or feare. sometyme to longe or desyre to knowe.  
 Pendere promissis, to trust promyses.  
 Ego animi pendeo, quid illud sit negotij, I long to knowe what the matter is.

Pene



Pendet dragmas decem, it waiteth. *x. Dramas*  
 mes.  
 Pendet ab eius ore, hearkeneth diligently  
 what he saith.  
 Pendent opera interrupta, the woorkes re-  
 maine imperfecte, or cease for a while.  
 Pendererci, is saide of them that bee sued,  
 and dooe tary a longe tyme ere they bee dyspat-  
 ched.  
 Pendere per pedes, to hange by the feete.  
 Pendere de rupe, to hange on the rocke.  
 Salus nostra pendet tua, our helthe depend-  
 eth on yours.  
 Pendet respublica e Bruto, the commune wele  
 dependeth on Brutus, or is chiefly susteyned  
 by Brutus.  
 Pendere ex arbitrio alterius, to be subiecte to  
 an other mannes will and pleasure.  
 Cui spes omnis & ratio pendet a fortuna,  
 whiche hath all his hope and trust in fortune.  
 Pendere ex laude, to couete or despye alwaies  
 to haue praise.  
 Rationes quæ ex coniecturis pendent, rea-  
 sons whiche be gathered by coniecture.  
 Pendere spe & expectatione obscura, to be in  
 an vncertaine hope and expectation.  
 Animus tibi pendet, thou art in doubt.  
 Pendo, pendis, pependi, pendere, to ponder or  
 wape, to poise, to consider, to esteeme or value, to  
 examyne, to paie, to sufficeine or suffer.  
 pendere penas magistro, to be beaten of the  
 mayster.  
 Pendere supplicia, to recompence an offense  
 by death.  
 Nunquam ostendisti quanti penderes, you  
 neuer declared howe muche stoze ye dyd set by  
 hym.  
 Non leui coniectura res penditur, the mat-  
 ter is not weighed examyned or considered with  
 lycht coniecture.  
 Pendere pecuniam, stipendium, tributum,  
 vectigal, to paie.  
 Vsuram pendere, to paie monie ouer for vs-  
 sury.  
 Grates dignas pendere, to render woorthy  
 thankes.  
 Penditur, the impersonall.  
 Pendulus, a, um, that hangeth.  
 Penè, almoste, well nere.  
 Penissimè, the superlatiue of penè, or after  
 some of penitus.  
 Penelope, es, or Penelopea, x, the daughter of  
 Itearus, and wyfe of Odysseus, most chaste, wise,  
 and constant aboue all the women of hir tyme,  
 who in the .xx. yeres that hir housbande was  
 absente, being sought vpo by dyuers towres,  
 whiche (would she or no) abode in hir house,  
 she myght neyther by fayre meanes nor menas-  
 ces be induced to marie, or to consent to com-  
 mit any folie.  
 Penelope telam retexere, signifieth to doo

and vndo, to take much labour in vaine.  
 Penelopes, byrdes called also Melagrides,  
 Penelous, one of the fyue capitaines of Scrota  
 that came to Troie.  
 Penes, with or at, in the power.  
 Penes te est, it is in the, it is in thy power or  
 possession.  
 Penes hunc, with him, or in hym.  
 Me penes est vnum, it is onely in my power.  
 Seruorum cura penes dominos sit, Let the  
 maysters care and prouyde for the seruantes.  
 Exornate eos penes quos est, it garnisheth  
 them in whom it is.  
 Penes auctiores sit fides, I repute me to the  
 authours, whether it bee true or no. Or as for  
 the truthe of the matter, I referre you to the  
 authours.  
 Penes te culpa est, the fault is in the.  
 Quem penes est virtus, In whom vertue is,  
 Penes eum summa imperij est, he hath the  
 chiefe rule or gouernance.  
 Istæ penes vos spatia est id est apud vos,  
 Is the spynge wench at your house.  
 Penetrabilis, le, that may pene or be pene.  
 Penetrabile, lis, n. g. the inner parte of the house.  
 In ipsis penetrabilibus, in the inner partes.  
 Penetrabilis, le, belongynge to the inner parte of  
 the house, or dooen in the inner parte of the  
 house.  
 Penetrare sacrificium, a sacrifice doen in the  
 inner parte of the house.  
 Penetrabilis Germania, id est interior.  
 Penetrabilis, an aduerbe, moze inner, that pene-  
 teth moze.  
 Penetro, aui, are, to pene or enter.  
 Atlantem penetrasse, to haue passed or gone  
 ouer the mountaine Atlas.  
 In maria penetrare, to enter the seas.  
 Penetrare in urbem, to enter into the citee.  
 Penetrare sub terras, to go vnder the ground.  
 Ne penetrarem me vsquam, that I myght not  
 enter or go into any place.  
 Penetrare se in fugam, to ren away, to flee.  
 Nunquam intra portam penetraui pedem, I  
 neuer stepte a foote within the gate: or I neuer  
 came within the gate.  
 Quando id primum ad Romanos penetra-  
 uerit, When that came fyrst amonge the Ro-  
 manes.  
 Penetrare in animos, to enter into menues  
 myndes.  
 Pencus, a ryuer in Grece, that diuideth the coun-  
 treys of Elis and Achaia.  
 Penicillum, i, n. ge. of Peniculum testorium, a  
 plaisterers brushe.  
 Penicillum, or Peniculum, is also a tente that is  
 put into a wounde to kepe it open.  
 Penicillus, li, a kynde of sponges, wherof such  
 tentes are made.  
 Penicillus, and Peniculus, li, m. g. of Penicil-  
 lum & peniculum, li, n. g. any thyng that ser-  
 ueth

ueth to brushe, scoure, wype, or make cleane,  
 a shoe cloute, a dyshe cloute. also a painters  
 pensyle.  
 Penicilamentum, i, neu. g. the hemme of a gar-  
 ment, the thyptes.  
 Peninsula, x, f. ge. a place almost enuironned  
 with water.  
 Penis, is, m. ge. a tayle. also the secrete membe  
 of a man.  
 Penitus, a, um, sayled, haung a tayle.  
 Penitus, inwarde, whereof cometh Penitior, and  
 Penitissimus.  
 Penitus, an aduerbe. sometyme of place, depely,  
 farre in, thourghly. sometyme of qualitee, vt  
 terly, to the uttermost, greatly, wholly, all to-  
 gether. Penitus me noscis, id est intus, & in  
 cure, thourghly, euen to the bottom of myne  
 herte.  
 Bene penitus in istius familiaritatem se dedit,  
 he became veracely familiarly acquainted with  
 hym, or he made hym self veracely familiarly ac-  
 quainted with hym.  
 Penitus insita animis opinio, an opinton des-  
 pely scitell in mens myndes.  
 Penitus insitum odium, moztall hatred depely  
 rooted in ones stomake.  
 Mandare penitus animo, to commit a thyng  
 surely to his remembraunce.  
 Non dum penitus in republica versabar, I  
 was not yet thourghly or all together occupied  
 in affayres of the common weale.  
 Hanc consuetudinem penitus amisimus, we  
 haue utterly lost that facion or custom for cuer.  
 Penitus alias auxerat oras, farre of, to other  
 coastes or countreys.  
 Penna, x, f. ge. a penne or quille. sometyme it is  
 vfed for a wyng, not onely of byrdes, but also  
 of fyes, bittles, and suche other.  
 Pennæ renascuntur, By translacon spoken  
 whan one recouereth the authoritee and digni-  
 tee that was taken from hym befoze.  
 Caulis pennæ, the stalke of a fether, where on  
 the downe groweth.  
 pennarium, rij, n. g. a pennar.  
 pennatus, a, um, that hath fethers.  
 Pennatum telum, an arrowe or dart fethered.  
 penniger, a, um, that beareth feathers.  
 pennipes, pennipedis, that hath rough fethered  
 feete, or that hath wynges on his feete.  
 pennipotes, a byrde.  
 pennula, x, f. ge. a littell fether.  
 pena, x, that which is payde for a thyng bought,  
 the paiement.  
 pena, in the plurall numbze, threedes of flaxe or  
 wouille whan it is spunne, whiche may be cal-  
 led yarne.  
 pensans, antis, pondering, weighng.  
 pensator, oris, m. g. a weper, an examiner.  
 pensatus, a, um, pondered, weped, consyded,  
 examyned.  
 pensulare, with good examination,

Peniculator, oris, m. gen. he that examyneth or  
 pondereth a thyng diligently.  
 Pensiculo, aui, are, to ponder a thyng, idem  
 quod pensito.  
 Pensilis, le, that hangeth or standeth on hygh.  
 Pensile horreum, a granice in the upper part  
 of ones house, where corne is kept.  
 Pensilis homo, a man hanged.  
 Pensilis hortus, a gardeyn made vpon pillers,  
 or vpon houses, or in wyndowes.  
 Pensilis vrbis, a citee that is holow vnderneath,  
 or that standeth on vaultes.  
 Pensilis lectus, a hangynge bedde.  
 Pensiles lichni, lampes or other lightes, han-  
 gng in a house.  
 Pensio, onis, f. g. a pention, or perely rent, that  
 whiche one payeth for the vse of any thyng, a  
 paiement.  
 Pensior & hoc pensius, of moze pryce or value.  
 Altera vtra sit conditio pensior, virginem an  
 viduam habere: whiche thynke you the better  
 bargayne, to haue the mayde, or the wydowes.  
 Pensito, aui, are, to weigh, ponder, or consider  
 often and diligently. also to paie often.  
 Prædia quæ pensitant, fermes that paie cer-  
 tayne quitte rentes, or other customes out of  
 them.  
 Pensiculo, aui, are, idem quod pensito.  
 Pensitatio, onis, f. ge. a diligent weighng, consy-  
 dering, or examynng. also a paiement.  
 Pensitator, oris, m. g. a ponderer or weigher.  
 Verborum pensitatores subtilissimi, the most  
 subtil ponderers or examiners of woordes.  
 Pensitatus, a, um, diligently thought on, weped,  
 examined, pondered.  
 Pensinacula, læ, f. g. a littell pention, paiement,  
 or rente.  
 Pensio, aui, are, to weigh and ponder diligently  
 and ofte, to examine, to trye the weyght. also  
 to esteeme a thyng, sometyme to bye. also to  
 recompence.  
 Pensare vicem alterius, To be or serue in the  
 stede of an other.  
 Veteribus benefactis noua pensantes malicia,  
 recompensynge newe displeasures with old be-  
 nefices or pleasures.  
 Pensare singula, to ponder and consyder euery  
 thyng by it selfe diligently.  
 Pensare aliquid ex alio, to chaunge one for an  
 other.  
 Pensare argento, to cheape or bye for money.  
 Quæ crimina vna laude pensat, whiche fau-  
 tes he recompenseth with one thyng woorth  
 the laude.  
 Pensus, a, um, wepyghed, examined. sometyme it  
 signifieth good and wyle.  
 Pensum, si, n. g. of Pendo, the flaxe whiche is  
 bounden on the distaffe, out of the whiche the  
 threde is drawen. sometyme it signifieth the  
 threde that is spunne, yarne. it is also the ex-  
 ecution or ministracion of an office that is com-  
 mitted

mitted to one to doe, or that one taketh vpon hym to doe, a taske of woork.  
 Carpere penum, to spyne of the distaffe.  
 Trahere pensa, idem.  
 Pensum absoluer, conficere, peragere, To woork out his taske that he is appoynted.  
 Accurare penum, to apply his office, or that he is enioyned to.  
 Pensum, si, n. g. of Pendo, that one hath weied, pondered, or considered in his mynde.  
 Pensi habere, to consyder, to passe on, to care for. Pensi esse alicui, idem.  
 Vobis quid facitis, minus pensi est, ye passe not, care not, or consyder not what ye doo.  
 Neque dicere, neque facere quicquam pensi habet, He neyther passeth what he saith, nor what he dooth.  
 Pentadactylus, a capitayne of fifty men.  
 Pentadactylus, a broche or spire in five partes with one handil. it is also an herbe like a tree of some called Ricinus, of some Helioscopium.  
 Pentadactylus, si, n. g. a hynde of tyle or byrke, five handfull broad.  
 Pentapetes, cinquefoyle.  
 Pentapharmacum conuinium, a dynner or supper, wherein are five sundry dytches of meate.  
 reade Spartianum in vita Hadriani.  
 Pentaphyllon, or Quinquifolium, an herbe called cinquefoyle, whiche hath five leaues. The phisicians of late tyme supposen it to be Cormentum, wherewith I am not satisfied.  
 Pentapolis, a countrey betwene Palestina and Arabia, wherein were the citices of Sodome and Gomor, bourned by the vengeance of god for synne agaynst nature.  
 Pentarchus, he that is capitayne of five men.  
 Pentateuchus, chi, masc. gene. a volume of five booke. It is vsed for the five booke of Moyse.  
 Pentathlum, si, n. gen. the exercise of five featres or games.  
 Pentathlus, si, m. gen. he that exerciseth these. v. games, casting of the ball or trundle, rennyng, leappng, wastlyng and throwyng the darte.  
 Pentecoste, tes, f. ge. the fiftieth. it is vsed for whysontyde.  
 Pentelicerma, were littell ymages of Hercules made of marble, called Pendelicus, which was one of the most fayre stones that ymages might be made of.  
 Pentheus, dissyl. the sonne of Erichon.  
 Penthesilea, a queene of Amazons, whiche was slayne at the siege of Troye.  
 Penthemimeris, a parte of a verse, where a sentence is synghed in the laste syllable of the thirde foete.  
 Penthylus, the sonne of Demonous, which came to the ayde of Nereus, with xii. mysses, & was taken prisoner by the Grekes.  
 Pentris mis, f. g. a galee that hath fyue oyes in euery seate.  
 Pentorobon, an herbe called also Peonia, piony.

Pénula, le, f. g. a cloke woone whan it raineth.  
 Pénulam scindere, vied prouerbially, to holde one so fast, to the end to make hym tary, that he teareth his cloke.  
 Penula scorta, a cloke of leather, such as the Flemynghes doe vse, called commonly brodes.  
 Penula gaulapina, a thycke felle cloke, to weare in the wynter.  
 Penulárium, ri, n. g. a cloke bagge.  
 Penulárus, a, um, cloked.  
 Penúria, x, form. g. extreme necessitee, penury, lacke of thynges necessary.  
 Penus, ni, or Penus, us, m. of se. g. and Penus, penoris, or penum, ni, n. ge. all kinde of his tapyles, meate and drynke, store and prouision of vitayles for householde.  
 Penusimé, utterly.  
 Peplion, an herbe called also Portulaca, wylde purselane.  
 Peplos, an herbe, haupng small leaues, lyke rue, somewhat broder, the toppe rounde, spred on the grounde the length of ones hande, the seide beyng vnder the leaues lytel and rounde, lesse than wlyte poppy, some apothecaries name it Esula rotunda, in Englyshe as Iudge wertes werte.  
 Peplus, pli, m. ge. or Peplum, pli, ne. ge. a herbe chiefe, or other lyke coueryng of the head.  
 Pepo, ónis, m. gen. a kynde of Melons, called Dompones.  
 Peplis, sis, f. g. concoction.  
 Péptica, ex, f. g. a medicine, whiche maketh good concoction in a man, that the meate eaten maye digest well. also a saluie and ointment, whiche maketh impostumes ryse.  
 Per, significantly by: sometyme in, with. also betwene, vnder the pretence of colour. Per, comes pouned with a nowne or aduerbe, significth Valde, as, Perpulchrum, verie fayre. Peropus est, it is nedefull in any wyse. Perdocte, verie learnedly. Compounded with a verbe, it betokeneth perfection, as, Perscribere, to write to the ende. Perpeti, to suffre to the vttermost.  
 Per atatem, for or by reason of his age.  
 Per atatem non pouit, he coulde not be was so yonge: or he coulde not be was so olde.  
 Dum per atatem licet, whyle his age sees neth hym.  
 Per fidem, per fortunas, per dextram te oro, I pray the for the loue of god.  
 Caesar mihi ignoscit per literas, Cesare wytteth to me, that he hath pardoned me.  
 Per maturitatem delusens, It is clouen by to muche ryppensse, or by reason that it was to rypp: or so rypp that it cleaueth.  
 Per me licet, I am contente.  
 Per multas atates, of a long tyme.  
 Per metum, for feare.  
 Per nebulam scire, to knowe the one halfe, or not certaynly.  
 Per noctem lucet, it shyneth in the nyght, or by nyght

nyght tyme.  
 Per omnes dies, euery day, or day by day.  
 Per otium, at leysure.  
 Per potestatem, vnder colour of auctoritee.  
 Obsecro, vt per pacem liceat te alloqui, I praye you leat me talke with you without displeasure, or I pray you here me patiently.  
 Per fas & nefas, by right or by wronge, by one way or an other.  
 Per se sibi quisque charus est, euery man of nature loueth hym selfe.  
 Per silentium adesse xquo animo, to here with out speaking one woorde, to here quietly.  
 Per silentium eo deducti, brought thither with out noyse.  
 Per stadia duo, the space of two furlonge.  
 Per speciem venandi vrbein egressi, they wet out of the towne, by making semblaunce to goe on huntynge, or as though they went on hunstynge.  
 Per summum dedecus, with great shame or dishonour.  
 Per te stetit, it lay in the.  
 Volo, ne per me stetit credat, I would haue him thinke, that there was no fault or let in me.  
 Per tempus, all at tyme, in tyme, in very good season.  
 Per cornu faucibus infundito, poure it into his mowthe with an hozne.  
 Per alium ostendere suam sententiam, to shew his mynde vnder the colour of name of an other man.  
 Per tempora, in those dates, or durynge that tyme. Likewise Per hos annos, per hos dies.  
 Per viginti annos, the space of .xx. yeres.  
 Per causam, vnder the colour of pretence.  
 Sed propera per deos, but make speede for goddes sake.  
 Per ego te deos oro, I praye thee for goddes sake.  
 Per fas & fidem decipere, to deceiue vnder the colour of religion and faithfull promise.  
 Per gratiam abire, to departe with good wyll, or without displeasure.  
 Per insidias, by treason.  
 Per inuidiam depelli tribunatu, to be put by the Tribuneship for enuy.  
 Per iram aliquid facere, to doo a thyng in ones anger, or whyle he is angry.  
 Consulere aliquem per iudibrium, To aske counsaile of one in mockage.  
 Per ludum & iocum, in iest, merrily, in game, in sporte and plaie.  
 Per ludum & negligentiam peruenire ad aliquid, to attaine a thyng and neuer sue of labour for it.  
 Per luxuriam effundere, to spende riotously, or to consume in riot and banketyng.  
 Per me nulla est mora, I am ready, there is no let or hinderance in me.  
 Per me percontatus sum, id est ex me ipso,

of my selfe without motion of other.  
 Nisi per necessitatem rem aperire noluérat, Wherlesse it were of necessitye, or of necessitye did not constrainge.  
 Per nos, by our meanes.  
 Per nos egebit, qui. &c. he shall lacke for vs, whiche. &c.  
 Quasi per officium, as it were dooen for due reuerence and honour.  
 Singuli per ordinem, euery one in oder.  
 Per hanc ratiocinem ei datur, id est, hoc modo, in this wyse, after this facion.  
 Cum ipsum Furnium, per se vidi libentissimé, tum, &c. for his owne sake, or for the loue that I beare to hym selfe.  
 Per se aliquid posse, by it selfe without helpe of other.  
 Per simulationem vel speciem amicitie aliquem prodere, to betray one vnder the colour of frendshipp.  
 Per omne tempus, quo fuimus vna, All the whyle that we were together.  
 Per ver, in the springe tyme.  
 Per viam, id est, in itinere, goyng by the way.  
 Per vices, id est vicissim, by course, one after an other.  
 Per vices annorum, euery one his yere.  
 Per visum, in a vision or dreame.  
 Via secta per ambas, id est, inter, betwene bothe.  
 Per enim magni aestimo, for Permagni. Per mihi mirum for Permirus.  
 Pera, x, f. g. a scrippe or bagge, a satchell.  
 Perabsurdus, a, um, verie absurde, verap foote lyke, contrary to reason, contrary to it selfe.  
 Peracer, cris, cre, verie sharpe, eigre, or vche mente.  
 Peracre iudicium, a verie quicke or good iudgement, a great iudgement.  
 Peracerbus, a, um, verie eigre or sower, lyke fruite that is not rypp.  
 Peracesco, cui, scere, to be verap eigre or sower by translation to be very displeasent.  
 Peracidus, a, um, verap eigre or sower.  
 Peracticum, ci, n. g. a kynde of gumme.  
 Peractio, ónis, f. g. accomplishment or perfozmance.  
 Peractus, a, um, accomplished, perfozmed, dooen to the ende.  
 Peracuo, acui, acure, to make verap sharpe.  
 Peracut, verap sharpe, verap wittily, ingeniously.  
 Peracutus, a, um, very sharpe, also wittily, fynely, or quicke witted.  
 Peracia, the vttermost parte of Judea, towards Arabia and Egypte.  
 Peradifico, aui, are, to buylde vp, to make an ende of an house or building.  
 Peraquatōres, they that leaue or gather head moneye.  
 Peraque, verap equally, all alke, euen lyke, eirist

the one as muche as the other.

Per æque florere, to flourish equally.

Per æquo, aui, are, to make equall of lyke.

Per æquus, a, um, veray equall of iuste

Perago, peragis, egi, agere, to perforce, to make perforce, to consider, to drawe of cause to be drawn with force, to synpse. Sometime to thrust throughe. also to passe throughe, to vse, to dyue violently.

Peragere reum, to accuse one, and to sue hym to a condemnation.

Peragere omnia secum animo, to consider, to digest euery thyng in his mynde.

Peragere cibum, to digeste of concocte meate.

Peragere mortem, to dye.

Peragere res gestas, to write al that is doone.

Vbi sententiam meam vobis peregero, after that I haue shewed you throughe myne opinion.

Inceptum peragere, to synpse of byng to an ende that one hath enterprised.

Latus ense peregit, he thruste hym throughe the syde with a twoorde.

Mandata peragere, to doo of saie that he was commaunded.

Naum peregit in portum, he broughte the shyppe into the haven.

Noctes peragere insomnes, to lye whole nightes, and sleepe nothyng.

Partes suas peragere, to doo his office, dustie of charge.

Peragere laboris pensum, to woozhe out, of make up his taske that he is appointed to.

Peregit deinde postulat, afterwarde he demaunded of required those thynges, that he was sent for.

Tot volumina peregit, he red ouer of perbled so many volumes.

Peragito, aui, are, to shake, moue, of sterre vehemently ostentymes.

Péragro, péragras, gráui, are, to walke, go, of renne about a place.

Orator ita pérágrat per animos hominū, an oratour in his oracion doeth so touch the parties and affections of mens myndes.

Peragraré latebras suspicionum, to seeke all coniectures, wherof suspicion may happen.

Peragraré Ásiam, to wander ouer all Asia.

Fama peragrauit, the rumour of brute went abroade.

Peragraré animo, to compasse in the minde, to consider, to ymagine.

Peragrátus, a, um, gone aboute.

Peragrátio, ónis, f. g. a goyng aboute.

Peramans, antis, om. g. one that loueth heartely.

Peramanter, verp loungly, lyke an earnest and hertly spende.

Perámbulo, aui, are, to go throughe. Sometime to ryde throughe of about a countrey of fiede, to walke throughe of ouer and ouer.

Perámo, aui, are, to loue well, to loue throughe

ly, of euen to the ende, to loue perfectly.

Peramplus, a, um, veray ample large of great, verp honourable and magnificent.

Peranguste, verate strictly and narrowly.

Perangustus, a, um, verp strictly of narrow.

Peranno, aui, are, to lye a yere to an ende.

Perantiquus, a, um, verp auncient.

Perappositus, a, um, verp apic, meste of litle for the purpose.

Perardeo, dere, to bourn out of throughe.

Perardius, a, um, verp difficult and harde.

Perargutus, a, um, verate subtle and ingenious, verate witty.

Perareo, rui, ere, to dye by, to be verp dye.

Peraresco, peráru, scere, to wake verate dye, of dye throughe and throughe.

Peraridus, a, um, verate dye of throughe dye.

Peraro, peraras, aui, are, to tpe all throughe, to care ouer and ouer, somtyme to write.

Peraratus, a, um, tyled ouer and ouer, of wyl ten throughe.

Perasper, a, um, verate rough.

Perastute, verate subtilly and craftily.

Perastutus, a, um, verate subtle and craftie.

Perattente, verate attentively.

Perattentus, a, um, verate attentue and diligend to heare.

Perbacchor, áris, ari, to be ostentymes diuine, to vse banherpynge and dyphynge verp muche, to passe the lyfe in dyphynge and maynge god there.

Perbeatus, a, um, verate happy and blessed, euen in heauen.

Perbelle, verate well, right well.

Perbellus, a, um, verate good, right good, right honeste.

Perbene, verate well.

Perbenigne, verate liberally, verate courteily and gentill, veray graciously.

Perbibo, peribis, peribi, bibere, to quaffe of dyneke all out. Somtyme for Bibere, to dyneke.

Perbitere, for praire, to go besyde.

Perblandus, a, um, veray pleasant and courtiers in woozdes.

Perbonus, a, um, veray good, ryght good.

Perbreuis, ue, verate shorte of byse.

Perbreuiter, veray shorly, verp bysely, in veray fewe woozdes.

Perca, a, f. g. a fische called a perche.

Percalefacio, lefacis, feci, facere, to make those rougher warme of hotte.

Percalleo, callui, lere, to be waken harde, to be so accustomed to a thyng, that he feelth no inope the payne of it.

Percallere vsum alicuius rei, to knowe perfectly the vse of any thyng.

Per candidus, a, um, veray white. also veray pleasant and gentill.

Per cantatrix, tris, f. g. a syngyng wyche. also an inhaunteresse.

Perceptus, a, um, verate subtilly of witty, verp

ware and circumspecte.

percedere, to departe.

percelebro, aui, are, to publyshe in all places.

perceler, a, um, verate swyft, quicke, and speedy.

percello, perculi, and percussi, lere, to stryke and ouerthrowe, to moue, to stirre, to perce.

Perculit eum illud, that abated his courage, of strake hym to the herte.

Percellere pectus pauore, To trouble one greatly with feare, and make him soze abashed,

to perce and strike one to the herte with feare.

Perculus animus & abiectus, his spirite was troubled, and his courage abated.

Percellere & euertere.

Perculit mihi animum, it wente euen to the verate herte of me.

Sic dolor aliquis perculerit, yf any grete of sorrowe do perce, payne, here, of come vpon the.

Perculit me, it delpyed me, it moued my spirites.

Quum vnam & alteram pestis perculerit, When the pestilence hath infected of attached one of two of them.

Perculeris iam tu me? wylt thou ouerthrowe me now?

Percellere, for Differre, as, Ad nouum hoc percellit annum, he deferreth this vnto an other yere.

recenseo, censui, ere, to recompt of reckon, to perse ouer, to numbre by.

Totum percensuit orbem, id est peragrauit.

percio, percies, ciui, ciere, to moue of stirre greatly.

percingo, cingis, gere, to gyde about.

percino, nere, to syng syl, to continue syngyng, to syng to the ende.

percipio, percipis, cipi, ere, to perceyue, to take of receyue, to comprehend, to learne, to vnderstande, to knowe.

Negagri, neque vrbis odium me vnq percipit, I am neuer throughe weerie, neyther of byng in the countreie, nor in the citee.

Percipere vsum alicuius rei, to vse a thyng.

Percipere opinionem, to conceyue of haue an opinion of a thyng.

Diligenter quæ dicuntur percipere, to heare and vnderstande diligently what one doeth saie.

Percipere artem, disciplinas, doctrinam, To learne, to perceyue, to vnderstande.

Acerbissimos dolores percipere, To take of haue great sorowe and trouble.

Fructum ex arbore percipere, to haue, gather, of take fruite of a tree.

Memoria percipere, To comprehend in the memorye.

Nomina omnium ciuium percipere, to comprehend and retegne in memorye all the ciues sens names.

Oculis percipere, to see perfectly.

Percipere voluptatem, iucunditatem, Leticiam, &c. to take pleasure. &c.

Perclam, betate ppiuply.

Perclamo, aui, are, to crye out.

Perceptio, ónis, f. g. a taking, retepyng, a percepyng of vnderstandyng.

Perceptio animi, knowlage, intelligence, when the mynde comprehendeth of compaseth a thyng.

Perceptio fructuum, the taking of the profite of frutes.

Percnos, ni, maf. ge. the birde, whiche wee call a baldbuffard.

Percitus, a, um, stirred, greatly moued of bered.

Ira percitus, & atra bili percitus, verate angry, wood angry.

Percitus infania, madde.

Percoarcto, aui, are, to byng into a litle romme, to streigne verate hard together.

Percoctus, a, um, wel boiled, throughe boiled.

Percognosco, noui, scere, to knowe throughe and perfectly.

Percolo, lui, lere, to worzthp muche, to loue and reuerence greatly, to make perfecte, to trymme by, to polyphe, to synpse.

Percolo, aui, are, to straine throughe.

Percomis, me, verate gentyll and gracious.

Percommode, verate well, ryght well, verate easly.

Percommode facis, Thou doest wonderfull well.

Percommode accidit, it hath chaunced ryght well.

Percommodus, a, um, verate good, verate easly of handsome.

Perconditus, a, um, obscure, hydde.

Percontatio, ónis, f. g. an inquiryng of seard thyng, an askyng of demaundyng.

Percontator, áris, m. gen. one that requirerh of asketh many questions.

Percontor, áris, ari, to searche busily, to inquire, to demaunde diligently. Somtyme for

Expectare, to abyde and loke for.

Percontatum ibo ad portum, quo ad se recipiat, I wyl go and tarpe for hym at the haven tpe he come: of I wyl go know and inquire at the haven, when he wyl returne.

Percontari aliquid aliquem, to aske of inquire a thyng of one.

Percontari de, ex, ab aliquo, idem.

Percontumax, ácis, om. g. verate stubburne.

Percopiosus, a, um, verate copious, abundant, plentyfull.

Percoquo, percoxi, coquere, to seethe of boyle throughe, to concoct perfectly, to make those roughly rype.

Terra dicitur percoquere messem, dum ad maturitatem fouet.

Sol percoquit fructus, the sunne ripeth fruit.

Percofius, a, soothsaier, whiche fauoured the Croianes.

Percofius, a, um, that dwelleth in the citee Percofote.

Percote,

Percote, a titee of the countreie of Croas.  
 Percresco, bui, scere, to bee publyshed of so  
 wen abode in all places, to be commonly kno  
 wen and talked of abode.  
 Percubierat antiquitus, the brytte was in  
 olde tyme.  
 Quum fama per orbem terrarum percubuit  
 fer, whā the bzate of fame was sowne thozough  
 out all the worlde.  
 Percupo, pui, are, to make a great noyse.  
 Percresco, ui, scere, to increase euen to the ende.  
 Percutio, aui, are, to tourment greatly.  
 Percutus, a, um, beate rawe, nothng epte.  
 Percudo, di, dere, to bzeake in peeces.  
 Percussus, a, um, striken, ouerthzowen, soze a  
 bashed or astonied.  
 Percussio, onis, an inquiryng or demādyng.  
 Percussor, aris, ari, to enquire, to demaunde  
 diligently.  
 Percupidus, a, um, beate despyous.  
 Percupio, percupis, cupiui, ere, to desire gretly.  
 Percuriosus, a, um, very curious, very piket.  
 Percuro, aui, are, to cure of heale perfectly.  
 Percurato vulnere, Whā the wounde was  
 throughly and perfectly made whole.  
 Percuro, curri, oz cucurri, ere, to renne apate,  
 to renne stytle and neuer reste, to renne euery  
 foote, to passe of renne ouer a thyng quickly,  
 to recite a thyng bzeafely of roundely, to tell of  
 reade a thyng quickly oz apate.  
 Curriculo percurrere, to renne euery foote a  
 great pace.  
 Percurram breui, I wyl renne ouer, oz recite  
 it bzeafely.  
 Per omnes ciuitates percurrit oratio mea, id  
 est, recenset omnes ciuitates.  
 Percurrere animo, to vnderstande, know, oz  
 percepe perfectly.  
 Ad te properans percurro ad forum, I ran  
 to you euery foote, to the common place with  
 all speede possible.  
 Percurritur, the impersonall.  
 Percurrere mensas, to bee mushe bled, oz a  
 commune seruite at the table.  
 Percursatio, onis, f. g. a rennyng ouer in haste.  
 Percursio, onis, a quick vnderstandyng of thyng  
 ges, I bzeife reherseyng of thynges.  
 Percursio, aui, are, to ouer renne often.  
 Percursus, a, um, ouerrenne, passed thzough,  
 quickly recyted oz tolde.  
 Percursum animo, perfectly knowen.  
 Percussio, onis, f. g. a stryhyng, an hyspyng.  
 Percussor, onis, m. gen. a murderer, he that is  
 hypped to hyl men.  
 Percussus, us, m. g. a stryhyng, a beatyng.  
 Percussus, a, um, stryhen, beaten, hytte, striken  
 with lghenyng.  
 Percussus forma aliqua, coyned, that hath any  
 fourme prynced in it.  
 Percutio, percus, cussi, cutere, to stryke oz  
 smite, to hytte.

Per cutere fores, to knoeke at the dore.  
 Percussit animum, it bzeake his herte, it strake  
 hym to the herte, it made hym suspect, oz put  
 hym in a fantasie.  
 Percuti sydere, to be taken, oz haue the bles of  
 his membris taken from hym, to bee stryken  
 with a planet.  
 Percussæ de celo turres, the towres beaten  
 downe with thunder.  
 Percutere fœdus, to make a league of alpanne,  
 one pynce with an other, oz one countrey of  
 tee with an other.  
 Percutere fossam, to dygge a dyche of french.  
 Fulmine percus, thou flatterest me.  
 Palpo me percus, thou flatterest me.  
 Litteris atrocissimis percus, to be soze tress  
 bled oz abashed with letters that byng verie  
 heauie tydynges. Whā haue verie heauy tydyng  
 ges brought to hym in letters sodainly.  
 Perdecorus, a, um, beate comely and honest.  
 Perdensus, a, um, verie thycke.  
 Perdespuo, spui, spucere, to moche, contemne, to  
 detest greatly.  
 Perdica, a part and a pozte of Apta.  
 Perdicas, a noble man of Spacbonie.  
 Perdicium, cij, neu. g. an herbe called pellytole  
 of the wall. reade Helxine, & Paricaria.  
 Perdifficilis, le, verie difficile and harde.  
 Perdifficiliter, very difficultly.  
 Perdignus, a, um, very worthy, right worthy.  
 Perdilgens, entis, beate diligent.  
 Perdilgenter, tyghly diligently.  
 Perdisco, didici, scere, to learne perfectly, to  
 learne to the ende.  
 Perditæ, extremely, corruptly, desperately, wret  
 chedly, greatly, bechmently.  
 Se perditæ gerere, to bechaue hym selfe naught  
 tily and corruptly.  
 Perditæ amare, to loue desperately oz out of  
 measure.  
 Perditæ conari, to endeuour beate earnestly  
 and spitefully.  
 Perditio, onis, perdition.  
 Perditor, onis, m. g. one that destroueth oz bryn  
 geth to naught.  
 Perditor & conseruator reipublicæ, contrary.  
 Perditus, a, um, losse, perished, without recou  
 erie, out of hope, bitterly vndooren and cast  
 away, desperately naught.  
 Perditus homo, a mischeuous and desperate  
 knaue, in whom is no hope of recouerie.  
 Aere alieno perditus, vndooren with debte.  
 Perditus nihil est, There is no man in the  
 worlde moze desperately naught than he is.  
 Tu rem impediam & perditam restituas.  
 Canst thou restoze a thyng intricate and past  
 hope of recouerie?  
 Perdita valetudo, suche sykenesse that a man  
 dyspaiteth of his helthe.  
 Perdiu, beate long.  
 Perdiues, perdiuitis, beate ryche.

Perdiu,

Perdiu, dii, m. ge. that abydeyth oz watcheth all  
 the daie long.  
 Perdis, icis, f. g. a partyche.  
 Perdis rustica, a tale, which is counted a kind  
 of partyches. Perdis is also the name of a  
 lame bitaller in Aristophane.  
 Perdis, didi, ere, to lose, to lesa, to corrupt with  
 all maners, and (as wee saie) to stroye, to  
 marre, to caste away, to make vnythpyfy, also  
 to afflicte, to vndoore, to byng into muche wo  
 and trouble.  
 Perdis gnatum, pe lese pour sonne, and make  
 hym an vnythpyte.  
 An id laudi sibi fore putat, si perdidit gna  
 tum? If he byng his sonne to confusion?  
 Cur perdis adolescentem nobis? why doost  
 thou marre corrupte oz caste awaie this yonge  
 man our sonne?  
 Perdere aliquem, to byng one in dangier of  
 his lyfe, oz in so muche trouble that he can not  
 escape it.  
 Vbi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit? where is  
 that vngacious knaue, that hath vndooren me?  
 oz brought me into all this trouble?  
 Quem ego capitis perdam, whom I wyl lesa  
 oz hylle.  
 Aquam perdere, pzouerbially to spend tyme,  
 to lose tyme in vayne.  
 Licem perdere, to lose his pzoesse oz suite.  
 Famam perdere, to lose his fame oz name.  
 Fidem perdere, to lose his credence.  
 Formam perdere, to be no moze so well fa  
 uoured as he hath been.  
 Gratiam perdere, to haue no moze that grace  
 that it was wonte.  
 Nomen perdidit, I haue fozgotten his name.  
 Oculos perdere, to lose his syght.  
 Operam perdere apud aliquem doctorem, to  
 lose his laboz vnder one that techeth hym.  
 Operam & oleum perdere, to labour in vayne  
 to lose his labour and coste.  
 Nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem,  
 If I had not lost and fozgone that worde foz  
 euer and a daie.  
 Mores perdere, to chaunge his maners.  
 Libertatem perdere, to be brought into seru  
 tude and bondage.  
 Prandium perdere, to lose his dincr.  
 Stomachum perdere, to be in that case, that he  
 can be no moze moued to anger.  
 Perdere verba, to lose his speache.  
 Perdoceo, perdoces, docui, docere, to teache  
 oz enstruete perfectly.  
 Perdocto, very connyngly.  
 Perdoctus, a, um, verie connyng.  
 Perdoleo, perdoles, dolui, lere, to be beate  
 soze.  
 Perdomitus, a, um, made beate tame, bitterly  
 subdued, brought into full and due obeplance.  
 Perdomo, mui, are, to make verie tame, to sub  
 due bitterly.

Prouinciam aliquam perdomare, To byng  
 a prouince oz countrey in subiection oz due obe  
 dience.  
 Terram perdomare, to tyll grounde that is  
 rough, tough, and stubburne.  
 Perdormisco, scere, to slepe a full slepe, to slepe  
 all nyght longe euen to the moynyng.  
 Perduco, duxi, ere, to byng to an ende, to byng  
 oz leade by force oz other meanes. Sometyme  
 to induce oz perswade.  
 Ad centesimum annum vitam perduxit, he lia  
 ued full an hundreth yeres.  
 Perducere ad exitum, culmen, vel summum,  
 to finishe, to make perfect, to byng to an end.  
 Perduxit omnes in suam sententiam, he indu  
 ced oz brought them all into his opinion.  
 Ad mendacium perducit, to be perswaded oz  
 induced to make a lye.  
 Rogat, vt eas ad ducenta talenta perduce  
 rem, he pzieth me that I wouide induce oz  
 byng them to paie. 24000. li.  
 In odium perducere, to make one hated oz  
 odypouse.  
 Oppugnatio ad media noctem perducta est,  
 the assaue was continued till mpyndnight.  
 Ni altercationem in serum perduxisset, pf he  
 had not prolonged the alteration till it was  
 longe in the nyght.  
 Murum in sexdecim pedum altitudinem per  
 ducere, to reple oz make by a walle. xvi. foote  
 hygh.  
 Perducere ad aliud iudicium, to byng befoze  
 othet iudges.  
 Nequis perducit, thou canste not bee perswa  
 ded oz induced.  
 Perducto, aui, are, the frequetatiue of Perduco.  
 Perductor, onis, m. ge. he that byngeth one to a  
 man agaynst his wyl, a baude that byngeth  
 women to men whether they wyl oz no.  
 Perductus, a, um, ledde oz brought thzough, oz  
 to an ende, also induced.  
 Perduellio, onis, m. g. treason agaynst the byng  
 oz the countrey, also a traytour.  
 Perduellis, lis, m. gen. an ennemie, a stubburne  
 ennemie that maintenyeth warre.  
 Perduro, aui, are, to continue thzoughly oz to  
 the ende.  
 Perduratus, a, um, hardned, strengthened, con  
 firmed.  
 Percedo, peres, oz peredis, peredi, peresse, vel  
 dere, to cate all, to cate thzough.  
 Peredia, and Biberia, Plautus vsed foz a gredie  
 appetyte to cate oz dyntie.  
 Peregre, out of a mans pzoptye countrey.  
 Peregre vado, I goe out of the countrey oz on  
 ppygreimage, oz into a strange countrey.  
 Peregre venio, I come out of strange couns  
 treys, oz from ppygreimage.  
 Peregre sum, I am farre out of my countrey.  
 Peregrinabundus, a, um, that is wont to go oz  
 dwell in straunge countreys.

Fff

Pere-

**Peregrinatio**, ónis, f. ge. **pplgremage**, goynge in to straunge countreies.  
**Peregrinator**, óris, m. ge. he that is wont to go into straunge countreies, a **pplgrime**.  
**Peregrinitas**, áris, f. m. g. **straungenesse**, beyng in a straunge countreie, also **straungenesse** of pronounciation that sheweth one to be of an oþer countreie.  
**Peregrinor**, áris, ari, to go into straunge countreies, oþer **pplgremage**, to dwell oþer bee in a straunge countreie.  
**Vestra aures peregrinantur**, your eares bee on **pplgremage**, oþer you set so litle by the matters of the citee, that you heare not that whith the euery man speaketh.  
**Longe lately peregrinari**, to go far abroade in diuers straunge countreies.  
**Peregrinus**, a, um, a stranger oþer alian, that is of an other countrey, **straunge**.  
**Facies peregrina**, a straunge fauour.  
**Perelegans**, ántis, om. ge. **verate elegant**, **verge pteate**, that hath a great grace.  
**Pereleganter**, with a great grace.  
**Perelequens**, éntis, om. g. **verate eloquent**.  
**Peremptalia**, among **Augures**, wer those lightnynges, whiche dyd vterly destroy and putte away the signification of other lightnynges and tokens proceeding.  
**Peremptorius**, a, um, that killeth, deadly.  
**Peremptorium edictum**, a **preemptorie** warning geuen to him that maketh default of appaance, after the whiche he shall neuer haue any daye geuen hym, but the iudge shall procede to the knowledge and determination of the matter.  
**Peremptus**, a, um, **slayne**, kyled.  
**Perendie**, the daie nexte after to morowe, the thirde daie after.  
**Perendinus** dies, idem.  
**Perendinus**, a, um, belonging to the thirde daie.  
**Perenne**, f. oþer **euer**, alwaies, perpetually, continually.  
**Perennia**, órum, n. ge. **certaine ceremonies obserued** of the diuinours.  
**Perennis**, ne, om. gen. **perpetuall**, **euer durynge**, continually.  
**Perennis fluuius**, a riuer that renneth alwaies, **fluewye**, **Perennis riuus**, & **perennis fons**.  
**Studium perenne**, continually studie.  
**Perenniferuus**, ui, ma. gen. he that feruently one maister alwaies.  
**Perennitas**, áris, f. g. **continuance**, long abiding.  
**Pereno**, aui, are, to dure oþer continue f. oþer **euer**.  
**Pereo**, iui, and **perij**, ire, **peritum**, to be lost oþer consumed, also to die, to perishe, to wyther awaie, to miscarie, to be caste awaie, to be vterly vndone.  
**Perire ab aliquo**, to be slayne by one.  
**Perierunt ades**, the house is down oþer in ruine.  
**Perire illi pudor**, he is not ashamed, he is past shame. **Nullus otio perit dies**, no daie is lost with idleness, oþer he passeth no daie idly.

**Tua arte viginti minæ pro psalua perire**, by thy craft I haue caste awaie. ff. li. vpon the **spynge** wenche.  
**Ne pueri periant fame**, that the children be not f. oþer hunger.  
**Quod si fit, pereo funditus**, if it be so, I am vterly vndoen.  
**Perire morbo**, to die of a sickness.  
**Peream**, I woulde I shoulde die than.  
**Perit ab animo**, his courage faileth hym.  
**Perire mulierem**, to die f. oþer the loue of a woman, to loue a woman desperately.  
**Prudens**, sciens, viuus, videlicet **pereo**, I am wylfully taste awaie.  
**Perij**, aui, aui, I am caste awaie oþer vndoen.  
**Ne illi nihil profis**, & tu **pereas**, lest thou doo hym no good, and cast awaie thy selfe.  
**Male pereat**, a mischance take hym.  
**Perij animo**, aui, aui, my heart is dooen.  
**Crudelius perire**, to be more cruelly slayne.  
**Fortiter perire**, to die manfully.  
**Periquiro**, aui, are, to ryde rounde about oþer euery parte.  
**Periratus**, a, um, that hath been wandryed oþer one ouer.  
**Perro**, aui, are, to go oþer ryde about, to wandre ouer and ouer.  
**Luminibus pererrare aliquem**, to loke rounde about one.  
**Pererrudius**, a, um, **verie** counnyng, **ryght well learned**.  
**Perexerucio**, aui, are, to torment one greatly.  
**Perexiguus**, a, um, **verie little** oþer small.  
**Perexiguum tempus**, a **verie thorte tyme**.  
**Perexilis**, le, **verie slender** oþer small.  
**Perexpeditus**, a, um, **verie prompt** oþer ready.  
**Perfabrico**, aui, are, to make an end of building.  
**Perfacet**, **verie pteat** oþer ready.  
**Perfacetus**, a, um, **verie pleasant**.  
**Perfacile**, **verie easly**, **verie lighty**.  
**Perfacilis**, le, **verie easie**.  
**Perfacul**, the aunciente wyters used f. oþer **Facile**, **lyghtly**.  
**Perfamiliaris**, re, **verie familiar**, of **verie great acquaintance**.  
**Perfecte**, perfectly.  
**Perfctissimatus**, tus, masc. gen. a high dignitee oþer office.  
**Perfectio**, ónis, f. ge. **perfection**, fully **dispat** thyng oþer **finyng** of a matter.  
**Perfeitor**, óris, m. ge. he that bynyngeth a thyng to passe oþer to appoynte.  
**Perfectus**, a, um, **perfect**, **accomplished**, **obtained**.  
**Perfero**, peruli, ferre, to beare oþer suffer to the ende f. oþer throughly, to bynge in conclusion.  
**Allo to bynge oþer tell thynges**, to endure oþer abide patiently.  
**Opem perferre**, to apde.  
**Litteras perferre**, to bynge letters to hym, to whom they were sent.  
**Clamor per totam concionem fertur**, there was

was a great thout of reuer all the concion oþer assemble.  
**Laudem in urbem perferre**, to cause his citee oþer countrey to haue the pte of commendatis on of a thyng, oþer to dooe a thyng to the honoꝝ and praise of his countrey.  
**Legem perferre**, to make a lawe.  
**Mandata perferre**, to beate a message.  
**Nuntium perferre**, to beate thynges.  
**Omnia nuntijs perfertur**, euery m. a telleth, oþer euery man bynyngeth that thynges.  
**Rumor hoc pertulit nobis**, we hearde this by the rumoꝝ and speaking of the people.  
**Patri omnem rem illuc perferat**, leat hym go thither to my father, and tell hym the whole matter.  
**Deficere animo**, & **perferre**, contraty.  
**Perferre famem ac sitim**, to suffer, **sustine** oþer abide hunger and thysse.  
**Perferre crudelitatem**, **cruciatum**, **frigus**, **vigilias**, **dolorem**, &c. to suffer, to abyde, to endure, &c.  
**Supplicium pro meritis perferre**, to be punysshed f. oþer his offences.  
**Perferre rogationem**, to declare the matter to the people and aske thepp opinion.  
**Perferre fructum**, to beate fruite.  
**Cum ad eum fama perlata esset**, whan he herde that rumoꝝ.  
**Perferuidus**, a, um, **veray hotte**.  
**Perficio**, perficis, feci, ficere, to accomplish, to bynge to appoynte, to obtaine, to bynge to passe oþer effecte, to atchieue his purpose.  
**Cibum perficere**, to concocte by digest meate.  
**Promissa perficere**, to accomplish and perfourme promyses.  
**Quam rem voluisti a me, quin perfeceris**! What thyng dyd you euer require of me, but that you had your purpose? What thyng haue you euer wylled me to doo, but that you haue had your mynde, oþer but that you haue brought it to passe oþer effecte?  
**Perfecit sibi ut inspiciundi esset copia**, he dyd so much, that he had licence to beholde it.  
**Pelles perficere**, to dysse selles and make les ther of thepp.  
**Perfidus**, le, **verate faithfull and trustie**.  
**Perfidia**, e, f. ge. **falschode** agaynst promise oþer truste, **disloyalte**, **vntreuth**, **vnfaithfulness**, **treason**, **trecherie**.  
**Perfidiose**, **disloyally**, **trapterously**, **falsely**, **vnfaithfully**.  
**Perfidiosus**, a, um, **ful of disloyalte**, **ful of falses hode** and **vntreuth**, **traiterous** and **falle**.  
**Perfido**, to haue a great confidence.  
**Perfidus**, a, um, **falle of promise**, that dooeth any thyng agaynst the trust that is put in hym, **disloyal**, **trapterouse**.  
**Vappa perfida**, **venemous**.  
**Perfixus**, a, um, **perced**, **stricken through**, **thrust through**, **stricken through**.

**Perforabilis**, le, that may be blowne through.  
**Perforatus**, us, m. g. a great blaste of wynde.  
**Perfuso**, aui, are, to blowe vehemently oþer strongly, to blowe through.  
**Perfluctuo**, aui, are, to flowe oþer ren ouer muche.  
**Perfluo**, fluxi, ere, to renne out as water dooeth out of a broken vessel, to renne out on euery parte, to leake on euery syde.  
**Plenus rimarum sum**, hac atque illac **perfluo**, I am full of chappes oþer holes, and tenne out oþer leake at this place & that place on euery syde.  
**Perfluere voluptatibus**, to swymme in sensus altee, to lye all at pleasure.  
**Perfluere**, sometime f. oþer **fluere**.  
**Perfodio**, perfodis, fodi, dere, to boze oþer perce through, to strep through, to dygge through oþer to the bottoome oþer deppth of any thyng.  
**Perfodere parietem**, to bzeake a walle, to make an hole through a walle.  
**Perfodere montem**, to make a way oþer passage through a mountayne oþer hill.  
**Perfodi gladijs**, to be stricken oþer gozed in with swordes.  
**Perfodere terram**, to dygge deepe in the grounde.  
**Perforata**, an herbe, called also of **Diosc. Hipericon**, vel herba **S. Ioannis**.  
**Perforatus**, a, um, **bozed oþer perced through**, that hath an hole made through.  
**Perfore**, to come well to passe.  
**Performidatus**, a, um, **greatly feared**.  
**Performo**, aui, are, to faction out a thyng.  
**Perforo**, aui, are, to perce oþer to make an hole through, to boze through.  
**Perfortiter**, **myghtly**, **veray manfully**, **ryght verayly**.  
**Perforatus**, a, um, **perced through**, **stricken oþer digged through**.  
**Perfract**, oþer after the better copies, **Præfract**, **stubburnely**, **obstinately**.  
**Perfractus**, a, um, **broken in pieces**.  
**Perfremo**, fremui, ere, to make a great grunynge oþer roynge.  
**Perfretio**, aui, are, to passe ouer oþer through.  
**Perfrictio**, ónis, f. ge. a rubbing oþer frotynge harde.  
**Perfrico**, fricui, are, to rub muche, to rub harde.  
**Perfricant sale minuto**, they pouder it with a litle salt.  
**Perfricit faciem aut frontem**, aut os, is a prouerbe, as much to saie, as he hath laped a parte of him, oþer he is shamelesse, oþer without abashment.  
**Perfricta frontis**, without shame oþer honestie.  
**Perfrigefacio**, feci, facere, to make very colde.  
**Perfrigeo**, frigens, frigi, gere, to be greatly oþer throughly a colde.  
**Perfrigerio**, aui, are, idem quod **Refrigero**.  
**Perfrigefco**, scere, to waxe veray colde.  
**Perfrigidus**, a, um, **veray colde**, **through colde**.  
**Perfringo**, frégi, gere, to bzeake in pieces.



Ne perfrigerit aliquid, least he haue broken any thyng.  
 Perfrutor, perfruitus sum, perfrui, to take all the profite of commodities, to take great pleasure of recreation in any thyng.  
 Perfruitus est, he hath taken the fruite of pleasure of a thyng, he hath used of exercised a thyng, or els hath left the vse of exercise therof.  
 Perfuga, a, m. ge. he that fleeth to the contrary part in battaile, or that forsaketh his capitaine.  
 Perfugio, perfugis, fugi, etc, to renne vnto one for succour.  
 Perfugium, n, g. a place, wherunto a man renneth to haue succour, or to be kept from daunger. It is also taken for any thyng, whereby a man may be succoured, a place of refuge. also a sanctuarie.  
 Perfugium & spes, refuge and hope.  
 Laborum omnium perfugium somnus est, slepe is the reste and quiete of all labours.  
 Portus & perfugium miseræ fortunæ, a place of refuge in aduersitee and trouble.  
 Vti perfugio, to saue hym selfe in a place.  
 Illo perfugio vti possit, he maie vse this excuse.  
 Perfusio, ciui, ire, to stay or holde vp well.  
 Perfunctio, onis, f. g. a doynge of exercising of a thyng euen to the ende.  
 Perfunctio laborum, indurynge of labour and trauaile euen to the ende.  
 Perfunctorie, passynge ouer lightly, negligently, for a facio only, to be quited or dispatched of it.  
 Perfunctorie munus suum implere, to do his dutie, or that is committed to his charge, negligently, and only for a facio to be discharged.  
 Perfunctus, a, um, that which passeth lightly away, or tarteth not longe. That is done negligently, or onely for a facio.  
 Perfunctus, a, um, he that hath done his dutie of office diligently, also dispatched, deliuered.  
 Perfunctus consulatui, he that hath ben consul.  
 Perfunctus honoribus, he that hath bene in great office and authoritee in the comon weale.  
 Perfunctus fato, deade.  
 Perfunctus laboribus, he that hath endured labour euen to the ende, that hath dooen his labours, deliuered of his labours.  
 Perfunctus a feбри, deliuered of a feuer, whole of the feuer.  
 Perfundo, fudi, dēre, to poure out, droppe out, or fil out, to poure out on euery parte, to wat all about, altowasthe, altothed vpon, to poure vpon all ouer and ouer.  
 Perfunditque genas lachrymis, the teares dropped downe on his chiekes.  
 Perfundere animum religione, to make scrupulous of religion.  
 Perfundere animos suauitate, to delite mens myndes verp pleasauntly.  
 Perfundere tecta auro, to gylte houses.  
 Aceto quempiam perfundere, to ke Acetum.

Perfundi iucunditate, lætitiā, &c. id est repleri, to be verie iocunde and pleasaunt, to be mery. &c.  
 Perfundi voluptatibus, to lye all in voluptie and pleasure.  
 Perfundere aliquem iudicio, to force one to come before a iudge and make his answer.  
 Qui me horror perfudit? how soe aspe was I? how dyd all my body tremble?  
 Aqua feruenti perfunditur, he hath hot water cast or poured vpon hym.  
 Perfundor, to be all embued.  
 Perfungor, functus sum, fungi, to doo his dutie, office and charge euen to the ende.  
 Perpetui & perfungi, to suffer and endure euen to the ende.  
 Perfuro, perfuris, perfurere, to bee in a great furie of woodnesse, to rage extremely.  
 Perfusio, onis, f. g. a shedynge vpon.  
 Perfusorie, confusely, obscurely, not with sufficient declaration of the matter.  
 Perfusus, a, um, altowasthed, embued.  
 Perfusus cruore, all bloudie.  
 Perfusus metu, soe aspe.  
 Vestes perfusa ostro, dyed scarlet.  
 Perga, a towne in Damphilia, wherof Diana was called Pergæa.  
 Pergama, drum, the toures of Trope. It is taken also for the cite of Trope.  
 Pergameus, a, um, and Pergamenus, a, um, of Trope.  
 Pergamena charta, parchement.  
 Pergamus, or Pergamum, the cite of Trope, the cyuer Silenus passeth through it.  
 Pergadeo, gauisus sum, gaudere, to reioyce greatly, to bee verp glad.  
 Pergigno, pergenui, Pergignere, idem quod Gigno.  
 Pergo, petrexi, pēgere, to go, to procede, to endeuour to done a thyng, to continue as one hath begonne, to make haste, to assaie.  
 Perge, go to, passe forth.  
 Perge in uirum, play the man, go to lye a man, go to hardilie.  
 Pergin? wylt thou not leaue? wylt thou not be gone?  
 Si pergis, abiero, yf thou make any moe a do I wyl be gone.  
 Quo pergam, whether I go.  
 Qui hic pergit, whiche cometh hither.  
 Hac pergit, go on this way.  
 Obuiam pergere alicui, to go to meete with one.  
 Pergam quo capi hoc iter, I wyl continue in this iourney as I haue begun. or I wyl procede in the matter that I haue begonne.  
 Ad litora pergens, goeing forwarde toward the sea syde.  
 Perge porro dicere, tell on thy tale, goe to tell vs.  
 Eadem via pergere, quo ceteri, to procede or go on the same way that other doo.  
 Tene

Tenere viam quam instituiti perge, goe to, kepe on the waie that thou haste begonne.  
 Perge ad cetera, goe to, tell on the residue that is behynde.  
 Pergit ire ad Phaurinum, id est incipit, he begynnethe to go.  
 Pergunt domos eorum, &c. they go to the houses. &c.  
 Pergo praterita, I wyl leat passe and wyl not speake of those thyngs whiche are passed.  
 Domum ire pergam, I wyl make haste to go home.  
 Pergracilis, le, verie skilender or small.  
 Pergracor, aris, ari, to be riottouse in eatynge, dunkyng, and haunting of harlottes.  
 Pergrandis, de, verie great.  
 Pergrandis nam, verie auncient.  
 Pergraphicus, a, um, verie counnyngly made, as it were wrought with a pensell.  
 Pergratus, a, um, verie acceptable, verie pleasaunt.  
 Per inquam gratum feceris, you shall doe me great pleasure I saie, or ye shall doe euen as I woulde haue it.  
 Pergrauis, ue, verie greuouse.  
 Pergrauiter, verie greuouely.  
 Pergula, a, f. g. a close or open galarie, where men bled in olde tyme to set ware to sell, or to teache. It is also the place in a shyppe, wherein men doe walke, the hatches. Also a vine rapled in the fourme of an hearber. somtyme the company of workemen obeyng to the chief workman, after Calpeine.  
 Pergulanus, a, um, that resteth on a frame.  
 Pergulana vitis, a vine tennyn on a frame.  
 Perhibeo, perhibes, perhibui, ere, to saie, to geue, to asseure. somtyme for Exhibere, or of ferre. Nolentibus nobis se perhibet, it offeseth it selfe to vs, whether we wyl or no.  
 Precium perhibere, to set a price.  
 Verbera testimonium, to beate wptnesse.  
 Verba perhibes, so far as I heare you say.  
 Si vos vultis perhiberi probos, yf you wyl be called godd and honest men.  
 Vt perhibent, as they saie.  
 Suo nomine aliquem perhibere, to call one by his name.  
 Porus quam cibum perhiberem, rather than I woulde geue meate.  
 Alia verba perhibeas, thou wouldest saie of ther wyse.  
 Honorem perhibere, to geue honour.  
 Perhibendus, a, um, woorthy to be spoken of.  
 Perhonorifice, verpe honourable, verie woorthy shpyfully, with great honour.  
 Perhonorificus, a, um, verie honourable, that byngeth great honour and woorthyp.  
 Perhorreo, perhorui, perhorre, to be soze as fearde, to make or tremble in all the body for feare.  
 Perhorresco, idem.

Perhorrudus, a, um, verie horrible.  
 Perhospitālis, le, that vseth great hospitalitee.  
 Perhumane, & perhumaniter, ryght gently.  
 Perhumānus, a, um, verie gentyll, verie humayne.  
 Perhyemo, aui, are, to endure all the wynter.  
 Peri, a greke preposition, signifying sometyms De, sometyms Ultra, sometyms Circum.  
 Perianther, one of the vii. wysemen of Grece and kyng of Lozinthe.  
 Peribocron, famousse, muche spoken of.  
 Peribolus, a compass of circuite.  
 Pericarpum, pi, n. g. a tynd of herbes that haue round heades lyke onyons.  
 Pericles, the noble and valyaunt capitayne of the Athenienses, excellent in wytte and naturall eloquence: he was instructed in philosophie by Anaxagoras, so that thereby he attained vnto meruapulous great knowlage, noble courage and patience, in so muche that whan a lewed persone folowed hym to his house, reuylng hym all the waie: whan he was come to his doze (than beynge nyght) Pericles commanded one of his seruantes to take a torch, and bynge hym (who had rebuked hym) home to his house. Also he bynge in great estimation and authoritee among the people of Athens, wolde neuer be at any feastes or bankettynge, nor receiue of any man, any presentes or giftes, nor did go to euery assemble or counsaill, or beynge there, dyd speake of reason in euery matter, but reserued hym selfe to thynges of verie great importance. And yet seemed he than to be verie timorouse. But yet his eloquence was so excellent, his voyce and pronounciation so pleasaunt, his sentences so ponderouse and behement, that he neuer spake, but that therto all men consented. And therfore it is written of hym, that he dyd fulminate his woordes, that is to saie, that they proceeded from hym as thunders, and lychtynge. He was of such temperaunce, that all thought he seemed to haue all the Athenienses at his commaundement, yet he neuer increased his owne reuenues, the wothe of one earthyng, but augmented the comon treasure exceedingly. And such spoule as came to his parte in the warres, he dydde employe vpon grayne and vitayll, diuidynge it amonge the people in the tyme of necessitee. He was infortunate onely in his owne children, his eldest soonne Xantippus, persecutynge hym with sundry displeasures, and openly mockynge hym. Notwithstandynge (as it was reason) he dyed miserably before his father. Finally Pericles beynge syke vnto deathe, the noble men came to coumforte hym, speakynge softly they communed of his prowes, where he had victorie in nyne great battaylles. He hearyng what they spake, saied vnto them, that he muche meruapled, that they so greatly extolled that thyng, whereof the more parte perterneyed to  
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fortune, and had hapned to dyceus other capts  
capnes as well as to hym, and that they spake  
nothyng of that which was most to be prayd.  
For neuer man, saied he (by myne occasion)  
had cause to put mourning garment vpon hym.  
Plutarchus in vitis. He was afoze the incarnas-  
tion of Chytle. 441. yerres.  
Periclitatio, onis, f. m. g. experience of assaie, a  
prouse, aduenturyng.  
Periclitatos mores, for Spectatos, dixit Tul-  
lius, proued, tried.  
Periclitatus, a, um, put in daunger. also proued,  
saied, aduentured.  
Periclitator, aris, ari, to bee in peryll, also to expe-  
rience of proue a thyng, to assaie, to aduenture,  
to ioparde.  
Periclitator fama, I am in daunger to leaue my  
good name.  
Periclitator sui, I am almoste deade of lyke to  
die for thurst.  
Periclitari cancro, to bee in daunger of a  
canker.  
Periclitari omnia, to aduenture or assaie all  
thynges.  
Rumpi periclitatur, it is in daunger to bee  
broken.  
Ne inops fieri periclitetur, leaue he bee in  
daunger to bee made a beggar, or a verate  
pooze man.  
Periclitatur capite, he is in daunger of his life.  
Periclymenion, ni, n. ge. an herbe called wood-  
hyne, whiche beareth the honysuckle.  
Periclymenus, Nestors brother.  
Pericornos, ni, m. ge. a shynne that compasseth  
all the skulle.  
Periculator, aris, ari, to bee in daunger, or to put  
hym selfe in daunger.  
Periculose, daungerously, peryllously, with  
great daunger.  
Periculose facere, to doe a thyng with great  
daunger.  
Periculose agrotans, so syke that he is in leas-  
perdie of his lyfe.  
Periculofus, a, um, daungerouse, perillouse, full  
of daunger, full of perill.  
Periculum, i, n. ge. perill of daunger, sometyne  
experience of proue.  
Periculum facere, to proue, to assaie, to iopar-  
de a ioynte.  
Periculo, meo, tuo, suo, on myne, thyne or  
his perill.  
Subtrahere periculo, to deliuer out of daunger.  
Huius periculo fit, all is done on this mans  
peryll.  
Venire in periculum, to come in daunger.  
Creare periculum, to put one in daunger.  
Facere & facessere periculum alicui.  
Ducere and Adducere in periculum, & Ad-  
ferre alicui periculum, to byng one in daun-  
ger, to worke one mischiese.  
Inncere alicui periculum mortis, to put one

in daunger of his life.  
Moliri periculum alicui, to go about or enbe-  
uour to worke one displeasure or mischiese.  
Periculum fortunatum negligere, not to passe  
se for the hasard, daunger and losse of all his  
gooddes and substance.  
Propulsare periculum, to put awaie daunger  
that is lyke to ensue.  
Subijcere periculo, to put in daunger.  
Haud sane periculum est, there is no daunger,  
or it is not to be feared.  
Nihil tibi periculi est a me, I will doe the no  
harme, thou needest not to feare any thyng  
that I will doe to the.  
A securi negari ei esse periculum, he saied he  
was in no daunger to lose his life, or to be be-  
headed, or that he neede not to feare the dan-  
ger of his life.  
Fac periculum in literis, proue hym in lea-  
nyng.  
Aliis aliunde est periculum, some bee in dang-  
er one waie, some an other.  
Periculum famae mihi est, I am in danger to  
lose my good name.  
Si periculum vllum in te est, if you be in any  
daunger.  
Non procul absuit a periculo vitae, he was in  
great daunger of his lyfe. or it had almoste cosse  
hym his lyfe.  
Peridoneus, a, um, verate fitte or conuenient.  
Peridromis, idis, f. g. a walke of galathea about  
the plate of exercyse.  
Periegesis, sis, f. g. a compasse of circuite.  
Periergos, verie curiouse.  
Periergia, a, f. m. gene. to muche curiouse, to  
muche diligence.  
Perileucos, a certaine pyrcious stone.  
Perillus, an artificer, which made a bull of brasse,  
wherinto (beyng glowing hotte) men shoulde  
be put, that in tormentyng of thepm, by thep  
cryng, a noyse shoulde issue out lyke the low-  
weyng of bellowsyng of a bull. The whiche  
engenne whan Perillus had geuen vnto Phas-  
laris the cruell tyranne: he caused hym fyll to  
be put into it, to proue his owne experience.  
Perillustri, stre, verate noble, ppyt notable  
and famous.  
Perimbecillus, a, um, or Perimbecillis, le, very  
weake or feeble.  
Perimetros, id est, immensus.  
Perimo, emi, ere, to kylle, to take awaie.  
Perimere reditum alicui, to let of stoppe one  
of his waie.  
Perimere consilium alicuius, to breake or dist-  
apoynte ones enterpryse.  
Perincommodus, a, um, verate yll of incom-  
modious.  
Perincommode, verate incommodiously, verate  
vnhantomely.  
Perinconsequens, entis, nothyng consequent of  
agreeyng.

Perin-

Perincertus, a, um, veray vncertaine.  
Perinde, so in lyke wyse, euen lyke, veray muche,  
euen as, in this facion: and requirerth after  
hym. Acti or atque si, and with a negacion  
quam, if it haue none of these, it is taken for  
exque.  
Perinde atque capta vrbe, lyke as if the citee  
had been wonne.  
Nulla re perinde motus quam responso, he  
was not so muche moued with any thyng, as  
with the aunswere.  
Sed perinde erit vt acceperis, but it shall be es-  
uen as thou wyll take it.  
Aduentus non perinde gratus fuit, his com-  
yng was not veray pleasaunt or acceptable.  
Perinde quasi factum sit, as though it had been  
dooen.  
Hoc perinde est, tanquam si ego dicam, this  
is euen as though I shoulde saie.  
Et perinde dominos laudaret, castigaretq, id  
est, ita, and so, or, and by that meanes.  
Et perinde reliquas commutet, and lyketwyse  
shoulde chaunge the other.  
Perinde vt dicā, euen so as I, wil speake them.  
Clarissimi ciuis & perinde felicitis, id est, a-  
que, or pariter.  
Fac sis perinde adeo, vt me velle intelligis, see  
that you bee euen as you knowe that I woulde  
haue you.  
Perinde tuebar, ac si vltus essem, I dydde des-  
sende it, euen as though it had done me fere-  
ure.  
Perinde coniecturam de moribus suis homi-  
nes facturos, pro vt hoc vel illud egerint,  
that men wyll so coniecte of thep maners, as  
they dooe behaue them in this or that.  
Perinde diu q lauauit, so longe as they wathe.  
Non perinde, id est, non multū, non valde.  
Perindulgens, entis, he that is veray gentill and  
pardoneth muche. Perindulgens in patrem,  
very obedient, and shewyng great reuerence to  
his father.  
Perinephra, a, f. g. the fat places about the kyds-  
neies.  
Perinfamis, me, that hath a veray yll name.  
Perinfirmus, a, um, veray feeble, of small force  
or value.  
Peringeniosus, a, um, very witty.  
Periniquus, a, um, very vniuste.  
Perinignis, ne, veray notable.  
Perinteger, gra, grum, verate entiere, pure and  
vncorrupte.  
Perinthius, a, um, of Heraclia.  
Perinthus, a citee of Thrace, whiche nowe is cal-  
led Heraclia.  
Periocha, cha, f. g. a bryefe argument, contey-  
nyng the summe of the wholle matiere.  
Periódicus, a, um, that goth and cometh by  
courses.  
Periódica febris, a feuer, which cometh by cours-  
ses, as tertians, and quartans.

Periodus, di, f. g. a clause, a circuite in wordes,  
or continuance in speakyng, a periode, a full  
sentence. Also a certaine game of exercise as  
monge the Greekes.  
Periacci, companions or dwellers together in one  
house.  
Peripatericus, a philosopher of Aristotles secte of  
opinion.  
Peripetasma, atis, n. g. the hangyng of a house,  
tapestry, or other lyke thynges.  
Periphas, a mannes name in Virgill.  
Peripheria, a circumference.  
Peripheroma, or Perisleroma, atis, n. g. a fere-  
gure, whan a partie of a sentence nothyng ne-  
cessarie, is added vnto a verse.  
Periphrasis, seos, f. g. circumlocutio, one word  
expressed by many.  
Peripneumonia, a, f. g. an impostume in the  
lounges, proceyng of thicke humours, and  
commonly soloweth pleuresie.  
Peripneumonicus, a, um, that hath that disease.  
Peripsēma, mātis, n. g. the powder of duste that  
cometh of filyng of chaunge of metall or  
wood. also the paring of a hous, entre, or other  
place, whiche cometh by reason of goyng.  
Periscelis, lidis, f. g. shoppes, whiche women  
were wonte to weare.  
Perissologia, a, f. g. a superfluous speakyng.  
Perisson, vncquall, vneuen.  
Peristēra, house coulers or doones.  
Peristēron, a couler house.  
Peristēreos, rei, f. g. or Peristerion, onis, m. g.  
or Peristerium, rei, n. g. an herbe, called also  
so Verbenaca, or Veibena, Maruin.  
Peristērotrophium, ij, n. g. idem quod Periste-  
reon.  
Peristroma, atis, ne. g. tapestry or couerlides  
of bras or merdure.  
Peristylum, lij, or Peristylum, li, n. g. a place set  
about with pillars, a cloister: also a longe en-  
trie in an house.  
Peritē, aduerb. wisely, counnyngly.  
Perito, aui, are, to perishe or be losse.  
Perithous, the companion of Theseus.  
Peritia, a, f. g. counnyng in any science.  
Peritus, a, um, counnyng, perfecte in a science,  
expte.  
Multarum rerum peritus, expte in many  
thynges. Peritus, operum, iuris, legum. &c.  
Peritus vsu, counnyng and ready by experie-  
ence and vse.  
Periucunde, veray pleasauntly.  
Periucundus, a, um, veray pleasaunt.  
Periuratio, onis, f. g. forswearyng.  
Periuratiuncula, la, a diminutue of Periuratio.  
Periuriōsus, a, um, that is often forsworne.  
Periūro, aui, are, to sweare vntreuly, to bee per-  
iured, to breake ones othe, not to dooe that he  
hath sworne to dooe.  
Periurus, a, um, forsworne, periured, that hath  
broke his othe.

Ff iij

Periu-

**Perinior**, more forsworne.  
**Periurium**, ri, neu gen. perjurie, forswearing,  
 breaking of ones othe.  
**Perizoma**, as, n. g. a bziuche, a codpiece.  
**Perizonium**, a cozie of bzode girthe, wherewith  
 maidens were wonte to be girt vnder thei pap-  
 pes, after some a vesture much lyke an apzone,  
 which maidens wore fro their breastes downe  
 warde.  
**Perlabor**, laboris, bi, to slowe of ren by a place,  
 to styde downe, to styde by.  
**Perlatus**, a, um, verate mery, veray glad.  
**Perlatus**, verate bzonde, farre abzoade.  
**Perlatus**, patere, to petyne to many uses.  
**Perlatus**, a, um, verate bzonde.  
**Perlecebra**, a, f. g. a thyng, which pleasauntlye  
 draweth a man to fauour it.  
**Perlecto**, aut, are, to allure to it often.  
**Perlego**, perlegis, legi, legere, to reade ouer,  
 to reade from the begynnyng to the ende.  
**Perlegere oculis**, to viewe and beholde dyl-  
 gently ouer and ouer.  
**Perlepidus**, a, um, verate pleasant, that hath a  
 good grace.  
**Perleuis**, ue, very lyght of sodaine, of very little  
 value.  
**Perleui** saepe momento fortuna, with the  
 least change of fortune that can be.  
**Perleui** momento victi sunt, they were ouer-  
 come with the least thyng in the worlde.  
**Perleuiter**, verate lightly, verate quickly.  
**Perlubens**, bentis, that dooeth a thyng with a ver-  
 ay good will.  
**Perlubenter**, with a veray good will, veraye glad-  
 ly, ryght gladly.  
**Perluberalis**, le, veray liberrall.  
**Perluberaliter**, verate liberrally.  
**Perlucio**, perlucis, lexi, licere, idem quod Pel-  
 licio.  
**Perlucere** in amicitiam, to allure one by saye  
 means to be his frende.  
**Perlubo**, aut, are, to weighe diligently, to make  
 euen, to leauell, to trie by the plumme rule of  
 leauell.  
**Perlugo**, aut, are, to bynde harde of faste.  
**Perlunio**, perlunio, liniui, nire, to rubbe of and  
 nomie harde with any lycoure.  
**Perluno**, lmi, liui, of leui, linere, to annoynte of  
 smere all about.  
**Perluto**, aut, are, to dooe sacrifice solemnely with  
 all accustomed ceremonies, to please god with  
 sacrifice, and obtayne his desyre.  
**Perlutus**, a, um, annoynted harde.  
**Perlunge**, very farre.  
**Perlunge est**, it is verate farre hence.  
**Perlunquus**, a, um, farre of, that is a great  
 wate hence.  
**Perlunus**, a, um, verate longe.  
**Perlunum est**, it is verate farre hence, it were  
 very longe to tari.  
**Perloquor**, qui, to speake out all to an ende, to

speake perfectly.  
**Perlubet**, it lyketh me well, with a veray good  
 will.  
**Perlubet hunc hominem colloqui**, I woulde  
 verate faine, or I haue a great desyre to come  
 mon with the man.  
**Perlubens**, entis, that is veray wel content to do,  
 or suffre a thyng to be dooen.  
**Perlucio**, ludo, luxi, lucere, idem quod Pellu-  
 ceo, to thyne bright, to shine thozough.  
**Perlucidulus**, a, um, a diminutive of Perluci-  
 dus.  
**Perlucidus**, a, um, and Pellucidus, a, um, clere,  
 that a man may see thozough, as water, glasse,  
 honye.  
**Perluctuosus**, a, um, verate lamentable, full of  
 sorowe.  
**Perludo**, lusi, ludere, idem quod Ludo, to play  
 all about.  
**Perluso**, perlui, luere, to washe ouer all, to rince  
 or washe cleane.  
**Perlustro**, aut, are, to beholde al about diligently.  
**Perlustrare oculis**, to viewe of lyke rounde as  
 bout diligently.  
**Perlustrare animo**, to regarde of consider  
 nestly in the mynde.  
**Perlutus**, a, um, washed all ouer, rinsed cleane.  
**Permacer**, cra, cium, verate leane, veray bare  
 reine of byp.  
**Permadesco**, idem quod Permado.  
**Permadesco**, defacis, feci, cere, to make very  
 moyst, or to wete muche.  
**Permado**, permades, dui, dere, to be wete of  
 uer and ouer, to be thzough wete.  
**Permagnus**, a, um, veray great.  
**Permagna res tua agitur**, a great matter of  
 yours is in controuersie: or the controuersie is  
 of a weightie matter of yours.  
**Permagno aestimare**, to set at a high pryce, to  
 value a thyng veray deere.  
**Permagno vendere**, to sell veray deere of at a  
 hygh pryce.  
**Permagnus existimare**, to thynke it a veray  
 great matter.  
**Permagni inter est**, it maketh a great matter.  
**Permagni referre arbitror**, I iudge it to make  
 a great matter.  
**Permagni nostra interest**, it is veray necessary  
 or requisite for vs.  
**Permaneo**, permanes, mansi, nere, to abyde to  
 the ende, to abyde tyl al bee dooen, to remayne  
 byll, to continue.  
**Stabilem permanere**, to continue sure and  
 stedfast to the ende.  
**Incepto permanere**, to continue in his pur-  
 pose that he hath enterprised.  
**Permanere in eadem mente**, to be in the same  
 mynde still.  
**Permanere in officio**, to continue in due obe-  
 dience.  
**Permanesco**, scere, to come to ones knowlage.  
 Vnde

Vnde ad eum potest permanescere, wherby it  
 may come to his knowlage.  
**ermananter**.  
**ermano**, aut, are, to renne all ouer, to renne in  
 to, to be declared openly, to bee diuulgate of  
 knowne abzoade, to come to ones knowlage.  
**Ne permancer palam**, that it come not abzoade  
 to the knowlage of men.  
**Ne aliqua ad patrem hoc permancer**, least it  
 come to my fathers eares by any meanes.  
**Permanare ad plures**, to come to the know-  
 lage of many.  
**Permanauit in hanc ciuitatem doctrina Py-  
 thagoræ**, the doctrine of Pythagoras came in-  
 to this citee.  
**ermanatio**, onis, f. g. a continuing of abyding  
 longe in a place.  
**ermanuresco**, turui, scere, to waxe thzough  
 ripe.  
**ermediocris**, cre, very meane.  
**ermeo**, aut, are, to go, to passe ouer.  
**ermentus**, a, um, measured diligently.  
**ermerdo**, to defile ouer all.  
**ermentus**, aut **ermentis**, scidos, a ruuer in  
 Grece, dedicate to the Muses.  
**ermentis**, tiris, tiri, to measure, to measure dis-  
 gently, to passe of go thzough or ouer.  
**ermentis aquor**, to passe of saile ouer the sea.  
**ermentis**, metui, metuere, to be soze afterd.  
**ermentis**, a, um, very littell, very small, of  
 very littell value.  
**ermentis**, a, um, veray meruaylous.  
**Mihi permirum videtur**, it is great meruayle  
 to me.  
**ermentis**, miscui, mistum, or mixtum, misce-  
 re, to mixe all together.  
**ermentis omnia**, to make a great businesse,  
 to trouble and confounde all thynges.  
**ermentis Graciam**, to trouble all Grece,  
 and set it in an bypze.  
**ermentis & Confundere**.  
**ermentis conubio**, to be married.  
**ermentis vino**, to be tempered with wyne.  
**ermentis**, onis f. g. a sufferance.  
**ermentis**, a, um, permitted, suffred.  
**ermentis**, us, m. g. and plu. **ermentis**, orum,  
 n. g. sufferance, permission, licence, graunt.  
**ermentis**, one with an other consufely.  
**ermentis**, onis, f. g. a mixture of minglyng.  
**ermentis**, a, um, mixed, mingled.  
**ermentis**, te, veray gentyll and milde. Also thoz  
 rough ripe.  
**ermentis**, missi, mittere, to suffre, to permitte, to  
 graunt, to geue lycence, power or authoritee  
 to dooe a thyng: also to pardone, to yelde of de-  
 lyue, to thurst in, to thzow downe, to commit,  
 to sende sozthe, to let downe, as to let downe  
 one by a rope, or other lyke thing. sometyme  
 for lmmittre: as, Concitant equos, permittit  
 tantque in hostem, they thurst the spurres to  
 thei hoyses, or fetched by thei hoyses with

the spurres, and galopte sozthe agaynst thei  
 enimies.  
**Permittere equum**, to geue the hoise the bzid-  
 dle, or to let hym go at his pleasure, to galope  
 sozthe.  
**Permittere sese**, to yelde him selfe.  
**Permittere se in deditionem alicuius, idem**.  
**Permittere iracundia alicuius**, to geue place  
 to one whan he is angrie, to beare with one in  
 any popynte whan he is angrie.  
**Permittere omnia iudicio alterius**, to submit  
 hym selfe to the iudgement of one: or to make  
 one iudge, and suffre the whole matter to be  
 tried by hym.  
**Permittere se fidei**, or in fidem alicuius, to  
 yelde of submitte hym selfe into ones handes,  
 to put hym selfe in ones tuition.  
**De eo permillum ipsi erat, faceret, quod. &c.**  
 as concernyng that matter, authoritee of leaue  
 was geuen to hym, to dooe as he.  
**Neq enim liberum id vobis permittet Pli-  
 lippus**, for Philip will not suffre you so to do:  
 or, Philip will not permit you to doo therunt  
 as you will pour selfe.  
**Equo permittere habenas**, to let the hoise  
 haue the bzidle.  
**Inimicitias cum aliquo susceptas, reipublicæ  
 permittere**, for the comon weales sake to leaue  
 of displeasure of enimies, that he hath concei-  
 ued agaynst one.  
**Precibus alicuius permittere aliquid**, to  
 graunte a thyng at ones desyre.  
**Permodestus**, a, um, very modest, very demure.  
**Permodice**, in verate small pieces, veray mode-  
 ratelly.  
**Permodicus**, a, um, verate littell.  
**Permolesce**, veray greuously.  
**Permolesce tui**, I was very greatly displeas-  
 ed.  
**Permolescus**, a, um, veray greuous, that com-  
 byeth or letteth a man muche.  
**Permotio**, onis, f. g. a motion or mouyng.  
**Permoceo**, permoues, moui, mouere, to moue  
 or stee greatly, to angrie.  
**Permotus**, a, um, moued, stered.  
**Permotus inente**, madde, out of his witte.  
**Permotus metu**, soze afraid.  
**Permotus iracundia**, verate angrie.  
**Mare permotum ventis**, the sea troubled  
 with wyndes.  
**Permulceo**, mulsi, cere, to appease, addulce, or  
 mitigate a mans displeasure, to please, to des-  
 lyte, to stroke one softly.  
**Aures permulcere**, to please or deyte the  
 eares.  
**Terque manu permulsi eum**, and thise he  
 stroked hym with his hande.  
**Permulcere iras**, to mitigate or asswage ones  
 angrie.  
**Permulcere atq tractare plebem**, to please the  
 people and handell theym gently.

Permulti, verap many.

Permultus, a, um, verap muche, verate mang.  
Permulto, and Permultum, aduerbes, verate muche.

Permultum interest, there is a verap great difference.

Permundus, a, um, verap cleane and pure.

Permunio, munis, nini, nire, to fortifie strongly, to finish the fortification that one hath begunne.

Permunis, a, um, strongly fortified, fenced rounde about.

Permutatio, onis, f. g. an exchange, bartering, chaungeing one thyng for an other, chaungeing from place to place.

Permutator, oris, m. g. he that exchangeeth.

Permutio, aui, are, to chaunge one thyng for an other, to chaunge from place to place, to barter, Sometyme to bye.

Permutare locum cum altero, to chaunge place with an other.

Nomina inter vos permutastis, You haue chaunged your names one with an other, or one of you hath taken an others name.

Permutare rem publicam, id est perturbare, to trouble and alter the state of the common weale.

Permutare pecuniam, to exchange money with bankers.

Permutare precio vel merce, to chaunge for money or for marchandise, to barter.

Permutare aliquid ere alieno alterius, to take a thyng of a man to the intent to discharge and paie that he oughteth.

Perna, e, f. g. the pestil, & also the gamonde of bakon, also a certaine kynde of shell fishes.

Pernarigo, aui, are, to saile or passe through.

Pernecessarius, a, um, verap necessary. Also be rie familiar, a great friende.

Pernego, aui, are, to denie stiffely, to denie bitterly.

Perneo, nes, cui, ere, to spinne out the threde to an ende.

Perniciabilis, le, deadly, mortall

Pernicialis, le, that bringeth destruction, that causeth death.

Pernicies, ei, f. g. death, great damage, destruction, vndoing.

Ve scias, quam instructa pulchre ad perniciem sit, that thou maiest knowe, how goodly he is appointed to vndooc or cast away any man: or to bynne any man to nought.

Ipse sibi perniciem accersuit, he was cause of his owne hurte, or he made a rod for his owne taple.

Pellere perniciem a patria, to saue his countrie.

Incumbere ad vel in perniciem alicuius, to labour all that euer one can, to cast a man away, or to worke his destruction.

Inuenire sibi perniciem, to be occasion of his

owne destruction.

Perniciose, naughtily, hurtfully, to ones destruction and casting away.

Perniciose de republica mereri, to be cause of great mischefe to the common weale.

Perniciosus, a, um, deadly, mortall, that inflicteth death, destruction, great hurte or damage.

Pernicias, atis, f. g. swiftnesse.

Perniciosissimus, a, um, wastefull, most dangerous.

Perniciter, swiftly, quickly.

Perniger, gra, grum, verap blacke.

Perminium, verp muche, wonderfull muche.

Perminium interest, there is a wonderfull great difference.

Pernio, onis, in. g. a hybe on the heele.

Perniunculus, li, m. g. a littell lube.

Pernix, nicis, om. g. swifte, swift, somes tyme stubburne.

Vento pernicior, swifter than the wynde.

Pernobilis, le, very noble.

Pernoctio, aui, are, to tary all the night, to watch, to pray, to reste, to walke, to stande, to dwell, to slepe, to lie out of his owne house all nyght longe.

Pernoctare in publico, to be all night abroade.

Pernoſco, noui, noscere, to knowe perfectly, to knowe thyngly.

Non satis me pernoſti, etiam qualis sim, thou doost not yet know me thyngly, what a man I am.

Pernox, noctis, om. g. that continueth wate cheth of abyde all night longe.

Pernumero, aui, are, to tell out money, to recken to the ende, to make an ende of numbyng of tyllyng.

Pero, the daughter of Helens, and sister of Astor, a woman of exceeding beaute.

Pero, onis, om. g. a shoe of rawe leather, also a lacke, a startup.

Perobſcurus, a, um, very obscure or darke.

Perobſcura fama, a fame or byme that very fewe men here of.

Perodiſus, a, um, very edious.

Perogigamus, mi, m. g. he that putteth the stalle to the mare to season hir.

Peroleo, peroles, olui, or oleui, olere, to labour or sinke muche, to haue a stronge labour.

Peronatus, a, um, that weareth rawe leather shoes, boots, stirrups, or cobars, lyke a plough man.

Peroportunus, a, um, verap conuenient and meete for the purpose, that cometh in very good tyme.

Peroportune, verate oportunately, in very good season.

Peropus est, it is very necessary or expedient.

Peroriga, ga, he that putteth the stalion to the mare.

Perorior, rixis, riri, to begynne, spryng of grow by the

by the occasion of some thyng.

Perorno, aui, are, to adourne greatly, to dooe great honour, to set forth the ones commendation greatly.

Perornatus, a, um, adourned, eloquent.

Peroratio, onis, f. gen. the laste parte of an oration, wherein the effectes of the heretors are chiefly stered.

Peroro aui, are, to speake of reason to an end, to reason perfectly, to tell a tale to an ende, to make an ende of an oration. sometyme to moue the heretors to indignation.

Perorare in aliquem, to pleade agaynst one, to accuse one.

Concludere & perorare.

Nunquam perorari potuisse, that he coulde neuer pronounce his oration to an ende.

Perorare causam, to pleade a cause thyngly to the ende.

Perorare orationem, to pronounce an oration to the ende.

Perosi, a people of Aethiopia.

Perosus, a, um, that hateth extremely.

Perpaco, aui, are, to set all thyng in peace and quiet, to make caulme.

Perparum, verp littell.

Perparce, verate startely, verpe ngghlye, or ngghardlye.

Perparus, a, um, a very littell one.

Perpascio, aui, scere, to feede to the bittermoste.

Perpauulus, a, um, a very littell preatie one.

Perpauulus, a, um, very fewe.

Perpauus, a, um, very fewe.

Perpauacio, paucafis, feci, facere, to make fore affraide.

Perpaulum, verp littell.

Perpaulum, and Perpauillum, wonderfull littell.

Perpauper, verp pooze.

Perpello, perpuli, perpellere, to constreint, to moue or induce one to dooe a thyng.

Donec perpuli vt dicerem, vntyll he hadde made or caused me to saie it.

Perpellere ad deditionem, to make to yeld by.

Perpendicularis, re, that is directly downe right, that hangeth streight downe.

Perpendicularum, li, n. g. a plumme lyne, suche as masons and carpenters haue with leade at the ende, whereby they dooe proue the euenness of their squares and wallies.

Ad perpendicularum facere, to make euen with the plumme lyne.

Perpendo, di, dere, to examine or consyder diligently, to weigh the matter exactly.

Perpense, aduisedly, with good consyderation.

Perpensus, a, um, weighed or consydered diligently.

Perpensa, an herbe called Cabaret.

Perperam, amisse, ouerthwartly, unhappilye, wrongfully.

Perperam insimulatus, accused wrongfully,

and without cause.

Perperam pronunciare, to pronounce falsely and falsely.

Perperus, a, um, shrewed, rude, a lyer.

Perperitudo, dinis, shrewdnesse, falsitynesse.

Perpes, perpetis, om. g. perpetuall.

Noctem perpetem dormire, to sleepe all nyght longe.

Perpessio, onis, enduring, suffering, abiding.

Perpessus, a, um, that is accustomed to endure suffer or abyde.

Perpessus, a, um, that hath suffered or sustained.

Perpessu asperum, verp pynfull and greuous to be suffered.

Perpetim, perpetually, without ceasing.

Perpetior, pessus sum, perpeti, to abide, endure, or suffer patiently.

Nunquam perpetiar, I will neuer abide it.

Perpetio, tui, ti, perpetere, to alie importunately without ceasing, to perforce, to continue.

Perpetro, aui, are, to dooe, or to committe an acte wrongly, or moste commonly ill.

Perpetrare cadem, to committe a murder.

Perpetrato bello, after the warre ended.

Perpetratus, a, um, doone, finished, atcheued.

Perpetratio, onis, an acte good or badde.

Perpetualis, le, perpetuall.

Perpetuarius, ri, m. gen. he that hireth a ferme, house, or ground in perpetuice, for euer. sometyme he that alwaie attendeth his worke of labour.

Perpetuitas, atis, f. ge. eternitie, an euerlastyng continuance, perpetuice.

Sermonis perpetuitas, continuall speache without interruption.

Perpetuo, aui, are, to continue on a thyng without out ceasing.

Perpetuare verba, to speake on styll without fetchyng of breathe.

Perpetuo, and perpetuum, aduerbes, signifyng continually, alwaye, for euer, euermore, still without any ceasing or intermission.

Perpetuo perij, I am utterly vndoone, I am utterly cast away for euer.

Perpetuus, a, um, perpetuall, euerlastyng, continually, whole, not in portions or deuided.

Triduo hoc perpetuo, all these thre daies continually without ceasing.

Si perpetuum vis affinitatem hanc, if you will haue this affinitie to continue for euer.

Aedes perpetua ruunt, the whole house falleth downe.

Alimentis perpetuis donari, To haue meate and drynke founnen all his life of free coste.

Febris perpetua, a continuall feuer.

Prada hac perpetua est mea, id est, tota.

Trabes perpetua, beames that bee all of one piece.

Non est perpetuum, it cometh not alwaie so so passe, it is not alwaie true,

Perp

Perpetui montes, continuall hills, e stoppyng one to an other.

Perpetua oratio, a continuall oracion without interruption of stoppyng.

Palus perpetua intercedeabat, There was betwene a continuall marishe, and no other grounde.

Perpiscus, a, um, pyncted.

Perplaceo, perplaces, perplacui, placere, to content very muche, to please right well.

Perplexé, ambiguously, intricately, doubtles fullge.

Perplexé loqui, to speake nows one thyng, nows an other, that a man wotteth not what he meaneth, to speake ambiguously.

Perplexé & palam, contrary.

Perplexim, idem quod Perplexé.

Perplexor, aris, ari, to speake doubtfullge, as woordes wherein are two intendentes, to bynde of twyff hard and fast, to mingle so together, that a man can not knowe what the thyng meaneth.

At scio, quo vos pacto soleatis perplexarier pactum, non pactum est, non pactum, pactum est, quod vobis lubet, wel I know well enough, in what facion you are wont to speake that a man can not tell how to take you: it was promised, it was not promised: it was not promised, it was promised, euen as it listeth you.

Perplexabilis, le, a woorde spoken, whiche hath two dyuers understandynges: o: that whiche is one thyng in herpng, an other in vnderstandyng.

Perplexabiliter, doubtfully, with great perplexitee.

Perplexus, a, um, perplexe, twisted together, o: harde to bee lousd, intricate, doubtfull, ambiguous.

Perplicatus, a, um, platted together.

Perpluo, plui, pluire, to rayne throughe, to let the rayne come throughe.

Perplurimum, very muche more.

Perplus, pluris, n. g. muche more, many mo.

Perpol, an othe, signifying by Pollux. Sometyme the woorde, Per, doth ptepeyne to the woordes des folowynge.

Perpol quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles euenire amatores, by god thou fyndest very few true louers happen to comen women. where per belongeth to paucos, & not to pol.

Perpoleo, perpolis, liui, lire, to polishe trimme, to make very nete, to make perfect.

Perpolitio, onis, f. g. a polishing.

Perpolitus, a, um, polished, trymmed by persectip.

Perpolitus literis, of great knowledge and lernyng, a man excellently well learned.

Perpopulor, aris, ari, to destroye, waste and spoyle ouer all.

Perpoto, aui, are, to drynke all daie, o: to drynke styl o: continually tyll one be drunke, to dooe

nothing but drynke.

Perpotatio, onis, f. g. a continuance in drynkyng, drunkeherpe.

Perprurisco, riscere, to haue a great itche, o: to trye to clawe o: scrathe hym selfe.

Perpulcher, chra, chrum, verpe faire, verpe goodlye.

Perpulchre, verpe well doone, iolily well.

Perpurgo, aui, are, to make all thyng cleane o: nete.

Perpurgare locum aliquem, id est, expedire, to dissolue all doubtres and difficultes that be in a matter.

Perpusillus, a, um, very littell.

Perpusillum, an aduerbe, very littell.

Perputo, aui, are, to declare all.

Nunc operam date, vt ego argumentum hoc vobis plane perputem, now take ye heede, that I maie plainly declare all this matter to you.

Perquam, added to any nowne adiectiue, augmenteth his power.

Perquam doctus, very well learned.

Perquam stolidus, very foolish.

Perquam flebiliter, very lamentably.

Perquiro, quisiui, quirere, to make diligente serche, to exampne, to aske and enquire diligently.

Perquisit, with diligent serche and inquirie.

Perquisitor, onis, mal. gene. one that inquirith o: sercheeth.

Perquisitus, a, um, sought o: inquired out.

Perraro, verpe selde.

Perrarus, a, um, that is very selde times seen.

Perrépo, répsi, répere, to crepe into o: throughe.

Perrepto, aui, are, to crepe about in euery corner, and serche diligently.

Perreptui visy omne oppidum, I haue gone about all the towne to see.

Perrideo, perrisi, perridere, to laughe heartly.

Perridicule, verpe foolishly.

Perridiculus, a, um, very foolishly, wosthy to be mocked and laughed at.

Perródo, rosi, ródere, to cate o: knaw throughe, all to knawe.

Pétrrogo, aui, are, to desire heartly, to requize euery mannes opinion and sentence.

Perrumpo, rúpi, rumpere, to breahe in sunder, o: in the middes, to breahe in pieces, to breahe in o: entre by force, to breahe throughe wost lenately.

Perrumpere nituntur, they endeuour to entre in by force.

Perrumpere ad suos, to breahe throughe wost lenately to their companie.

Acem perrumpere, to breahe and disturbe the arraye.

Perrumpere castra, to breahe in and assaue the ennemies in their campe.

Leges perrumpere, to breahe and violate lawes.

Perrumpere periculum, to escape and ad

uoyde daunger.

Perrumpit omnes difficultates, there is no stop o: leat, but that he passeth throughe it.

Perruptus, a, um, broken throughe.

Perfa, a man o: woman of the countrey of Persia.

Perfape, very often.

Perfalte, verpe wittily.

Perfalus, a, um, verap fatte. also verap wittily and preaty.

Perfalus, aui, are, to salute often and muche.

Perfante, verpe deuoutely o: solemnely.

Perfante deierat, he sweareth solemnely and deuoutely, he sweareth a great othe.

Perfano, aui, are, to cure o: heale perfectly and throughe.

Perfapiens, entis, om. g. verpe wise, right sage.

Perfapienter, verpe wisely, full sagely.

Perficienter, right cunningly, with great knowledge.

Perfciendo, perficidi, scindere, to cut in two, to cutte o: diuide in the middes.

Perficus, a, um, cutte, diuided, o: tope in the middes.

Perficius, a, um, verpe preaty and wittily.

Perfcriptio, onis, f. g. a bede of a mannes owne hande wrytynge, a registre.

Perfcribo, scripsi, scribere, to wryte a thyng throughe, o: to an ende, to wryte at lengthe, to wryte at large, to registre o: inrolle a thyng.

Perfcribere in tabulas, to registre.

Diligentissime, a te scripta sunt, they were wryten of you at length with great diligence.

Perfcribere pecuniam, to cause the bankers to delquer money to one by lone, for dette, o: o: therwyse.

Perfcriptor, onis, m. g. he that regesthereth o: kepeth a booke, o: that maketh wrytynge and dedes.

Perfen, a tree, whiche groweth verpe highe, the woodde is blake, the leafe and floure lyke to a pearre, the leafe neuer falleth, and beareth alwaie fruite, of the quantitee of a pearre, in foume longe, and inclosed in a hushe lyke an almonde, greene in colour, and hath within it a nut lyke a damson, but lesse & softer, the fruite is swete and delectable, lyght of digestion, and all though it be exceedingly eaten, it hurteth not, the roote is very great.

Perfeco, aui, are, to cutte throughe, to diuide.

Perfector, aris, ari, to folow, pursue, o: serche diligently.

Perfécutio, onis, f. g. pursuite, persecucion.

Perfécutor, aris, ari, to serche o: inquire diligently.

Perfedeo, perfedes, sedi, sedere, to abide o: sit still euen to the ende.

Perfescalo, the olde and auncient wryters used for Perfacile, verpe lyghtly, o: verpe easly.

Perfegnis, ne, verpe slowe.

Perfais, a nimphe, one of the daughters of Perceus.

Perfais, seidis, f. g. of Persia.

Herba perseides, id est, magica.

Perfenex, perfenis, om. g. verpe olde.

Perfentio, sentis, sentire, to feele, to perccide.

Perfentisco, senti, scere, to perccue.

Quot res dedere, vbi possem perfentiscere? howe many occasions gaue they, whereby I might haue perccued?

Persephone, the surname of Proserpina, and signifieth the vertue of seedes in spryngyng.

Persephónion, looke Rhamnus.

Persepolis, a citee in the contrey of Persia.

Persequor, eris, qui, to pursue, to continue in that, whiche is begunne, to folowe, to persecte, to bee auenged, to dooe, to fulfill, to accomplishe.

Persequi aliquem bello, to warre against one, Persequi aliquem vestigijs, to folowe ones steppes, to folowe one steppe by steppe.

Vestigia persequi, idem.

Persequi numeris cursus syderum, to calculate the course of the sterres.

Persequi iniurias, to reuenge inturies.

Persequi factis, quod dicimus, te dooe as we speake o: saie.

Persequi imperium patris, to doo the fathers commaundemente.

Persequi ius suum, to defende his right.

Persequi pœnas alicuius, to reuenge ones death.

Persequi promissa alicuius, to sollicite o: call vpon one to kepe his promises.

Persequi vita disciplinam recte viuendi, to lyue accordyng to the doctrine of honest lyfe and behauiour.

Persequi voluptates, to addicte o: geue hym selfe to liue pleasantly.

Iudicio persequi, to sue one in the lawe.

Feras persequi, to hounte wilde beastes.

Incepta persequi, to pursue o: continue to an ende, that he hath begunne.

Mores patris persequi, to endeuour to folowe his fathers maners, o: to bee lyke his father in conditions.

Commodissime has res persecutus est Xenophon, Xenophō hath wryten very wel of those thynges.

Stylum alicuius persequi, to imitate ones stile.

Verfibus aliqua persequi, to wryte thynges in verses.

Voce aliquid persequi, to speake of a thyng, to declare a thyng in woordes.

Persequi artem aliquam, to employ his studye and tyme to learne any art o: science.

Persequi scriptura, to wryte.

Perfero, perfert, perferere, to sow all, to sow o: plant about o: abrode.

Perfes, the sonne of Perseus, of whome came the Persians. also a hyng of Macedonie, banquished by Aemilius: an other was brother of Hesiodus the poete: an other, brother to Aetia, father



**Father of Mercate.**  
**Perseuerantia**, a, f. g. a stable abidinge in any thyng reazonable, constancie.  
**Perseueranter**, constantly.  
**Perseuero**, aui, are, to continue with a stedfast mynde.  
**Perseuerare & transigere aliquid**, to continue in a thyng and bring it to an ende.  
**Ad vltimum perseuerare**, to continue constant ly to the ende.  
**In eo perseuerat**, he continueth in that mynde stpille.  
**Perseuerus**, a, um, very seuerer of rigorous.  
**Perseus**, sei, & Perseus, sis, ior si, a noble knight, whiche deliuered a faire lady (called Andromeda) from a whale, & also slew Medusa, which turned men into stones. Also it is a signe amonge the sterres.  
**Persia**, a, Persis, persidis, and Persida, da, a countrey in the easte parte of the worlde, which hath on the northe Media, on the weste Bactriana, on the east Armenia, on the south the Persian sea, called Sinus Persicus, where now Shaphi reigneth.  
**Persica poma**, a fruite called peaches.  
**Persicaria**, a, some iudge to be the herbe called arsefmarie.  
**Persiconapy**, the herbe called also Raphanus maior.  
**Persicus**, a, um, of Persia: sometyme riche.  
**Persici apparatus**, sumptuous and riche pountsion.  
**Persideo**, persides, sedi, dère, to sitte by, to aspyde still.  
**Persido**, sidis, sedi, fidere, to perse or get downe unto the bottomme.  
**Persigno**, aui, are, to signe.  
**Persimilis**, le, very lyke.  
**Persisto**, persiti, stere, to abyde: also to tarp, to continue to the ende.  
**Persius**, a learned man of Rome.  
**Perfolata**, ta, f. g. an herbe called clove leaues, whiche beareth great burres.  
**Perfolido**, aui, are, to make sounde of harbe, to congele, to freeze.  
**Perfoluo**, folui, uere, to paie truely, to pay all, to accomplishe.  
**Perfoluere grates**, to geue thankes, to rendze thankes.  
**Perfoluere amico**, to requite a friende for pleasures that he hath doone.  
**Quantum perfoluere difficile est**, as I am trant able to requite.  
**Perfolui prima epistolæ**, I have answered to those thynges that ye wrote in your fyrste latters.  
**Perfolui gratia non potest**, it can not be requited or recompensed.  
**Officium receptum perfoluere**, to persourme the pleasure of benefite, that he promysed to dooe.

**Perfoluere penas**, to be punished, to make one amendes.  
**Promissum perfoluere**, to fulfill of hepe his promise, to doe that he promysed.  
**Ille rei publicæ penas graues, iustasque persoluit**, he was greuouly and rightously punished for the mischiete of displeasure, that he had wrought to the common weale.  
**Perfoluere votum**, to accomplishe his vow.  
**Perfoluere rationem officii**, to make an account how he hath doone his duetie.  
**Perfoluere stipendium**, to pay wages.  
**Perfoluere quætionem**, to soyle a question.  
**Perfolus**, a, um, alone, without companie.  
**Perfolæ nugæ**, id est, meræ nugæ.  
**Perfolata**, or Persolytyn, an herbe, wherof they make garlandes in Egypte.  
**Personæ**, a, f. g. a visour lyke to a mānes face: also person or personage, the qualite, wherby one man differeth from an other: as Hector from Priamus, by the person of a sonne. Sometyne a man or woman.  
**Pacificæ personæ**, a pacible man.  
**Imponere alicui personam calumniæ**, to make one to be taken for an vntrue or false accuser.  
**Imponere alicui personam**, to geue one a charge or an office to dooe.  
**Imponere personam improbam alicui**, to make one seue his touene in committinge a naughty acte.  
**Mea personæ ad istam pacem conciliandam, minime fuit diligenda**, id est, non debui miti legatus, it was not conuenient, that I shoulde see sente as ambassadour, to make this peace.  
**Personæ seruire**, to behaue him selfe according to the parte that he playeth.  
**Personæ**, be also gargelles and suchelike images made in buildynges.  
**Personata**, ta, and personata, a, an herbe, growynge by the water syde, hauinge great brode leaues lyke gourdes, but greater and harder: it is supposed to be the herbe, in some countrey called Donye: it semeth by some herbals, to be the same that Perfolata is, clove of great burr, called of Apothecaries Lappa maior.  
**Personalis**, le, belonging to the persone.  
**Personatus**, a, um, a masker, he that weareth a visour, disguised, he that taketh upon hym of therwise than he is.  
**Personatæ felicitas**, a counterfeite felicitie.  
**Personatæ vulnera**, hidden woundes.  
**Personatus**, us, m. g. a masker.  
**Persono**, sonui, personare, to towne out of some perfectly, to make a great noyse, to row out aloud, or speake aloud with full mouth.  
**Personare aures alicuius uoce aliqua**, to speake a thyng often that one may here it.  
**Personatæ domus cantu tibiarum**, all the house ringeth with minstrellie and pypyns.  
**Vlulatus personatæ tota urbe**, waing and weppyn is hearde ouer all the cite, or in every place.

place of the cite.  
**Perforatus**, a, um, that towneth all ouer.  
**Perforbo**, forbut, or forpsi, forbere, to suppe all up.  
**Perpecte**, diligently, discretely, counnyngly.  
**Perpecto**, aui, are, to loke wel about, to behold euen to the ende.  
**Perpectus**, a, um, playnely perpeved or knowen, manifest, euident.  
**Perpēcularis**, aris, ari, to beholde, viewe or loke about wisely and diligently.  
**Perpergo**, sperfi, spergere, to spynkle or cast all ouer a thyng, to spynkle duste or licour.  
**Perpicacitas**, aus, and Perpicacia, a, f. g. gen. quickenness of sight, or perpeuyng of a thyng, consideration.  
**Perpicaciter**, aduisedly.  
**Perpicentia**, a, f. g. ge. perfecte knowlage, full perpeuyng of a thyng.  
**Perpicax**, acis, om. ge. that seeth quickly, and doeth all thynges with consideration, quicke witted, that perpeueyth a thyng quickly.  
**Perpicio**, perpiscis, spexi, spicere, to see or vnderstande playnly, to perpeue manifestly and clerely.  
**Perpicue**, clerely, openly, euidently.  
**Perpicuitas**, aris, f. g. ge. clerenesse, propely in wordes or sentences, clastelle, perspicuitie.  
**Perpicuus**, a, um, that one maie see throughe, also to clere, playne, easy, euident.  
**Perpicua aqua**, clere water, that one maie see to the bottomme.  
**Perpicuum facere**, to make euident and playnly known to euery man.  
**Perpicuum est omnibus**, It is euident and playne to all the worlde.  
**Mors perpicua**, present deathe, when one perspectly there is none other waie but deathe.  
**Perpiratio**, a drawyng of breath throughe.  
**Perpissio**, an aduerbe, very late, slowly.  
**Persterno**, straiui, sternere, to paue all throughe.  
**Perstimulo**, aui, are, idem quod Stimulo.  
**Perstino**, aui, are, to set a pyce on a thyng.  
**Persto**, stiti, perstitum, and perstatum, stare, to abide firmly, to stande surely, to continue to the ende.  
**Perstare incepto**, to abide stil in his purpose.  
**Perstratus**, a, um, all paued, paued throughe.  
**Perstrepo**, pui, pere, to make a great noyse or rustelyng with the teete, or otherwyse.  
**Perstrictores**, iuglers, that by leiger demayne make thynges appere to men that be not.  
**Perstrictus**, a, um, wronge harde.  
**Perstringo**, strinxi, stringere, to wyng harde, to touche a thyng shortly in speakynge or wyng, to dull or darke with to muche lycht, to dafell, to rezechende in few wordes, to make one somewhat greued.  
**Perstringere aures**, to fille the eares with noyse.  
**Perstringere nomen aut famam**, to geue a

man an yll name, to geue one a shrewed quipspee in fewe wordes.  
**Perstringere oculos splendore**, To dull or darke the eyes, to dafill the syght with brightnesse.  
**Perstringere aciem mentis**, to dull, darke, or abathe the strength or quickenness of the witte or mynde, to decheue or delude.  
**Terram aratro perstringere**, to labour or till the grounde.  
**Horrore perstringi**, To bee in such a feare, that all the body trembleth, or is a colde and chylleth.  
**Perstringere aliquem**, to tourhe or rezechend one a litle in wytyng or speakynge.  
**Suspiciōe perstringere**, to make one somewhat suspected.  
**Perstringere rem aliquam**, to touche a thyng in fewe wordes.  
**Perstudiosus**, a, um, very studious.  
**Persuadeo**, persuasi, persuadere, to perswade, to make to beleue or truste, to put or bynng in ones mynde, to induce or moue one to dooe a thyng. Sometyme for Suadere, to exhort.  
**Et (quomodo mihi persuadeo) æquorem, and (as I perswade my selfe) or, (and in my phantasy) more rightfull.**  
**Velim tibi ita persuadeas**, I wolde you shoulde beleue this surely.  
**Is mihi persuadet, nuptias quantum. &c.** he exhorteth me. &c.  
**Ita persuasum omnibus**, euery man beleueth this for a certayntee.  
**Persuabilis**, le, that maie be perswaded, easie to be perswaded.  
**Persuabiliter**, in such wise as it may persuade.  
**Persuasio**, ōnis, f. g. a persuasion, a sure beleue that one hath in a thyng.  
**Persuasorius**, a, um, that perswadeth.  
**Persuasor**, ōris, m. g. a perswader or inducer to dooe a thyng.  
**Persualtrix**, triciis, a woman, whiche induceth or moueth one to dooe a thyng.  
**Persuasus**, a, um, brought in mynd, perswaded.  
**Mihi persuasissimum est, and persuasissimum habeo**, I beleue as surely as can bee, I am throughe perswaded.  
**Per subtilis**, le, very subtle, very fine.  
**Perulto**, aui, are, to leape and skip for great ioye. it is propely spoken of beastes.  
**Peruo**, ere, to low up all.  
**Pertadet**, tæditi, tæsum est, tædere, to lothe greatly, to be very wery.  
**Pertaxus**, a, um, displeased, annoyed, that lotheth or hateth, that is very wery of a thyng.  
**Sermonis pertaxus**, wery of communication or talke.  
**Pertaxus ignauiam suam**, hatynge his owne slouthfulness, or displeased with his owne slouthfulness.  
**Priuatam vitam pertaxus**, lothynge or hatynge a pte



Perucllere aliquem, to touche plucke or pull at one, to moleste or greue one.  
 Perucllere ius, to depraue the lawe.  
 Perucllere fidem alicuius, To styte or sollicite one to kepe his promise.  
 Peruenio, peruenis, ueni, ire, to come to a place or to an ende, to come to the place that one goeth to, to attayne to.  
 Peruenire ad nummos, To gette obtayne or come to the money that is owyng.  
 Si ad herum hac res peruclnit, peristi pulchre, If this thyng come to the matters care, thou haste spon a fayne threde: or if this bee tolde thy maister, thou maist geue thy lpe for an haulte penie.  
 Sine me peruenire quo uolo, let me speake that whiche I intende to speake, let me come to that poynt that I wolde, or suffre me to saie that I would saie, or suffre me to telle out my tale.  
 Peruenire ad manus, to come to hand strokes.  
 Peruenire ad primos, to be reckened or nummbyed among the beste.  
 Peruenire in potestatem, to be in subiection.  
 Peruenire in tutelam, to be in warde.  
 In crastinum peruenire, to lye or continue wylle the morowe, or yll the next daie after.  
 Ad mauram frugem peruenire, to continue wylle it be throughe ripe.  
 Ne in illius manus perueniret, that it might not come into his handes, or that he myght not get it into his handes.  
 In meam notitiam decem modo perueniunt, I knowe no moe but ten.  
 Magnum in timorem perueniunt, they are soze afraide, or they be in great feare or doubtte.  
 Fama ad aures meas peruenit, it was tolde me.  
 Peruenire in desperationem, to be in vnter despayre.  
 Peruenire in maximam inuidiam, To bee in great hatred and displeasure of men.  
 Peruenor, aris, ari, to hunt ouer all, to hunt or serche diligently.  
 Peruerse, maliciously, mischeuously, ouerthwartly, peruersely, frowardly, contrarie wise to that he shoulde doe.  
 Peruerse uides, thou seest naughtily, thy eye sight deceyeth the.  
 Perueritas, aris, f. g. frowardnesse, ouerthwartnesse, naughtynesse of nature, whan one delieth to do contrarie to that he shuld do.  
 Peruerfus, a, um, frowarde, ouerthwart, vnfortunate, corrupt, naught.  
 More peruerso aliquid facere, to do a thyng ouerthwartly and naughtily.  
 Peruerto, ti, tere, to make ill, to peruert, to depraue, to corrupte, to marre, to turne vpsyde downe, to subuert, to caste downe.  
 Peruerrere aliquem, to destroy or cast awaie a man with false accusations.  
 Vestigalia peruerrere, id est subuerrere,

Labefactare & peruerrere.  
 Peruestigatio, onis, f. g. a diligent serching or sekynge out.  
 Peruestigator, oris, m. ge. he that sercheth or lookeketh for a thyng.  
 Peruestigo, aui, are, to fende in sekynge, to serche out diligently.  
 Peruetus, veteris, om. g. verae olde.  
 Peruetus epistola, a letter that hath ben verae longe wyitten.  
 Peruetustus, a, um, verae olde.  
 Peruicaciter, obstinately, stubburnly, constantly.  
 Peruicacior, oris, more obstinate, more stubburne, sometyme more constant.  
 Peruicax, acis, om. gen. harde, ouerthwart, yll to interate, stubburne, obstinate headie, contentious. Sometyme constant.  
 Ira peruicax, he that kepeth his anger longe.  
 Peruicacia, e, f. gen. obstinate, headynesse, stiff neckednes. but sometyme it is used in a good part, and taken for perueruence, and constantie in a good acte, Peruicacia, alwaie in an yll parte, as Nonius despynteth them.  
 Peruico, or Peruicus, for Peruicax.  
 Peruideo, peruides, uidi, ere, to se and regarde diligently.  
 Peruigeo, peruiges, uigui, uigere, to bee of great vertue and strengthe.  
 Peruigil, lis, om. g. that watcheth alwaies. also diligent and industrious.  
 Peruigilatio, onis, f. g. gen. a watchynge all nyght longe.  
 Peruigilatus, a, um, watched from the begynnyng to the ende.  
 Peruigilium, lij, n. g. muche watche. also a watchynge or uigile before solenne daies.  
 Peruigilo, aui, are, to watche all nyght, not to slepe all nyght longe.  
 Peruilis, le, verae uyle, of no value, of a verie small pryce, excedynge good cheape.  
 Peruincia, loke vinca peruincia.  
 Peruincio, uici, peruincere, to surmount, to passe or excede, to ouercome.  
 Dictis peruincere aliquid, id est, probare.  
 Peruiridis, de, very greene.  
 Peruitere, the olde wytters used for Perire, to be losse, to peryshe.  
 Peruio, uixi, uiuere, to lye longe, or vntyll the uttermost, to lye to the ende.  
 Est peruiuo vsq; ad summam aetatem, tamen breue spatium est perferendi, quia minias mihi, although I lye euen to the uttermost age: yet is the tyme litle to suffer all, wherewith thou threarest me.  
 Perula, e, f. g. a little scrippe or satchell.  
 Peruius, a, um, that maie be gone in, penitrible, that maie be gone throughe.  
 Aedes sient peruius, ye maie come into the house whan ye lust.  
 Peruix naues, when one may goe from one in to an other.

Peruia

Peruia ventis domus, open to all wyndes, a windie house.  
 Id angiporum non est peruium, you can not passe throughe that lane.  
 Perunctio, onis, f. g. an ointynge.  
 Perunctus, a, um, annointed all about.  
 Perungo, vixi, ungere, to annointe muche, to annoint rounde about.  
 Peruolito, aui, are, the frequetation of Peruolo.  
 Peruolo, aui, are, to wander about.  
 Peruolo, aui, are, to call them all.  
 Peruolo, peruis, peruult, to despye earnestly.  
 Peruoliscire, I woulde veray fayne knowe.  
 Peruolo, aui, are, to flee out of the ende, to fle swiftly, to come or go a pase.  
 Peruolo, uolui, ere, to tumble or rolle apace with great violence.  
 Peruoluere librum, to reade ouer a booke diligently.  
 Peruoluto aui, are, to tumble or rolle often.  
 Peruolutare libros, to reade ouer booke with great diligence.  
 Perurbanus, a, um, veraye curteyse and gentyll, veray ciuile and of honest behauiour.  
 Peruro, vixi, urere, to burne all or euerie where, to burne much or vehemently.  
 Perurere cor alicuius, to burne ones stomake, or set ones herte on fyre, with doyng a thyng dispensant to hym.  
 Perusia, a citee in Italic called commonly Perugia, Perouse.  
 Perusinus, a, um, of Perouse.  
 Peruulilis, le, veray profitable.  
 Peruulgatus, a, um, veray commonly used or knowne, muche accustomed.  
 Peruulgo, aui, are, to publishe or sowe abroad.  
 Se omnibus peruulgat mulier, the womā maketh hir selfe commune to all men.  
 Peruulgare librum, to publish or set abroad a booke.  
 Pes pedis, m. g. a foote, the measure or space of a foote, whiche nowme conteyneth .xii. ynches: the olde foote contreynd .xvi. fngers breadth: sometyme it is a louse. Also the halfe in a ship, wherewith they hope by the sayle.  
 Pedes, aduerbium, on foote.  
 Pedibus, idem.  
 Pedibus stipendia facere, to bee a footeman in warre.  
 Pedem nusquam, I moued not one foote.  
 Pedem efferre, to go footly.  
 Per me pedibus ista trahantur, dooe what they wyl with these matters, I passe not.  
 Pedem referre, to retraye or retraye.  
 Pedibus ire in sententiam, to be of the opinion that other ar. It was the facion of the Romanes, that the senate whan dyuers had shewed theyr opinio, the residue (loke what parte they leaued vnto) went fro their places to those whiche had reasoned accordynge to theyr myndes and opinions, and these were called Pedes

nij Senatores.  
 Pede pressio, fayne and softe, a softe passe.  
 Pedes agmen circumibat, the host went about on foote.  
 In agmine, nonnunq; equo, sapius pedibus anteibat, in the hoste he wente alwaie afore, sometyme on horsebacke, but more often on foote. A pedibus, vel seruus a pedibus, a softe man.  
 Imus pes, the sole of the foote.  
 Tardus pede abire, to go awaie slowly.  
 Adicere se ad pedes, Accidere ad pedes, Aduolui ad pedes alicuius, to fall downe at ones feete and beseeche hym.  
 Conferre pedem, to cope together in battayle, to ioyne with his aduersarie in reasonynge.  
 Conicere se in pedes, to renne away.  
 Ad pedes desilire, to llyght on foote.  
 Vnum mihi solum pedem dat, prouerbially, he sheweth me but meane fauour, or he dooth not the best for me that he can.  
 Omni pede nui, to shewe all the fauoure that one can for a man, to dooe the uttermost of his power.  
 Ferte pedem, come you hyther.  
 Meiri suo se pede, prouerbially, to bestowe or spende accordynge to his abilitie.  
 Ponere pedem cum aliquo, to goe foote by foote with one, neyther softer nor slower.  
 hedem vbi ponat, non habet, he hath not a foote of grounde of his owne.  
 Pedibus ire non queo, I can not goe on foote.  
 Pes vinearum, the stalk of the grapes.  
 Pes milui, an herbe.  
 Pes coruinus, read in Batrachion & Ranunculus.  
 Pes leonis, the herbe called tow mallow, or our ladies mantill.  
 Pes leporis, the herbe called harefoote, a kinde of trifolie.  
 Pes pulli, an herbe called also caucalis.  
 Pes galliaceus, one of the kyndes of fumitory, growynge in walles and hedges, and hath leaues not vnlyke in facion, but greener, and a purple floure.  
 Pessennius, a mannes name, a great frende of Lyncros.  
 Pestis, in olde tyme used for Pestis, pestilence.  
 Pessnas, olde wytters used for Pennas.  
 Pessi, a kynde of medicines or glitters ministered to women.  
 Pessimus, veray yll.  
 Pessimus, a, um, veray yll, sharke naught, worst of all.  
 Pessinuntius, a, um, of or belongynge to Cybele.  
 Pessinuns, unis, a towne in Phrygia, where was a temple dedicate vnto Cybele.  
 Pessulus, li, m. g. a barre or bolte, wherewith doores or gates be made faste.  
 Obdi foribus pessulum.  
 Pessum, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth backesward, Ggg ij wayde,

warde, downwarde, underfoote.  
Pessum ire, to sinke to the bottomme, and by translation to be cast away, to come to naught.  
Pessum premere, to treade downe or underfoote.

Pessundo, fundedi, fundare, to cast underfoote, to put to the worke, to cast away, to vndoe, to cast to the ground as an horse doeth his rider.  
Pessundare aliquem, to bynge one to naught, to vndoe or cast away one.

Pestana, certene balles in Campania, where flowers doo springe twise in a yere, wherof the mooste perfecte roses be called Pestana rosa.

Pestifer, mischeuouus, perniciously, with great hurt and daunger of one.

Pestifer, a, um, and Pestiferus, a, um, that whyle the byngeth in pestilence, mortall, deadly, that byngeth death or destruction, vnholefome.  
Pestiferum bellum, mortall warre.

Pestilens, entis, om. g. pestilent, vnholefome, that ingendereth pestilence.

Pestilentia, a, f. g. idem quod Pestis.

Pestilentia, a, f. gen. used of olde wyters for Pestis.

Pestis, is, f. g. a pestilence, a mortallitee of men. Sometime a thyng of persone that is the confusion of other, a mischeue, sometime death.  
Pestes, is sometime used in the plurall numbre for pernicious persons, or thynges byngynge confusion or destruction.

Petalides, fette hogges.

Petalismus, mi, m. g. a punishmente in the citee of Syracusis in Sicile, whiche was, that the rulers there, wytyng theyr names in Olyue leaues, and diuidynge them selves, banished the offenders.

Petalitis, tis, f. g. an herbe called hartes tongue.

Petalum, li, n. g. a leafe.

Petalus, a mans name.

Petafari, were the surnames of Castor & Pollux.  
Petafatus, he that weareth an hatte. it is also (after some) he that weareth bootes or steeppes.

Petasio, and Petasio, onis, m. ge. a gammon or dyche of baron.

Petalites, tis, f. g. an herbe haupng great boade leaues lyke an hatte, of the kynde of clothes or burres, the butter burre.

Petascinculus, li, m. g. a littell gamon or dyche of baron.

Petatus, si, m. g. an hatte, a rounde couerynge of an house. also after some a kynde of steeppes or bootes.

Petaurista, a, m. g. a iuglar, a tumbler.

Petarum, i, n. g. a corde, a staffe, a bourde or other lyke thyng, wheron lyght personages doo daunce and pzooue maistries. it is also a roust, where pultrie dooe sit a nyght tyme. it is also thyngie, wherewith houses bee covered, and a kynde of game used in olde tyme, wherein men by collyng of wheeles were cast by alofte,

Petesso, scere, to aske or require, id est quod Peto.  
Petigo, tiginis, f. g. a letter that remeth one all a mans face.

Petilanfura, ra, f. am. ge. the house of a white horse.

Petilara, thynges that are dyie.

Petilia, scire in Lucania.

Petilus, a, um, small, thynne, slender.

Petilius, li, m. ge. a floure that groweth amonge brymbles in the later ende of summer, & is lyke a white rose in colour, and hath fyue small leaues, the bud of dyuers colours, haupng with in it pelowe seedes.

Petimen, timinis, n. g. a soze in the shoulders of beastes, whiche I suppose to be a facion.

Petiolus, i, m. g. a littell foote, also a perch, wher on frutes or onyons be hanged, or rather the stalk of fruite, wherby it hangerh on the tree.

Petisco, scere, olde wyters used for Peto, to aske or demaunde, to go to.

Petitia, orum, n. g. a certene kynde of appalles.

Petio, onis, f. g. a petition, a labourynge or sayng for an office or come, an assaut or violence settyng vpon, a suite or demaunde in the law.  
Implere petitionem, in the lawe is to declare and pzooue, that to be his, whiche he claymeth or demaundeth.

Petitor, oris, m. ge. he that askech or demaunds deeth, amonge lawyers he is called the demaundant, also it is a beggar that askech almes from doze to doze.

Petitorium, rij, n. g. a chariotte or wagon.

Petitorius, a, um, that belongeth to a petitioner, demaundynge or claymynge of a thyng.

Petitor, i, n. g. a thyng required or demaunded.

Petitus, a, um, despyed or wished for, strephen, assaulted, set vpon.

Adquirit extremi lapides oriente petitos, id est quasitos, apporatos, aduectos.

Petitus, us, mas, gen. a request, a demaunde, a petition.

Peto, tiui, & tij, ere, to aske vmbly, to despyre to haue, to couet, to seke for, to make suite or labour for an office or lyke thyng, to take of chose out, to strike, to pzofer to strepke, or offer to geue a blowe, to assault or set vpon violently. also to get of attaine, to late awayre, to abyde, to go to a place, sometime to reherse or mention, after Nonius, also to folow, to leade awal. Peto regladio, to strike with a sword. Peto vene no, to seke meanes, or go about to pzoofen.

Petere blandijs, to flatter.

Petere tactu, to seile.

Petere murum, to bozowe.

Petere iugulum, to kill.

Petere auribus, to heare.

Petere naribus, to smell.

Petere oculis, to beholde.

Petere oculis, to kysse.

Petere vi, to enforce, to set vpon violently.

Precib? omnibus petere, to desire as earnestly

one can possible.

Pem petere, to aske helpe or ayde.

eniam petere, to despyre pardone or forgiue. esse. Quid petis istis, id est ab istis, after Serz.

his. Peto tibi, for Peto te.

missionem militibus petere, to require that the

uiditors maie haue licence to depart.

accusationem in aliquem petere, to require that

maie accuse one.

Augusti filius inde gloriam petiit, id est, deus est. Petere somnum, to couet or haue a

despyre to slepe, to go to slepe.

Petere pecnas ab aliquo, id est exigere, to pzo-

uere, to require that one bee punished, or to be

turned, to seke meanes to bee reuenged.

principio sedes apibus petenda, firste and for-

most you muste take and chose out a place for the

sees.

rogasse vellem vnde peterem cibum, I wolde

had asked hym, where I should require or seke

or my meate and drynke.

Consilium a se ipso petere, to take counsaile of

ym selfe.

Petere exemplum, to take an exemple.

Petere e flamma te cibum posse arbitror, I

thinke the so pzooue a knaue, that to get a mortell

meate thou wilt thurst thy nose in the fyre.

Exordium petere, to take a begynnyng, to bes

gynne.

Petere ad Aethiopas vsque, to fetch it euen as

farre as Ethiopie.

Petunt in Carmanos, id est, a Carmanis.

Petunt in Indos, id est, ab Indis, they fetch it or

for it as farre as Indie.

Petere in sepulchrum, hoc est, e sepulchro, to

fetch out of the sepulcher or graue.

Petere aliquem dextra, to stretch or put out the

ryght hande to one.

Aliquem litteris petere, to write to one, to pzo-

uoke one in wytyng, to write a sharpe quicke or

hauntyng letter to one.

Petere aliquem fictis criminibus, to accuse one

falsely, to lay false thynges to ones charge.

Cornu petere, to bushe with the hozne.

Punctum petere hostem, to foyne with a sword

or other weapon.

Casum petere, to strike with the edge of the

sword.

Caput petere, to strepke at the head.

Petere aliquem telis, to hurle dartes or iauelens

at one.

Petere aliquem, to assaile or set vpon. also to

late waite for one.

Petir, used amonge poetes for Petijt.

Ad hostem petendum armatus, redie armed to

assaile his enemies.

Petere fraude, or Insidijs, to late waite to des

cepe or kill one.

Troianos hac monstra petunt, id est, manent,

expectant, or after Seruius appetunt.

Quem petir, & summis annexus viribus, vrs

get, whom he foloweth. &c.

Petuntur in vincula, qui parentes non alunt, they bee ledde awal to prison, or they bee requered to be put in prison. &c.

Athenas petere, to go to Athens.

Celum petere, to fleye up into the ayre.

Fuga salutem petere, to flee awal, to the chasent to saue hym selfe.

Secretum petere, to go into a secrete place.

Periculo vehementi peti, to be assailed with

foze perille.

Supera semper petunt, they couet alwaies to be about, or in high places.

Roman petir fons ille, that well renneth to Rome.

Alum flamma petit, the fyre or flame moun-

reth up on hygh.

Ardua petere, to clime by hylles.

Petorum, ti, n. ge. a kynde of wagons or chariottes used in Fraunce.

Petolus, a famous astronomer of Egypte.

Petra, a, f. g. a rocke, a stone.

Petra, a towne in Sicilie by Hybla, also a towne of Arabie, wherof Petra Arabia is named.

Petra Sirenum, a towne of Lucania.

Petracorn, a people of Fraunce called commonly Perigort.

Petrea, a nymph of the sea.

Petrea, a woman goyng before common pzo-

cessions in the countrey, sepyngge hyr selfe

drunke.

Petroleon, lei, ti, gen. an oyle, which naturally renneth out of a stone.

Petrus, a, um, of a stone.

Petricolus, a, um, idem quod petrosus.

Petrificatio, a disease in the eye and eye liddes.

Perrina, the herbe Tusilago.

Petroleum, an oyle, that naturally issueth out of stones.

Perrones, carres of the countrey, also whether sheepe.

Petronia, a, a littell brouke rennyng into the ri-

uer of Eiber. also the wife of Vitellius the

emperour.

Petroselinum, ni, neu. ge. an herbe of the kynde of Parsely, and after some hedg parsley or

stone parsley. Gessner saith, it is called in the

Alpes Ostratum, whiche they vse agaynst all

diseases. Hieronymus Tragus calleth it Pim-

pinellam.

Petrophiles, the herbe called Aizoom paruum.

Petrus, a, um, stonie, or full of stones.

Petulans, antis, om. gen. wanton, dishonest, res

prochefull, proude, vicious, rebp to do wrong,

malapert, saucie, that passeth not howe yll he

speareth or doeth to a man.

Effuse petulans, malapert and saucie without

measure, that hath no moderacis in his tounge

and behaviour.

Petulanter, wantonly, proude, dishonest, vnta-

shamefastly, imprudently, malapertly, saucily.

Ggg iij Petu-

**Peulanter inuehi** in aliquem, **To inueghe** agaynst one with proude and reprochfull woordes.

**Peculanter inuehi** in filiam alicuius, **To rayle** cypfully and saucily against ones daughter.

**Peculātia**, a, fem. gen. wantonnesse, vicioussesse, proude, malapertnesse, impudencie, saucinesse, reprochfull and proude speakeynge of chaitynge.

**Petulus**, a, um, wanton, lasciuious.

**Pétulus**, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Petus.

**Petus**, or **parus**, i, m. g. he that hath one eye lasse than the other.

**Petulcum**, a part of the citee of Rome.

**Peuce**, an ile in the riuer Ister, also the wilde pine apple tree.

**Peucedanum**, or **peucedanus**, an herbe, whiche hath a litle stalk, lyke a fennell, bulshie by the grounde, & hath a yelow flower, a blacke roote, a great sauer, and is full of iuite, he that doeth gether it, feleth peine and whizzlyng in his heade, excepte his heade and nostrylles be annoynted with oyle of roses, **Dioscorides**. **Iohn Agricola** supposeth it to be that, whiche is called **Faniculum porcinum**, which I suppose we call dogge fennell. some call this, **Peucedanum**, balde money.

**Pexātus**, a, um, that weareth a garmēt of rough frysse, or frysse adowe, or such lyke cloth.

**Pexitas**, ātis, f. g.

**Pexo**, aui, are, to hembe.

**Pexus**, a, um, hemmed, carded, curled, stryken with the flage in weayng.

**Pexa vestes**, some men in expounding **Plutarche**, suppose to be of such thyng as is thorne, as fyne woullen clothe or beluēt, but it seemeth rather to be garments frysed, or that haue longe woulle, as thyeke frysse or frysse adowe.

**Pexa toga**, a gowne of frysse adowe, or other clothe that hath the woulle frysed.

**Pexa munera**, garments of frysse adowe, or other lyke clothe geuen to men.

**Pexa folia**, leaues thyeke and cryspe.

**Doctor pexus & pinguis**, a grosse and rude teacher.

**Peziza**, **mousscheromes** growng at the rootes of trees.

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**P** **Hacas**, idem quod lens.

**Phabiranum**, a citee in Germany called Bremen.

**Phacea agria**, a kynde of lintels growng in watre places.

**Phaces**, people of the Ile of Corcira, vnder the dominion of Alcinous.

**Phaeus**, a, um, & **Phaeusius**, a, um, of the people Phaces.

**Phaax**, acis, **Phoaxe** bseth for one that is fat, wel fed, and deyntely brought vp.

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**Phacastātus**, a, um, that weareth shoes called Phacast.

**Phacastum**, ij, n. g. & **Phacastus**, i, m. g. a bynd of shoes.

**Phadimus**, one of the sons of Amphion & Niobe, also a poetes name of Syranthe.

**Phadon**, a noble man of Athens, slayne by the thetyz tyānes. an other was a philosopher, whose name Plato made his booke of the immortallitee of the soule.

**Phædra**, the wyfe of Theseus, and stepmother to Hippolitus daughter of Minos, king of Crete.

**Phædrus**, one of Platos scholars.

**Phæniana**, a citee of Aethia, called nowe Behenhusum.

**Phænium**, idem quod Anemone.

**Phæstum**, a citee of Crete.

**Phæstus**, the sonne of Boeotus, slayne at Troy, also an hyl of Crete.

**Phæton**, touris, a woorde of the syllables, the son of Phæbus and Leucines, who with long desyre, oportunityed at the last of his father, that he mought one daie gouerne or leade the chariote of the son, but being vnable to that effect, the horses ouerthrew the chariote, and burned all the woilde. wherof Jupiter being ascende, hit he also shulde be burned, strykinge Phæton with lyching, thence hym into the riuer called Padus, and Erydanus. Phæton, is somes tyne vsed for the sonne.

**Phætonides**, the sisters of Phæton, looke Heliades.

**Phætonius**, or **Phætonius**, a, um, of Phæton.

**Phæteusa**, daughter of the sonne, reade Heliades.

**Phagedæna**, a, f. g. a rennyng canker or poche, whiche thozely eateth the fleshe to the bones.

**Phagedenicus**, ci, ma. gene. that hath that soze or botche.

**Phago**, a mans name, whiche was an exceeding glutton, and dyd eate in one daie a whole boyr, an hundred loues of bycadde, a shepe and a pygge, and drank the beestell of wyne called **Orca**, a butte or other lyke beestell.

**Phagineus**, a, um, of beech.

**Phagus**, a beech tree.

**Phalanga**, a, f. g. a staffe, wheron men do carrie packes, also a playne staffe, a leauer or a roller to lyfte and conueygh thyngs or other thynges that be heauy and weyghtie.

**Phalangarij**, porters, whiche do carrie packes: also Gouldiours of the bande called Phalang.

**Phalangium**, ij, n. g. a kind of spiders, that hath in all his legges thre ioyntes or knottes, whose stingng is perillous & all most deadly.

**Phalacrocorax**, acis, m. g. a water crowe, it maie signifie a cote, but the birde, whiche is properly called of Plinie **Phalacrocorax**, is the thirde kind of byrdes, that Aristotle nameth **haliaetus** id est, **graculos**, loke there.

**Phalacron**, balde.

**Phalacrus**, the sonne of Aeolus.

Phalz,

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**Phalz**, or **Falz**, high towers made of tymbre.

**Phalangites**, a, or **Phalangium**, gij, an herbe haupge alwaies two stalkes at the leaste, a whyte slowe lyke in facion to a redde lytie, a blacke seede lyke halfe a lentell.

**Phalango**, are, to moue or dysue a thyng vpon rollers.

**Phalantus**, the chiefe capitayne of the bastardes that were exiled and put out of thetyr countrey Lacedemonie.

**Phalanx**, angis, f. g. an host of .viii. thousande foote men, set in such ordre, that they may encounter with thetyr enemies, foote to foote, man to man, wyde to wyde.

**Phalanges**, are the ioyntes or spaces in the synagres.

**Phalangitæ**, tårum, an armie of .xvi. thousande foote men.

**Phalara**, a towne in Attica.

**Phalārica**, a, f. g. an instrumente of warre, wher in wyde fyre is enclosed, that whan it is by shot fastened to tymbre, it burneth all thozely. there be of it two sortes, a bygger and a lesse.

**Phalaris**, a tyran of Agrigentyn in Sicilie, also a grammarians name.

**Phalaris**, an herbe partly lyke cozne, partly lyke grasse: and therefore may be called grasse cozne.

**Phalera**, an haucn in Athens.

**Phalera**, a, and **Phalera**, arum, an ornamente that gentlemen, & men of armes vsed in Rome.

**Phalera**, arum, f. g. plur. a trappar or barbes for an hoise.

**Phalarātus**, a, um, trapped or barbed.

**Phalarata dicta**, gaie wordes, pleasant speache.

**Phalereus Demetrius**, a philosopher and gouerour of Athens.

**Phalerij**, a citee in Tuscany.

**Phalernus**, reade before in Falernus.

**Phalisci**, a certayne people in Italy on the highest part of Tuscany, called nowe Mount Alston.

**Phalora**, a citee of Cheshire.

**Phanxus**, an hyl of Chios, wheron vines are set.

**Phanāicus**, i, masc. gene. he that hath vaine visions.

**Phanes**, a mans name of Halicarnassus, whiche conducted Cambyses into Egypt.

**Phanera**, a, one of the names of Bacchus.

**Phanias**, is taken of Hyperides, and Lyfias, for an vsurer.

**Phanio**, sainte Augustine in his epistles sayeth, was take for one that brought good lucke with his comyng.

**Phanni**, fāstasies, which happē to men in dremes.

**Phantasia**, a, f. g. is diuersely taken of philosophers & phisitions. Galenus interiorum ratio, the affection called Phantasia, is none of the thyng but the corruption of vnderstandynge. Aristotle de animalibus. 2. Phantasia is an operation of the power phantastical, that is to say, a meuyng from the actuall sense. also

**Phantasia**, is of the creature or power animal,

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keeper of the formes and figures first conceived in the common sense or perceiuyng, phantastic, imagination.

**Phantasma**, tasmatis, n. g. a vision, properly of a thyng that is not, a vayne vision or imagination.

**Phantasticus**, a, um, phantastical.

**Phanum**, ni, n. g. a temple.

**Phanus**, ni, a mans name.

**Phæon**, a saye ponge man.

**Pharæ**, a citee in Crete.

**Pharao**, onis, the name of all kynges of Egypte vntill the tyme of Salomon. in the Egyptian tongue Pharaon significeth kyng.

**Phāretra**, a, and sometyme **Pharētra**, a, f. g. a quiver for arrowes.

**Pharetrātus**, a, um, that beareth a quiver.

**Pharia**, an ple called nowe Aisna, also a citee, wher of the people be called Pharienses.

**Pharias**, pharia, a serpente, whiche maketh a fosse in the grounde with his taylor as he creepeth, and so litch hym self vp.

**Pharicon**, ci, n. g. a kynde of popson.

**Pharisei**, were amonge the Jewes certayne men, which professed a forme of luyng moze strictly and deuoute than other of that people, and were therefore called by that name.

For Phares, in the Hebrew tongue significeth diuider. they professed continence, virginitie, faste, and abstainyng from meate wyse in the sabote daies.

they slepte onely vpon bourdes, some vpon stones or els on thornes, to kepe them fro stirring of fleschly appetyte. they ware on thetyr fores

heades scrowles of parchemente, wherin were writte the .x. commandemētes geuen by god to Moyses, which they called Philaterias: they had

in great reuerence thetyr elders, in so much that they wolde not with a woorde displease them.

notwithstandyng they beleued, that all thynges happed by constellation, and yet toke they not away free wyll from man.

they affirmed, that soules are immortall, and that god shall come in iudgemente. hereby they came into wound

derfull credence with people, wherby they drew to them great multitudes, and of them were dyuers good men, amonge whom was sainte Paule, Nicodemus and other, whiche afterwarde were Chyistes disciples, althoughe the multitude, takynge that profession onely for

vaine glory, peruerced that honest forme of luyng into hyppocrisie, deceiuyng the people, whom Chyiste sharply rebuked, and declared thetyr foly.

and yet with some of them (whiche by lphelhode were good men) he dyed, and as therwyse vsed them familiarly.

**Pharius**, a, um, is put for Aegyptius.

**Pharius**, and **Phariachus**, cha, chum, of Pharus.

**Pharmacēutice**, es, fem. gen. that parte of phisicke that healeth with medicines.

**Pharmacutria**, a, f. g. a forceresse.

Ggg iij

Pha-



Pharmacodion, thei, n. ge. a diuine medicine.  
 Pharmacopola, x, a pothecarie.  
 Pharmacum, i, ne. ge. a medicine, sometyme it  
 signifieth popson.  
 Pharmacusa, two ples by Attica.  
 Pharmaces, kynge Mithridates tooone, whome  
 Caesar vanquished.  
 Pharphariades, parte of the mountaine Taurus.  
 Pharos, a litle ple in Egypte agaynst the mouth  
 of Nilus, by the cite Alexandria. in this ple  
 was set a very high towre, wherein were great  
 lighthtes all the nyght longe, for the comforte &  
 suretee of them, which were in viage epyther on  
 the sea oz on the launde. wherof all other toures  
 made for such purpose, are called Phari.  
 Pharusi, oz Pharusi, people of Libya, which are  
 now credynge pooze.  
 Pharsalia, a countrey in Thessalia where the bat-  
 taye was betwene Caesar and Pompeie.  
 Pharsalos, a cite in Thessalie, nygh to the which  
 was the great and sharpe battaile betwene Ca-  
 sar and Pompeius, where Pompeius was van-  
 quished and slayne. it is also called Lucanus  
 Pharsalia.  
 Phase, a woorde of Hebrew, whiche signifieth  
 passing ouer. it is commonly called Pascha.  
 Phaselis, a cite of Pamphilia, whiche was a re-  
 fuge for pirates.  
 Phaselinus, a, um, made of the pulse Phaseolus,  
 Phaselus, oz Phaselus, li, m. g. a litle shyp cal-  
 led a galion.  
 Phaseolus, li, a sorte of pulse come, wherof be di-  
 uers kyndes. one is called Dolichus, whiche  
 groweth in gardenes, with a longe stamme, and  
 is succoured with stiches set about it, thei bee  
 shortly corrupted with weate. Aecius saith,  
 that onely they amonge all other pulse were ea-  
 ten with theyr huskes. Ruellius affirmeth,  
 that it was not the common Dolichus, but they  
 whiche were of dyuers colours, and fashioned  
 lyke to litle kidneys. Looke of them in Smi-  
 lar. An other kynde is called Phasillus, which  
 is verie smal, some beyng white and some red,  
 with litle stalkes rennyng on the grounde,  
 and lyng holowe, hauing leaues lyke in facion  
 to ure, but softer and full of beines, coddres  
 lyke to fengreke, the broth of them nouryseth,  
 and maketh indifferent iuce. an other is cal-  
 led Smilar, of whom reade in his place. an o-  
 ther is called Scopyron, whose leafe is lyke to  
 anyse, and hath on the top litle heades full of  
 feedes lyke to Nigella. I haue no certayne  
 englyshe for this pulse, excepte ye will cal them  
 fasselles oz long peate, as maister Turner doth.  
 Phasganon, the herbe Xiphion.  
 Phasianarius, ii, m. g. he that breedeth fasantes.  
 Phasianus, i, m. g. and Phasiana, x, f. c. gene. a  
 fasant.  
 Phasolos, the herbe Scopyros.  
 Phatrag, a beaste in Indie lyke a cockatrice, as  
 bygas a litle dogge, haupn a scalie and rough

Chinne, that can not bee pearced with Iron,  
 Aelianus.  
 Phatinus panis, a kynde of bread made of lins-  
 tels.  
 Phasis, sis, oz sidis, a great ryuer in the countrey  
 of Colchos. it is also a cite there.  
 Phasina, Ais, n. g. an horrible vision oz spght.  
 Phaulia mala, a kynde of quinces.  
 Phaulia, a kynde of olives.  
 Phauorinus, a famous and eloquente philosopher  
 bozne at Viliance in Fraunce. in hym were three  
 thynges principally to be merueyled at. The  
 fyrste, that he beyng a frenche man, was so ex-  
 cellent in the Grecke toung, that besydes his  
 great lernynge, he lefte behynde hym a noble  
 remembrance of the grecke eloquente. The se-  
 conde, y being Eunuchus oz an imperfect man,  
 he was accused of adulterie. The thyrde, that  
 haupnge the emperour Edrian credynghly dis-  
 pleased with hym, he notwithstanding ouerlyp-  
 ued hym, neuer haupnge any damage by hym:  
 whiche was to the hygh commendacion of that  
 noble emperoure, haupnge this sentence often  
 tymes in his mouth (but in Grecke) the kyng  
 is than to be esteemed moste excellent, whan  
 he beyng displeased with his inferiour, refrayn-  
 eth his anger. On a tyme whan the emper-  
 oure disputed with hym, and in the ende he se-  
 med to suffer the emperour to haue the victo-  
 rie: afterwarde his friendes asted of hym, howe  
 it happened that he, who applied hym selfe  
 to studie and letters onely, and was reputed to  
 be the greatest philosopher in Athens: mought  
 be vanquished of so great a pynne, who was  
 occupied in the great assaies of the empyre.  
 He answered, that it was no shame to be van-  
 quished of hym, whiche had .xxx. legions of  
 men at his commaundement.  
 Phayllus, a mas name, that wolde leape. ss. foli.  
 Phechabatus, Phecasium: looke Phacassius.  
 Phegeus, a, um, of Phegeus.  
 Phegeus, the father of Alphesibora, Themon  
 and Axion, of whome Alcmæon was purged  
 for sleapng his mother Eriphyle.  
 Phelandrios, diij, m. g. an herbe growynge in mar-  
 rise groundes holosome to breake the stone, cal-  
 led of Dioscorides Helioselinon, id est apium  
 palustre. some thynke Phelandrios to be Fili-  
 pendula.  
 Phelloidris, I thinke seemeth to take it for coke,  
 contrary to Theophrastus.  
 Phenius, mi, m. g. a certayne medicine agaynst  
 the collicke.  
 Phenice, phenix, oz Phenicia, looke Diosc. li. 4.  
 cap. 46.  
 Phellus, li, m. g. coke.  
 Phemonoe, a mayden, prophete of Apollo in  
 Delphos.  
 Phenium, a towne of Acadie.  
 Pheneatz, people of that towne.  
 Phengites, tis, m. g. a certayne cone. Phel

Phenion, an herbe, some wyte it Fremium. it is  
 also called Anemone.  
 Phera, a cite of Thessaly. also a place and towne  
 of Achaia, and a towne of Attica, betwene Me-  
 gara and Thebes.  
 Heracles, a famous philosopher and wyter of  
 tragedies, whiche died of the lousie sicknesse,  
 he was Pythagoras maister. There was an oz  
 ther of that name before hys tyme.  
 Heracles, the sonne of Hermonides, whiche  
 made the shyppes wherein Paris sailed into  
 Grece, whan he stalc away Helen.  
 Heracles, a poete of Athens.  
 Herenice, a womans name.  
 Heretra, orum, neu. ge. thynges bozne at great  
 feastes oz triumphes, as pageantes oz icewels  
 of golde oz syluer, images, and such lyke thyng-  
 ges.  
 Heretrus, Jupiter.  
 Herne, idem quod Dos.  
 Heretrum, i, n. g. a thyng, wheron pageantes  
 are bozne, also dead coppies, looke Feretrum.  
 Heronobium, wilde lecture,  
 Herusa, idem quod Carduus.  
 Heruxitron, Aristolochia rotunda, vi Barb.  
 in Coroll.  
 Phiala, x, f. g. the generall name to all plate that  
 seruethe for wyne oz water, and ppropely of  
 golde.  
 Phiale, one of Dianas companions.  
 Phidias, an excellent workman in makynge garet  
 images of golde oz Iuorie.  
 Phidiacus, a, um, of Phidias.  
 Phiditia, x, f. g. the suppers that the Lacedemo-  
 nians vsed, whiche were openly kepte with a  
 mercurialous temperance, euery man bringynge  
 his mesurable porcion of meate and wyne.  
 Phila, la, f. g. an yle in the frenche sea.  
 Philadelphia, a cite in Asie, ioynynge to Lidia.  
 Philadelphia, x, f. g. brotherly loue.  
 Philadelphus, a litle bushe, the bowes wherof  
 standng a sunder, encline and togyne together  
 as it were for generacion, and after departng  
 a sander, budde and byngne foorth.  
 Philadelfus, called Ptolomeus, kyng of Egypt,  
 who made a librarie, wherin wer fiftie thousand  
 bookes. He also caused the .v. bookes of Moys-  
 ses to be translated into Grecke, by .lxxii. in-  
 terpreters, doctours of the iewes.  
 Phila, arum, an yle by Egypt.  
 Philagathus, thi, m. g. he that loueth goodnesse.  
 Philagrus, a philosopher of Cilicia.  
 Philalethes, a louer of trouth.  
 Philantropia, x, f. g. humanitee, gentylnesse,  
 and fauour towards men.  
 Philantropos, the herbe aparine.  
 Philanthropos, pi, m. g. a louer of mankynde. al-  
 so gentyll and kynde, also a kynde of buttes.  
 Philarchus, one that loueth to beare rule.  
 Philaretus, a louer of vertue.  
 Phileuterus, a louer of libertie.

Philargyria, x, f. g. couetousnesse, auaritie.  
 Philargyris, ri, m. g. couetouse.  
 Philautia, x, f. g. loue of ones owne personne,  
 loue of ones selfe.  
 Philemon, a comical poete.  
 Philéma, lématís, n. g. a kysse.  
 Phileni, were two brethren of Larchage, of whd  
 it is written, that where they of Larchage and  
 they of Cyrene dyd strue for theyr boundes, it  
 was agreed, that of eche cite two men shoulde  
 issue, and where as they met, shuld be the bound-  
 des. than the said brethren beyng sente, wente  
 a great waye into the boundes of the other, er  
 they moughte returne. and whan they of Cy-  
 ren dyd see that they were preuented, they toke  
 it displeasently, and menaced the two brethren,  
 that if they wolde not go backe, they shulde bee  
 put quicke into the earth: but they notwithstanding  
 dyng wolde not departe. wherfore they beyng  
 buryed on lue, theyr countrey men made ouer  
 theym two altars, whiche at this daie be cal-  
 led Ara Phileorum, whiche are now within  
 the realme of Tunife.  
 Philenus, he that loueth wyne.  
 Phileremus, a louer of solitarines.  
 Philesia, temples dedicate to Apollo.  
 Philesius, a name of Apollo.  
 Phileras, a grammarian in the tyme of Philip &  
 Alexander, instructour to Ptholomeus Phila-  
 delphus.  
 Philereria, x, f. g. an herbe called wyld sage. in  
 the decrees of Gregorie thei be takē for charmes  
 oz enchantmentes written. also in Consilio Las-  
 odicensi, we doo reade Philereria facere.  
 Philétes, tis, a kysse.  
 Philétus, a, um, amiable.  
 Phileum, a cite in Seythlande called commonly  
 Grouingen.  
 Philippi, a cite in Thessalye.  
 Philippica, Demosthenes oracions against Phi-  
 lip, and Ciceros agaynst Anthoine.  
 Phillippides, a comical poete.  
 Philippopolis, a cite of Macedonia.  
 Philppenses, men of that cite.  
 Philippus, ei, a certayne coine of golde, sometyme  
 vsed in Grece.  
 Philippus, i, a kynde of Macedonia, sonne of  
 Amyntas, father of great Alexander. A prince  
 from his childehode of excellent witte and pos-  
 wer, of whom these notable thynges be remem-  
 bred. after he had vanquished the Atheniens  
 at Cheronea, he began to reioyce of his feliciz-  
 tee. but to the entente that he therfore shoulde  
 not be y more pde to iniuries towarde his sub-  
 iectes, nor to haue indignacion at theym, whom  
 he vanquished: he then and euer after caused  
 a chyld to come to his chaumbyr doore in the  
 mornynge, and to saie aloud, Philip, thou  
 arte a man mortall. Whiche he obserued so  
 constantly, that he neuer went out of his cham-  
 bre, oz receyued any counsaylours oz suiters,  
 tyll

tyll the chyldre had thise spoken these woordes,  
notwithstandynge that he was a painme. On a  
tyme the Athenienses sente an ambassade unto  
him, whiche after he had paciently hearde,  
he saide to the ambassadours, whan they shulde  
departe. knowe you (sayde he) any thyng  
that may be pleasure unto your citie? amonge  
them was Democritus (for his tongue cal-  
led Theristes) he foorthwith answered the  
kyng: if thou (saide he) wyllt haunge by thy  
selfe: whiche answer troubled the residue of  
the ambassadours, and dyd set all the other he-  
res in an indignation, with a great chere.  
but Philup most gently and coldely answered.  
Saie you to the Athenienses, that they whiche  
for anger can not absteyne from suche woordes,  
deserue muche prouder of courage, than they  
that suffer it spoken withoute any punishmente,  
and dooe easilie digesse so proude an in-  
iurie. also, where one named Machatas had  
a matter in variance before hym, Philippe  
takeynge littell heede, what was spoken, and  
sometyme sleepeynge, at the laste gaue iudgemente  
agaynst Machatas: who crynge out  
with a lowde voyce, appealed. Wherewith  
Philippe beyng sore moued, with a greuous  
look, sayde: to whome dooest thou appeal?  
I appeale, (sayde Machatas) unto your selfe,  
but beyng better awaked, and takeynge heede  
what is spoken. Philippe beyng thoroughly  
awaked, and hearinge effectuously the mat-  
ter, perceyued, that Machatas had wronge.  
he woulde not reuerse the iudgemente, but the  
summe of money, wherin Machatas was con-  
demned, he payed of his owne treasure. of his  
patience, subtiltee of witte, and valiaunte cou-  
rage, many haue written abundantly, whiche  
in the readyng are bothe pleasaunte and pro-  
fyttable. he was afore the incarnation of Christ  
358. yeres

Philiste, certayne robbers amonge the Egypti-  
ans, whiche impace a man to the ende to stran-  
gle hym.

Philistus, an historiographer.

Philo, a philosopher of the secte Academicke, and  
a Jewe, borne at Alexandria, a man of great  
eloquence and wysedome.

Philocalus, li, m. g. a good man, a chensly man  
or eleganc.

Philocolia, f. g. delight in fatteresse and cleane-  
nesse.

Philocares, an herbe called horehounde.

Philocles, a tragicall poete of Athens.

Philocompus, pi, m. g. a bragger, a craker.

Philocrates, constant in loue.

Philocrémator, a courteous man.

Philoctetes, the sonne of Pean, was Hercules  
companion, and buried hym, and had his ar-  
rowes.

Philodamus, a noble man of the people called  
Lamfacent.

Philodici, they whiche desyre to bee pratyng in  
the lawe.

Philenus, a louer of wyne.

Philodolus, he that loneth his seruantes.

Philogracus, he that delighteth or hath a pleasure  
to use greke woordes.

Philoginia, a, f. g. doteing on women.

Philoginos, he that dotech on women.

Philolaus, one of Corinth, whiche gaue lawes  
to the Thebanes.

Philologia, a, f. g. loue of studie, babylng, de-  
lectation in to muche talke or many woordes.

Philologus, gi, m. g. studious, or a loue of let-  
ters. also a great speaker.

Philomachus, desirous to learne.

Philomachia, desire to learne.

Philomela, a, f. g. a nyghingale. also a fayre  
mayden that was deflowred by Thereus, hys  
bande to her sister: whom poetes feigne to bee  
transformed into a nyghingale.

Philomusus, si, m. g. amouze of the muses,  
that loneth or fauoureth good letters.

Philonicus, a bawler. sometyme a loue of vices  
toye.

Philonides, a great bigge lubbour of Melite, so  
bitterly intwile and vnturned, that of hym grew  
a proverbe, Indoctior Philonide.

Philonium, a newe friende.

Philopamines, a famous capitaine of the people  
Theat, whiche vanquished the Lacedemonians  
and Messenians in diuers batailles.

Philopas, he that loneth chyldren to dishon-  
re.

Philopolemus, mi, m. g. a loue of warre.

Philopolites, a loue of his countrey.

Philoponia, loue of labour.

Philopychia, a, f. g. desire of lifte.

Philoparchus, volupuous, sensuall, desirous of  
pleasure.

Philoponus, ni, m. g. laborious, painefull.

Philosophaster, stri, m. g. he that woulde bee  
lyke a philosopher, a smatterer in philosophie,  
a counterfeit philosopher.

Philosophia, a, f. g. philosophie, the loue of  
wourpne of wysedome.

Philosophice, lyke a philosopher.

Philosophicus, a, um, philosophicall.

Philosophor, aris, to study wysedome, to dispute  
and reason of philosophie, to serche the causes  
and natures of thynges.

Philosophus, i, m. g. a philosophier.

Philostorgia, the loue of parentes towarde theyr  
chyldren.

Philostatus, a learned man in the tyme of Se-  
uerus the emperour.

Philothéoros, ri, m. g. one that is geuen to spe-  
culation and contemplation of thynges.

Philothesia, a solemn feast amonge the Grekes.

Philotimus, desirous of honour.

Philoxenia, a, f. g. hospitalitee.

Philozous, verie desirous to lieue.

Phil-

Philoxenus, he that kepeth good hospitalitee. al-  
so the name of a grammarian, of a poete, of a  
famous pyncter, and of a parasite, which wil-  
led hym selfe to haue a necke as longe as a  
crane, that he myght haue moze delectation in  
sweete meates and drynkes.

Philiron, of some is taken for sarrets.

Philtrum, i, n. g. a drinke charmed, whiche caus-  
eth a man to dote or to be mad for loue.

Philura, or Philira, a, f. g. a thynne thyn be-  
twene the barkes and the wood of the tre called  
Ephra, wherin they vsed in olde tyme to write,  
after some it is the tree it selfe.

Philyra, a, a nymph, on whom Saturnus begate  
Chiron, who therfore is sometyme called Phi-  
lirides.

Phyma, a, n. gen. a soze on the synger, whiche  
maie be called a whitblowe.

Phimus, est praelusio hostioli vuluæ.

Phimosi, quum glans membri virilis ita tegi-  
tur vt nudari non possit.

Phineus, kyng of Arcadie, who by the enticement  
of a seconde wyfe, put out the eyes of his son-  
nes, whiche he had by his first wyfe. But by the  
iust vengeance of god, he was also made blind,  
and the foule rauenslike birdes called Harpie,  
despyed and deuoured the meate that was pre-  
pared for hym. But those byrdes were at the  
last driuen away by Zetus and Laïs, whom  
he had curteysely entercyneyd. An other Phi-  
neus was brother of Lephreus, that was turned  
into a stone by Hercules. An other of that name  
an Athenien, was turned into a byrde.

Phison, one of the riuers of paradise, which come  
calle Ganges, some Nilus.

Phianates, people of Illiria.

Phlebs, phlebis, f. g. a veyne.

Phlebotomia, a, f. g. bloodlettyng.

Phlebotomum, mi, n. g. the instrument, wher-  
with bloude is letten, a fleume.

Phlegeton, onis, a rupe of hell, whiche alwaie  
boureth.

Phlegetonteus, a, um, of Phlegeton.

Phlegias, the sonne of Mars, a kyng in Thebas-  
tie, and father of Arion.

Phlegma, mātis, n. g. fleume.

Phlegmaticus, a, um, fleumaticke.

Phlegmone, ones, f. g. an inflammation of  
bloude, whiche groweth into an impostume  
in some parte of the body or members.

Phlegon, one of the hoyses of the sonne.

Phlegontis, tidis, f. g. a precious stone, wherin  
appareth as it were a flame of fyre.

Phlegra, græ, or Phlegre, gres, a citee of Ma-  
cedonie.

Phlegreus campus, after some a fælde in The-  
satie, after some in Macedonie, after Idmie  
and Strabo in Campayne, by the citee Lus-  
me, where the gigantes were overcome by  
Hercules.

Phlegyas, lyke Phlegias.

Phlegia, people of Thebasie, named of Phleg-  
ias Arions father, whiche were dispisers of  
god and man, and therfore distroyed with a de-  
luge by Neptune.

Phleas, phlei, f. g. a certayne herbe.

Phlias, the son of Bacchus, that sailed into Col-  
chis with Jason.

Phliasius, a, um, of Phlias.

Phlius, untis, a place in Grecia, wher the was  
wooly shipped.

Phletoricum, a bodie full of greete humours.

Phlonos, the herbe Verbascum.

Phlonius, the herbe Onosmon.

Phlox, phlogos, f. g. gen. in greke, is in latine  
Flamma, a flame.

Phlox, a pelowe floure like a violette.

Phloxenus, a greke poete.

Phlobetor, oris, the sonne of Somnus.

Phlum, a certayne herbe, that women vsed to  
make lye with, of colour ruddie: of it be two  
kynedes, the male and the female.

Phlyctena, næ, f. g. a wheate, a pusch, a blister.

Phlyctis, the sozenes of the eyes.

Phoca, cæ, f. gen. a sea cause, it maie be suppos-  
ed to be a seale, which is fishe, and byedeth on  
the lande.

Phocæ, phocarum, illes nere to Crete.

Phocæa, a citee of the lesse Phrygia, belongyn-  
g to Athens, the people therof builded Phasilia  
in Phounee.

Phocais, caidis, patronymicum fæ. of Phocæa.

Phoce, ces, a citee of Saxonia.

Phocides, and phocei, they that builded the ci-  
tee of Phasilia.

Phocenses, people of Phocis.

Phoceus, & phocæus, a, um, perteynyng to  
Phocæa.

Phocion, the discipule to Plato and Xenocrates,  
one of the chief gouernours of the citee of At-  
hens, a man of suche wonderfull graunce and  
constancie, that he was not lightly sene to  
chaunge his countenance, either to laugh or to  
mourne, nor to haue his handes out of his ha-  
bice, excepte in warre: and whan he was in the  
countrey, he went alwaie barefooted, excepte it  
were in the colde winter, wherof there was no  
better token, than to see Phocion go shodde.

His speche was shorte, graue, vehement, and  
full of quicke sentences: and therfore the moste  
eloquent oratour Demosthenes called hym the  
hatchet that did cutte of his woordes. He was  
of suche a constancie, that wher Apollo at Del-  
phos made answer, that one man in Athens  
was of a contrarie opinion to all the citee: whi-  
ch that was reported, Phocion rose up and saide:  
Leaue countrey men to serche whom your god  
meaneth: for I am that one man, whom no  
thyng lyketh, whiche is nowe done in the com-  
mon weale of this citee. Whan he had made an  
oration to the people, and they prayeing hym  
consented to hym: he turned to them that were  
next

next hym and saved: Alas what haue I doone,  
I feare lest some foolish wozde hath escaped  
me bywares: signifyinge, that the people let  
doone allowed any thyng that was good, or not  
foolish. On a tyme whan he reasoned contras-  
tie to the magde of the people, wherfore they  
murmured and wolde haue let hym: He is at  
your pleasure countrey men, said he, to com-  
pelle me to dooe that that I wolde not, but to  
speake otherwise then I thinke, that no man li-  
uynge can cause me. He was so reuerende a per-  
sonage, that the great kynge Alexander, in the  
beginnyng of his letters, after he had vanquish-  
ed Darius, saluted no man but hym, and Aus-  
tipater. He refused infinite treasure sent vnto  
hym by Alexander, and although he had ben the  
generall capitayn of the Atheniensis in sundry  
warres, and honourably achieved his enterpri-  
ses: yet was he better content to lyue poorly.  
Finally he was of his vnhynde countrey men  
condemned to death, whereto he went with the  
same countenance that he had in auctoritee.  
Whan one, whiche was condemned with hym,  
lamented and feared to die, Phocion turnyng  
to hym, said: why, arte thou not gladd, that  
thou shalt die with Phocion? And whan one  
of his frendes asked hym, if he wold any thing  
to his son: I wolde (said he) that suche wrong  
as the Atheniensis doe to me, he shoulde not re-  
membere. what a wonderfull woorde of a pa-  
trium was this: who followed Alysides doctrine  
etc. This was bozne. 333. peres.

Phocaea, one of the isles called Sporades.  
Phobus, bi, m. ge. Apollo, the sonne of Iupiter  
and Latona, and is taken for the sonne.  
Phoebia, an herbe called of the latines, Hor-  
deum murinum.  
Pharbus, and Phaebeus, a, um, of Apollo, or of  
the sonne.  
Pharmon, a poole in Arcadie.  
Pharmonia, the daughter of Phoebeus, whiche  
first inuented the meter called Heroicum.  
Phoebe, badis, f. g. a prophete.  
Phoebe, bes, f. g. the moone.  
Phaenicea, an herbe: loke Hordeum murinum.  
Phoenices, people in Syria.  
Phoeniceus, a, um, right Crymson, or scarlet.  
Phoenicia, or Phoenice, a region in Syria nexte  
to Judea.  
Phoeniceus, a, um, and Phoenissus, a, um, of  
Phoenicia.  
Phaenicolabanus, the frute of the date tree.  
Phaenicoptirigium, a diminutive of Phaenico-  
pterus.  
Phaenicopterus, ri, m. ge. a great birde, haupng  
feathers of crymson colour.  
Phaenicurus, a litle birde called a rede tale.  
Phaenigmi, redde places in the thynne, commyng  
of rubbing.  
Phaenissa, a woman of Phoenicia.  
Phaenix, nicis, faem. gen. a birde, whiche liueth

aboue. 600. peres: and finally carryng sweete  
spices vp to a highe mountayne, by the heate of  
the sonne, and labour of hir wynges, kindly  
fire, wherewith the beynges all bourned, of hir  
ashes riseth a nother lyke birde. It is also a  
date tre, or palm. also a litle river in Grece,  
it was also the brother of Ladmus, or after  
some, Agenors father, after whome Phoenicia  
was named, where he reigned. Also one whiche  
was turore to Achilles.  
Phoenix, as Dioscorides describeth it, semeth to  
be the wode, that is called way bent, it is lyke  
barley in the eare.  
Pholoe, a mountayne in Arcadia, full of wood.  
Pholus, one of the Centaures, the sonne of Zilon  
and Rubus.  
Phollis, lis, m. g. a certayne tribute, whiche no-  
ble men payed: also a weight called Balanum,  
weighyng. 250. Denos, that is. 12. libras, and  
sixe ounces: There is an other Phollis, con-  
teynyng. 208. of weightes named Ceratium.  
Phollis in Suidas, is the same that Obolus is  
loke there, it in this sense is taken in S. Au-  
gustine de ciuitate dei.  
Phonos, idem quod Attraxilis.  
Phonascus, ci, m. g. he that teacheth one to pro-  
nounce and moderate his voyce.  
Phorbas, banis, a shepheard, that found Oedip-  
pus, after that he was hanged vp by the fate.  
Phorcus, one of the sonnes of Neptuneus, whiche  
was taken for a god of the sea.  
Phorcys, Medusas father, of whom she was cal-  
led Phoegeia.  
Phorcys, phorcydos, patrony. of Phorcys.  
Phormio, a capitayn of Athens, in the warre of  
Peloponessus. Also a philosopher in the tyme  
of Annibal.  
Phormium, an herbe holtsome against the pinne  
and the werbe in the eye: and to draw out thyn-  
ges, that sticke with in the flesh.  
Phorinus, a comical poete of Syracuse of Sicile.  
Phoroneus, the most auncient kynge of Grecia.  
Phoroneus, a, um, of Phoroneus.  
Phoronides, patrony. mascul.  
Phoroides, nidos, patrony. femi.  
Phosphorus, ri, m. g. the date stre.  
Phragmon, the name of an image maker and  
painter.  
Phraortes, a king of India, a man of great tem-  
perance. In other Phraortes was kynge of  
Persia, who slew his owne father Herode.  
Phraus, lis, f. g. the proper fourme of maner of  
speache, whiche in one countrey is oftentimes  
diuerse, as Sothene, Nothene, deumyshe,  
kennehe, Frenche, Picarde, Galloigne, watow.  
some do set the negatiue before that affirmatiue,  
some contrarie: some speche is quicke, some  
graue, some flourishyng, some temperate.  
Phratia, conuencions or assemblies of men, has  
vnyng peculiar sacrifices or facions of reli-  
gions.

Phre

Phregema, a citie in Meturia, an other in La-  
tium.  
Phrene, the midriffe, whiche diuideth the vmbles  
of a man or beaste from the bowels. Aristotle  
semeth to take phrenes for the intrals.  
Phrenicus, a, um, that is vexed with a phrenesy.  
Phrenitis, tidis, of Phrenesis, sis, f. g. a sick-  
nesse called frenesy.  
Phronimos, prudent, wise, wittie.  
Phronesis, sis, f. g. prudence.  
Phrygia, a royaume in Asia the lesse, haupng on  
the east Cappadocia, on the southe Lycania,  
on the west Troas, on the north Galatia. also  
to the herbe Asplenium.  
Phrygiannus, a, um, embrodred.  
Phrygian vestes, garments embowdered.  
Phrygio, onis, m. g. a broderer.  
Phrygius, a, um, of Phrygia.  
Phrygium melos, a melody or tune in instrumen-  
tes, wherein seemed to bee (as Lucianus saith)  
a maner of diuine furie, all be it Phosphis-  
rias calleth it barbarous. Cassiodorus saith,  
that the melody, called Dorus, geueth wises-  
dome, & geueth chastitee. Phrygius streeth to  
battail, and inflameth the desire of furie. Neos-  
lus appeareth the tempestes of the minde, and  
bringeth in slepe. Lydius quickeneth vnder-  
standing in them that be dull, and induceth ap-  
petite of celestiall thynges.  
Phryne, a famous harlotte at Athenes.  
Phrynichus, an Athenien writer of Tragedies.  
Phrynonidas, a man so double, so disceyfull and  
pl, that of hym rose a prouerbe.  
Phrynon, the herbe, whiche some call Lunaria  
minor.  
Phrygos, a lyarde, some take it for a kinde of  
great frogges.  
Phryx, gis, a man of Phrygia.  
Phryxus, the son of Athamas, kynge of Thebes.  
Phulia, a citie in Thessalie, Achilles countrey.  
Phuliora, one that dwelleth in Phulia.  
Phuliothia, one of the foure partes of Thessalie.  
Phulitias, sis, f. g. a sicknesse, in the which lieth  
do growe in such multitudes, that they deuoure  
the body, the lowly euill.  
Phulirophagi, people dwellynge nigh to the grea-  
tes sea, whiche lyued onely by fishe.  
Phulirion, the herbe Staphisagria.  
Phuliscos, he that hath the consumption of the  
luniges.  
Phulitis, flos, f. g. a disease in the luniges, with a  
consumption of all the body, compyng of a fe-  
uorous heate consumpyng, or of a heate artifi-  
ciall and humours in the stomache. The cause  
is a reume, Charpe and longe continuynge of cho-  
ler or false fleume, it happeneth of a quince or uns-  
possum in the vuula, whan by the rupture of  
the, the putrefied matter descendeth to the lun-  
ges, or of a pleurisie, or Peripneumonia, wher-  
they beyng healed, the putrefied matter is not  
purged within the space of .ij. dates, or by log

stoping of hemeroids or flours: or by the cold-  
nesse of the ayre receiued, streynynge the spiri-  
tuall membris: or by the heate of the ayre, by-  
ynge and stoppeynge the luniges: or by a great  
and longe cough: or by other inforzementes, in  
singyng high, or bearyng a heauy burden.  
Phulitis, the peisonie.  
Phthonia, medicines, that procure abozion, or  
delpuerance before the tyme.  
Phithongus, gi, m. g. a towne.  
Phu, a plante of herbe, whiche is called valeriana  
nam maiorem. Some call it setwall or capons  
taple.  
Phy, an interfection of meruailynge.  
Phycis, a certaine fishe.  
Phycites, a pterious stone.  
Phycos thalassium, called in latine Fucus ma-  
rinus, an herbe lyke vnto lettuce, very good as  
gagnt all Joineite diseases: of it be thye  
hides.  
Phicus, unis, a promontorie of Epzene.  
Phygechilon, li, n. g. a litle smellyng or botche,  
harde and redde, burnyng and prickyng.  
Phylaca, ca, fae. g. a pison, a warde, a gayle.  
Phylacista, ta, m. g. a gaplour, a keeper of a pris-  
son.  
Phylace, a citie of Thessalie.  
Phylacteria, scrolles of parchment, that the Phas-  
tes vsed, wherein the commaundementes  
were written.  
Phylarchus, the chiefe of the people.  
Phyleus, one of the grecke capitaynes, that came  
to Troie.  
Phyllandron, vide Barb. in Coroll. lib. 3. cap.  
141.  
Phyllanthion, an herbe vsed to dye purple.  
Phyllantes, an herbe, loke Barb. in Phyllioidis.  
Phyllis, lidis, the daughter of Lycurgus, kynge  
of Thrase, which kynge her selfe, despairing of  
the comyng of Demophoon, whome poetes  
seigne, to be turned into an almon tree, wherof  
that tree is called Phylla. Phyllis is also a ry-  
uer of Bithynia.  
Phyllitis, an herbe called hartes tongue, loke  
Fuchsius in Hemionitis.  
Phyllon, li, a leafe, also a kynde of mosse.  
Phyllus, a citie of Thessalie.  
Phylodoc, an nymphe.  
Phylura, loke Philura.  
Phyma, a beaste, on whiche pfa man dooe looke  
he falleth in to a great palenesse and leannes  
for many dayes space.  
Phymosis, loke Phimosis.  
Phyeter, teris, m. g. a great fishe in the frenche  
ocean sea, whiche riseth lyke to a pillar aboue  
shyppes, and spouteth out water.  
Physica, x, f. g. the science of thynges naturall.  
Physica, orum, n. g. booke that treat of natu-  
rall causes.  
Physice, naturally.  
Phyiscus, ci, m. g. a naturall philosopher, he that  
Audy

**Radeth** the causes of thynges naturall.  
**Physiognomia**, a, f. g. a rule to know a mannes naturall affections by his vylage of fourme of his members.  
**Physiognomus**, mi, or **Physiognomon**, monis, he that iudgeth ones maners and affections by his visage and faction of his body.  
**Phylogia**, a, f. g. reason of naturall causes.  
**Physiologus**, gi, m. g. he that disputeth of naturall causes, a naturall phylosopher.  
**Physis**, nature.  
**Physionus**, bene mentulatur.  
**Phyrcula**, an ple in the sea **Citerium**.  
**Pythion**, or **Phyton**, looke **Pythion**.  
**Phyronicus**, and **Phytonica**, he or she that hath a spirite within them, that geueth answer of thynges to come.

## P ANTE I.

**P** **labilis**, le, for the whiche satisfaction maie be made, and god pleased.  
**Piacularis**, re, that which pertaineth to purgynge of sinne, or is geuen or offred to god for satisfaction.  
**Piacularia auspicia**, tokens in sacrifice of some heauy chance to come.  
**Piculum**, li, n. g. any thyng done for satisfacti on of some greuous sin. sometyne a great and hagnous offence.  
**Piamen**, minis, or **Piamentum**, ti, n. g. that whiche was geuen or occupied about satisfaction.  
**Piatio**, onis, for. g. a sacrificyng, a purgynge by sacrifice.  
**Piator**, oris, m. g. he that purgeth sinne by sacrifice.  
**Piatrix**, eris, for. g. she that made sacrifice to purge sinne.  
**Pica**, ca, f. g. a byrde called a ppe: a Flape is also contained vnder this name, which in Italse at this day is called **Pica granata**. **Pica**, is also the lothyng of the Romake in theym that bee with childe.  
**Picatus**, a, um, pitched or raised with pitche, also that fauoureth or smareth of pitche.  
**Picea**, a, f. g. a pitche tree.  
**Piceastrum**, stri, n. g. a wilde pitche tree.  
**Piceatus**, a, um, pitched, smered with pitche.  
**Picenum**, a countrey in Italie called **Marca Anconitana**.  
**Picenus**, and **Piceatinus**, a, um, of **Picenum**.  
**Picentes**, or **Picentini**, people of that countrey.  
**Piceus**, a, um, of pitche, or blacke lyke pitche.  
**Picinum**, a bynde of oyle made of pitche.  
**Picra hiera**, a bitter medicine, commonly called **Hiera pigra**.  
**Picras**, the herbe **Androsace**.  
**Picrocholi**, amara bilis homines.  
**Picris**, cris, f. g. wyde lettuce of **Lichozie**.  
**Pictacium**, cii, n. g. a table pertainynge to iudges or bisshoppes: it is sometyne a plaister for the

**Romake** of head.  
**Pictes**, a, waslar.  
**Pictones**, a countrey in Fraunce called **Picters**.  
**Pictor**, oris, m. g. a printer.  
**Pictura**, a, f. g. peyntynge, the crafe of seate of peyntynge.  
**Picturatus**, a, um, peincted, that hath diuers colours.  
**Picturata vestes**, embrodere apparayle, or rather of baudekyn.  
**Pictus**, a, um, peincted, garnished, gaily sette forth, that hath in it diuers colours.  
**Picumnus**, a god amonge the Romayns.  
**Picus marinus**, a birde, whiche maketh a hole in trees, wherein he breedeth. of this bee three kyndes, the fyrst is called a **Specht**, the seconde a **herway**, the thirde, which **Specht** faith is as bygge as a hen, is not in Englaunde. **Picnic** maketh the fourth kynde, whiche cometh to bee the **witwall**. **Picus**, was also the name of an olde kyng of Latines.  
**Picunus**, a, pte.  
**Pic**, mercifully, deuoutely, loungeyly, godlie, with a naturall and honest loue and affection.  
**Pieria**, a mountaine and cite of **Bœotia** dedicate to the muses.  
**Pieria**, a mayden boyme at **Myose** a cite of **Ionis**, a daughter of an honorable man, called **Pythes**, of whome is this hystorie woorthy of remembrance, there happened to bee warre betwene the inhabitantes of **Philetum**, and them of **Myos**, but in suche gentill faction, that the women of **Myos** might alwaies, on the solemne feast of **Diana**, come to **Philetum**, and doe sacrifice to **Diana**, whiche was there chiefly honoured: **Pieria** comynge thither with her mother, one **Phygyus**, the eldeste sonne of **Phobus** duke of **Philetum**, beholding her beaute, beganne to loue her exceedingly, and after the manner of louers, desirynge to dooe some thyng thankfull to the mayde, demaunded what he myght dooe to hir most pleasant and acceptabile. The mayden beyng witty, and also loyng to hir countrey and frendes, answered, that to hir it shoulde bee the greatest pleasure, if he woulde endeuoure hym selfe to byngne to passe, that she mought oftentymes, with a great fozte of hir companions repayre to **Philetum** without any damage. **Phygyus** perceiuyng, that nothyng mought to muche contente the mayden as peace, he callynge the people together, exhorted them to conclude a peace with theym of **Myos**, to bee with them in alliance: wherunto they accorded, and the name of **Pieria** was euer after in so honorable remembrance, that all honeste women vsed for a prouerbe, to wishe so to be loued, as **Phygyus** loued **Pieria**.  
**Pierides**, were daughters of one **Pierus**, whiche compared in singynge with the **Muses**: but be-  
 pgs

beyng vanquished, and geuynge to the **Muses** so repposethfull woordes, they were by them turned into ptes. They be sometyne taken for the **Muses** of an hill in **Thessalie**, called **Pieris**, or **Pierus**.  
**Pierides**, the **Muses**.  
**Pierus**, a, um, of the muses.  
**Pierus**, the father of the foresaid maidens **Pierides**.  
**Piens**, tis, metrifull. &c.  
**Pienor**, **pienissimus**, more & most mercifull, most lounge towarde his parentes or countrey.  
**Pieras**, ais, f. gen. the reuerente loue towarde a mannes propre countrey and parentes, of diuines it is taken for the loue and honour due vnto god. **Lactantius** calleth it iustice and deuout wothshipynge and knowlage of god, godlynesse, godly affection, naturall loue towarde the parentes or kynsfolke, naturalnesse, naturall zeale of affection.  
**Pigo**, gui, gere, to be forie or agreed, to be lothe, to be ashamed: it is most commonly used impersonally, sometime to be slow, also to repert.  
**Obicero**, ne quid plus minifue faxit, quod nos postea pigeat, I require you, let hym not dooe any thyng more or lesse, wherof we maie after repert vs.  
**Id non piger**, he repenteth not of that he hath doone.  
**Quin me pigeat perdere**, but that I wolde be lothe to lese it.  
**Atte nullo modo piguit facere**, but thou were nothyng lothe or ashamed to dooe it.  
**Num facti piger**, is he any thing forie for that he hath done?  
**Piger me laboris**, I am lothe or vnlustye to labour.  
**Piger**, gra, grum, slowe.  
**Piger annus**, a yere that passeth slowly awaie.  
**Bellum pigrum**, a longe warre.  
**Pigmalion**, the sonne of **Belus**, kyng of **Cypr**, and brother of **Dido**.  
**Pigmalioneus**, a, um, of **Pigmalion**.  
**Pigmentum**, ti, neu, ge. peyntynge that women vsed. Also peincters colour.  
**Pigmenta**, are also false colours in speakynge breytfull woordes, pleasant lies.  
**Pigmentarius**, rij, mas. gen. a maker or seller of peyntynge.  
**Pignatocaris**, **veratrum album**.  
**Pigneratio**, onis, f. g. a pledgynge or gageynge.  
**Pigneratius**, a, um, that which is laied in pledge.  
**Pigneratius creditor**, he that maie take a pledge, or gage.  
**Pignero**, aui, are, to late to gage.  
**Pigneror**, aris, ari, to take a pledge or a gage of a man for suretee of rent or paiement of money. sometime to late to gage.  
**Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quent pignetari solebat**, the most valiant men be they, which in battayle be soonest dispatched: or **Mars**

bleth to lese for hym selfe the valianttest meth.  
**Pignerati animi**, the mindes of herres of men in daunger, and as it were laide to gage.  
**Pignus**, **pignoris**, or **pigneris**, n. gen. a gage or pledge geuen for suretee of dette or rent, also a pawne in laipyn a wager: by translation a certayne token, or sure signe, or testimonie of loue or frendship.  
**Dare pignus cum aliquo**, to lay a gage agaynst one.  
**Ponere pignori**, to lay in gage or pledge.  
**Pignori opponere**, to gage or leie to gage for suretee of rent or paiement.  
**Pignora auferre**, To take a distresse. also to take or seile ones gooddes for disobedience.  
**Pignus amoris**, a token of loue.  
**Beneuolentie pignus**, a token of fauour.  
**Pignora capere**, idem quod **pignora auferre**.  
**Ager oppolit**, est **pignori**, the piece of ground is laied to mortgage.  
**Contendere pignore**, to late a wager.  
**Pignus rei publicæ**, id est **fiducia** & **securitas**.  
**Pignora**, is sometime taken for childe: en, beyng as pledges betwene man and wife.  
**Ascita pignora**, childe: en by adoption.  
**Pignoris captio**, a nouwe, signifieth takynge of a distresse.  
**Pegnerator**, oris, m. g. he that taketh a gage for suretee of dette or paiement.  
**Pigre**, slowly.  
**Pigredo**, **gredinis**, farm. ge. slouthfulness, vnlustyness.  
**Pigresco**, fieri, to be made slowe.  
**Pigresco**, scere, to be or waxe slowe or vnlustye.  
**Pigres**, the brother of **Artemis**.  
**Pigritia**, a, f. g. slouthfulness.  
**Pigrities**, ei, f. g. idem.  
**Pigritudo**, dinis, and **Pigritas**, ais, f. ge. slownesse, vnlustiness.  
**Pigro**, aui, are, to holde backe or tarie one.  
**Pigror**, aris, ari, to be slow, to be lothe or vnlustye to dooe a thyng.  
**Scribere ne pigrere**, be not slowe, lothe, or vnlustye to wryte.  
**Pila**, le, f. g. a moyter, wherin any thyng is beate with a pestill. also a pillar, a balle, or any thyng rounde as a balle. also a pile, heape, or damme made in the water.  
**Pila ludere**, to plaie at tennys.  
**Pila se exercere**, idem.  
**Mea pila est**, the ball is in my handes, prouers biailly, I maie doe now with it as me listeth.  
**Pila lanuginis**, a littell round ball of **Moly** nesse, suche as is in gourdes when they be ripe.  
**Pilades**, a gentill man of **Phocæa**, whiche was so faithfull a frende to **Orestes**, (with whom he kepte compaignie whyles he was madde) that he wolde neuer forsake hym, but followed hym in to the countrey called **Taurica**, where **Orestes** were sacrificed vnto **Diana**, where **Orestes** beyng appychended, when he shoulde be slayne,

Hayne, Phylades wolde nedes die for hym, that he might escape.  
 Pilani, they whiche fight with darters.  
 Pilani, rij, m. ge. a jugglar, whiche maketh as he did by legerdemayne conuey littell balles.  
 Pilares, tis, m. ge. a certayne stone that is white.  
 Pilanus, ni, m. g. a capitayne in warre, leadyng a certayne bande of men.  
 Pilatim, one pillar by an other, by or at euery pillar.  
 Pilatus, a, um, armed with darters.  
 Pileatus, a, um, capped, that weareth a cappe.  
 Pileatus seruus, a slave that is solde with his cappe on his head.  
 Pileum, ti, n. ge. a wagon or chare with foure wheles, wherein women were wont to be caried.  
 Pilcolus, li, m. g. a littell bonette.  
 Pileus, lei, m. g. or Pileum, lei, n. g. a cappe or bonette. sometyme libertee: for as muche as bonde men, when they were enfranchised, were capped cappes.  
 Pilicrepus, pi, m. ge. he that in hotte baynes casteth littell rounde balles into the fire, to make it burne.  
 Pilo, au, are, to begynne to be heary, or grow in heare. also to pull of ones heare.  
 Pilosella, x, fem. ge. an herbe, called commonly mouse eare.  
 Pilosus, a, um, heary, full of heare.  
 Pilula, lx, f. ge. a littell balic. also a pille made for purgations.  
 Pilum, li, n. g. a barbour knyfe or rasour, also a darte or iavelyn of fyne fote long and a halfe, also a pestill, to bzaie or powne in a moztar.  
 Primum pilum, the chiefe band of the Romans about the standerd, whiche were chiefly armed with darters.  
 Pilunius, ni, m. gen. a man whiche founde the maner to dong lande, and to grinde coyne.  
 Pilus, li, m. g. an heare.  
 Pili non facio, I set not a heare by it.  
 Pilus, or Pilum, a pestill, to bzaie or bzaie any thyng in a moztar.  
 Pimpinella, lx, f. g. an herbe, called Pimpernell.  
 Pimpla, a place by the mountayne called Perna-sus, of the whiche the Muses be called Pim-pleides.  
 Pimpleus, a, um, of Pimpla.  
 Pina, nx, a fyne that hath two great shelles.  
 Pinaces, per diminutionem, Pinacidia, tables in booke: Pinaces be also wytyng tables.  
 Pinachotheca, x, f. ge. a case or place, wherein peincted tables, plate, ieweltes, and ornaments were kepte.  
 Pinarii, an ancient house or familie in Italie, of the whiche were the priestes, that sacrificed to Hercules.  
 Pinarius, and Potinius, two olde men, to whom Hercules reuled, how he wold be worshipped.  
 Pinastallus, the herbe Peucedanum  
 Pinaster, a wilde pine tree of excedyng great

height.  
 Pincerna, nx, a butler, or one that waiteth on mannes cuppe at the table.  
 Pincerna pluarum, the southwynde, so called, because it byngeth muche rapne.  
 Pindarus, a Theban poete, and chiefe of them which were called Lirici. wherfore Alexander, when he destroyed the citee of Thebes, caused the hous of Pindarus to be preferred, with all his familie. an other Pindarus was a tyranne of Ephesus.  
 Pindo, dis, di, dere, idem quod Pinfo.  
 Pindus, a mountayne in Thessalia, also a citee there.  
 Pinea, x, f. g. a pine apull or a pine tree.  
 Pincum, ti, n. g. a wood or a groue of pine trees.  
 Pineus, a, um, of a pine tree.  
 Pingo, pinxi, pingere, to peincte, to deuise, to set in order, to drawe out the shappe or forme of a thyng, to distincte with diuers colours: by translacon, to discerne.  
 Pingere humum variis floribus, To strawe floures of diuers colours upon the grounde.  
 Pinguedo, guedinis, f. g. fatte of fatnesse.  
 Pingue, guis, n. g. fatte, most fatte, greafe.  
 Pinguetacio, guetacis, feci, facere, to make fat.  
 Pinguetio, pingues, or Pinguetio, scere, to be fatte, to become fatte.  
 Pinguetarius, rij, m. g. he that louteth that thyng that is fatte.  
 Pinguis, gue, om. ge. fatte, that is fatte, cozie, unweildy, grosse, also fruitful, fertile.  
 Pinguis ferina, fatte venison.  
 Mensæ pingues, tables furnished with manie good dishes.  
 Pingues horti, gardenes that byng loofly good herbes.  
 Pingui Minerva, grossely, endely.  
 Pingue otium, muche ease or relee.  
 Pinguis toga, a gowne of course clothe.  
 Pingue & concretum calum, thicke aire.  
 Pinguiter, greatly, grossely, with a fatyness.  
 Pinguitudo, dinis, f. g. fatnesse.  
 Laborare nimia pinguitudine, to be to grosse.  
 Pinguus, is sometyme used in the ciuile lawe for plenius, and Largius.  
 Pinna, nx, fem. g. a quille or penne, the hardest parte of a fether, the batulment of a wall, the finne of a fishe, and a certayne shell fishe. sometyme the creste of the helmette.  
 Pinnaculum, li, n. g. a pinnacle of a towre.  
 Pinnatus, a, um, that hath feathers or winges, or that hath finnes or batulmentes.  
 Pinnatus Cupido, id est, alatus.  
 Pinnata folia, leaues ragged on bothe sides lyke feathers.  
 Pinniger, ra, rum, that hath fynnes.  
 Pinnirapax, he that plucketh awaie the creste of his enemies helmette.  
 Pinnotheres, m. g. a shell fishe, called also Pinn-na, bredyng in muddie places.

Pinnula, lx, f. gen. the ouer parte of the care, a littell quill, a littell feather, a littell fynne. also a parte of the fleshe growyng ouer the naye in the toes of fyngers.  
 Pinfo, au, are, to bzaie in a moztar.  
 Pinfo, a, um, beaten in a moztar.  
 Pinfo, sui, fere, to bzaie or grynde, to make or baze breadde.  
 Pinfo, au, are, idem.  
 Pinfo, oris, m. g. he that grindeth in a querne, or beate in a moztar. also a baker.  
 Pimia, a towne in Spayne called Valladolid.  
 Pimion, an ile between Sardinia and Corfyca.  
 Pinus, nus, or ni, f. g. a pine tree.  
 Caua pinus, is taken for a shippe.  
 Pinus trinita, the herbe Astragalus.  
 Pio, au, are, to reuerence or honour. sometyme to pollute or defile. also to beare a naturall zeale or affection to a man. also to poure synne, or please god with sacrifice.  
 Piones, people in Mysia, named of the citee Pione.  
 Piper, piperis, n. g. pepper.  
 Piperatus, a, um, peppered, condite with pepper.  
 Piperitis, fem. ge. called also Siliquastrum, an herbe, whiche Ruellius saith is alercoast.  
 Pipo, iui, ire, to peepe like a chiche.  
 Pipo, onis, m. g. a ponge pigeon.  
 Pipilo, au, are, to chirpe like a sparow.  
 Pipo, au, are, to clothe like a henne.  
 Pipo, idem quod Picus martius.  
 Pipleus, an hill, called also Pimpleus.  
 Pipulum, li, n. g. a rebube, a chiche, a scoldinge.  
 Piquentum, a citee of Atria.  
 Pirata, tx, masc. gene. a rouer or robber on the sea, a pirate.  
 Piratica, x, f. ge. the practyse of pirates or robbers on the sea.  
 Piraticam facere, to vse robberyng and rousing on the sea.  
 Piraterium, rij, n. g. a place where pirates dwell.  
 Piraticus, a, um, of or belongyng to pirates or robbers on the sea.  
 Bellum piraticum, warre agaynst pirates, and them that trouble the seas.  
 Pira, a famous citee, sometyme called Aminus.  
 Pireus, an haue of Athens, whiche maie receiue 400. shippes. There is also an haue of the same name at Loxithe.  
 Pirithous, the sonne of Erion, one of the Lapithes, whiche went to hell with Theseus, and was there deuoured of Cerberus.  
 Pirhica, loke Pyrrhica.  
 Pirum, ri, n. g. loke Pyrum.  
 Pirus, a prince of Thrace, slayne at the siege of Troie.  
 Pira, a citee in Greece, betwene the two mountaynes Olympus and Ossa. also a citee in Aetolia, from whiche came the people that inhabited Pise in Italy.  
 Pira, arum, a citee in Italie called Pise.

Pisani, people of the citee of Pise.  
 Pisandrus, a poete of the citee Lamprus in Rhodes, before the tyme of Hesiodus: an other Pisandrus was in the tyme of Alexander Seuerus.  
 Pisaurensis, that dwelleth in the citee Pisaurum.  
 Pisaurus, a river in Italy.  
 Pisaurum, a citee in Italie called Pesero.  
 Piscaria, x, fem. g. the fishe markette, or fishe selling.  
 Piscarius, a, um, pertainyng to fishyng.  
 Hamus piscarius, a fishyng hook.  
 Piscaria copia, great abundance of fishe.  
 Piscarius, rij, m. g. a fishmonger.  
 Piscatus, us, m. g. the acte of fishyng.  
 Piscatio, onis, f. g. idem.  
 Piscator, oris, m. g. a fisher.  
 Piscatrix, uris, the feminine.  
 Piscatorius, a, um, pertainyng to a fishe.  
 Pisciculus, li, m. g. a littell fishe.  
 Piscina, nx, f. ge. a fishe ponde, it is also generally euery ponde, although therein be no fishe: a place with warme water or colde made for men to swymme in. also a great batte or trien vessel, to holde water.  
 Piscinalis, le, of or pertainyng to a fishe ponde.  
 Piscinarius, rij, m. g. he that nourisheth fishe. he that hath diuers fishe pondes.  
 Piscis, cis, m. g. a fishe, properly that hath scales.  
 Captare pices arundine, to angle for fishe.  
 Pices, also one of the twelue signes.  
 Pisor, aris, ari, to fishe.  
 Piscari in aere, prouerbially, to labour in vain.  
 Piscosus, a, um, that maie be fished, or is full of fishe.  
 Pisculentus, a, um, idem.  
 Piser, people of the citee Pisa in Grecia.  
 Pisenor, a Centaure, the sonne of Erion.  
 Piseus, he that first inuented the brassen trumpet.  
 Pisida, people in Asia, called before tyme Solymni, of Solimus Iupiters sonne.  
 Pisidia, x, a countrey of the lesse Asia.  
 Pisistratus, a noble man of Athens, whiche chanced the common weale of that citee from the rule of the people. to the rule of one gouernour: and therfore was called a tyrann, not with standyng (as he wrote vnto Solon, whiche maintained the popular estate) he ruled by their owne lawes, and was righte and gentyll vnto the people.  
 Piso, pisis, pisere, to purge or beate of the huske of coyne, or other grayne, as they did with powernyng in olde tyme.  
 Piso, au, are, idem.  
 Piso, sonis, the name of a noble familie or house in Rome.  
 Pissa, se, f. g. pitche.  
 Pissaphalus, ti, m. g. pitche and the lime called Bitumen, mingled together.  
 Pisselaxon, lxi, n. g. an oyle made of pitche.  
 Pissoceros, ri, m. g. a raue or humour of warre or pitche mixte with gume or rosin. & is the second part



parte of bees labour in making honey & waxe.  
 Pistacium, cii, n. g. a hynde of nuttes.  
 Pistillum, li, neu. ge. a pestill to powne oz bzaie with.  
 Pistolochia, the fiste kynd of Aristolochia.  
 Pistor, oris, m. ge. he that was wonte to poune coyne in a moyster, nowe a baker.  
 Pistorium, a citee in Italie.  
 Pistoricus, ca, cum, and Pistorius, a, um, pers teinyng to bakynge.  
 Ars pistoria, bakers crafte.  
 Pistrilla, la, f. g. a mille.  
 Pistrinenis, se, belonging to a backe house, oz grendyng houle.  
 Pistrinum, ni, n. g. and Pistrina, na, f. g. a backehouse, a mylle, oz grendyng houle. it was a place, where they vled to bzaie, powne, oz grinde coyne, and make breadde, where (bez cause it was a peinesfull thyng) men vled to put their seruantes for a punysshement, and therfore it is sometyme vled for a prisone oz peynesfull seruice.  
 Pistris, tris, f. g. a shippe: also a signe oz planet, called Cetus and Pistrix.  
 Pistrix, tris, f. g. a woman baker, also a monstrous fishe in the Indian sea, and a planet in the firmament.  
 Pistura, a, f. g. the crafte of bakynge.  
 Pistus, a, um, grounden oz bzaied.  
 Pistum, si, n. g. a pease.  
 Pitus, a, um, powdered, bzaied.  
 Pitane, a citee of Aeolis in Asia, the people whers of be called Pitanei, oz Pitane.  
 Pithécium, cii, n. g. vled of Plantus for a defoz med oz ill fauoured woman like a she ape.  
 Pithécusa, an ile in the sea agaynst Campania, so called for the great plentie of apes there bzed, after some.  
 Pithécus, ci, m. ge. an ape.  
 Pithéra, f. g. a comete oz impression in the firmament, whiche is lyke a tunne, and doeth appere as it were thzough a myste.  
 Pitheus, the sonne of Delops, whch buylded the citee Traxena.  
 Pitio, oz Pithus, the ladye and president of eloquence to perfwade, called of Ennius Suada, of Hoaze Suadela.  
 Pithodemus, a famous wraistlar.  
 Pithodius, idem quod Vascularius.  
 Pithag'gia, orum, n. ge. a certayne sacrifice, vled in Grece in the monthe of Ianuarie, at the tazyng oz setting of wyne abrocher in the whiche they gaue wyne to their seruantes and slaues.  
 Pithonofcomes, a place in Asia, where after the Idus of August, great flockes of stozkes dooe assemble together.  
 Pithumnus, a god among the Romayns, whiche first inuented to grende coyne to make breadde.  
 Pituiso, aui, are, to sippe oz drinke littell.  
 Pitpit, in the olde tongue of Askes, signified quicquid, what so euer.

Pittacium, cii, neu. gene. a littell clothe, whiche beyng noynted with some salue, is laied some tyme to the forehead, sometyme to the stomack, to ease payne.  
 Pittacus, one of the seven sages of Grece, and was of the citee Mitylen.  
 Pituita, ta, form. g. reume of reume descendyng from the head, as in them that haue the poxe, also the pippe, whiche thektins haue.  
 Pituitaria, a, f. g. called also vna agrestis, an herbe, whiche dyeth vp the reume in the mouth.  
 Pituitosus, a, um, steumatice.  
 Piturum, ri, n. g. a kinde of oliue trees.  
 Pitrides, the innermost birnell of the pine apul.  
 Pitylisma, mais, an exercise, wher a man goeth faste on his toes, and moueth his armes forwarde and backward.  
 Pityliso, aui, are, to exercise in that fourme.  
 Pityocamparum, f. g. wourmes, whch be in a pine apul tree, whose byyng is benemoufe.  
 Pityonices, cis, m. ge. he that was victour in the games of Grece, and had geuen to hym a garlande of pine tree, whiche was celebrate in the honour of Archemozus.  
 Pityron, ri, n. g. bzanne.  
 Pityri panes, hoze breadde, oz breadde made of bzanne.  
 Pityroforis, the herbe Riaga.  
 Pityusa, an ile by Grece, called also Myletus: it is also an herbe of the kynde of spurge, whiche the apothecaries call Esula. Actuarius wytteth, that the barbarous people call the roote of Pityusa, Turbit: but it is the Turbit, whiche is white and thycke, and cometh from the hill of Garganus, whiche is of the seconde kynde of spurge, and is not that Turbit, whiche apothecaries now haue, rebe moze in Turbit.  
 Piulcum, ci, an instrument to draw out matter.  
 Pius, a, um, religious, deuout, pitous, gentill, mercifull, benigne, chaste, he that loueth his parentes, oz countrey, naturall towarde his parentes, countrey, oz chyldren.  
 Pixacanthum, a kinde of thoyne, called also Chironium.  
 Pix, picis, f. g. pitche.  
 Pix liquida, tarre.  
 Induere postes pice, to laie pitche vpon.

**P**lacabilis, le, easy to be pleased, gentille, soone qualified.  
 Placabilis and Irritabilis, contrarie.  
 Præbere se placabilem alicui, to shew hym self gentill to one, and easy to be pleased.  
 Placabile ingenium ad preces, a gentill nature, soone intricated to be contente.  
 Te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilibus est, you shal please them the better, if you make your excuse before them your selfe.  
 Placabilitas, aui, f. ge. gentilnesse, the vertue to

be soone contente and pleased, placabiliter.  
 Place, plates of golde oz syluer.  
 Placamen, caminis, and Placamentum, ti, n. g. a thing that one is pleased in, oz qualified with.  
 Placare, pacifibly, quietly, gentilly, without any hastie affeccion of the mynde.  
 Placatio, onis, f. g. a swagynge, mitigatynge, pleasynge.  
 Placatus, a, um, pleased, gentyll, quiete, appeased, pacified, qualified. also caulme.  
 Placendus, a, um, that oughte to please and be thankfull to a man.  
 Placenta, a, f. g. a tart, a wafer, a fine cake, a bunnet, oz any pleasant thyng made of paste.  
 Placencia, a citee in Liguria.  
 Placentini, people of the citee of Placentia.  
 Placere, cui, cere, to please, to deelyte, sometyme to flatter, to lyke, to glorie.  
 Positidie placuit, vt breuiter. &c. the nexte daie after they mynde was, oz they thought it best, that. &c.  
 Vt sapientissimis placuit, after the opinion of the mozte discrete persons, oz as the wisest men thought conuenient and beste.  
 Fac vt placeatur nobis, see that the be qualified to vs.  
 Expecto, puid istis placeat de epistola ad Casarem, I desyre to know, what they mynde is concerninge the epistle that was sente to Casar.  
 Placitum est mihi, I thought it good, oz my will and opinion was.  
 Placet, the impersonall, it liketh me, oz hym: oz it is his pleasure oz aduise, he oz I thynke it best, he is of this opinion.  
 Senatus placet, the Senate hath ordeyned oz thynketh it beste.  
 Placet sibi, he standeth well in his owne consente, he is baine glorious.  
 Placia, a towne of Aethia.  
 Placide, quietly, patiently, pacifibly, pleasantly, gentilly, still without noyse oz trouble, softly.  
 Placide pulsare fores, to knocke softly at the doore.  
 Placide ap'rire fores, to op' the doore softly without noyse.  
 Ferre placide iniuriã, to take oz suffre wronge oz displeasure patiently.  
 Vt placide accubat canis, how still the dogge lieth, without steryng oz barhyng.  
 Placide currere, to renne softly without streynynge.  
 Loqui placide sedateq, to speake quietly and temperately, without bzaing oz cryng out.  
 Placidus, aui, f. g. quietnesse.  
 Placidus, a, um, gentill, meche, patient, quiete, caulme, still, without trouble. also tame, tractable.  
 Placidus dies, a pleasant and sayre daie.  
 Feruere & placidum esse, contrary.  
 Annis placidus, a yguer that renneth veray

quietly, a still water.  
 Animalia placida, tame beastes that be tractable.  
 Arbor placida, and Syluestris, contrary.  
 Placidum calum, a caulme wither without tempeste oz wynde.  
 Mare stat placidum, the sea is caulme & quiet.  
 Venti placidi, gentill and soft wyndes.  
 Vrbes placidæ, citees quiete without trouble oz businessse.  
 Placidis moribus boues, oxen that be tractable and not wilde.  
 Placidissima pax in animo, whan a man is without all trouble and affection of wynde.  
 Placito, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Placere.  
 Placitum, ti, n. g. a firme consent in an opinion, an ordinaunce, a decree.  
 Placitus, a, um, that lyketh oz contenteth.  
 Placo, aui, are, to pacifie, to appease, to qualifye, to please with sacrifices oz gesstes, to consent, to quite, to make caulme.  
 Pladatores, a disease, whereby the eye liddes ware feeble, and wyllynch be plucked vp.  
 Plarunq, looke plerunque.  
 Plaga, a, f. g. the first syllable longe, signifieth, a wounde, a cutte, a chappe in a tree, a stripe, the printe of a stripe: and by translation a great losse, hurte, oz displeasure, an heauie chaunce: the first syllable beyng mozte, it signifieth a great net to take wilde beastes in: also the arwying coorde of a nette: also a great space of heauen and earth, called Klima.  
 Accipere plagam, to be wounded.  
 Nodi plagarum, the printes of strepes.  
 Altra plagæ, a depe wounde.  
 Grauiorem plagam accipiebat, vt leuiorem depelleret, he toke the greater hurte, that he myght put away the lesse.  
 Luculenta plagæ, a soze and greuous wounde: and by translation, a greuous losse and displeasure.  
 Facere plagam, to cut, to launce.  
 Imponere plagam insanabilem alicui, and Affligere plagam mortiferam alicui, to geue one his deathes wounde: to dooe one suche a displeasure oz hurte, as he shall bee neuer able to recoure.  
 Ferre plagam, to strepe.  
 Crepitus plagarum, the noyse oz cowne of strepes.  
 Tendere plagas, to pitche oz set nettes to take beastes.  
 Cadere, and Incidere in plagas, to come by chaunce into the net, to fall in daunger.  
 Texere plagas contra se, to make nettes to take hym selfe in, to bynge argumentes to consounde hym selfe.  
 Plagæ, tapeffer, counterpointes, carpettes.  
 Plaganiõ, ni, n. g. a certayne opntement.  
 Plagiarius, ri, mal. ge. he that bieth a man for a slau, knowyng hym to be free. also he that in

itself a mans servant to go from his maister, or keepeth hym secretly, without the knowlage of his maister, or stealeth away a mans childzen. also a stealer of booke.

Plagiator, toris, m. g. idem.

Plagiaria lex, a law made agaynst them that were called Plagiarij, whiche for theyr offence were whipped.

Plagiar, gigera, rum, as it were bozne to bee whipped and beaten.

Plagium, gij, n. g. the offence of Plagiaris, the stealing of ones seruantes or childzen.

Plagiosus, a, um, ful of stripes, all to beaten. also to he that beatech muche, a great beater.

Plagula, a, f. g. a shete of paper, a counterpoint, a couerpyng, a carpet.

Plagusia, a, f. g. a certayne fyssh.

Planaria, an ile beyonde Corsica.

Planasia, an ile in the sea Tyrrhenum.

Planca, ca, f. g. a planke.

Planctus, us, m. g. stryng, beatyng, knockyng, waspyng, tozowpyng.

Liuentia planctu brachia, armes blake and blew with beatyng.

Planctus, a noble man of Rome.

Planctus, ci, m. g. he that hath a spay foote.

Plane, truly, cleerly, evidently, manifestly, playnely, certeinly, without fayne, utterly, all together, quite and cleane.

Parum plane aliquid dicere, to speake a thyng obscurely. Non possu planius commemorare, I can not reherce them moze playnely and evidently. Plane ca est, certaynely or without fayne it is euen so.

Tu quidem illum plane prodis, thou dooest euen playnely or utterly betray hym.

Ad restim res mihi redijt planissime, I am lyke to be hangd vp for this without fayne.

Si plana a nobis deficiis, if you utterly forsake us. Vt ibi te plane confirmares, that you myght there strengthen your selfe throughe.

Nisi plane nihil sapit, exepte he be a starke ides etc. Plane hercule hoc quidem est, certeinly, without fayne, it is euen so.

Planeta, te, f. g. a planete.

Planga, ga, f. g. a birde, by the description of Plinie and Aristotile, mozte lyke to bee that, whiche we call a balde buffarde.

Plango, xi, plangere, to wepe or bewaile, to strike or hit, to thumpe, to knocke.

Plangunt littora fluctus, the waues beate agaynst the bankes.

Pectora plangere manu, to knocke ones breast with his hande.

Humum pectore plangere, id est, percutere.

Plangere aliquem, to wepe & lament for one.

Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc littora plangunt, id est, resonant, inquit Seruius.

Plangor, plangoris, m. g. stryng, beatyng, also to wepyng, wailyng, cryng out.

Planiloquus, a, um, that speaketh his mynde

boldely and freely.

Planipedia, a, f. g. a comedie, wherein the players plate barefooted.

Planipes, nipedis, om. g. that goth without shoes. also one y plateth in an interlude bare foote.

Planities, ei, f. g. a plaine fiede, a leuel grounde.

Plantatio, onis, a setting of ponge plantes.

Planta, te, f. g. the foote with the toes. Cometyne onely the sole of the foote. also a plante of tree newly set. Cometyne an herbe, that groweth lowe.

Plantago, taginis, form. g. an herbe called plantaine.

Plantarium, rij, n. g. a set of plante, of the place, where plantes be set.

Plantaris, re, pertynyng to the foote.

Plantarius, a, um, mette of redy to set.

Plantiger, ra, rum, that beatech plantes of grates.

Plantigeræ arbores, trees whiche bynge for thy fettes.

Planto, au, are, to set, of plante.

Planula, a playne, a toyners instrument.

Planulae, arum, hynges of a dooze.

Planus, a, um, playne, euen, cleere, apparant, euident, manifest, if it bee applied to a round tresp, champion.

Platum facere, to declare or expounde.

Plani pisces, fyshes, whiche bee flatte and not rounde.

Planior aditus, a moze open or easie wate to entre.

Ad planum reducere cicatrices, to take away scars of woundes, that they be nothyng seene.

Iudices aut e plano, aut e questoris tribunali admonerat, id est, e solo, in quo populus stabat, or setting in the questours seate of beyng where the people standeth.

De plano interlocutus est, he spake to hym beyng amonge the people, and not in the iudges ment seate.

De plano quoq; libellus dari potest, id est, iudice non sedente, & diebus feriatis.

Plani pedis edificium, an house that hath no celar, nor vault.

Plani dentes piscium, and Serrati, contrarie.

Venter planus, id est, non rugosus, smothe of plaine without wrinkles.

Quum planum fieret, when it was evidently declared and proued.

Planus ni, m. g. a deceiver or mocker, a false accuser, a tale bearer, a waderer. also a jugglar, whiche maketh thynges to seme in apparant, where in dedde no such thyng is: as water to come into the house, or trees to growe, or moztrey of leaues or stones.

Plasma, plasmatis, & Plasmati, ti, n. g. the worke of a pottar, or of hym, whych worketh in earth.

Plasma is also a plaster.

Plasmo, au, are, to make pottes, or anye other thyng

thyng of earth.

Plastes, te, m. gen. a worke of images or other lyke thyng in earth.

Platice, es, f. g. the craft of workyng or making of images in earth.

Planchiorialis, sis, form. gene. a discafe that hoys sis haue.

Platalea, lex, f. g. a byrde, which foloweth water fowles that doe sake fyshes, and dooeth perche them so on the heade, that they leat goe theyr prop, whiche she taketh and lyueth therewith, he is called a Mouclar.

Platanetum, ti, n. gen. a place where plane trees doe growe.

Platanus, a, um, of a plane tree.

Platanista, a, f. g. a fysh in the ryuer of Ganges. is rubites longe, and hath a beke and a tale lyke a Delphin.

Platanodes, a promontorie of hill of Achaia.

Platanus, ni, f. g. a plane tree.

Platen, a, f. g. gen. a byge waie or strete. also a court in great places. moztouer the byrde called Platea, looke there.

Platen, a citee in Beroia, not far from Thebes.

Platenenses, people of the citee of Platen, in Grece.

Platiphthalmos, mi, n. g. a bynd of white stone of alabastr, founde in Syluer mynes.

Platiphillon, li, n. g. a bynde of spurge.

Plato, the prince of all philosphers (in wises dome, knowlage, vertue, and eloquence, farre excydinge all other gentyles) was bozne in Athens, his father was named Ariston (of an aunciente and honourable house) his mother Perictiona, descended from Solon. Aying in his cradell, bees were founde to bynge hony into his mouth, without hurtynge the childe: whiche diuinitours dyd interprete, to signifie, that from hym shulde flowe eloquence mozt sweete and dilectable. Socrates dreamed, the nyght before he was brought to hym to bee instructed, that he helde betwene his knees a whyte egget, who haupng feathers quickly growen, flew vp towards heauen, & filled the ayre with mozt sweete tunes: So the daie after, Plato beyng brought by his father, Socrates beholding hym well, said: This is the byrde, whose image I behelde the laste nyght. His name was fyfthe Pythocles, and after called Plato, because (as some suppose) he was bozne in the shoulers: other wyte, because he had a brode visage. In his youthe he exercised wrestling and other feates of actiuite: and tellyng was. xx. yere olde, he gaue hym selfe to make amorous verses, whiche after he came to here Socrates, he threwe into the fire and burned, and than mozt ardently and attentively hard Socrates doctrine, during the tyme that he liued. After that, he not onely hearde the mozt famous philosphers and Geometrists in Grece, but also went into Italic, into

Egypt and Egypte, to here the mysticall sciencess. and it is thought, that he hearde some of the prophetes, sens there be founden in his woorkes sentences not abhorryng from our catholicke feithe. He was experte in marciall affaires, for he had fought in the great battailles. He chose a place by Athens, called Academia, where he taught: and therfore his disciples were called Academici. There was in hym a mercapulous sharpnesse of witte, with an incomparable dexteritee in disputyng and making of aunsweres: his constauce, tempered raunce and grauitie, with courtesie in language, were of all other incomparable: he was to despiuous of knowlage, that he was to lesse studious to leaerne, than he was to teache. Wherfore beyng scorned of one, whiche asked of hym, howe longe he woulde be a scholar, so longe (said he) as I repent not to bee wised and better. He is called diuinus Plato, for his excellent doctrine, whiche conteyneth many thynges (as sainte Augustin saith) whiche accord with holy scripture: so that therein is persciuded the fyfth part of Genesis vnto Spiritus domini ferebatur super aquas, and the misterie of theee persons in diuinitie is there exprested. He died wytyng, of the age of. 81. yeres, afore the incarnation of Christe. 342. yeres, trade mozt of hym in Dionysius.

Plaudi, they whiche haue great hangyng eares.

Plaudo, plausi, plaudere, to reioyce with countiaunce, to clappe the handes together for ioye.

Pedibus plaudunt choreas, they daunce.

Nec iple tibi plaudis, you doe not please your selfe.

Plaudere aliquem, to shewe with clappynge the handes, that they dooe allowe & prais one.

Ne victoria quidem plaudium. The victorie was not receiued with ioye and clappynge of the handes.

Plausibilis, le, that whiche the people doeth receiue with ioye and clappynge of their handes, acceptable, pleasaunt, plausible.

Plausito, au, are, to crye or syng lyke a woodde culter.

Plausor, oris, ma. gen. he that sheweth ioye with clappynge of the handes.

Plausus, us, mascu. gene. the consent of people with voyce, clappynge of the handes, or other noyse.

Galli, cantum plausu laterum, indicant, crows clappe theyr wynges before they crowe.

Plangor & Plausus, contrarie, bewailyng and reioyng.

Captare, and querere plausus, to seeke for laude or playse.

Comprobare plausu & clamore, to allowe with shoutyng and clappynge of the handes.

Dare plausum, to clappe with the handes, to playse, to allowe.

Dare plausum pennis, to clappe the wynges

Alh in toget

together.  
 Excipere aliquem plausu, to clappe toponself  
 with the hands at ones comyng.  
 Plaustrum, stri, neu. gene. a carte, a wayne, a  
 chariotte.  
 Vuda hospita plaustris, when riuers beynge  
 frozen haue cartes passing ouer them.  
 Plaustrarius, rij, m. g. a wayne man.  
 Plautius, a certayne poete.  
 Plautus, ti, m. g. one that is splee footed.  
 Plautus, a comicall poete, bozne in Umbria: whan  
 he had spent all his substance on playes gar  
 mentes, and thereby was brought to extreme  
 pouertee, he was sayne for his hupng to serue  
 a baker in tournyng a quene, or hand mill.  
 Whan he was vacant from that labour, he  
 wrote most eloquente and pleasaunt comedies,  
 wherein he was reputed so excellent, that Epus  
 Stalo saide of hym, he doubted not, but that  
 the mulcs would speake as Plautus did write,  
 if they shoulde speake latine. He was in the  
 tyme of Cato Censorius.  
 Plexaura, a nymph, the daughter of Decanus.  
 Plebeia, a, f. g. the poore people.  
 Plebeius, a, um, of the common or meane peo  
 ple, of the common foite. also poore, meane, of  
 littell value.  
 Purpura plebeia, purple, not of the best and  
 fynest foite.  
 Plebeij philosophi, me me philosophers.  
 Plebeius sermo, tye simple and homely speas  
 che, that the common people vse.  
 Vestis plebeia, a poore garment.  
 Plebeius fieri, whan a gentill man is adopted  
 into the familie of a commoner.  
 Plebeius, plebeij, one of the communaltee, not  
 beynge a gentill man.  
 Plebeus, idem.  
 Plebicola, la, m. g. a fauourer of the cōminaltee.  
 Plebiscium, ti, neu. gene. a lawe, statute or or  
 dinance, made by the onely consent of the com  
 mon people of Rome, without the auctoritee of  
 the Senate.  
 Plebs, bis, seu plebes, plebei, f. g. the common  
 or meane people. It is sometime taken for Ple  
 beius, and is spoken of one.  
 Plectilis, le, that is platted or wounden.  
 Plecto, plexui, plectere, to intangle, to knitte,  
 to platte, to weaue.  
 Plecto, plexi, plectum, after Plectiani, or after  
 other, plexui, plexum, plectere, to punge,  
 to strike, to beate.  
 Plecti capite, to be beheaded.  
 Multis in rebus negligētia plectimur, in ma  
 ny thynges we be punyshed, or haue displeasure  
 for our owne negligence.  
 Iure igitur plectimur, therfore we be worthily  
 punyshed.  
 Plectronia, the great Centaure.  
 Plectrum, tri, neu. ge. an instrument, wherewith  
 anen plaid on the harpe, or dulcimers, for hurz

ting of their fingers. also a spurre set on a tigh  
 tynge cocke, whan he lacketh naturall spurres.  
 Plectrum coxe, the holowes of the huchyll, or  
 hippe bone.  
 Pleiades, the. vii. sterres, whiche mariners vse in  
 tryng of coastes, poetes feigne them to be the  
 vii. daughters of Lyrurgus, or Atlas.  
 Pleias, pleiadis, Whar, the chiefe of the. vii. ster  
 res, called Pleiades.  
 Pleione, the daughter of Oceanus, and wyfe of  
 Atlas.  
 Plemmyrium, a tpyer in Sicilia.  
 Plene, largely, abundantly, tully, perfectly.  
 Plenissime dicere, To speake largely of a  
 thyng, and as muche as can be saide of it.  
 Quam plenissime ad me scribas, write to me  
 all the matter at large.  
 Plenes, a bzaunche of the male date tree.  
 Plenum, um, n. g. the full moone.  
 Plentudo, dinis, tē. ge. fulnesse, sometyme for  
 Crassitudine, thickenesse, grossenesse.  
 Plenus, a, um, full, perfect, also tpyche, that hath  
 all plentie and abundaunce.  
 Plena manu, abundantly, liberally.  
 Illum ingressum pleno gradu cohortari non  
 intermittemus, we will not cease to exhort  
 hym diligently, beynge ones fully and throughe  
 entred into the matter.  
 Graue & plenum carmen, a verse whiche syl  
 leth well the eares.  
 Pleniore ore laudare, To geue more abun  
 daunce of praises, to praise more earnestly and  
 effectuouly.  
 Plenisimum testimonium, a verie large testi  
 monie or witnesse.  
 Plenus animi, verate couragious, full of cour  
 rage or Romache.  
 Plenus officij, redie to doge pleasure and ser  
 uice to euerie man.  
 Plenus vini, drunken, likewise plenus cra  
 pulæ.  
 Plenus sanguinis, a great murderer, a bloody  
 persone.  
 Plenus somni, sleape, drowie.  
 Adolescentia plena spei maxime, yowthe,  
 wherin men haue a speciall hope.  
 In plenum dicere, to speake generally, or of al.  
 leius & plenus orator, contrarie.  
 Corpus plenum, id est, repletum cibo.  
 Plenus a summo, full to the toppes.  
 Plenus ad marginem, full to the bymme.  
 In alienam pecuniam plenam ac praelaram  
 inuadere, to entre by force & wrongfully into  
 an other mans house, replenished and well fur  
 nished with gooddes and substance.  
 Ire vidi milites plenis viis, I sawe the wayes  
 full of souldiours goyng to warre.  
 Velis plenissimis nauigare, to haue a prosper  
 tous and good wynde in saylyng.  
 Grandis & plena vox, a great and full voyce.  
 Actatis plenus, verate aged.

Amoris

Amoris plenus, very amorous, greatly in loue.  
 Animorum & irarum plenus, very fierce and  
 angrie.  
 Plenus annis, he died beynge veray aged, or a  
 veray olde man.  
 Plenus corporis, externisq; bonis, hauyng all  
 gettes of the body, and wozdely felicitie abun  
 dantly.  
 Plenus sum expectatione, I would veray faine  
 knowe, or I haue a great desyre to knowe.  
 Gloriarum plenus, a vayne glorious man.  
 Ingenij plenus, veray wittie.  
 Quis plenior inimicorum fuit? who had mo  
 enemies?  
 Vxor plena lachrymarum obtestans, his wyfe  
 all blouberyng and weeping, besekyng hym  
 for goddes sake.  
 Lium plenus, a besy felow, alway in suite  
 and contention.  
 Negotij sum plenus, I haue as much busi  
 nesse as I can turne me to.  
 Plena festinationis epistola, a letter wrytten  
 in great haste.  
 Plenus spei, that hath conceiued a great hope.  
 Plenisimum remuneratis, dooen with great  
 rethennesse, and vnadvisednesse.  
 Domus plena, id est, referta opibus, tpyche  
 and full of gooddes.  
 Plenam operam exigere, to require the full  
 taske.  
 Plena proprietates, whan one hath the full pro  
 priette, with the whole vse and profyte of a  
 thyng.  
 Pleo, ples, pleui, to fyll.  
 Pleonasmus, a fygure, wherin is superfluitee of  
 woordes.  
 Pleriq; plerq; plerq; many, a great foite,  
 most parte.  
 Pleriq; signifieth some.  
 Pleriq; omnes, all, or all for the mote parte.  
 Plerus, plera, plerum, of olde tyme was used for  
 more.  
 Plera pars, the mote parte.  
 Plerumq; oftentymes, sometymes.  
 Plethora, tē, f. g. abundance of humours in the  
 body.  
 Plethoricum corpus, a bodie full of humours.  
 Plethrum, tri, n. g. a measure of lande contey  
 nyng a hundred fecte: or, after Valla, idem  
 quod iugerum, that is . 242 . foote.  
 Pleuritis, tidis, f. g. a sickenesse in the syde, cal  
 led the pleuresie.  
 Pleuriticus, a, um, that hath the pleuresie.  
 Pleuitas, or after Sipontinus, Plenitas, aris, was  
 used of olde wryters for Ignobilitas.  
 Pleuron, onis, a citee of Aetolia.  
 Pleuronius, a, um, of Pleuron.  
 Plexus, a, um, wounden or bounden, wouen,  
 platted, tied together.  
 Plico, aui, vel plicui, are, to fold, to knit, to plait.  
 Plicuilis, le, that may be folded, knit or platted.

Plicatura, a, f. g. a foldyng or plaityng.  
 Plinius, the name of two noble learned men, the  
 one wrote the moste excellent woorkes, called  
 the historie of Nature: the other wrote eloquent  
 epistoles, & an oracion to Traiane in his com  
 mendacion, whiche oracion is called Panegy  
 ricus. There is also a woork of the practise of  
 physike in the name of Plinius, but whether it  
 were of the first Idine or no, it is not very cer  
 tayne: some call hym Valerianus.  
 Plinthenes, an unchaste and wanton person.  
 Plistonium, ci, n. g. a certayne disease.  
 Plistonius, the name of a learned man.  
 Plodo, si, dere, to make noyse with handes or  
 fecte, idem quod plando.  
 Plorator, oris, m. g. he that weepeth.  
 Ploratus, a, um, wepte for.  
 Ploratus, us, m. g. weeping, cryng out, wailing.  
 Plorabundus, a, um, that wepeth muche.  
 Ploro, aui, are, to weepe, to waile, to crie out.  
 Plostellum, li, n. g. a littell wayne, a littell carte  
 that chyldren play with.  
 Plostrum, stri, n. gen. for Plaustrum, a wayne  
 or carte.  
 Plostrarius, a, um, that belongeth to a wayne or  
 carte.  
 Plota, a lamprey.  
 Plota, two tles of Aetolia, called also Strophades.  
 Plotina, a woman of great vertue and courage,  
 wife to Traianus the emperor.  
 Plotinus, a philosopher of Platos secte.  
 Plotius, a Rhetorician that taught Cicero.  
 Plorus, looke Plaurus.  
 Ploxemus, a maans name, after some a chesse or  
 coffer.  
 Pluma, a, f. g. a fine or littell feather.  
 Plumarius, a, um, of feathers.  
 Plumarius, rij, m. g. an emboderer.  
 Plumalis, le, made of feathers.  
 Plumatus, a, um, feathered.  
 Plumbago, aginis, tē. ge. a beyne of mettall or  
 oore, wherin is bothe situer and lead: it is also  
 an herbe, whiche hath leaues lyke foxrell, and  
 a great rough roote. also a faule in the buddes  
 of vines, whan they seeme in the soonne of a  
 ruddish colour.  
 Plumbarius, rij, maf. gen. a plumber or worken  
 in lead.  
 Plumbata, tē, f. g. a pellet of lead, or a plummet  
 of lead, used in olde tyme for a weapon in the  
 warres, and had yron pykes in it lyke caltrops.  
 Plumbatio, onis, f. g. scaldyng.  
 Plumbarius, a, um, belongyng to lead or plumb  
 mers crafte.  
 Plumbatura, tē, f. g. scaldyng with lead.  
 Plumbeus, a, um, of the colour of lead, leadie  
 or heauie as lead, any thyng that is of the pro  
 priette of lead: and by translacon, blunt, dull,  
 lumpyfche.  
 Plumbeus homo, a lumpy man, without con  
 rage or spyrte, an heauy head, a dull heade.  
 Hhh iij Pluma

**Plumbea ira**, wꝛath whiche longe continueth.  
**Auster plumbeus**, that maketh men heauy and drowfie.  
**Plumbeo iugulare gladio**, to cut ones throte with a leaden swoorde: by transfacion to conuince with a weate argument.  
**Si quid peccati est**, plumbeas iras gerunt, yf any offence be doon, theyr displeasure is as heauie as lead, or continueth longe in theyr stow make.  
**Plumbeum ingenium**, a dull witte.  
**Plumbeum esse in realiqua**, to bee very blozkyt, and to vnderstande littell or nothyng in a matter.  
**Plumbo**, aui, are, to lead, to soulder or iopgne mettall.  
**Plumbosus**, a, um, full of lead, that hath muche lead mixed with it.  
**Plumbum**, bi, n. g. lead, sometyne a plummet or ball of lead: also a disease in the eyes: sometyne a cundite pipe.  
**Plumescio**, scere, to be or waxe feathered.  
**Plumeus**, a, um, of feathers.  
**Plumea culcitra**, a feather bedde, a bedde of downe.  
**Plumipes**, mipedis, that hath feathers on the feete.  
**Plumiger**, a, um, that beareth feathers.  
**Plumo**, aui, are, to beginne to haue feathers: also to embroder.  
**Plumosus**, a, um, full of feathers, that hath many feathers.  
**Plumula**, a, f. g. a littell feather or plume.  
**Pluo**, pluui, and pluui, pliere, to rayne.  
**Lapidibus pluere**, to rayne stones.  
**Pluralis**, le, plurali, that containeth many.  
**Pluranius**, a, um, idem.  
**Plurifarius**, a, um, of dyuers facions.  
**Plurifarius**, many waies, in many places.  
**Plurimisacio**, feci, facere, to set much by.  
**Plurimum**, veray muche: also for, vt plurimum, moſte commonly, for the moſte parte, often tymes.  
**Pariunt plurimum quinos**, they byynge footy for the moſte parte fyue.  
**Hoc ego vtor vno omnium plurimum**, that one thyng I do vse more than any other man.  
**Ibi plurimum est**, he is moſt often there.  
**Plurimum aetatis**, the moſte parte of my lyfe.  
**Plurimus**, a, um, moſte of all, veray muche, many: sometyne for Longus.  
**Plurimi æſtimare**, to ſet moſt by, or to ſet very muche by.  
**Plus**, n. g. ſingulariter, in plurali, plures, & hæc pluria, or plura, moze, many.  
**Plusis vendo**, I ſell for moze, or deere.  
**Plus decem millia capta**, there were taken moze than ten thouſande.  
**Vt cum matre plus eſſet**, that he myght bee the longer with his mother.  
**Plures**, for Multi.

**Plusue minusue**, moze or leſſe, or about that numbre.  
**Pluris æſtimare**, to ſet moze by.  
**Pluris ædificare**, to builde deere.  
**Plurima ſtragula**, good ſtoze of tapeſte.  
**Ne quid plus minusue faxit**, that he do neyther moze nor leſſe.  
**Plus virium habet alius alio**, one is moze puiſſant and ſtronger than an other.  
**Plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi**, he gaue me aboue . 500. blowes.  
**Ne plus pateat palmum**, that it be not paſſyng a hande byade.  
**Plus annum obtinere prouinciam**, to haue the gouernance of a prouince a yere and moze.  
**Tecum anno plus vixi**, I liued with you a yere and moze.  
**Media plus parte**, moze than halfe.  
**Plus æquo**, moze than enoughe.  
**Adhibet plus paulo**, he hath drunke a littell to muche, he hath taken a cuppe of maius.  
**Plus proficit**, it moze auayleth.  
**Plus ſcis quid factu opus eſt**, you know better what is expedient to be doon.  
**Dies plus minus triginta**, id eſt, circiter.  
**Eum plus plusq; in dies diligo**, I loue hymes uery day moze and moze.  
**Caleſces plus ſatis**, thou ſhalt bee as hotte as coles.  
**Non plus refert**, it maketh no moze matertice.  
**Eoꝝ eſt noſtra plus autoritas**, and ſo muche the moze our auctoritee is moze eſteemed and ſet by.  
**Plus eſt**, it is moze woꝛthe, it is a greattes matter.  
**Pluſculus**, a, um, a littell moze.  
**Pluſculum**, li, n. g. a littell moze, ſomewhat a greatter porcion.  
**Pluſculum**, an aduerbe, ſomewhat moze, a littell moze.  
**Plutarchus**, a noble philoſophier in the tyme of Crapane.  
**Plutealis**, le, that whiche is kepte or ſet in a table or caſe.  
**Plutealia ſigilla**, ſmall images in tables or caſes.  
**Pluteus**, tei, m. g. an ingin of warre made of hurdel, huccred with leather or ſacke clothe, whiche kept men whyles they wꝛought, from danger of ordinaunce: and vnder the whiche men appoche to the walles of a towne: also a hutzche, a great coſſer, or other lyke place, wherein bookes, tables, or ſuch thynges are kept. Suetonius ſemeth to vse it for a bedſtede: also it is a littell holowe deſke lyke a coſſer, wherupon men do write: also a ſpace or diſtance, wherby the lower pillers were diuided from the higher in the front of foze parte. Plutei bee also bouzdes, with the whiche a thyng is compaſſed or shut in.

Plu-

**Pluto**, vel **Pluton**, tónis, & **Plutus**, ti, called god of hell, and of riches, the ſoonne of Saturnus, he was peincted blynde.  
**Pluvia**, a, f. g. rayne.  
**Pluuialis**, le, raynie, or of rayne.  
**Pluuiatilis**, le, idem quod pluuiialis.  
**Heda pluuiates**, two ſterres, that the ſigne Auriga holdeth in his hande.  
**Aqua pluuiialis**, rayne water.  
**Pluuius**, a, um, raynie, of rayne, that is rayned.  
**Arcus pluuius**, the rayne bowe.  
**Auſter pluuius**, id eſt, pluuiam inferens.  
**Pluuium cœlum**, raynie weather.  
**Pluvia aqua**, rayne water.  
**Pluuiatia**, a, um, one of the ples called Fortunata.  
**Pluuiosus**, a, um, full of rayne, raynie, that hath muche rayne.  
**Plyſima**, auncient wꝛiters bleſed for plurima, beſt and many.

## P ANTE N

**Pneuma**, pneumaticis, n. g. ſpiritte, winde, or breath.  
**Pneumatica**, the partes, wherein the breathe is and paſſeth.  
**Pneumaticus**, a, um, wherein wynde or breathe is bleſed, or belongyng to wynde or breathe.  
**Pneumatophali**, they whiche by wynde or inſaſtion in the bealy haue theyr nauil thruſt out.  
**Pneumonici**, they whiche be ſicke of the longes.  
**Pneumon**, monis, m. g. the longes.  
**Pneumonia**, a, f. g. a diſeaſe, an inflamaſion of the longes.

## P ANTE O.

**Pocillator**, óris, m. g. he that bringeth cuppes to the table, a cup bearer, or he that waiteth on ones cuppe.  
**Pocillum**, li, n. g. a littell cuppe.  
**Pocernium**, a banquet after ſupper.  
**Poculum**, li, n. g. a cuppe, ſometyne a draught, a porcion, a drynke.  
**Amoris poculum**, a drynke charmed to make a man to loue.  
**Deſyderij poculum**, idem.  
**Adminiſtrare**, and **Milcere pocula**, to ſerue one of drynke, to waite on ones cuppe at the table.  
**Exhaustire poculum**, to quaffe, to drynke by.  
**Inſicere pocula veneno**, to put poiſon in ones drynke.  
**Inuiare aliquem poculis**, to drynke to one.  
**Ponere pocula**, to ſet drynke on the table.  
**Tingere aliquo poculis**, to make one drynke.  
**Poſcere maioribus poculis**, to drynke muche, to quaffe to other largely.  
**Poculentus**, a, um, all thyng that may be drynke.  
**Poculentus**, ſome wyte it **Potulentus**.  
**Podager**, gra, grum, that hath the goutte,

**Podagricus**, and **Podagrósus**, a, um, idem.  
**Podagra**, a, f. g. a pynfull diſeaſe in the legges or feete, called the goutte, whiche cometh of a ſuperfluous humour, ſpecially ſeume raw and viſcus, mixt with choler of Marpe blond, reſpyng by the veynes Capillares, and the beſſe partes of the membes, vntill it bee come betwene the bones of the ioyntes: yf the humour bee hotte, the place is red and excedyng hoite, the pynne beate greuous, with muche ſwellynge, the brine red: if the matter be ſanguine, and the humour colde, the redneſſe of the place is littell, but moze extendyng to white, muche ſwellynge and blewneſſe of matter melancolic: also moze hardneſſe, and the brine moze clere.  
**Podalirius**, one of the ſoonnes of Aſculapius, & a great ſurgeon, he came to the ſiege of Troys with his brother Machaon.  
**Podarge**, one of the Harpys.  
**Podaris**, ris, or reos, f. g. a ſtreitte garmente of linnen cloth downe to the feete, without pleiſtes or wringles, which ſouldiers in olde tyme bleſed in warfare.  
**Podex**, podicis, m. g. the arſe hole.  
**Podea**, a, f. g. the cozde, wherwith the ſayle is ſpredded.  
**Podium**, diſ, n. g. a place made without a wall for men to ſtande and beholde thynges, an open gallerie: also a ſtage, wheron is ſet candels or bookes.  
**Podoniptrum**, tri, n. g. a veſſell, wherein mens feete were waſhed.  
**Pœan**, anis, the father of Philoptetes, o ſwhom he was called Pœantius.  
**Pœcilafium**, a citee of Crete, called commonly **Pœulalo**.  
**Pœcile**, les, f. ge. a place in Athens, where the ſtoicke philoſophiers dyd reade and teache.  
**Pœma**, ematis, neu. g. a poeſtes function, a poeme.  
**Pœmenis**, a dogges name in Guide.  
**Pœna**, na, f. g. pyn, tourment, execution, punyſhment.  
**Pœnam pendere**, dependere, expendere, dare, exoluere, perſoluere, to be punyſhed, to ſuffer punyſhment, to paie a foꝛſaite.  
**Petere pœnas in imperatorem**, to require theyr capitayne to be punyſhed.  
**Pœnas reddere**, ferre, perferre, ſufferre, Lues re, ſubire, ſuſtinere, ſuſcipere, to be punyſhed, to ſuffer punyſhment.  
**Afficere pœna**, irrogare pœnam, ſumere pœnas, multare pœna, to punyſhe.  
**Committere pœnam**, to renne in the daunger of pynne for doyng or nat doyng a thyng.  
**Conſurgere in pœnam**, to aꝛſe to punyſhme one, or to ſee one tourmented.  
**Exigere pœnas**, to cauſe one to bee punyſhed, or to require that one be punyſhed.  
**Perſequi pœnas**, to be reuenged.  
**Repetere pœnas homicidij**, to byynge an apꝛake





the flour is sieved from the by anne: it maie be called also a boultar.

**Pollinco**, lincui, lincere, to deuide oz parte flowe that is gotte in the bake house.

**Pollincio**, linci, lincere, to dresse a dead body with oynmentes . it maie be nowe taken for the chesying and dresying of men with swete gummes, that the dead bodie maie be the longer without ill sauour.

**Pollinctor**, oris, m. ge. he that dooeth that maner of businesse.

**Pollinctura**, a, the ministracion in baulmyng oz chesying dead bodie.

**Pollinctus**, us, m. g. idem.

**Polintio**, onis, fœm. gen. a deuidyng oz partying of meale.

**Pollitor**, oris, m. ge. a baker that sifteth oz boulteth meale.

**Pollio**, a noble man in Rome in the tyme of Augustus.

**Pollis**, pollinis, m. ge. & Pollen, linis, n. gen. meale oz flour.

**Pollit**, for Pila ludit.

**Pollubrum**, loke Polubrum.

**Polluceo**, lúces, luxi, cère, to minstre sacrifice, specially to Hercules also to prouide and make redy a sumptuous and costly bankette.

**Pollucere**, for Pellucere, to shyne bright, to be faire and beautifull.

**Pollucibilis**, le, sumptuous, gaie.

**Pollucibilis cena**, a costly and sumptuous supper.

**Pollucibiliter**, costely, gorgeously, deyntly, gailep.

**Polluctum**, ti, neu. ge. a magnifike, and costely bankette.

Si esset quicquam pollucti domi, if there were any good fare oz deintie meate at home.

**Polluo**, pollui, luere, to pollute oz defile, to dishonest, to make filthp.

**Pollutus**, a, um, polluted, defiled, distained, corrupted.

**Pollulus**, a, um, bled of olde wyters for Paulus, oz paruulus.

**Pollux**, lúcis, was brother to Castor, bothe beynge boine at one burthen: whiche poetes feigne to come of one egge, leighed oz brought forth of a woman, called Leda, with whom Iupiter companied in likenesse of a swanne.

**Polubrum**, bri, n. g. a bason to washe ones handes in.

**Polus**, li, m. gene. the pole. There be imagined to be two certayne poyntes in heauen, as it were the endes of an exte, whereabout heauen is meaued: the one is in the north, and is called Polus Arcticus: the other is in the south, and is called Polus antarcticus. it is somtyme taken for heauen.

**Polus Agrigentinus**, a sophister, the scholar of Gorgias.

**Poluticus Apulcianus**, the herbe called mai

den heate.

**Polyacanthos**, thi, m. gene. an herbe that hath rough pricking leaues, whiche Plinie mentio neth.

**Polyarnus**, a, a lerned man in the tyme of Julius Cæsar: an other borne at Thracie, whiche wyote of Thebes and of the states of warre.

**Polyandrium**, dri, n. g. a place, where be many common sepulchres.

**Polyanehemum**, an herbe called of some Batrachion: Ruellius supposeth it to be that, whiche they call commonly pes coruinus, of some viceraria.

**Polyarna**, a, m. g. he that hath many lambes.

**Polybius**, a lerned man of Magalopolis in Arcadie, master to Scipio Africanus. he wyote the Romayne hystorie in .40. booke.

**Polyanodinos**, the herbe Cicuta.

**Polyandros**, dri, m. g. haung many men.

**Polyanthropon**, pi, n. ge. a populous cite, a cite that hath much people.

**Polybotes**, a gygant, whom Neptuneus slewe.

**Polycarpia**, fructifalence, fertillite, abundance.

**Polycarpus**, pi, m. g. he that hath muche fruite, fructifull: also a mans name.

**Polyceros**, ri, m. ge. hoined, that hath many hoines.

**Polycletus**, a notable image maker oz grauer.

**Polycnemon**, mi, neu. ge. an herbe called wilde organie.

**Polyerates**, a tyran to fortunat, that he neuer suffered any aduersitee oz greefe: wherfore he at the laste, dyed the change of fortune, haung a rpyng with a stone of an excellent value, did cast the same into the sea, to the intent he wolde suffer some displeasure, and so satisfie fortune. but a fishe deuouryng the rpyng, was the same daie taken of a fissher, & geuen to the kyng, for the greatnesse of the fishe: which beynge opened, the sayed rpyng was founde and brought to the kyng, wherat as well he, as all other about him, meruayled. some after the same kyng was taken of Diontes a Persian and hanged.

**Polycrematos**, ti, m. g. well monged, that hath muche money.

**Polychronius**, nij, m. ge. that liueth longe, that continueth a long tyme.

**Polydamas**, a Troian, one of them that betrayed the cite with Aeneas and Antenor. Polidamas, was also a famous wyselard, a man of great strengthe.

**Polydorus**, the son of kyng Priamus and Hecuba, who was by his father (in the tyme of the warres at Troie) sent to Polynestor kyng of Thrace, with a great summe of golde, to be kepte out of the perill of warres. but the cite of Troie beynge taken, Polynestor, to inioye the treasure, slewe the chyld, wherfore afterwarde queene Hecuba scratched out the eyes of Polynestor.

**Polydora**, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus.

also an yle of Propontis.

**Polydoria**, a, f. g. magnificence, liberalitee, bountie, largesse.

**Polydeses**, the soonne of Magnes, whiche nourished Perseus, the soonne of Jupiter and Danaüs.

**Polygala**, la, oz Polygalon, an herbe, which beynge dronke, causeth great abundance of milke in womens breastes.

**Polygnorus**, an auncient pestifer.

**Polygonaton**, an herbe, which Ruellius sayth is called commonly Sigillum Solomonis. Mars nardus affirmeth it to be that whiche the Arabians call Secacul, of some Genicula, oz Sigillum sanctæ Mariæ. of John Agricola it is supposed to be that, which Italians call Fraxis nella, some name it scala cæli.

**Polygonius**, a, um, that hath many corners.

**Polygonoides**, semeth to Plinie to be that, which Dioscorides calleth Polygonaton.

**Polygonum**, ni, n. g. an herbe, which is also called Sanguinaria, and hath leaues lyke to rewe, but it renneth on the grounde lyke gras, the iuice therof put into the nose, stoppeth blesdynge. It is supposed to be the gras called swynes gras, oz knot gras.

**Polygrammos**, a pteious stone lyke to smaragdus, haung many white lines ouerthwarre.

**Polygynæcon**, a great assemble oz companie of women.

**Polyhistor**, oris, he that knoweth muche oz many thynges done.

**Polyides**, an herbe, called of Dioscorides, Staphisagria. Erasimus saith, they call it Draco.

**Polylogia**, a, f. g. muche talke, many woordes.

**Polylogus**, he that hath many woordes.

**Polimedia**, a towne in the countrey of Troas.

**Polymitarius**, a, um, of oz belongyng to the weayng with threedes of diuers colours, oz byoz theryng.

**Opus polymitum**, embrodering.

**Polymitarij**, embroderers, oz weauers with threedes of diuers colours, workes with silke and golde.

**Polymitus**, a, um, of twyne oz twisted threede of diuers colours.

**Vestis polimita**, a garmente made of twisted threede, oz silke of diuers colours, a garmente embrodered.

**Polynestor**, oris, a kyng of Thrace, to whom kyng Priamus sente his soonne Polydorus, with a great summe of golde.

**Polyomia**, one of the muses, whiche wyorde signifyeth muche memorie.

**Polymorphus**, pli, m. g. of many fourmes oz fashions.

**Polymyxos**, a laumpe with diuers matches, oz a branche, where dyuers candles oz lightes be made in one.

**Polyonices**, the son of Oedipus, kyng of Thebes, who contended with his brother Eriochles

for his fathers hyngedome.

**Polyphagus**, gi, m. g. a great eater.

**Polypharmachus**, that hath many medecines oz popsons.

**Polyphemus**, a gygante that had one eye in his foreheade, whiche was put out by Atides.

**Polyphissus**, si, m. g. one that is very ryche, a ryche cobbe.

**Polyplusios**, well monied.

**Polipodium**, di, n. g. an herbe lyke to scaene, growyng on trees, polipodec, oz one ferne.

**Polypodus**, he that hath the foze in the nose called Polypus.

**Polypates**, the soonne of Perithous and Hypodamia.

**Poliprôton**, ti, n. g. that hath many cases. also a figure, where one woorde beginneth diuers clauses, and at euery one vartieth his case.

**Pôlypus**, i, oz ypodis, m. g. a fishe haung many secte, which changeth his colour often. The heade of this fishe is most pleasant meate: but it bredeth heauy and wonderful dreames. And therof cometh the prouerbe, Polypti caput. also a piece of fleshe growyng in the ouermoste parte of the nose, whiche causeth a stynge agze out of the nose.

**Polypti**, is used prouerbiually either for fooles and idocotes, oz else for such as holde faste that they haue gotten, whether it bee by ryghte oz wyngone: it may be take also for vncōstant and mutable persons.

**Polyppyon**, of muche fruite: oz that hath great plentie of coyne.

**Polyrrizon**, zi, n. g. that whiche hath many rootes. an herbe called Epimedium of Dioscor. the fourth kynde of Aristolochia. also a kynde of the blacke Elleborus.

**Polyindeton**, a figure when a sentence is knit together with diuers coniunctions, as Tectumq, laremq, armag, Amicelumq, canem, cres famq pharetram.

**Polysinheton**, a figure where as a sentence is aply knit together with diuers articles, as Ille trahabat, hic vociferabatur, he dyawe, and he cryed out.

**Polyteba**, a citee of Mesopotamia.

**Polites**, one of kyng Priamus soones, slayne by Pirrus, when Troie was taken.

**Polytrichon**, an herbe called Venus heate.

**Polyxena**, the daughter of kyng Priamus, whom cruell Pirrus slewe on the tombe of Achilles his father.

**Polyxenus**, one of the gecke capitaines that came to Troie.

**Polyxo**, polyxus, one of the Amazons and prophyete of Apollo.

**Polyzonos**, a pteious stone haung many blacke circles.

**Pomarium**, ij, n. g. an orcharde: sometyme a place, wherin fruites be kepte, an houte house.

**Pomarius**, ij, m. g. one that selleth fruite, a coltarde

tarde mungre, a heper of an orcharde.  
 Pomeridianus, & postmeridianus, a, um, any  
 thyng done at after none.  
 Pomifer, or Pomiferus, a, um, bearyng apples,  
 haupng plenty of Apples.  
 Pomilius, & pomilio, onis, m. g. a little persos  
 nage, a dwarfe, and is spoken as well of beas-  
 tes as men.  
 Pomacrium, ij, neu. g. the grounde without the  
 walles of the cite, whiche mighte neither bee  
 plowed nor inhabited, the territorie.  
 Pomona, nae, f. g. the goddesse of fruite.  
 Pomolus, a, um, that hath muche fruite of many  
 apples.  
 Pompa, a, fem. g. a pompe or sollemne sighte, a  
 longe companie of men goyng in order, a pro-  
 cession, a sollemne trayne or companie goyng  
 with a great man, any maner of glorious or so-  
 lemne ostentation & shewe, as well in prosperi-  
 tee and triumphe, as in aduersitee and fynes  
 ralles.  
 Pompeius, called Magnus, for his intomparable  
 victories (whose father was called Pompeius  
 Strabo) had so good a grace in his visage, that  
 from his childehode, he meued the people of  
 Rome moste entirely to fauour hym for his sin-  
 gular beneuolence, continence of lyeuynge,  
 martiall experience and knowlage, pleasaunt-  
 nesse of speech, fidelitee of maners, and ear-  
 sinesse in speakynge to. He neuer required any  
 thyng without thankesfastnesse, nor graunted  
 any thyng but with a glad countenance, in his  
 visage appeared alway both nobilitie and gen-  
 tilnesse, so that in his florishyng yowth, there  
 shined in hym maners bothe princely and reue-  
 rende. Scilla, the cruell and proude tyran had  
 hym in such estimation, that where he woulde  
 not aspe to any other mā, wer he neuer so hygh  
 in dignitee, he met with Pompeius comynge  
 towarde hym, and puttyng of his bonet, salu-  
 ted hym by the name of great capytayne, called  
 in latine at that tyme Imperator. he triumphed  
 for his victories in Affricke, beyng almoste a  
 childe, nor yet admitted into the Senate, con-  
 straic to the aunciente order of Rome: he van-  
 quished the valiant capitaine Scertorius, a man  
 at that tyme moste famous in prowesse, beyng  
 an exile in Spaine, and befoze was inuincible.  
 he also vanquished Mithridates, the grea-  
 te kyng of Pontus: and where a great numbre  
 of the concubines of Mithridates, women of  
 excellent beaute, were taken and brought vnto  
 hym, he woulde not companie with any of  
 them, but sente them to thepp frenedes. He  
 subdued these realmes, Armenia, Cappadocia,  
 Baphlagonia, Media, Cilicia, Mesopotamia,  
 Iudea, Arabia, Cholidis, Iberia, Albania,  
 Syria, for the which he triumphed after he had  
 wyffe befoze triumphed, for the wyppynge of  
 Sparne & Affricke, in this triumphe he brought  
 into the common treasure of golde and syluer

in money and plate. 2000. talentes, whiche if  
 they were common talentes, amounted to .xx.  
 hundred thousand pound, if they were the great  
 talentes .xxvii. hundred and .xxvi. thousand,  
 600. fl. li. xlii. s. liii. d. in our money: be-  
 sydes that was giuen to the men of warre, whiche  
 he had serued hym, and that was to euery one  
 a .1500. brason pence, of our money. vi. li. v.  
 s. which in so great an host as perteyned to the  
 conquest of so many countreies, extended to a  
 wonderfull summe of money, wherby may app-  
 peare the riches of the Romanes. afterwarde  
 by the mediation of the frenedes of bothe par-  
 tes, Pompeie toke to wyffe Julia, the daughter  
 of Julius Caesar, whiche lyued not longe, and  
 the amitie betwene Pompeie and Caesar decreas-  
 ed, and at the laste the vnvariable ambition  
 of them bothe brast out, the one not sustaynyng  
 the others honour, wherof came the warre in  
 uile, wherin Caesar with a fewer numbre van-  
 quished Pompeie, who perished by sea in  
 to Egypt, where vnder the saule conducte of  
 the kyng Ptholomeus, he was daine in a bote,  
 his head beyng stricken of, and his bodie cast on  
 the stronde, where it was porsely buried, when  
 he had lyued .lx. yeres and aboue, & from his  
 yowth in most hygge honour, welthe, and pro-  
 speritie, on whom it did seme, that fortune had  
 powred all hir treasure most prodigally.  
 Pompeianus, a, um, of Pompeius parte, or a  
 fauourer of Pompeius.  
 Pompeiopolis, a cite of Cilicia, called afterwarde  
 Traianopolis.  
 Pompholix, as Manardus wytteth, is that, whiche  
 the apothecaries dooe call Ryll. looke Ma-  
 nardus in the epistle de spodio, and Dioscori-  
 des, li. 5. cap. 76.  
 Pompelon, the chiefe cite of Hauc called Pampa-  
 pilona.  
 Pompilius, the surname of Ruma seconde kyng  
 of Romaynes.  
 Pompius, li, m. g. a certayne fythe.  
 Pomponia, Scipios mother.  
 Pomponiana pyra, a kynde of pearce.  
 Pomponius Atticus, an honorable Romayne, of  
 a gentle and aunciente house, from his childe-  
 hode amiable of visage, with a swete voyce and  
 pronounciation, and therewith haueyng a sharpe  
 witt and apte vnto learnynge: for the diuision  
 and partes taking at Rome, he went and dwel-  
 led at Athens, where the people moste tenderly  
 loued hym, as well for his honorable vertues,  
 as for his benefites towardes them, for beyng  
 lesse ryche by his fathers substaunce and great  
 reuenues, he often tymes relused the necessi-  
 ties of the common people. wherfore he was  
 there had in a singular reuerence, and for his as-  
 hode in Athens and excellencie in their elo-  
 quence, he was called Atticus, he dyd not onely  
 with his treasure hepe the people out of vburie:  
 but also in a tyme of fearfitee, he gaue to euery

citizen, vii. measures of wheate, called Me-  
 dimni, whiche was of due measure. v. bus-  
 selles and halfe, one pecke, one gallon, and  
 one quarte to euery one: he was loued of euery  
 man, and he was charitable to all men. when  
 Cicero wente in exile, he gaue hym .250000.  
 Sesterces, whiche amounteth of our money to  
 99. li. li. xiii. s. liii. d. Scilla, notwithstanding  
 his grea- pride, had hym in reuerence: he moste  
 loued Pompeius and Cicero, princes of elo-  
 quence: and though he him selfe were as well in  
 the latine tonge, as in greke, perfect as any  
 man, yet woulde he neuer practise in matters,  
 nor woulde aske of sue for auctorytee. he releas-  
 ed with his money contrarie partes, as Antos-  
 tius and Brutus, one to the other mortall ene-  
 mies. he lent great summes of money with out  
 takynge of vburie, and holpe ladies, whose hous-  
 bandes were banished, as well with monney as  
 with his counsaile and consolation. of Pom-  
 pie and Caesar he was equally loued when they  
 were enemies together. swallie his quiete ly-  
 uynge was to no man annoyance, but to euery  
 man thankfull. his house was pleasant & not  
 magnifike, nete, and not berie sumptuous, all  
 his seruantes were berie well learned, red well,  
 and wyate berie faire, nor there was so symple  
 a hope in the house, but he coulde doe bothe. the  
 residue were artificers, suche as made thynges  
 necessarie and conuenient for his house. whan  
 Augustus Caesar most flourished, he made ali-  
 ance with hym for his excellent temperance and  
 honestie in lyeuynge, for the whiche all noble  
 men fauoured hym. also he married his wyue  
 sonne Tiberius (who was afterwarde emper-  
 our) to the daughter of Atticus, and no dape  
 escaped that the emperour wote not vnto him:  
 semblably dyd Antonius the emperours ene-  
 mie, such grace had he to be fauoured of all  
 men, to luc out of the danger of enuious au-  
 thoritee, to passe his tyme in the moste delecta-  
 ble paradise of knowlage, and to haue as well  
 therof abundante, as also lyeuynge sufficient  
 for the maintenace of his estate beyng a knight,  
 and to aide his frenedes and countrey men in  
 thepp necessitee. when he had lyued .77. yeres,  
 he dyed of a fistula, with a wonderfull pacifce,  
 and voluntarie abstinence, and was buried at  
 Rome, all god men folowynge the corpe, & the  
 people and all other lamentynge. he wyate dis-  
 cre excellent markes in greke & latine, whiche  
 are perished, to the inestimable detriment of  
 them that be studious.  
 Pomum, i, n. g. the general name of all frutes,  
 it is moste bfed for an apple. Plinie comprehens-  
 deth nuttes with harde shales and berries vnder  
 that name.  
 Pomus, i, f. g. an apple tree.  
 Pondero, aui, are, to weight, to ponder, to exa-  
 mine, to consider, to esteeme.  
 Ponderare fidem ex fortuna, To esteeme or

iudge a mans faithfulness and honestie accord-  
 yng as he is riche or poore.  
 Officia alicuius ponderare, to ponder or con-  
 sider the benefites or frendly pleasures that  
 one hath done.  
 Consilia euentus ponderare, to esteeme or iudge  
 a mans counsailes by that that cometh to passe  
 of them.  
 Ponderofus, a, um, wrighty, ponderouse.  
 Ponderosa epistola, a long epistle, contrepnyng  
 manie weightie matters, or pythye and sub-  
 stanciall in wordes.  
 Pondo, indeclinabile. n. g. a pounce wepyght.  
 Olei pondo octoginta, foure score pounce  
 wepyght of oyle. sometyme for Pondus, wepyght  
 of poies.  
 Corona aurea libra pondo, a croune of golde  
 of a pounce wepyght. sometyme it signifyeth a  
 value of monney, whiche lyke as Mina among  
 the grekes contained an hundred Dragmas: so  
 Pondo amonge the Romaynes conteyned an  
 hundred Denarios of syluer.  
 Quot pondo re esse censet nudum? how man-  
 nie pounce wepyght thou beyng naked?  
 Amomi pondo quadrans, a quarter of a pou-  
 nd of Amomum.  
 Adde pondo libram, put a pounce wepyght  
 more.  
 Cum dodrante pondo mellis, with. ix. ounce  
 of hunnye.  
 Bina aut trina pondo non dicimus, sed duo  
 aut tria.  
 Pondus, ponderis, n. gen. poise or weight, also  
 the thinge that is weighed in a balance. some-  
 tyme a burden or lode, a charge. also grauitie,  
 estimation, authoritee.  
 Magnum auri pondus, a great weight or  
 summe of golde.  
 Habere pondus apud aliquem, to haue authori-  
 tiee about some man, to be in great estimation  
 with one.  
 Eius filius eodem est apud me pondere, quo  
 fuit ille, his sonne is with me in the same, or as  
 much estimation, as euer he was.  
 Gemuit sub pondere cimba, the bote beyng  
 ouerladen cracked.  
 Cedere ponderi, To be vnable to beare the  
 burthen.  
 Magnum pondus omnium artificum, id est,  
 numerus. Pondus conscientie, the charge or  
 burthen of conscience.  
 Testimonij pondus, substantialemente or aucto-  
 ritee of testimonie or wytnesse.  
 Verborum ponderibus utendum, we muste  
 vse weightynesse, auctorytee, and grauitie of  
 wordes.  
 Pondus habere, to be weightie & substantiall.  
 Tuae litterae maximi sunt apud me ponderis,  
 I doe greatly esteeme your letters.  
 Pondusculum, li, n. g. a little or small weight.  
 Pone, after or behynde.

Pono, posui, ponere, to put, to set, to place, to edifice, to build, to laye as one layeth a foundation, to lye downe in wager or gage, to leaue of lease, to laye asyde, to laye aparte, to put of, as one doth his clothes, to set before one as they do meate at the table, to employ, to bestowe, to plant, to set also for Propone, to propose, or put forth a question or doubt. Sometime to pyncke or drawe out the fource of a thyng in a table.

Ponere spem, to hope, also to hope no longer. Accusatore ponere, to suborne or hye one to accuse a man.

Ponere ante oculos rem aliquam, to set before his eyes, to cause hym to remembre, to make a thyng appeare euident and playne.

De rebus ante oculos positus disputare, to dispute of thynges cleare and out of question.

Quod erat ante oculos positum, that no man had any doubt in, or that no man doubted of. Bene ponere beneficium apud aliquem, To doe pleasure to one that will requite it.

Castra ponere, to pitch or sette a campe in warres.

Positum consilium in fortuna, fortune hath therof the disposition, or it is at the will and pleasure of fortune.

Ponere curam, to set asyde care.

Ponere curam in re aliqua, To take care for a thyng, to studie, labour, and take payne about a thyng.

Custos in frumeto publico est positus, he had the charge geue to him of the comon grayners. Ponere dies multos in rem aliquam, to employe or spende much tyme about a thyng.

Est in positum in re totum, it is in thy handes wholly, whethere it shall be done or not.

Ponere exemplum, to alledge an exemple.

Ponere se extra culpam, to discharge hym selfe of that whiche is layed vnto hym.

Ponere fundamenta, to laie the foundation.

Ponere in admirandis, to tell it for a meruaile.

Ponere aliquid in admiratione, to meruaile at a thyng.

Ponere aliquem in æquo duobus summis, to esteeme one equally, as muche as two of the greatest, or to be equall with two of the greatest and most excellent.

Ponere in æqualitate, To esteeme the one as muche as the other.

Nep ego hoc in tua laude pono, alia sunt tua facta acque consilia summa laude digna, and I accompte not this amonge thy praises, there be other of thyne actes and procedynges, that do deserue as muche praise as maye be geuen.

Ponere in promptu, to disclose to all men.

Ponere in solem, to set agaynst the sunne.

In optima spe sibi ponere aliquid, To haue good hope in a thyng.

Ponere in uitio, to cause a thyng to be taken

in the yll parte, or to enterprete a thyng to the warite.

Ponere mala initia, to begyn ill, to make an yll begynnyng.

Ponere loco contumelia, to reproche one of any thyng, to laye a thyng to one as a reproche or rebuthe.

Ponere in beneficij loco, to take it for a frendly tourne or pleasure.

Tantum in ea arte ponitis, ye set so muche by that arte.

Munus bene positum, a geste well bestowed.

Ponere nomina rebus, To geue names to thynges.

Ponere omnia in voluptate, to esteeme nothing so muche as voluptie or carnall pleasure.

Ponere operam, to bestowe labour.

Bene opera posita, paynes well bestowed.

Ponere operam alicui, to attend about ones busynesse.

Ponere oua, to laye egges, as an hen doth.

Ponere pro certo sum veritas, I dare not assure it for trowth, I dare not assure you that it is so, I dare not write it for a certentie.

Bene ponere officium apud aliquem, not to lose his labour in dooing one pleasure.

Sumptus nusquam melius potest poni, a man could neuer haue better bestowed his money.

Ponere multum temporis in aliquo loco, to tarry a great while in a place.

Vbiunq; posuit vestigia, by all the way that he passed, where so euer he wente.

Ponere iubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, I bad theym pourpose what so euer they lusted to heare.

Tum veni posuere, than the wynde ceased.

Ponere consilium, to leaue his enterprise.

Ponere de manibus, to lay out of his handes.

Ponere dolorem, to cease to be sorrowfull.

Ponere feroces animos, to leaue his fiercenesse and crueltie, to wate more tractable or gentle.

Ponere arma, To laye asyde theyr weapons of harnaile.

Ponere metum, to take a good herte.

Ponere pudorem, to be shamelesse.

Ponis mihi porcum, thou seruicke me at the table with porke.

Ponere pallium, to lay his garment in pledge.

Pone eum esse victum, put the case that he be vanquished.

Ponunt philosophi, The philosophers doo write &c.

Ponere in gratia vel gratiam, to bringe into fauour, to reconcile.

In auribus omnium positum, spoken through all the world, or that euerie man heareth of.

Tantis beneficijs in re publica positus, When he had done so great pleasures to the common wealthe.

Castella in his locis posuit, he edified castels or towers in these partes.

In conspectu ponere, to set before one that he may see it.

Ponere in infamiam, to bypyn in an infamie, or obloquie of the people.

In casario crimine aliquid alicui ponere, to lay a thyng to ones charge as an haynouse or greuous offence.

Ne in suspicione ponatur stupri, that he be not brought in suspition of detestable auourie.

Castodias portis ponere, To set watche men to kepe the gates.

Diem recum libentius posuerim &c. I had rather lye or abyde one daye with you then &c.

Fidem pigri ponere pro aliquo, To pledge his faith and trowth for one, to be suretie or vnsuretie for one.

Maiorem fructum ponere in perpetuitate laudis, to esteeme moze worth that his renoume and praise continueth for euer.

Qui ciuitatis incommodom in gloriam suam ponit, whiche esteemeth the hurte and incommoditie of his countrey, to be glorie and praise to hym,

in which turneth the hurte of the citee to his praise and glorie.

Non in gloria posuerim, I would not compt or esteeme it a glorie or honour.

Ponere insidias contra aliquem, to lay waite for one to deceyue him, or to wryke him displeasure.

In pari laude ponere, To geue euen as muche praise, to praise or esteeme the one as muche as the other.

In lege posuere, they dyd this enacte, ordeine and decrete.

Id ego in lucris pono, that I take for aduantage, or for a good turne moze then I loke for.

Rem in medium ponam, I will open the matre manifestly to you.

Ponere in metu aliquid, to feare.

In minimis suas res ponere, to esteeme or taken his owne matters nothing.

Modum ponere, to keepe a meane.

Mortem in malis ponere, to taken death an yll thyng.

Est hoc in more positum institutoq; maiorum, this is a thyng that was accustomed and ordeined of our forefathers.

Opus ponere, to make a marke, to build.

Longam oratione ponere in re aliqua, to make many wordes of a great long tale of any thyng.

Quam in oratione mea ponere, then to speake of wyse of it my selfe.

Pecuniam ponere, to lend out money to vsurie.

Principem ponere aliquem, to esteeme a man notable and excellent aboute other.

Salus nostra in vno te posita est, our helthe and safegarde consisteth in you onely.

Posuit extra omnem ingenij aleam, that hath not his like in all the world.

Setotum in re aliqua ponere, to geaue or applye hym selfe wholly to a thyng.

Posita in coniectura, thynges that one maye con-

jecture of.

Semina ponere humo, to sowe seedes.

Omnes in fuga sibi subsidium posuerunt, that all had none other hope to saue them selfe, but onely by flyght.

Ponere summum bonum in virtute, to esteeme the chiefe felicitie, blisse or goodnesse, to bee in vertue.

In culpa sunt ac suspicione ponendi, they are to be suspected and blamed.

Ponere tempus, studium, sumptum, operam, diem, curam, diligentiam in re aliqua, to bestowe, to employe, to spende.

Verbum diuinit in quo homine ponimus, to whom doe we geue the name of a rich man, or what man doe we call rich?

Ponere verba alicuius in re aliqua, to cite or alledge ones owne wordes in a matter.

Vitem ponere, to set or plant a vine.

Dum tunicam ponit, while he putteth of his cote.

Barbam ponere, to be shaven, to leaue of his bearde.

Consilium ponere, id est, desistere a consilio.

Odiu ponere, to lay asyde grudge or malice.

Onus vteri positum est, the is deliuered.

Pons, ontis, m. g. a bridge.

Iungere ponte fluuium, to make a bridge ouer a water.

Pons, is sometyme used for the ladder in a shyppe.

Pontia, an ile in the sea called Ligusticum, on the south parte of Italie, wherein Pilatus was borne, and therof was called Pontius Pilatus.

Ponticus, a poetes name.

Ponticus, a, um, of Pontus.

Ponica nux, a kind of flsherdes, which came from the countrey called Pontus in Asia.

Pontica radix, that whiche we doe nowe call Rheuponticum.

Ponticulus, li. m. g. a litle bydgc.

Pontifex, tificis, mascu. gen. an archbishop, a prelate.

Pontificalis, le, pontificali, belongyng to an archbishop.

Pontifex, tificis, mascu. gen. an archbishop, a prelate.

Pontificatus, atus, m. gen. the dignitie of a bishop, prelate.

Pontificium, ti, neu. ge. the power or office of a bishop.

Pontificus, a, um, of a bishop.

Pontificia, orum, n. gen. the byshoppes booke, wherein thynges of religion were written.

Ponto, onis, m. g. a wherie bote, a feris bote.

Pontus, ti, m. g. the sonne of Hæcæus, of whom the sea Pontus is named.

Pontus, ti, f. g. is the sea, whiche is betwene the sea called Mæotis, and the Ile Tenedos. it is also a great countrey ioyngnyng to the same sea, which containeth these royalmes, Colchis, Cappadocia,

**padocia**, Armenia, and other diuers countreys. it is sometime put generally for the sea.  
**Popa**, *v*, *m*. g. he that hath beastes or other thinges for sacrifices to sell, or he that helieth the sacrifices at the aultar. by translation a glutton or foule eater.  
**Popana**, fat opmtities, after Lalepine. but the place in lunenal, hath Poppeana.  
**Popanum**, *i*, *n*. g. a broode, rounde, and thynne cake, which they used in sacrifice. it may be now taken generally for every cake of bread.  
**Popellus**, *li*, *m*. g. the little or poore people.  
**Popili**, the name of dyuers Romaines, one of them flewe Cicero.  
**Popina**, *na*, *f*. ge. a tauerne or bittailng house, wher meate is eat out of due tyme, a cohes shop  
**Popinalis**, *le*, perteyning to riote or places of riote.  
**Popinatio**, *onis*, *f*. g. riote or gluttonie, or much resortinge to typling houses.  
**Popino**, *nois*, *m*. g. a commune haunter of bittailng houses.  
**Popinor**, *aris*, *ari*, to eat out of due tyme, to be riotouse.  
**Poples**, *póplitis*, *m*. gen. the hamme of a mans legge behynde the knee.  
**Poppea**, *stercos* secunde wyfe.  
**Poppeanus**, *a*, *um*, of Poppea, or that Poppea was wont to vse.  
**Poppima**, *pissuatis*, *n*. gen. the noise made with the mouth and handes in ryding, or wanton ballance, a whistlyng with the mowthe, and stroking with the hande, as men vse to hande the hoxses that be couragious and fierse.  
**Poppismus**, *mi*, *m*. gen. a sowne made with the two handes clapped together, a clapping of the handes together.  
**Popizon**, *onis*, *m*. ge. one that whistlyeth to an hoxse, and stroketh him gentelly.  
**Populabilis**, *le*, that may be destroyed or wasted.  
**Populabundus**, *a*, *um*, wastepnge the countrey, or he that goeth in foragepng or robbing of countreys.  
**Populans**, *antis*, wastepng, destroyng.  
**Popularis**, *re*, perteyning to the people, accepted or fauoured of the people, that delieth & pleaseth the people, that fauoureth the part of the people. also it signifieth a familiar friende, a companion of the same towne or citee, a citizen, or as we vse to call countreyman. also one of the meane people, or comminallie.  
**Nihil tam populare q̄ bonitas**, nothng moze pleaseth the people then godnesse or vertue.  
**Præstat diuitem esse ac popularem, quàm nobilem ad mendicum**, it were better to be of the comminallie and riche, then of the nobilitie and a beggar.  
**Popularia loca**, places where the comminallie doeth assemble, or places where the common people doe sit in a theater.  
**Populari nomine a nobis appellantur**, in the

common soyme of speakng they be called. **Populare ingenium**, holdng with the libertie of the people.  
**Aura**, and **Fama popularis**, the preise and commendation of the people.  
**Lex popularis**, a lawe made by the people.  
**Ad vsum popularem**, after the vse and faction of the common people.  
**Sacra popularia**, solemnities kepte of all the comminallie, and not of certain families onely.  
**Popularis ciuis**, a citizen that fauoureth the parte of the people.  
**Fieri popularem**, to become a maintener and fauourer of the libertie of the common people.  
**Tentare popularium animos**, to feele & proue the myndes of his subiectes.  
**Popularis meus**, my companion, of my estate, hauiour or condition.  
**Populares coniurationis**, the companions or confederates of any conspiracie.  
**Popularis**, id est, Assentator & leuis ciuis.  
**Popularia**, id est, nugatoria, puerilia, boyes playes, childyshe games.  
**Populatus**, *avis*, *f*. g. frendeshipp, by occasion that they be countrey men. also the fauour that one beareth to the common people, and fauour of the people towards one.  
**Populariter**, homily, lyke the people, accordng to the maners of the people, with fauour & loue of the people, after the faction of the people.  
**Populatum**, of all the people, also euery one also together.  
**Populifugia**, was a day in the moneth of June, at the whiche daye by reason of a ramour the people fled.  
**Populatio**, *onis*, *f*. g. a wastpng of the countrey, a destroyng, vpyllyng, or robbing of the countrey.  
**Populatio**, *oris*, *m*. g. a robber, waster, destroyer, or spoyler of the countrey, a forager.  
**Populatrix**, *trix*, *f*. g. the feminine.  
**Populatus**, *us*, *m*. g. idem quod populatio.  
**Populatus**, *a*, *um*, wasted, destroyed.  
**Populatum**, *ti*, *neu*. gene. the place where poppiars growe.  
**Populeus**, *a*, *um*, of a poplar tree.  
**Populifer**, *a*, *um*, that beareth poplars.  
**Populus**, & **Populneus**, *a*, *um*, idem.  
**Populonia**, a citee of Etruria, called now Plumbinum.  
**Populonium**, a promontorie of the Tusciens.  
**Populo**, *auis*, *are*, to get the fauoure of the people.  
**Populo**, *auis*, *are*, and **Populor**, *aris*, *ari*, to wast or destroy a countrey, to robbe, to spoile.  
**Populosus**, *a*, *um*, full of people, populouse.  
**Populus**, *li*, *mas*. g. people, properly it is all the states of the people, bepyes the souerayne govt uernour. all bee it the Romaynes made a distinction betweene the senate and the people, wytyng in theyr stardres and corne, Senatus populusq̄ Romanus, the senate and the people of Rome.

Popu

**populus**, *i*, *f*. g. a tree called a poplar, wherof one is called white poplar, whose stemme is longe, and playne, and the leaues alwaie thakng, greene within, and white on the backe. the other is called blacke poplar, which hath the barke rough, and fewer leaues then the white.  
**Porca**, *a*, *f*. g. a sowe, a ridge of land betwene two sowes, a balke after Marro, thei called it also Porca, when it was in breadth .30. fote, in length .125. Porca is also a plot of ted in a garden.  
**Porcarius**, *a*, *um*, of a swyne.  
**Porcarius**, *ri*, *m*. g. a swyne herde.  
**Porcellus**, *li*, *m*. g. a pigge.  
**Porco**, *ere*, bled of olde wyters to prohibite.  
**Porcetra**, a ponge sowe or pette.  
**Porcia**, a noble woman of Rome.  
**Porcinarius**, *is*, *m*. g. he that sellethe porche, bason, or other swynes flethe.  
**Porcinus**, *a*, *um*, of an hogge.  
**Porcius**, the surname of the elder Lato.  
**Porculario**, *onis*, *f*. g. bringng up of swyne, fattpng of swyne.  
**Porculator**, *oris*, *m*. g. a fatter of swyne.  
**Porculum**, *i*, *n*. g. idem quod Porca, a plot in a garden, wherin be diuers beddes.  
**Porculum**, *li*, *n*. g. a thyng set in the parte of a vine prelle called fucula.  
**Porculus**, *li*, *m*. ge. a pygge, a swyne, a shoote, a popket.  
**Porcus**, *i*, *m*. g. an hogge.  
**Porcus lacteus**, a suckpng pygge.  
**Porcus troianus**, an hogge roasted, with many other beastes and fowles in his bealy.  
**Porgam**, vled of the auncient wyters for Porrigam, I will deliuer or take to one.  
**Pori**, pores in the bodie, out of the which issueth sweate.  
**Porphyra**, *ra*, *f*. g. purple.  
**Porphyriacus**, *a*, *um*, of purple colour.  
**Porphyrio**, *onis*, *f*. g. a byrde, which dyinketh as though it dyd byte the water, he hath longe red legges and byll, some call it Pellicanus.  
**Porphyron**, a gyantes name.  
**Porphione**, an ile in Propontis.  
**Porphyris**, an ile in the goulfe Laconicum, called after Cythera.  
**Porphiris**, *idis*, *f*. g. a purple garment.  
**Porphyritis**, *itis*, *m*. g. a red marble.  
**Porphyriticus**, *a*, *um*, of red marble.  
**Porphirus**, a serpent that hath no teeth.  
**Porphyrius**, a notable philosopher, and enemye to chistian religion.  
**Poraceus**, *a*, *um*, of tecke blades, like to tecke blades.  
**Poraceus color**, the colour of tecke blades.  
**Porrecte**, streight out.  
**Porrectio**, *onis*, *f*. g. a stretchpng out.  
**Porrectus**, *a*, *um*, extended in length or breadth, stretchd out.  
**Porrectiore fronte loqui**, to speake moze me

risly and boldly, to speake with a merke thers and countenance.  
**Porricio**, *porricis*, *ricere*, a worde vled properly in sacrifice, for porrigere, to stretch or pzoa fer vp.  
**Porriginosus**, *a*, *um*, scurue.  
**Porrigo**, *porrex*, *gere*, to spreade out, to stretch the out, to offer, to ouerthrow, to lay on long.  
**Herba porrigere**, to confesse to be vnguilted.  
**Porrigere manum**, to geue ayde or succours.  
**Dextram porrigere alicui**, looke Dextra.  
**Sol porrigit horas**, i. i. Prodcit.  
**Porrigere manum ad aliquid faciendum**, to put out his hande to do a thyng.  
**Porrigere in longitudinem**, to stretch out in lengthe.  
**Porrigere poculum**, to profer or reache one the cuppe.  
**Porrigo**, *iginis*, *f*. g. scurfe in the heade, beards or browes, scales that fall from the head, beards or browes.  
**Porrima**, the sister of Carmenta Euanders mothe.  
**Porro**, an aduerbe, surely, certainly, also longa before, far of, after, in tyme comng, beyonde, forsothe, mozeouer, hereafter, after this, from henceforth, afterwarde, notwithstanding.  
**Si ire porro pergas**, if ye go further, if you continue and goe on forwarde.  
**Ut quiescant porro mones**, finally I aduise them to leaue or sette styll, or I aduise theym, from henceforth or hereafter to cese & be content.  
**Quid restat, nisi vtiham porro miser** what remaineth, but that in the ende I bee vndone, or become wretched and miserable.  
**Etiā ne est quid porro** is there any thyng elles? **Quid deinde porro** what moze followed after?  
**Porro**, is sometime a conjunction, & is as much as Sed, sometime it is a conjunction expletive, to fill vp onely the nombre of the sentence.  
**Porro autem**, for Et vero, Et porro, and that moze is, and moze ouer, and furthermoze.  
**Neg porro for Neg etiam**.  
**Porro**, for valde, as.  
**Et porro minima**, for valde minima, and that moze is, very small or littel.  
**Se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant**, that they beynge veray yonge, hearde olde men saye .3c.  
**Porro hortantis**, as Perge porro, nam de isto magna dissensio est, go to, saie on I praye you, for of this matter. 3c.  
**Porro aduerbium temporis**: as, Licurgus non porro ab Homeri temporibus fuit, not longe after, or from the tyme of Homere.  
**Porro aduerbium ordinis**: as, ut quid velim porro intelligas, that you may know what I woulde haue you doe afterwarde.  
**Eunuchum porro dixi velle te**, than afterwarde, or moze ouer thou saidst, thou wouldest

dest sayne haue an Eunuche.

Quod ad hanc rem opus est porro consule, id est, in futurum, in reliquum, herafter: or as yet some, afore hande.

Iace pater talos, vt porro nos iaccamus, that we may caste afterwarde.

Porro for Tandem, as Cessatum est vsq; adhuc, nunc porro Eschine expurgiscere, id est, tandem vel certe deinceps.

Porrus, i, m. g. & porrum, i, n. g. a lecke.

Porfena, the name of a hynde that besieged Rome, to haue brought in Tarquinius.

Porta, a, f. g. a gate.

Porta angula, a citee of Spaine called Torquemada.

Portendo, di, dere, to signifie befoze a thyng hapneth.

Portentiferus, a, um, that signifieth straunge or monstrous thynges compynge.

Portentificus, a, um, idem.

Portentofus, a, um, monstrous, signifyinge piluche or aduenture to come.

Portentofus, a, um, idem.

Portentum, i, n. g. a thyng monstrous, or beate seldome seene, whiche maie signifie some what to come, a signe of some euill chance or misfortune to come, sometyme a vaine phantasie or inuencion.

Portentum malum, id est Præmonstratum.

Portuensis, mei, m. g. a ferie man, one that consweigheth ouer in a shipp or bote.

Portuensis, midis, f. gene. a ferie bote, a whyzie bote, a littell shipp to passe ouer in.

Porticula, a, f. g. a littell porche, or gallerie to walke in.

Porticulus, li, m. g. a littell haueu.

Porticus, us, f. g. a porche, a walke, a gallerie, or large place made to walke in, either for pleasure or for the rayne, philosophers taught and disputed in such.

Portio, onis, f. g. a porcion, a parte.

Pro portione rerum, accordyng to the proportion, measure or quantitee of thynges.

Pro virili portione, as muche as laie in the.

Vocem habet portione maximam, it hath a very hygge voice for so small a beast or flic.

Cerebrum habent omnia animalia, quæ sanguinem, sed homo portione maximum, all beastes that haue bloude, haue also the braine, but man for his quantitee and bygnes, moze than any other. Circa quod magna mortalium portio heret, the most parte of men.

Porticulus, li, m. g. the pylate of a shipp, whiche ruleth the mariners.

Portito, ani, are, to beate about with a man.

Portitor, oris, m. g. the customer of an haueu, also a porter that dooeth beate thynges that be bought, whither as the byer wyll haue hym, also he that beareth men from the haueu to the shipp, or from the shipp to the shore.

Porticula, a, f. g. a littell porcion.

Porto, ani, are, to beate, to bynge, to carie, to ther on a beaste, or his owne backe.

Ex toto portare, to beate all together, or quite and cleane from the grounde.

Collo portare, to beate on his necke.

Pellago portare, to conuey by water.

Auxilium portare, to succour.

Bonum portare, to bynge good thynges.

Boni quid porto? what good thynges dooe I bynge?

Porto hoc iurgium ad vxorem, I wyll goe chyd with my wyfe for this, or my wyfe shall be sure to here of this.

Hic me credit aliquam sibi fallaciam portare, this man thinketh that I come now with some craft or wile to deceiue hym.

Omnia mea mecum porto, I beate all that is myne owne about me.

Nescio quid peccati portat hac purgatio, this purgation or excuse mayng impoeth, argueth, signifieth or proueth some offence or faule to be dooen, what so euer it be.

Portorii, ij, n. g. the fraite paid for passage or cariage of marchandise, also custome or tallage.

Portula, a, f. g. a littell gate.

Portulaca, ca, f. g. an herbe called purselane.

Portunus, a god of the sea, and hath tuition of the haueus.

Portuosus, full of haueus.

Portus, us, m. g. an haueu, and by translation a place of refuge and succour.

Res est in portu, the matter of thyng is saule; the matter is out of danger.

Ego in portu nauigo, I am out of danger.

Aditus & os portus, the entre into the haueu.

In portu impingere, to offende or doo amill, to erre at the very beginning.

Portus & periculum.

Portus fugæ erat in tuis castris, thy camp was a refuge or place of succour for all the worlde to flee to.

In otij portum confugere, to geue hym selfe to lye quietly without busynesse & trouble of the worlde.

Nisi me in philosophia portum contulisset, except I had geuen & bent my selfe to the studie of philosophie, wherein I quere my mynde.

Porus, a hynde of India, whom Alexander vanquished.

Porus, the passage of the scede of man or beast: also the fundament.

Pos, was used either for Pons, or for Potens.

Posca, a, f. g. a hynde of saure or dyne made with vineger and water, or a hynde of wyne, mixed with water in the pycke, small wyne, householde wyne.

Poscinumius, a, um, that which requirerh money.

Posco, poposci, scere, to aske, to requyre, to prouoke, to assay, also to desyre, to clayme.

Poscunt pugnam, they offer to fyght or do battaile, they requyre battaile.

Pos

Poscere maioribus poculis, To quasse or drinke deepe one to an other.

Poscere aliquem clamore, to crie after one.

Vbi res poscit, where it is requisite.

Cum vltus poscit, when neede is, when it is expedient. Filiam tuam mihi vxorem posco, I require to haue your daughter to my wife.

Poscere ad raum, to aske, crie or call for a thyng till one be hoarse.

Poscere & flagitare. Honorem deum sibi poscere, to require to be honoured like a god.

Opem poscere, to desyre helpe or ayde.

Questionem poscere, to byd men aske what question they wyll of hym.

Poscere reum, to accuse one.

Veniam peccatis poscere, to desyre pardon for his offences.

Puerum aliquid poscere, to aske a thyng of a childe.

Veniam deos poscere, to desyre pardon of the goddes.

Acrem in praelia poscere, Turnum, to prouoke the valiant and fierce Turnus to fyght with him hande to hande.

Posidippus, a comicall poete.

Posidonia, a towne of Syrie called comonly Pualo.

Posidonius, the name of a philosopher, and certayne other learned men.

Positio, a settyng, a placeyng, the situation of a thyng: also an argument of theme to declaim on, a case amonge lawyers.

Positio vrbis, the situation of a citee.

Positius, a, um, positue, that is of it selfe, and not diuersed of an other.

Positor, oris, mas. gen. one that putteth or setteth in a place.

Positura, a, f. g. a placeyng or situation, a puttynge, a pointyng of sentences.

Syllaba longa est positura, the syllable is long by position.

Positus, a, um, put or set, laide asyde, loke Pono.

Positus, us, m. gene. a settyng or puttynge, a placeyng, a situation.

Possessio, onis, f. g. possession, the propriete of rightfull vse of a thyng, sometyme substance

or goddes immouable possessed.

Possessio fiduciaria, a possession, whiche one geueth to an other vpon condition, that he shall redelure the same possession, vpon certayne thynges perfourmed, or when he were thereto required, of hym which gaue possession,

it myght haue bene called a possession in vse, when freemen of trust were used in Englande.

Cedere possessione, To leaue the possession of a thyng to an other.

Depellere, deturbare, exturbare, dimouere, dechere, mouere, pellere aliquem possessione, or de possessione, to put one wrongefully from his lawfull possession.

Posseiniacula, la, f. g. a small possession.

Posseiusus, a, um, possessiue, that is possessed.

Posseiusus, a, um, possessiue, that is possessed.

Posseiusus, a, um, possessiue, that is possessed.

Possessor, oris, m. g. he that hath the possession, the owner, the possessor.

Possessus, a, um, possessed.

Possibilis, le, possible, that maie bee broughte to passe.

Possideo, possides, sedit, dero, to possesse, to haue in ones vse or possession.

Bona ex edicto possidere, when one hath goddes geuen hym by iudgement or decree.

Bona publice possidere, id est, in manum regiam ponere, to conspicate or take gooddes forsaited to the kynges vse.

Possidere palmam, to gette the price, to obtaine victorie.

Breui tempore totum hominem totamq; eius præcuram possederat, in a littell while, he had gotten into his handes, bothe the man and his office wholly, or he had in short tyme so gotten into the mans fauour, that he might orde bothe hym and his office euen as he listeth.

Regnum possidere, to haue a kyngedome, to be a kyng.

Forum armatis cateruis possidere, to bee in the common place with great routes or companies of harneyed men.

Possessum publice in bona alieuius mittere, to sende men to take ones goddes into the kynges handes, or to the vse of the people.

Possidere aliquod communiter cum aliquo, to possesse a thyng ioyntly with an other.

Possum, tui, posse, to maie or can.

Non potuit, quin suo sermone aliquem familiarium participauerit, he coulde not for beare, but with his talkynge he woulde nedes make some of his companions prauie, or of his countaile.

Huc fac ad me vt venias, siquid poteris, do what ye can to come hither to me, if it be possible, or if you can byng any thyng to passe, see that you come hither to me.

Potest plurimum apud Cæsarem, he maie do much, or is in godd eridence with Cæsar.

Potius vt definas? canst thou not let alone & Incende hominem amabo te quoad potest, on godd fellowshipp inente or prycke forwarde the man, as muche as is possible.

Assequi nullis literis possum vt exprimam, I can not expresse in writyng.

Quid ad morsus serpentum possit, what becometh or strength it hath against the bytynge or styngynge of serpentes.

Potest per se, he can of hym selfe.

Aliquid ad perniciem innocentis posse, that he can any thyng do or preuaile, to the confusion or vndoing of an innocent person.

Si poterit fieri, if it maie be, if it be possible.

Fieri potest vt fallar, I maie be deceiued.

Non possum quin exclamem, I can not chuse but crie out. Non potest, it is not possible.

Quam possum maxima voce, with as towde a voyce as I can.



Quam possunt mollissime, as softly as they can possible. Quoad possem, and vt possum, as farre as I can, or as well as I can.

Vt potest in tanta hominum perfidia, as well as it wyl be. &c.

Tantum autoritate potuit, he was of so great auctoritee, or he might dooe so muche with his auctoritee.

Poterat virumq; præclare, id est, virumq; fieri poterat.

Gratia & largitione plurimum potest apud Sequanos, he is in great auctoritee, or he can doe muche with the people Sequani, by meane of his liberalitee and great pleasures, that he hath shewed them.

Ingenio parum possum, my wit or inuention is but small.

Possunt oculi, potest caput, latera, pulmones possunt omnia, id est, Bene valent, they bee not sicke or diseased, they ake not, they be not opened.

Post, afterwarde, after, after that, behynde.

Post diem quartum quam ab vrbe discessimus, foure daies after we departed from the citie.

Post id locorum, for Postea. Post iudicia hinc constituta, id est, ex quo constituta sunt.

Post hominum memoria, sens men were men, sens the word beganne, that euer man could remembre, that euer man hearde of.

Post homines natos, idem. Optimus longe post homines natos, the beste that euer man could remembre sens the word beganne.

Vinxerat post terga manus, he has bounde his handes behynde his backe.

Repente post tergum equitatus cernitur, id est, a tergo, at their backes.

Ne nostros post tergum adoriretur, that they might not set vpon our men at their backes.

Post, aduerbially, afterwarde.

Veni post insaniens, he came after stamping and staryng, lyke a madde man.

Post aliquanto, a littell while after.

Post deinde, than afterwarde whā that is dooen.

Postea, afterwarde.

Quid tum postea, what than, what matter maketh that.

Postea aliquanto, a littell after.

Posteaquam, after that, whan that, as sone as.

Posteaquam mihi renuntiatum est, after that it was tolde me.

Postergo, onis, f. ge. a contemning or neglesctyng, a castyng behynde.

Posterior, oris, m. ge. he that casteth a thyng behynde his backe, he that regardeth or esteemeth not a thyng.

Postergo, aui, are, to leaue behynde, to caste backe, not to regarde, to regarde lesse, to esteeme lesse.

Posteri, orum, m. g. plura. they that do succede vs in bloude, as soonnes, theyr chyldren, and theyr succession.

Posterior, posterius, that cometh after, inferior, later, slower, byler.

Non posteriores eram, subaudiatur partes, I will not be the last, I will not be inferior to any, I wyl not be the worst.

Paulo atate posterior, a littell ponger, not alze thyng so ancient, somewhat after his time.

Omnia libertate posteriora ducere, to regarde nothyng, or passe vpon nothyng but libertee, to esteeme nothyng more than libertee, or so muche as libertee, or to sette more by libertee, than all other thynges.

Salus patriæ posterior illi suis commodis, he setteth lesse by the sautegarde of his countrey, than his owne aduantage: or he esteemeth more his own profite, than the weith of his countrey.

Posteriorē ducere, for Posthabere, to esteeme lesse, to set lesse by, not to regard so muche.

Posterior, an aduerb, afterwarde, hereafter, in tyme to come, an other daie.

Ne posterior in me culpam transferas, laie not afterwarde the faulte in me.

Si posterior fuisset, if he had ben in the tyme after. Sentiet posterior, he shall fele it or persceue it in tyme to come, or an other daie.

Posterior, aui, f. ge. the word to come, posterius, men that shall come after vs.

Postero, aui, are, to shewe it selfe inferior or worse then an other in any thyng.

Posterus, a, um, that cometh after, that foloweth after. Postera dies, the nexte daie after.

Posteri pedes, the hynder feete.

Posteriorum tempus, the tyme to come.

In posterum differre, to deferre or delaye tyll an other time. In posterum prospicere, to prouide for the tyme to come.

Hac in posterum gratior erunt, these thynges will be more pleasant hereafter, or in tyme to come.

Postero, postuli, postferre, to sette after or behynde, to set lesse by, to esteeme lesse.

Postfuit, it was lesse set by.

Postgeniti, posteritee, men that come after vs.

Posthabeo, posthabes, habui, habere, to putte backe or set lesse by, to esteeme lesse.

Seria ludo posthabere, to set more by plaie and pastyme, than by serious matters.

Posthac, aduerbium, from hens forth, hereafter, after this.

Posthinc, afterwarde, whan this is dooen.

Posthumia, a virginē vestall.

Posthumus, i, the sonne of Beneas, by Launina, called also Siluius: also the name of dyuers other men.

Posthumus, mi, m. gen. a chyld borne after the father is dead.

Posthumus, a, um, folowynge, or to come.

Postica, æ, f. g. and Posticum, ti, ne. g. a backe doze, a postene gate.

Postico recedere, to scale awaie priuilie.

Posticulum, li, n. g. a diminutiue of Posticum.

Posticus, a, um, that dwelleth on the backe syde of ones house. also all that is behynde vs.

Postica linea, a lyne that deuiderth the fieldes from the east to the west, and in diuision of landes, that which is towarde the east is called Antica, that is towarde the west Postica.

Iphewse that parte of the firmamente that is from the son towarde the southe, is called Antica, that is towarde the north Postica.

Postica fama, a moche or scozne behynde one.

Dextram Ancam, Sinistram Posticam dicimus.

Postidea, in Plautus, for Post id, or Postea.

Postilena, æ, f. g. a crupper.

postilla, for Postea, afterwarde.

postis, is, m. g. a poste.

Postliminium, ti, n. g. a lawe, by the whiche we receiue againe that which we lost in warres, or was aliened from vs by anye other vnlawfull means.

Postliminio recipere, to recouer againe the possession of a thyng that was aliened from vs.

Postliminio redire, is whan a man hapneth to go fro vs to our enemies, and after returneth againe: or whan any thyng that we haue lost or ben put from, cometh into our handes agayne.

Postmeridianus, a, um, that is done in the after noone.

Tempus postmeridianum, the after noone.

Postmitto, si, tere, to leaue behynde, to negleete, to set littell by, to contemne.

Postmodum, and Postmodo, afterwarde.

Postomnis, idis, f. g. a snaffle, or rather a barnasle set on the horse nose, to make hym gentill and stonde still, or a brake, wherewith an horse mouth is broken, and is made to beare his head gently.

Postpono, pōnis, pōui, ponere, to set behynde, to esteeme lesse, to omitte.

Postprincipium, the conclusion or ende of a thyng, said in the beginnyng or prohemie.

Postquam, afterwarde, after, after that, whan that, as soone as: also sens that.

Postquam a me abiit, after he departed from me, or sens that he departed from me.

Nunquam postquam sum natus, neuer sens I was borne.

Hic annus sextus est, postquam huic rei opes ram damus, this is the sixte yere that I haue laboured and studied about this matter. or it is thre yeres sens. &c.

Anno postquam primum consul fuerat, a yere after he had ben fyrst consull.

Vndecimo die postquam, &c. the xi. daie after. &c.

Postquam poeta sensit scripturam, &c. for so muche as, or because that, after Donatus.

Postremissimus, olde writers used for Postrem.

Postremo, finally, last of all, after all this, at the last.

Postremum, superlatiuum aduerbium, the laste

type, last of all, neuer after.

Si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, if you dooe, you shall neuer see me alyue after this daie.

Postremus, a, um, the last, the vilest, the basest.

Postremi homines, moste vngacious and naughty persons.

Non in postremis esse, not to be one of the worst, or vilest sorte.

Postridianus, non dicitur.

Postridie, the daie folowynge the daie befoze expressed, the nexte daie after.

Postridie eius diei, the next day after that.

Postridie mundinas, the nexte daie after the fayre or market.

Postridie idus, the nexte daie after the ides.

Postridiequam tu es profectus, the nexte daie after ye wente forth.

Postriduo, plautus used for Postridie.

Postuenio, postuenis, postueni, to come after.

Postularia fulgura, lightnynges that signifie religion of sacrifices and bowes to be neglected.

Postulatio, onis, f. g. a request, a demaunde, a complaigne, a supplication made to a pynce.

Postulationibus vacare, to dispatche suiters, to here complaintes.

Postulationibus respondere, idem.

Postulationes decretæ Ioui, supplications appoynted to Jupiter.

Postulationes, supplications or billes of complaynte.

Postulatus, us, m. g. a request, a demaunde.

Postularius, a, um, that belongeth to requestes or demaundes.

Postulator, oris, m. g. he that requireth or demaundeth, a suiter, one that maketh a supplication or complaigne.

Postulatum, ti, n. g. a request, a demaunde. some tyme an accusation, a complaigne.

Intolerabilia postulara referre, to shewe that one requireth thynges intollerable, or that ought not to be graunted in any wyse.

Postulatus, a, um, required, demanded, accused.

Postulo, aui, are, to require, to demande a thyng, whiche is due to the after. also to accuse or sue one in the lawe, to complaigne on one: some tyme to desyre, to wyl, to court.

Abiitro & vide quid postulet, go thy waye in, and see what they lacke, what they woulde haue, or what they call or aske for.

Res, locus, persona, tempus, causa, ratio postulat.

Per oppressione hanc mihi eripere postulet, id est, velit, aut speret, that he shoulde court or desyre to take hym away from me wponge fully by violence.

Familiariter postulare, to require a thyng of a man familiarly.

Quam maxime abste oro atq; postulo, I desyre and praye you with all my beaie herte.

Me presentem aduocatu postulauerunt, they sequit

requiréd me, there begynge present, to bee theye attourney.

Fidem publicam postulare, to require a saulfe conducte.

Impietatis reum postulat, he accuseth hym of unnaturalnesse toward his parentes, or countrey.

Reperundarum postulauit, he accused hym of wrongfull receyving of mens gooddes, or exaction.

Qui postulabatur iniuriarum, whiche was accused of trespass.

Papinius de ambitu est postulatus, Papinius was accused of vntlawfull suite to opteine his office.

Postulare quæstionem, to desyre that the parties might be strictly examined, properly by tortures or tourmentes.

Postulare reum, to accuse one.

Postulare ius, to make a reasonable requeste.

Postulat pro fratre Scipio, Scipio maketh intercession for his brother.

Postulatum est, they required.

Poramus, a towne of Attica.

Poratio, ónis, f. g. a drynkyng.

Poramentum, ii, n. g. idem.

Porátor, óris, m. g. a great drynker, a drunkerd.

Porátus, a, um, drynke.

Pore, for Potis.

Qua pote quisque, id est, quantum quisque potest.

Sive id non pote, sive pote, whether that bee possible or not, whether thou canste not doo it, or dooe it.

Potens, entis, adiectivum, that can dooe muche, that hath great power, myghte, puissance, as ble.

Potens, entis, partic. of possum, that can or may, that is able.

Potens maris, that is of great power on the sea, that hath dominion of the sea.

Potens corporis, able to rule his body, able to stande wyppght.

Imperij potens, that hath empyre or dominion.

Neq; pugna, neq; fuga satis potentes, they coude neyther well fyghe nor get flece.

Regni potens, id est matus regno, able or of age to take vpon hym the kyngedome.

Dum mei potens sum, whyle I am able to rule my selfe, whyle I am myne owne man.

Armis potens, puissant in armes.

Potentissimus odor, a very stronge sauour.

Potens, entis, substantivum, a great man, a man of great power.

Poténtia, æ, f. g. power, puissance, habilitie, great rule, force, might, auctorite, great might, myghte.

In magna potentia esse, to be in great auctoritate, to beare great rule.

Potentátus, us, m. g. idem.

Potenter, myghtly, puissantly, with great power, substantially.

Potentia, a citee in Italic called Sancta Maria de Lorretto.

Potentilla, læ, f. g. wyldetansie.

Poterium, teij, a græcis dicitur, quod nos poculum dicimus, a cuppe: also a certayne herbe full of prickes, called of Galene Beuras, because it helpeth the sinewes: it is also named Phrynon, because it is of great vertue against todes.

Potestum, for possum.

Poteste, for posse.

Sed nihil poteste, but that they coude doo no thinge.

Potestas, áris, f. g. power, auctorite, office, dominion, rule, also abilitie, facultie, leaue, counsaile and reason.

Potestatem sui facere, to suffer men to come to hym, or to speake with hym.

Potestatem gerere, to exercise an auctorite or office.

An erit hæc optio & potestas tua, shall it bee at thy choysce. &c.

Præsertim cum tota potestas huius rei tua sit, specially sens all the matter resteth in the, or is in thy power to bynge to passe.

Quæ tum erat potestas, accordyng as it was liell at that tyme, as it myghte haue been doo en than.

Vix adipiscendi potestas modo fuit, vneth or with great payne I myght come by it.

Potestas mittendi non fuit citius, I soude no sooner sende.

Quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit, quibus recte dem, non prætermittam. &c. whan or as often as I may haue sure men, to whom I may deliuer my letters, I will not forget to wyte to you.

Cum potestate proficisci in prouinciam, to go into the countrey appointed hym, haueing auctorite to rule there.

Potestate dare, to leat or suffer, to geue leaue.

Potestatem facere, idem.

In potestate alicuius esse, to be vnder an other mans rule or obedience, or to bee at his commaundement.

Peruenire in potestate alicuius, to be brought in subiection, to come vnder ones handes or subiection.

Ponere in potestate alicuius, to put hym to his merey.

Potestates, magistrates, rulers, men in auctorite, noble men of a realme.

Eligendi potestatem dare, to geue the choysce, to geue one leaue to choosce.

Exisse de potestate iratos dicimus, id est, de consilio, de mente, de ratione, to bee besyde theym selfe, not to bee able to rule theyr affectiõs.

Magna ex parte tua potestas erat, it was chieflye

in your handes, whether it shoulde bee or no.

Habere summam potestatem in aliquo loco, to be chiefe ruler or gouernour in any place.

Habere potestatem alicuius, to haue one in subiection.

Habere aliquem in sua potestate, idem.

Vix necisq; potestatem habere in aliquem, to haue power of lyfe and death ouer one.

Pater late potestas eius, he is of great power, and dominion.

Permittere potestatem, to graunt libertie, to geue auctoritee.

Id oportet totum poni in potestate sapientis, that must be wholly put in the handes and power of a wyse man, or lesse and permitted wholly to his choysce, rule or orderyng.

Reddere potestatem, to make that one may doo a thyng agayne.

In suam potestatem redigere, to bynge vnder his subiection or obedience.

Cum potestate esse, looke Cum.

Seruandi mei summa potestas tibi datur, it listh becare muche in your handes to saue my lyfe.

Potestas fuit liberius viuendi, he myghte lyue somewhat more at his libertie.

Priuare aliquem potestate faciendi aliquid, to make that one can not doo a thyng.

Sua est in eorum potestate nostra salus, our lyfe or saulsegarde is in theyr handes.

Potestas tibi fuit, you myght.

Quasi non ea potestas sit tua, id est quasi non possis.

Suscipere in potestatem, and Dimittere ex potestate, contrary.

Tradere potestatem alicui, to geue one auctoritee.

Simul ac potestas data erit, incontinentie as soone as I can haue oportunitie and leysure: or as soone as I can conueniently.

Potesta, viced of Plautus for Potestas.

Potestur, for Potest, he maie.

Potidea, a citee of Thracie, called before Castandria.

Potidius, a mans name.

Potina, a citee of Boetia.

Potio, ónis, f. g. a drynke, a drynkyng, a potion.

Potio, au, are, to geue a medecine.

Potior, áris, ari, to haue a drynke or potion ministered to him. sometime to bee poisoned.

Potior, póteris, vel potiris, potius sum, potiri, to haue in possession, to opteyne, to wyne, to conquire, to atchieue, often tymes in the present tense for Fruor, to take pleasure of a thyng. Potior gouerneth euer more the gentiue plurall of this nowne Res, whan it is set alone without an adiectiue, and signifieth to beare a rule, to haue in our subiection to, haue in our dominion, or to gouerne the empyre: as,

Augusto rerum potius, whan Augustus had ruled the empyre. It is also signified with other gentiue cases, besydes Rerum: as, Postquam rex hostium potius erat, after the kinge my master had subdued, conquered or gotten the vpper hande of his enemies. With other casual woordes Potior will haue an ablatiue case, and signifieth to opteyne or get a thyng by labour. Sometime it hath an accusatiue: as, Fortiter malum qui potitur &c. he that suffreth and manfully endureth the sorow. &c. Hic potitur gaudia, he hath all the ioye and pleasure.

Sine labore patria potitur gaudia, without payne or labour he hath all pleasures and commodities belongyng to a father, or that a father shulde haue.

Potiri vrbis, or vrbis, to wyne, or conquire the citee, or to be lord of it.

Potiri voluptatum, to lye in pleasure.

Potiri rerum, to be kyng or master of all.

Potiri regni, to wyne the countrey, to make hym selfe ruler of any countrey.

Potiri laborem, to endure payne.

Qui bello potiri sunt, whiche haue wonne it at the twooydes poynte.

Potiri hostium, to conquire his enemies. Sometime to be taken prisoner of his enemies.

Potius sum victoria, I had atchieued and wonne the victorie.

Miseriam omnem capio, hic potitur gaudia, I endure all the payne and trouble, and he hath all the ioye and pleasure.

Voto potiri, to opteine a desyre, to haue atchisured.

Potior, & hoc potius, better.

Potior sit, qui prior ad dandum est, leat hym be in better condition, or haue more aduantage, that fyste geueh.

Iudicabit nulla ad legendum his esse potiora, he shall iudge none more woorthye to bee redde, then they.

Nihil mihi potius fuit, q; vt Masinissam conuenirem, there was nothyng, that I more longed for, than to meete with Masinissa, the first thyng that I dyd, I went to see Masinissa, I desyred nothyng more than to see Masinissa.

Potissimus, a, um, the best of all other, the chiefe or the principall.

Potissimum opus, id est, præcipuum, the best of all other, the moste singular.

Quod est potissimum, that is the speciall and chiefe thyng of all.

Potus, & hoc pote, able, good.

Si tibi placere potus est, if it may please you.

Potus sum, I maie.

Neq; ferri potus est, neyther can any man as byde his vnreasonable faction.

Potissimum, or Potissime, most specially, chiefe

ly, principally,

Nel-

Nescio quid expediam potissimum, I can not tell what is best to dooe first.  
Ex consularibus te creauit potissimum, he created you before all other of the senators, as a person most meete.

Portua, a citie in Scotia, not farre from Chesbes.

Potius, rather.

Potius, was an auncient familie of kinrede amōge the olde latines, whom Hercules called to his banquet, after he had slaine Larcus: & they were afterwarde constituted the priestes of Hercules. reade Fenestella.

Potius, Hercules prieste.

Pōito, pōitas, aui, are, to use to drinke, to drinke often.

Poto, aui, are, to drinke: also to geue drinke to one.

Potare totos dies, to sit all day drynhyng, to be drunken.

Potum dare, to geue drinke to one.

Potor, ōris, m. g. a drunken knaue.

Potōrius, a, um, that belongeth to drynhyng.

Ampulla potoria, a drynhyng glasse.

Potorium, ri, n. g. a cuppe.

Potulentus, a, um, any thing that may be drunke, also halfe drunke.

Potus, a, um, that whiche hath drunke, and that whiche is drunke.

Potus, us, m. g. drynke: sometyme drynhyng.

## P ANTE R.

**P**RACTICUS, a, um, actiue, practike, that consisteth in wooyhyng or doyng.

Practius, a citie of Pontie.

Præ, a prepositio, serving to the ablative case, signifieth before, in regarde, or in comparison, for: and is veray eloquently used, importunge a certayne respecte and comparison to an other thyng.

Præ amore, for loue, by reason of loue.

Modestior nunc quidem est de verbis, præ vtdudum fuit, he is moze softe or gentle of wordes, than he was wonte to be, or than he was late: or he is moze softe in his woordes than he was while ere.

Præ se ferre, to make semblaunt, to shewe by his countenance and visage his affection and phantasie in a thyng. also to confesse and acknowledge.

Sanus si sim, præ te medicum mihi expetam, if I be wel aduised, I will looke to haue a better physician than thou arte.

Nihil hercle hoc quidem præ vltia dicam, this is nothyng in regarde of that that I will tell the.

Præ formidine, for great feare that he had.

Præ gaudio, for ioye.

Præ manu, & præ manibus, before hande.

Præ se armentum agens, drynge the herte

of beastes before hym.

I præ, sequar, go before, I will follow.

Sed præ nobis beatus, but in respecte of comfort of vs, euen in heauen, or moze happye and fortunat than we.

Ego illum contempsi præ me, I thoughte myselfe muche better, and muche moze honest man than he.

Qui omnia sibi post putarit esse præ meo commodo, whiche regarded set by nothyng so muche, as my commoditee and profite.

Præ tuis facultatibus maxima putentur, id est, si cum tuis facultatibus conferantur.

Præ his, quæ à te. &c. in comparison of those thynges, whiche. &c.

Non possum præ lachrymis, I can not for weepng.

Fiduciam præ se ferat orator, leat an oratore shewe in his countenance a sure confidence and trust that he hath in his matter.

Res omnes relictas habeo, præ quod tu velis, I late asyde all thynges, to do that you woulde haue me dooe.

Vide, quoniam sis præ studio, see how vnreasonable be are for affection.

Sed hoc etiam pulchrum, præ quod vbi sumptus petunt, but euen this is a toly or goodly thing, in comparisō of whan they requyre cost, charge, or expence of money.

Parua res est voluptatum in vita, præ quam quod molestum est, there is small pleasure in this lyfe, in comparison of trouble and cares that be in the same.

Parum etiam, præ vt futurum est, Prædicas, thou saiest or speakest euen veray littell, or in a maner nothyng, in comparison of that shall be in deede.

Præcūsus, a, um, veray sharpe.

Præaltus, a, um, veray deepe, veray hygh.

Præbeo, bui, bère, to geue, to shewe.

Præbere aures, to hearken.

Præbere aures conuictis, to suffre patiently rebukes.

Seruices præbere, to offer his head to be strept ken of.

Præbet errorem, it geueth occasion of error.

Præbere indignationem, to be cause of indignation.

Iusta præbere, to kepe tache, to geue that is due.

Non possum satis narrare, quos ludos præbueris intus, I can not well tell, howe many moches thou hast gotten amonge them, or how they laugh at the within in the house: or I can not well expresse, what sporte and laughyngs we haue had at the within.

Os præbere, to take blowes, or suffer to be bobbed.

Os præbere ad malè audiendum, to suffer one to speake ill to his face, to be in pience when he is all spoken of,

Sue

Strenuum hominem præbuit, he played the man, he shewed hym selfe valiaunt, or dydde valiantly.

Se æquum præbere, to be indifferent, to doe iustice without rigour.

Se æquabilem præbere, to be alwaie of one sort, to kepe alwaie one faction.

Se attentum auditorem præbere, to be a diligent hearer.

Quoquomodo se in ea questione præbebat, &c. howe so euer he behaued hym selfe in that matter. &c.

Se credulum præbere, to geue haste credence, to beleue a thyng quickly.

Se docilem præbere, to be easily taught.

Se alicui facilem præbere, to graunt gently to ones desyre.

Se facilem præbere in hominibus audiendis, adiuuandisque, to bee willing and gentill to heare men, and to be spoken with all.

Gladu speciem præbet, it is lyke in facion to a sword.

Erroris speciem præbere, to geue occasion of error.

Speciem triumpho præbere, to sette forth the triumph to the best shewe.

Tyrannum præbere, to behaue hym lyke a tyranner, to plaie the tyranne.

Vim glutini præbet, it is as good as glewe, or it is of the same force that glewe is.

Baculorum vsum senectuti præbet, it serueth olde men in the sterbe of a staffe.

Præbere de manucubum, to frede, to put meate in ones mouth with his hande.

Pro ponibus præbere accessum possunt, men may entre of go in vpon them euen as it were vpon bridges.

Præbere auxilium, to ayde.

Præbere curam, to make solicitous and careful.

Peccandi locum præbet, it geueth occasion to offende or doe amisse.

Iustitandum præbuit, he swoze to hym.

Metum præbere, to cause to feare.

Lumen præbere dicitur fenestra, to geue light.

Operam præbere reipublicæ, to helpe or serue the common weale.

Miraculum præbere, to make men woonder.

Vt modeste orationem præbuit, howe modestly or temperately he spake.

Duriorem se præbere, to shewe hym selfe rigorous and harde.

Nimium se exorabilem præbere, to bee to sone intreated, to shewe hym selfe to gentill.

Præbere sonitum, to make a noyse.

Præbere latum spectaculum, to set forth a ioyous and pleasaunt sight.

Sponsalia alicui præbere, to affiance or betrooth, to make a solemne feaste at ones betroothyng.

Terga præbere, to renne awaye.

Se facilem præbere dicitur res aliqua, to be easy.

Præbenda, ōrum, neu. gen. plur. all thinges necessarye prouided for magistrates, or ambassadours compng into any countreie: after some it is woode and salte onely: and they whose office is to make the said prouision, are called Párochi, or Copiarj.

Præbia, ōrum, n. g. plur. thynges geuen to sicke men, medicines.

Præbitere, to passe by or passe forth in iourney. sometyme Peire, to leste, to cast awaye.

Præbitor, ōris, ma. gene. a geuer, an almoner, a purficer.

Præbitus, a, um, geuen.

Præcalus, a, um, balde before.

Præcantio, ōnis, fem. g. a syngng before, a charmpng, an inchaunting.

Præcantrix, tris, f. ge. an inchantresse, a sorceresse.

Præcānus, a, um, that hath a hoze head before he be aged.

Præcārus, a, um, veray deere.

Præcauo, præcaues, cāui, uere, to prouide that a thyng happen not, to beware of take hede before hande.

Vt ab insidiis præcaueret, that he shoulde take hede, that he fell not in an ambushment ere he were ware, to take hede of deceites, to beware that no treason be wrought.

Præcautus, a, um, forscen, well taken hede of.

Sed præcauto opus est, but we muste take good hede.

Præcautor, ōris, m. g. he that taketh good hede, he that prouideth for a thyng aforehande.

Præcedo, celsi, dere, to go before, by translation, to be moze excellent, to passe, to excell.

Præcedere auctoritate, sapore, suauitate & similibus.

Præceler, celeris, re, veray swifte, exceedingly swifte, veray sodaine or quicke.

Præcelero, aui, are, to renne before.

Præcello, lui, lere, to excell, to passe.

Præcellere alicui, pro impetare & dominari, to be master or ruler.

Præcellens, entis, ōm. gen. excellng, passng, muche better then other.

Præsentio, ōnis, f. g. that is songen or plaid at the beginning of a song or balade, voluntarie.

Præcentor, tōris, m. ge. he that first syngeth: it may be taken for the chaunter in a quire.

Præceps, cipitis, ōm. g. headlong, veray sodaine, veray hasty, exceedingly swifte, without consyderation, on head, veray raffe.

Præceps homo, he that is to hasty in his busynesse, and doeth thynges vnadvisedly.

Præceps ingenio in iram, hote or hasty, greatly inclined to anger.

Præceps in auaritiā & crudelitatem animus, the mynde greatly inclined to couctousnesse and crueltie.

Quo iure, quaque iniuria, præcipitem me in pistrin

pistrinum dabit, be it right, be it wrong, he will thrust me headlong into the mill house to grinde.

Præcipitem dare, to thrust one out headlong.  
Præcipitem abire, to come to miserie, to come to extreme pouertie and needynesse.

Agunt cum præcipitem pœnæ ciuium Roma no um, quos securi percussit, the cruell punishment of the Romans, whom he hath beheaded, causeth hym to fall to hastily, or byngeth hym headlong to confusion, ruine, or mischiefe.

Præcipitem ferri, to renne down, or fall down from a high place, to renne headlong or with great violence.

Præceps in occasum sol, the sunne goynge downe.

In præcipiti esse, to be in great danger.

Præcipitem trahere, to pull hym downe from a high place, or astate, to pull downe with it violently.

In præceps, for Deorsum, downwarde with a great fall or discent, also sodenlye, hastily.  
Bis pater in præceps tantum, it is twice or two tymes so drepe.

Præceps animi, rashe and hasty in doyng a thyng, he that doeth a thyng without consideration and aduysment.

Præceps senectus, olde age almoste at the pitees bynke.

In præcipiti est ægrotus, the sicke man is in great peryll and daunger.

Præcipiti iam die, when it was toward night, when the sonne wente downewarde.

Præcipes fossæ, deepe ditches.

Præceps periculum est, the danger is very perillous.

Præceps in terram datus, fallng down headlong to the grounde.

Deicere præcipitem, to caste downe headlong.

Fertur præceps in hostem, he renneth against his enemies with great violence.

Præceps amentia ferebare, thou wast in suche a furie or madnesse, that thou passedst not what thou didst.

In præcipitem locum se committere, to venture hym selfe in a very daungerous place to fall in.

Præceptio, ônis, f. g. idem quod Præceptum.

Præceptor, ônis, m. gen. a maister, a teacher, an instructour.

Præcatrix, the semine.

Præceptum, ti. n. gen. a præcept, a rule geuen, a commandement, an admonition, a good lesson or instruction.

Præcepta virtutis, godd lessons of vertue.

Præcepta medicorum, the counsailes of physitions.

Monita & præcepta.

Dare præcepta, to geue instructions.

Facere alicuius præcepta, for facere,

Præceptus, a, um, taken up before, fasted before.  
Præcepto, aui, are, to geue commandement or charge often.

Præcerpo, cerpsi, cerpere, to take, to gather or plucke before an other.

Non præcerpo fructum officij tui, I doe not pteuent you, and take from you the benefite of your duetie and office.

Præcertatio, ônis, f. g. a contendng before.

Præcidæus, a, um, that whiche is byt hym, that is cutte before.

Præcidanea porca, a swyne whiche the papynims dyd sacrifice, before they dyd cut downe their cozne.

Præcido, cidi, dère, to note or marke a thyng, as a carpenter doeth rymber or boundes with a strike of chalte line, before he saweth it of, or to cut a lytell before, as dyapers doe in sellngge their clothe, after they haue measured it, to rent out the residue: by translation to tell of thyng precisely, what matter one will speake of or against, to strike, to cut of choppe of, to beate, to denie stiffely, to take awaye cleane.  
Plane sine vlla exceptione præcidit, truly he stiffely denyed it without exception.

Præcidere spem, to put out of all hope.

Præcidere causam belli, to pteuent and take awaye cleane the occasion of warre.

Dubitacionem præcidere, to take awaye all doubt.

Præcinctus, a, um, compassed or gyrded in before.

Præcingo, cingi, cingere, to gyrd about, to edd passe of inclose in before.

Præcino, ciniui, nere, to begynne the songe, to syng before or first, also to tell a thyng before it happeneth.

Præcipio, præcipis, cépi, cipere, to pteuent or take first, to take before an other, to geue commandement or charge, to instructe, to teache, to geue instruction or counsaile, to shewe how, to aduertise, to commaunde, to forsee, to consere in the mynde before.

Præcipere animo, and animis, To conceyue before in the mynde.

Præcipere cogitatione futura, to forsee in his mynde and imagination, what will come of chaunce hereafter.

Spe iam præcipit hostem, he imagineth in his mynde all redy, that his enemy is come.

Hic artem nandi præcipit, this man teacheth to swimme, or sheweth the facion howe to swimme.

Si lac præcepit æstus, If the heate of the sonne doeth drye up the milke afore hande.

Præcipiunt medici, the physitions doe counsaile, entoygne, or charge.

Præcipitur, the impersonall.

Præcipitans, autus, castng or fallng downe headlong.

Amnis præcipitans, a river that renneth down

violently from any high place.

Præcipitante republica, when the common weale decayed or fell in ruine.

Præcipitatio, æ, f. g. tumblng or fallng downe from any high place.

Præcipitatio, ônis, f. g. a castng downe headlong, also ouermuche rashnesse, and vnaduisednesse in doyng a thyng.

Præcipitatus, a, um, decayed, fallen in ruine, cast downe from high places.

Præcipitata ætas, olde age, when it draweth nere his ende.

Præcipitante, headlong, vnaduisedly, without consideration, rashly.

Præcipitium, ti, neu. ge. a downe right place or steepe, daungerous to bee gone on, a steepe downe pitche of fall.

Præcipito, aui, are, to caste, hurle, byngge, or shoue downe headlong: sometyme to fall downe headlong, to renne downe violently, to drawe toward the ende, to do vnaduisedly and rashly, to dooe to hastily.

Præcipitare palmitem, flagellum, & huiusmodi, id est, deorsum flectere, to bow downe warde.

Quæ pars palmitis præcipitata est, fructu in duntur, that parte of the vinebranche, that hangeth or is bowed downewarde, beareth muche fruite.

Ex altissimo dignitatis gradu præcipitati, to be brought or cast downe, from high auctoritee and dignitee.

Præcipitare ad mortem, id est, præcipitem agere, to byng to death sodainely.

In insidias præcipitatus, brought into the handes of his enemies ere he was ware, or falling into the ambushment ere he was ware.

Præcipitathymus, id est, vergit ad finem, winstet draweth toward the ende.

Præcipitar Nilus, the ryuer Nilus falleth steepe downe with great swiftnesse and violence.

Præcipitare moras, id est, festinanter abijcere, to cast awaye all delaie, to make hast.

Præcipitare se in flumen, to leape downe in to the ryuer.

Priscosq; referre labores præcipitat, id est, festinat.

Præcipue, chiefly, specially, principally.

Præcipue sum ab illo adiutus, I was holpe of hym chiefly, or more than of any other.

Præcipuus, a, um, chiefe, speciall, principall, for vrayne, singular, also peculiar, propre, particular, not common to other.

Commune & præcipuum, contrarie, propre or peculiar to one, and common to other.

Negat præcipuum mihi incommodum impendere, you saye, that I shall haue no peculiar incommoditee or displeasure: or that I shall haue no hurte, but that other shall haue it as well as I.

Præcipua remedia, conerayne and excellent

medecines.

Idem ius cum ceteris, & præcipuū, contrarie.

Contra morbus præcipuū remedium, a veray holisme or singular remedy against bypnges.

Præcise, precisely, determinately, cuttedly, shortly, hardely, with to muche breuitie.

Præcise dicere, to speake a thyng brefely, so that somewhat is to be vnderstande.

Præcise negare, to denie stiffely.

Præcisum, harde, intractable, cutted, very short.

Qui præcisis conclusionibus obscuri, Salustium atq; Thucididem superant, they whiche be so obscure in theyr short and cutted sentences, that they passe both Salust and Thucidides.

Præcisus, a, um, cutte of, cutte shortly, taken as way cleane.

Præcisa narracio, a brefe narration.

Præciso omni verborum ornatu, taking away all garnishng of wordes cleane.

Præcisum, si, a parte of the intrayles.

Præcisus, one abused contrary to nature.

Præcisio, ônis, f. g. a breuitee in writngge or speakngge, whan somewhat is lesse to bee vnderstande.

Præclamatôres, trices, that wente before Jupiters pyeste, named flamen Dialis, calling to men, that they shoulde reasse from theyr workes: because it was not lesfull for him to see any man working.

Præclamo, aui, are, to crie before.

Præclare, very excellently, very nobly, very well.

Præclare nobiscum actum erit, it shall bee right well with vs, or we shall bee right well delte withall.

Dicitur præclare à sapientibus, it is wonderfully well said of the wyse men.

Præclare dantur, they be very good to be geuen in medicine.

Præclare medetur, it healeth or cureth excellently well: it is very medicinable or holisome.

Præclare facere, to do right nobly, to doe very well.

Præclare gessit suum negotium, he atchieued his matter right honourably: or he did right well.

Præclare memini, I remembze as well as can bee: or I remembze right well.

Præclare, is oftentimes used in approungge, allowngge or consentngge, as one shulde saye, wonderfully well done or said of you. also in mortgage, shortly well said.

Præclârus, a, um, veray clere & bygght, also very noble: sometyme very excellent, right god.

Optima & præclara præda, a rich and wonderful good bootie.

O præclaram defensionem, o goodly defence or excuse.

Præclara indole iuuenis, a yonge man of excellent towardnesse.

Præclâuum, ui, n. g. a part of a senators garment, called Lacus clâuus.

**Præcludo**, cludi, cludere, to shutte or stoppe by, that one can not entre or passe.  
**Iter præcludere**, to stoppe ones iourney, that he can not passe.  
**Præclusus**, a, um, shutte, stopped before, that one can not passe.  
**Præco**, cōis, m. g. a common crier, a publisher of thynges, he that in portecale notificth the gooddes, that are to be solde, and setteth the price on them: it may be used for a preacher.  
**Præco ferialis**, the bell man, whiche in some town goeth about, declaring who is late dead.  
**Sub præcone subicere**, to committe to the crier, to be published and solde.  
**Per præconem vendere aliquid**, to sell a thing by the common crier or officer.  
**Voci præconis bona ciuium subicere**, To cause the ciuils gooddes to be solde by the crier or common officer.  
**Præco virtutum alicuius**, he that with all his endeour publisheth or setteth forth a mans vertue and noblesse.  
**Præcognitus**, a, um, known before.  
**Præcognosco**, noui, noscere, to knowe before, seidome used.  
**Præcolo**, cōlui, cōlere, to trymme, to decke before, to prepare.  
**Præcompōitus**, a, um, facioned before, prepared.  
**Præconceptus**, a, um, conceived or taken in before.  
**Præcōnium**, nij, n. ge. a solemne crite, the criers office, publishing of a thyng to be solde. somes tyme it signifieth pypse, glorie, renouwe.  
**Facere præcōnium**, to be a common crier, to make cries, to publish proclamacions, or other thynges, to dooe the criers office in common sale of thynges.  
**Tibi præcōnium deferam**, I wyl make you crier or publisher of the matter, or I wyl geue you the charge to sell it.  
**Tribuere alicui præcōnium**, To geue one the office to pypse or laude.  
**Præconsumo**, consumpsi, sumere, to consume, waste, or spende before. somes tyme to consume onely.  
**Præcontrasto**, aui, are, to handle before, somes tyme to view or consider before.  
**Præcoquo**, coxi, cōquere, to make rype before, to sicke or boyle.  
**Præcoquor**, queris, qui, to be soone rype.  
**Præcoquus**, a, um, idem quod præcox.  
**Præcōrdia**, ōrum, n. ge. plu. the shyne, whiche diuideth the ouer parte of the body from the nether. it is also taken for the place vnder the ribbes: somes tyme all the nubles, as the herte, the spleene, the lunges, the liuer, the intrailles.  
**Aperit præcordia**, he telleth the secrettes of his herte.  
**Præcorrumpto**, rupi, rumpere, to corrupt before.

**Præcox**, cōcis, or after some, cōquis, om. gen. sene rype, or tynely ripe, ripe before the tyme.  
**Præcoquem maturitatem contrahere**, to waxe rype before the tyme.  
**Udi pueros præcoci sapientia**, soone rype, soone rotten: a proverbe noting to muche wit in a child for his age.  
**Præcox ingenium**, a wit to wise for his age.  
**Præcox fuga**, a sleping before one hath neede.  
**Præcrassus**, a, um, very grosse, very thicke.  
**Præcurro**, curri, currere, to renne before, to ouertenne, to go before quickly, to go before as a signe of token before any thyng that foloweth. also to preuent, to passe, to excell.  
**Pateris vno te præcurri exemplo**, suffice one example to be mencioned before you.  
**Appetius ne præcurant rationem**, lette not the sensuall appetites renne before reason, or ouertenne reason.  
**Quarum maturitas præcurrat hyemem**, whiche be rype before wynter.  
**Horum vtrique socratem atate præcurrit**, bothe these were before Socrates tyme.  
**Vita præcurrit alicui**, to haue a better life, to haue a more happy life.  
**Præcurrere alicui**, to ouertenne, to preuent, to passe.  
**Qui mihi studio præcurritis**, whiche be more ardent and desirous then I.  
**Præcurrere aduentum alicuius in aliquem locum**, to preuent ones coming to any place, to come thither before hym.  
**Vobis illum tanto minorem præcurrere**, viz honestum est, it is scant for your honestie, that he begyn to muche yonger, shoulde passe or excell you.  
**Præcursor**, ōis, f. g. and Præcursor, us, m. ge. a rennyng before. somes tyme a cause of matter that goeth before.  
**Præcursor**, ōis, m. g. one that renneth or goeth before, afore messenger, afore rider or goer.  
**Præda**, æ, f. g. a pzaie, a thyng gotten or taken in the warres, a bootie.  
**Accingere se præda**, to prepare them, selues diligently to take their pzaie or bootie.  
**Præda esse**, to be a pzaie or bootie.  
**Prædabundus**, a, um, goyng on forageyng in the tyme of warre, that robbeth or spoyleth.  
**Prædaceus**, a, um, of or belongyng to a pzaie or bootie.  
**Prædamno**, aui, are, to condemne or geue iudgement on one before.  
**Prædamnata spe dimicandi**, id est, præscila.  
**Prædāto**, ōis, f. g. a robberyng, a forageyng, a scalpyng awaie of meate.  
**Prædātus**, a, um, of a pzaie or bootie.  
**Pecunia prædātia**, or Prædacea, money that the bootie is solde for.  
**Prædator**, ōis, masc. gene. a seker for a pzaie, a robber, one that goeth about to geite a bootie or pzaie.

Præ

**Prædatrix**, trices, f. g. the feminine.  
**Prædatorius**, a, um, that belongeth to robberyng or spoyleyng.  
**Naues prædatoriæ**, pirates shippes, that robbe and roue on the sea.  
**Prædellatio**, aui, are, to make wery of seynt desfoze, to bryake, to weaken afore.  
**Incurtus prædellatio aquarum**, it breaketh the course of violence of the water.  
**Prædensus**, a, um, made very thicke.  
**Prædensus**, a, um, very thicke.  
**Prædes**, vide Præs.  
**Prædestinatio**, ōis, f. g. prædestinacion.  
**Prædestino**, aui, are, to purpose before, to pzedestinate, to ordeyne or appointe before what shall come of one.  
**Prædicator**, ōis, m. ge. a man of lawe expert in actions reall, or matters concernyng landes.  
**Prædicatorius**, a, um, ptepreyng to landes.  
**Prædātus**, a, um, that hath good landes or manours.  
**Prædicabilis**, le, to be tolde or spoken of abrode.  
**Prædicatio**, ōis, f. g. a publishyng or optn declaration, a common talke, or an open talke.  
**Prædicator**, ōis, masc. gen. a tellar or publisher abrode.  
**Prædicatus**, a, um, published or tolde abrode.  
**Prædico**, aui, are, to publishe, to tell a thyng openly, to tell abrode, to make good repute, to talke, to tell out, to praise.  
**Prædicas notis**, thou telleste to them that knowe it already.  
**Siquidem hæc vera prædicat**, if it be true that this woman saith.  
**Prædicat præco**, dum aliquid promulgat.  
**Taceam**, an prædicem: Quid I tell it, or hold my peace and saie nothyng.  
**Prædico**, dixi, dicere, to tell before.  
**Hoc primum tibi prædico**, I tell the this first and foremost.  
**Prædictio**, ōis, f. gen. a prophesie in tellyng of thynges to come.  
**Prædictum**, ti, neu. gene. a prophesie, a thyng to be before.  
**Prædicta cœna hora**, an houre appoynted to go to supper.  
**Prædicto**, absolutly for Cum prædictum esset.  
**Prædiolum**, li, n. g. a lytell manour.  
**Prædisco**, didici, discere, to vnderstand before, to lerne or cunne before.  
**Præditus**, a, um, that hath abourned.  
**Præditus morore**, repleant with heauynesse, heauy or sadde.  
**Præditus lachrymis**, washed with teares, or full of teares, wepyng, or that wepeth.  
**Præditus autoritate**, in authoritee.  
**Præditus spe optima**, that hath a very good hope.  
**Præditus sum humanitate**, virtute, diuinitis, dignitate, viribus, id est, habeo.  
**Quid faceret illa atate præditus**: What

**Quid he dme begyn of that age?**  
**Amentia præditus**, madde, besyde hym selfe, in a furie, out of his wittes.  
**Sensibus præditus**, that hath sense or feelyng.  
**Audacia præditus**, presumptuous, wyl, hardy.  
**Summo ingenio præditus**, that hath an excellant good witte.  
**Paruis opibus ac facultatibus præditus**, poore and of small substance.  
**Præditus crudelitate**, cruell.  
**Præditus leuitate**, lyght, vnconstant.  
**Prædiues**, diuinus, om. gene. very rych, very abundant.  
**Prædiuinatio**, ōis, f. g. a diuination or gessyng of thynges to come.  
**Prædiuino**, aui, are, to diuine a thyng before it chaunce.  
**Prædiuinus**, a, um, very diuine and godly.  
**Prædium**, dñ, n. gene. a manour, a place in the countrey haupng ground about it, a ferme.  
**Optimo iure prædia**, fermes or manours, whiche be cleare discharged f. om all taskes, customes, quiterentes, and other paymentes.  
**Prædia bona**, lone Præs.  
**Prædomo**, domui, are, to tame or quiete before, to mitigate or allwaie before.  
**Prædonulus**, li, m. g. a lytell robber.  
**Prædo**, ōis, m. g. a robber, a spoylar, a pillar, a thefe, he that entreth on a mannes gooddes or heritage, haupng no laifull clayme or title to it.  
**Prædor**, āis, āri, to robbe a countreie, or to take pzaies.  
**Præduco**, duxi, ducere, to leade before.  
**Præducere fossam homini obfesso**, to caste a ditch about one that is besieged.  
**Vallum præducere**, to make a trenche.  
**Prædulcis**, ce, very swete, very pleasant.  
**Præduro**, aui, are, to make very harde.  
**Prædurus**, a, um, very harde.  
**Prædura ætas**, and tenera, contrarie.  
**Præeo**, iui, ire, to go before, somes tyme to reade, speake, or saie before.  
**Præi verbis quod vis**, tell me before what you wolde haue me saie or dooe.  
**Præire verba**, to speake or pronounce certain woordes, that an other must saie after.  
**Præire obsecrationem**, to pronounce or saie before, a pzaier, or petition, that an other must saie after.  
**Præire voce**, to speake before, to tell what one shoulde saie.  
**Præire de scripto**, to reade vpon a paper, that one must saie and pronounce after hym.  
**Præire in amentia**, to minisre or geue an o. he.  
**Præire alicui de re aliqua**, to tell before what one shoulde doe in any thyng.  
**Præcunt discipulis præceptores**, they reade before or tell them before, what they shoulde doe in euery thyng.  
**Præiens**, præeuntis, goyng before.  
**Præeunte natura**, nature hir selfe leadyng or goyng



goyng before vs.  
**Præfacilis**, le, very easy.  
**Præfacio**, præ facis, feci, facere, to set moze by, after Calpurne: the place of Quinctilian hath nowwe **Præfari**.  
**Præfari**, vel re, fatus sum, fari, to speake of safe before.  
**Præfari honorem**, to speake woordes of reverence before.  
**Præfari honorem auribus**, to saie, sayng your reverence.  
**Præfari diuos**, to praye to god before one ensterrysse any thyng.  
**Præfari veniam**, to aske licence afoze.  
**Præfari pacem**, to shew that he cometh in peace fible wise.  
**Præfari carmen**, to speake of pronounce woordes before, that other muste saie after.  
**Præfari aliquem in scribendo opere**, to speake reverendely of a man in the begynnyng of his booke of worke that he maketh.  
**Præfatio**, ónis, f. g. a p̄face, a thyng spoken of wryten before.  
**Præfectura**, re, f. ge. a capitayne shipp, a lieutenant shipp, an autoquitee or rule.  
**Præfectura**, may be called thirce wythes: among the Romanes it signified the p̄vinces, where the saied officers had iurisdiction.  
**Præfectórius**, a, um, that belongeth to a capitaine or lieutenant.  
**Præfectórius vir**, he that hath bene greāt master of the emperours palace.  
**Præfectus**, ti, m. g. a ruler, a capitayne, a lieutenant, an officer appointed to doe a thyng, or that hath the overseygh and charge of a thyng.  
**Præfectus moribus**, he that hath the charge to see ill maners reformed and amended.  
**Præfectus annonæ**, he that hath the charge to provide corne and vitayle.  
**Præfectus pratorio**, was with the emperour the p̄ncipall officer in his court: as nowe in Fraunce the great maister, and was capitayne of the souldiours called **Prætoriani**, whiche were as a garde about the emperours palace and person.  
**Præfectus urbis**, was a great officer in Rome, to whom it belonged, to see that the high waies to the citee were well maintained, that the waters were kepte cleane, that the channell of the river of Tiberis were scoured and kepte from shelues, also to deliuer grain out of the common grainiers, and diuide it among the people. he was also called **Præfectus latinarum**, as **Gellius** writeth.  
**Præfecti prouinciarum**, lieutenantes and deputies of p̄vinces: it may be taken among vs for suche as haue lyke iurisdiction, as the chamsberlaine of Northwales, and the high stewards of Southwales were wont to haue, that is to saie, peculiar authoritee to determine matters within the compass of their office.

**Præfecti ararii**, were they, which had the charge of keepyn the common treasure.  
**Præfectus fisci**, was he, whiche kepte the emperours treasure.  
**Præfectus scriniorum**, was a lyke officer, as the maister of the rolles is now, and was also called **Præfectus libellorum**, in the which office was **Papinianus** the great lawier, in the tyme of **Seuerus** the emperour.  
**Præfero**, præ tuli, ferre, to beare before, to esteeme moze, to p̄ferre. Sometime for **Præ se ferre**.  
**Præferi cautas manus**, he gropeth with his handes before hym, as men doe in the darke.  
**Præferre facem alicui**, to carie a tozche before one.  
**Præferre alicui facem ad libidinem**, to aide of conducte.  
**Præferitur opinio**, id est, iactatur.  
**Qui mex menti lumina prætulit**, whiche haue inspired me.  
**Salutem reipublicæ suis cōmodis præferre**, to esteeme the safetie of the common wealthe moze then their owne p̄osites.  
**Glans Syriaca præferitur bonitate olei**, it is moze esteemed for the good oyle that cometh of it.  
**Multi prætulerunt carere poematibus**, many haue thought it better to lacke the woordes of poesies.  
**Qui sapientiæ studium habitu corporis præferunt**, id est, præ se ferunt, whiche shewe themselves to be philosophers by their apparell of faction and state of their body and countenance.  
**Vultus tuus nescio quod ingens malum præfert**, thy visage of countenance sheweth some great euell what so euer it be.  
**Præfericulum**, li, n. g. a great bason, which was caried before hym that did sacrifice.  
**Præferox**, rōcis, om. g. very fierie or hasty.  
**Præferratus**, a, um, that is pointed of shodde with iron, as a speare or other like.  
**Pilum præferratum**, a pestill, that hath iron at the one ende.  
**Præferratus**, is sometime used for bounde in chaynes.  
**Præferuidus**, a, um, very hotte.  
**Præfestinatum**, and **Præfestine**, to hastily, with to muche haaste.  
**Præfestinatus**, a, um, done to hastily, or to soone.  
**Præfestino**, aui, are, to make to muche haaste, to make haaste before the tyme.  
**Præfica**, re, f. gen. a woman, whiche is hyed to lament at the buryng of men or women, and to praye their ates.  
**Præficio**, præ facis, feci, ficere, to put in auctoritee, or to geue rule, to ordeyne one a capitayne, ruler, lieutenant, or deputie, to make overseer of chiefe doore.  
**Cheriam ei rei præfecimus**, we made **Cheria** capitayne, overseer, or doer of the matter: and haung

haung respect to that place of **Cerence**, we made **Cheria** our stewarde and maister of p̄osider of the feast.  
**Imperatorem alicui bello præficere**, To appoint one to be chiefe capitaine in any warre.  
**Præfido**, fidi, fidere, to truste very muche, to haue a great confidence, to put to muche trust in a thyng.  
**Præfigo**, fixi, figere, to fasten or stycke before, to shut vp.  
**Capistris ora præfigere**, to mounill, to tie vp the mouthes.  
**Præfixus**, a, um, fastened or set on the fore parte of a thyng.  
**Præfixa ferra iaculo**, darts that be headed.  
**Præfixa ferra cornua**, horynes tyyed with iron.  
**Præfinio**, præ finis, niui, nire, to determine before, to assigne or appoint what and how muche shall be done.  
**Præfinire diem**, to appointe a daie.  
**Præfinito**, the aduerbe, accordyng as it was appointed.  
**Præfinito loqui**, to speake at the tyme appointed: or to speake no moze then an other dooeth bydder hym.  
**Præfinitus**, a, um, appointed afoze, determined.  
**Præfiores**, flores, flōui, florere, to blossome before the tyme.  
**Præfioro**, aui, are, to take the firste floure, also to take the summe parte of the p̄ofite of fruite before an other.  
**Præfluo**, fluxi, ere, to flowe or renne before a place.  
**Præfoco**, aui, are, to strangle or choke.  
**Præfodio**, præ fodis, fōdi, fodere, to digge, to digge depe, to digge before.  
**Præfodere portas**, to digge before the gates.  
**Præfocundus**, a, um, verie fruitefull or plentifull, ranche.  
**Præfor**, non dicimus, loke **Præfari**.  
**Præformido**, aui, are, to be aferde ere the stroke come.  
**Præformo**, aui, are, to make, facion, or fourme a thyng before, to shewe the facion of a thyng to one before.  
**Præfractē**, obstinately, stubburnely.  
**Præfractus**, a, um, harde or vnflexible, that wyll rather bryake then bowe, stubburne, obstinate. also that whiche was before broken.  
**Præfrigidus**, a, um, verie colde.  
**Præfringo**, fregi, gere, to bryake, to bryake of, to bryake in pieces, to bryake before.  
**Præfulcio**, fulsi, cire, to fortifie, to make strong, to fence, to stay or vnderfet.  
**Præfulgeo**, fulsi, gere, to shine much, to shine to muche, to be to bright.  
**Præfulguro**, aui, are, to lighten before, to make a glistering before.  
**Præfurnium**, nij, neu, ge. the mouth of an oven or fornaise.

**Præglidus**, a, um, exceedyng colde.  
**Prægermino**, aui, are, to bud before the tyme.  
**Prægestio**, fire, to reioyce, to leape for ioye, to haue a very great desire of appetite.  
**Prægigno**, nui, gignere, to begyn, to byng in firste, to beget before.  
**Nolebam ex me morem prægigni malum**, I wold not that an yll custome should be brought up by me, or I woulde not be the first authour of an yll custome.  
**Prægnans**, anus, om. g. a woman with childe, it is the same of any beast, great with childe, or with yonge.  
**Prægnans sus**, a sowe with farrowe.  
**Canis prægnans**, a bitch with whelpes.  
**Prægnans arbor**, a tree haung good sap or iuice, before it bud or blossome.  
**Prægnatio**, ónis, f. g. a begyn great with childe or with yonge.  
**Prægrandis**, de, very great, exceedyng great.  
**Prægrauatio**, ónis, f. g. a great griefe.  
**Prægrauis**, ue, very greuous or heauy.  
**Prægrauo**, aui, are, to make verie heauy, to make moze heauy, or to poise downe one syde moze then an other.  
**Corpus prægrauat animum vitiis**, the bodie burtheneth or lodeth the mynde with vices.  
**Quam prægrauaret multitudo**, seeyng that the multitude of his ennemys was greatten then his.  
**Prægreddior**, gressus, gredi, to go or come before. Sometime for **Prætergredi**, to passe by, also to p̄uent, to passe, to excell.  
**Non solum nuntios sed etiam famam aduentus sui prægressus**, not onely p̄uenting and comyng before the messengers, but. &c.  
**Ve prægressi hominis vestigia occupent**, for **Prætergressi**.  
**Qui tantum alios prægressus est**, whiche so farre passed and excelled other.  
**Prægredi gregi**, to go before the flocke.  
**Prægressio**, ónis, f. g. a goyng before.  
**Prægressus**, a, um, that p̄uented or wente before.  
**Prægustator**, óris, m. ge. that taketh the taste of taste before, a taster.  
**Prægusto**, aui, are, to take a taste, to assaye before.  
**Prægunij**, p̄ople of **Italia**, called commonly **Abruzi**.  
**Præiaceo**, præ iaces, iacui, ere, to lye before.  
**Præiácio**, cui, ere, to caste before.  
**Præiudicatio**, ónis, f. g. a geuyng of a iudgement of sentence before, the concepyng of a iudgement before the tyme, afoze iudgement.  
**Præiudicatus**, a, um, iudged or condemned by a former iudgement.  
**Præiudicium**, ij, n. ge. a thyng, whiche beyng ones decided and determined, maketh a rule or example to men that do folowe, to discusse semablablye in a lyke matter, as those whiche we

Do call ruled matters or cases in the law, whiche be as examples to iudges. also a sentence geue before the iudge. mē. rather with or against one, as if two did contende for ante office, and the magistrate (because the controuersie wyl cōtinue longe) dōeth appoint the one to minstre the office in the meane tyme, wherby he semeth to geue a iudgement before, for hym whom he fauourith it is also taken for hurte or losse.

**Præiudico**, aui, are, to iudge before the tyme, sometyne to iudge by example of an other like matter before iudged or decided, to conceiue an ill opinion or iudgement of a thyng or persone, before he knoweth the cause.

**Præiudicare alicui**, To hurte or hynder ones cause.

**Præiuratio**, ōnis, f. g. the othe that is taken by hym that first sweareth.

**Præiurātor**, ōris, m. gene. he that first taketh an othe, as the forman of a iurie, or the first witness, or any other, after whom other men doe sweare, accordyng to the othe geuen vnto hym.

**Præiuro**, aui, are, to sweare before other.

**Præiuuo**, iuuui, are, to helpe before.

**Prælabor**, beris, bi, to fall first, to slide before.

**Prælambo**, lambi, lambere, to liche or lap before, to taste before.

**Prælego**, legi, gere, to rede to, as a maister doth in expownyng to the chylde. also sometyne to gather before the tyme, sometyne to passe by.

**Prælectio**, ōnis, f. g. a lecture, a redyng to other.

**Prælector**, ōris, m. g. a reader to other.

**Campaniam prælegebat**, he passed by Campania.

**Præliaris**, re, pertaynyng to battaile.

**Præliator**, ōris, m. g. a warriour.

**Prælibo**, aui, are, to taste or sate before.

**Prælicenter**, very wantonly, very licenciously, with to muche libertie.

**Præliganeum vinum**, a præligando, whiche I suppose to be so called, either because it is first tunned or put into vessels, or else because it is put into a sacke, whiche is faste knit afoze. but it is so named rather of Prælegendo, because it is made of grapes either tyme before theye tyme, or else gathered before other.

**Præligo**, aui, are, to binde afoze or in the inside.

**Prælior**, aris, ari, to fight in battaile, by translation to contende or strue in wordes.

**Prælium**, li, n. gene. a battaile, also the fight in battaile, sometyne (by translation) the acte of generation.

**Aduersum prælium**, an ouertrowe or discomfiture.

**Dubium prælium**, an vncertaine battaile, wherin one can not tel whiche hath the better.

**Conferere prælia**, to iugne battaile, to fight.

**Secundum prælium facere**, to feght piosperously, to put his enemies to the worse.

**Dirimere prælium**, to ende the fight or bat-

taile.

**Detrectare prælium**, to refuse to fight.

**Prælongo**, aui, are, to make verie longe.

**Prælongus**, a, um, very longe.

**Præloquor**, eris, præloqui, to speake or tell before.

**Præluceo**, præluces, luxi, cēre, to beare light before one, as a torch of candle, also to geue more light then an other, to geue a great light before.

**Præluce**, aliis virtute, to shine in vertue before other.

**Præluce**, maioribus suis virtute, To make his auncelours renowned and famous by his vertue.

**Prælucidus**, a, um, very bright, that geueth a great light.

**Præludium**, ij, neu. g. a proleme, or that which musicians and minstrelles plaie at the beginning or they come to the songe, which they purpose to plaie, a voluntarie, the men of fence call it a flozthe. sometyne it is taken for a preambule, or entrance to a matter, and as ye would sate, signes and pofers: it maie also be called a preparatiue.

**Præludo**, si, dere, to plaie before, in muscalle instruments to plaie a voluntarie, at the weapons, to flozthe.

**Præludio**, ōnis, idem quod Præludium.

**Prælum**, li, n. g. a pisse.

**Prælumbo**, aui, are, to breake ones lynes.

**Præluo**, lui, ere, to purge or washe cleane afoze, to flowe or renne before.

**Prælustis**, stre, very famous and notable, verie high, in the sight of all men.

**Præmando**, aui, are, to sende before, to geue charge before.

**Præmature**, to sone, or before the iuste tyme.

**Præmature vita careo**, I die afoze my tyme.

**Præmaturus**, a, um, not yet tyme, also tyme before the tyme, also out of season, that cometh to sone.

**Præmaturus fructus**, fruite that is ripe before the tyme or before other.

**Præmatura mors**, vntymely death, death before naturall tyme.

**Præmatura hyme**, a, partly wynter.

**Præmaturum & serum**, contrary.

**Præmatura denuntiatio**, a denownyng before the tyme or season.

**Præmedicatus**, a, um, that hath medicines prescribed before hande.

**Præmeditatio**, ōnis, f. g. a meditation, musyng or thynnyng on thynges before they come or chance.

**Præmeditor**, aris, ari, to aduise before a man do the thyng, to muse and thinke on a thyng before hande.

**Præmercor**, aris, ari, to bye afoze hand, to fozes all markettes, or to by a thyng out of ones hande that chepeneth it.

Præmen-

**Præmensus**, a, uni, measured before, or passed over before.

**Lucis præmensa tempora**, the parte of tyme of ones lyfe that he hath passed or lynced.

**Præmensum**, si, neu. g. a sacrifice or offeringe to xces, of the eares of coyne that were first reaped.

**Præmeto**, metui, mētere, to reape splaye or beset.

**Præmiator**, ōris, m. g. a thefe that stealeth by night, as we mought sate, whiche committeth burglarie. also a rewarder.

**Præmigro**, aui, are, to go before.

**Præmior**, aris, ari, to geue rewardes. sometyne for Lucrari.

**Præmiōsus**, a, um, riche of money.

**Præmissio**, ōnis, f. g. a tendinge afoze.

**Præmissus**, a, um, sent before.

**Præmitto**, misi, tere, to sende afoze.

**Præmium**, ij, n. g. a rewarde geuen to hym that hath done any notable and laudable thyng, a recompence. sometyne it is taken for money, also wages that one hath for goynge a iours nepe.

**Digna præmia ferre**, to be woorthily rewarded.

**Legis præmio licet**, id est, legis beneficio.

**Sine præmio sum**, I am without money.

**Præmoderor**, aris, ari, to plaie before on an instrument.

**Præmodum**, an aduerbe, aboue measure, beyond all measure. sometyne for Admodum, verie muche.

**Præmolestia**, x, form. gene. feare of a thyng to come.

**Præmolliō**, liui, lire, to make soft or tēdre before.

**Præmolior**, lris, ri, to make all piouson afoze hande for a thyng that can be, to prepare, to goe aboute to make a thyng tēdre before.

**Præmolliis**, le, verap tender or delicate.

**Præmolitus**, a, um, made verie soft or tēdre, made verie fauourable or gentyll.

**Præmōneo**, præmōnes, ui, ere, to fozewarne, to geue one warnyng before the thyng come, to tell of aduise one before hande.

**Præmonitio**, ōnis, f. g. a warnyng or aduertisement before hande.

**Præmonitus**, a, um, warned or tolde before the thyng came or chaunced.

**Præmonitus**, us, m. g. a warnyng or aduertisement geuen before hande.

**Præmonstrator**, ōris, m. g. he that telleth a thing before that it hapneth, he that goeth before a man to guide hym and shew hym the waie, and as who shoulde saie, to leade hym by the hande, a leader or pointer of the way. Hic adiutor meus, & monitor, & præmonstrator, this myne helper and counsaillour, and leader or pointer of the waie.

**Præmonstro**, aui, are, to shewe or tell before, to teache, to go before one and shew him the way.

**Præmordeo**, præmordes, di, or morfi, dēre, to byte or rebuke before.

**Præmorior**, riris, or mōteris, ri, to die ere the tyme come.

**Præmoritur visus**, auditus, incessus, whan the sight, hearing, or goynge splaye before the tyme.

**Præmunio**, præmunis, iui, ire, to prepare to fozestie a place, before that the enemies come.

**Prænarro**, aui, are, to tell before.

**Prænato**, aui, are, to swimme afoze, sometyne for Præterfluere, to passe or flowe by.

**Prænaugo**, aui, are, to saile or rowe by, to passe by in a shyppe.

**Prænaugatio**, ōnis, f. g. a sailyng before or by a place.

**Præneste**, a citee in Italie.

**Prænellini**, people of Præneste.

**Prænestinus**, a, um, of Præneste.

**Prænimis**, to farre, to muche.

**Præniteo**, prænites, nitui, tēre, to bee verie bright and clere, to shyne bright.

**Prænomen**, inis, n. g. the first name, as Marcus, Quintus, Lucius, & as we haue now the name of baptisme.

**Prænoscio**, nōui, noscere, to knowe afoze.

**Prænotio**, ōnis, f. g. the knowyng of a thyng before.

**Prænoto**, aui, are, to make annotations or inscriptions.

**Prænubilis**, le, verap cloudy and darke.

**Prænutio**, aui, are, to shewe afoze.

**Prænutius**, a, um, that fyrste bringeth tidynges, that goeth before and bringeth tidynges, that sheweth a thyng to come.

**Præoccido**, occidi, occidere, to go downe before, as one sterre before an other.

**Præoccupatio**, ōnis, f. g. a figure in Rhetorike, whan we wyl saie that we will not tell a thing, and yet thereby covertly we wil declare the matter or make it susparte.

**Præoccupo**, aui, are, to take or possesse a thing by pteucion, to pteuent, totake before an other.

**Præoccupare partes alterius**, to take up hym to do that an other man shulde do before hym.

**Præoccupauit ferre legem**, he pteuented hym in publishyng and makyng the lawe.

**Præoccupare hominem**, to hynde a man to hym, or to wynde his fauour before an other, by some benefite or pleasure.

**Præopto**, aui, are, rather to desyre, to wyl the rather, to desyre greatly.

**Præoptare mortem**, to chose rather to die.

**Præordinatio**, ōnis, f. g. the first ordinaunce.

**Præordinator**, ōris, m. g. he that made the fyrste ordinaunce.

**Præordino**, aui, are, to ordeyne afoze.

**Præpando**, pādi, pandere, to open before, come tyme for Præendere, to splaye or set a byode.

**Præparatio**, ōnis, f. g. a preparation.

**Præparato**, an aduerbe or ablatiue case set aduersally, with preparation or piousion.

Kkk ij Præ

Præparatus, us, m. g. a provision of preparation before hande.  
 Præparatus, a, um, provided, prepared or made ready before.  
 Præparcus, a, um, veray scarce or nigarde, a great sparer.  
 Præparo, aui, are, to prepare, to make ready, to make provision for thynges necessarie before hande.  
 Præparare hyemi cibos, to prepare meate as against winter.  
 Animos præparare ad aliquid, to make the mynde apt or ready to a thyng.  
 Præpeditum, ti, n. g. a leat before.  
 Præpedio, præpeditis, diui, ire, to tie or bynde of ones legges, & by translation to let, to let much.  
 Præpeditus, a, um, leat.  
 Aut gaudio sumus præpediti nimio, aut ægritudine, we be letted, that is to saie bynded, that we can not see or iudge, by reason of to muche ioyfulness, or els of sorowfulness and disquiet of the mynde.  
 Præpendeo, pendi, ere, to hange or be hanged before.  
 Præpendo, pendi, ere, semeth to be used of Latine in the thirde coniugation, and actively, to hange before.  
 Præpender mento tibi barba, thou haste a bearde growyng on thy chinne.  
 Præpes, præpetis, om. g. swifte, light in flight.  
 Præpetes aues, the byrdes whiche shewed them selues first to the diuynours called Augures, wherby they supposed to knowe what shoulde ensue.  
 Præpeto, tiui, tere, to beginne first, to go first.  
 Præpilatus, a, um, headed with yron, as a iauers line of darte, also sharpe afore, lyke the head of a darte, though it haue no yron, as the hoynes of a loppier, wherewith he swimmeth.  
 Præpinguis, gue, om. g. veray fatte.  
 Præpelleo, lui, lere, to excede other, to bee of greater power, auctozitee or richesse than other.  
 Præponero, aui, are, to ponder or examine before, to pople or weigh more, to bee of greater price or value, to bee more woorthy, to bee more esteemed, sometyme for Anteferre, to preferre or take for the better.  
 Præpono, sui, ere, to put or set before, also to preferre, to esteeme, to geue one the charge of a thyng, to make one ouerfear or doer of a matter, to make ruler, to set more by.  
 Se ire præpositum tibi apud me, that he shulde be preferred before you, or more esteemed with me than you.  
 Præponere aliquem negotio, to geue one the ouersight or charge, or doyng of a thyng.  
 Bello præponi, to be made chiefe capitayne of the warre.  
 Nunquam præponens se alijs, neuer esteeming hym selfe more than other, or about other.  
 Luchrum præposui sopori & quieti, I dyd set

more by, or dyd more esteeme my sayne or aduantage, than slepe and rest.  
 Præporio, aui, are, to carie or beare before.  
 Præpositio, ónis, f. g. a setting or putting before.  
 Præpositum, i, n. g. that is set or preferred before other.  
 Præpositus, a, um, set or aduanced about other, set in auctozitee.  
 Præpositus, ti, m. g. he that is in auctozitee, or chiefe in any office.  
 Præpossum, præpotes, potui, posse, to be more able than other, to be of greater power than other.  
 Præposterè, backward, ouerthwartely, aduersely, contrary to all good order.  
 Præposter fieri, to be doen against al good order, as when the scruaunt commaundeth his master, the people theyr rulers, or a foola wyse man.  
 Præposterus, a, um, ouerthwarte, out of order, cleane contrary to all good facion and order, Also for Contrarius or Aduersus, agaynst.  
 Præposterii homines, they that do that thyng last, that they shoulde haue dooen first.  
 Præpostera consilia, counsaile cleane contrarie to the purpose.  
 Obsequium præposterum, id est, importunum & exitiosum.  
 Præpotens, entis, om. gene. veray puissaunte or myghty, of great power, also very riche.  
 Præpropere, to hastily.  
 Præpropereus, a, um, very quicke or hasty, to hastily, rashly.  
 Præproperum ingenium, a rashe witte.  
 Præputium, ij, n. g. the chinne that couereth the head of a mannes yron membze.  
 Præradio, aui, are, to thyne or cast bright beames afore.  
 Prærado, rasi, radere, to shaue or scrape.  
 Prærancidus, a, u, very unsauoury, veray rancid, that hath a veray stinkyng sauour, lyke thynges benewed and rotten, by trāllacion, very vnpleasent, out of vse.  
 Prærapidus, a, um, very swifte.  
 Præreptus, a, um, taken or caught away before.  
 Præreptus immatura morte, dead before his tyme.  
 Præripio, præripis, pui, ere, to pzeuent, to catch away before an other, to take fro an other, to haue it hym selfe.  
 Iter præripere, id est, præoccupare, to goe as fore.  
 Præripere hostiū consilia, to spie out and pzeuent theyr enemies intentes and purposes.  
 Coniungere præripere, to marie the woman that an other shoulde haue maried.  
 Præripuit tibi ne cessus primus, he tooke this praise fro you, that ye shulde not be the chiefe of most excellent.  
 Præripere, to take to his owne vse, Eripere, to take from an other that he can not vse hym selfe,

selfe, as Eripuit illi vitam.  
 Prærodo, si, ere, to gnawe, to gnawe or eat besaie much, to gnawe all about, to gnawe the bitter parte of a thyng.  
 Prærogatia, æ, f. ge. and sometyme Prærogatium, a prerogative, where one is preferred afore an other, auctozitee or preheminence, also pzeuidice or fauour shewed more to one than to an other.  
 Prærogatiuus, a, um, that is demaunded or asked his sentence before an other, that whose voyce or consent is of more auctozitee and effect than other, that hath prerogative or preheminence about other.  
 Prærogatiua tribus, The tribe that geueth voyce first.  
 Prærogatiua beneficia, benefices afore employed.  
 Prærogo, aui, are, to aske a mans sentence, opinion or voyce before other, to paie or geue before hande, to paie money before his daie.  
 Prærumpe, rūpi, rumpere, to bzeake a sunder, to bzeake in pieces.  
 Prærupta, is sometyme taken for roches.  
 Prærupte, styte without any benyng.  
 Præruptus, a, um, all to broken, it is sometyme taken, where an hyl is broken by the side and harde to go on.  
 Prærupta loca, places broken here and there that no man maie passe.  
 Præ, prædis, m. gen. a suretee, which beynge asked of the magistrate, undertaketh for any common recepuour, or one that hath the dispensation of the treasure of a prince or commonalte, and is bounde to make full satisfaction, what so euer shall befall. it is also a substantiue man, bound for any persone before a iudge, that he (mis)trustynge his cause, shall not impeyre the thyng that he hath in his hande, for the whiche the suite is, also he that is suretee for one in a money matter.  
 Bona prædia, the gooddes of hym that is suretee for any common recepuour, whiche he soide, if the person (for whom he is bound) fall in arreare.  
 Prædes, is sometyme used, for Bona prædia.  
 Præfagio, præfagis, giui, ire, to diuine or tell what shall happen, to perceyue or haue a gesse before what wyl folowe, to perceyue a thyng that is towarde before it come.  
 Præfagibaz animus, fustia me ire, cum exirem domo, when I went out of my house, my herte gaue me, that I shoulde go in vaine.  
 Nescio quid profecto mihi animus præfagit mali, in good faith me hert geueth me, that some ill shall happen, I wot not what, or I can not tell howe my mynde geueth me that all is not well: or I can not tell howe my hert geueth against some ill to come.  
 Dicimus præfagit animus & præfagio animi, we geue hert of my mynde geueth me,

Præfagior, iris, iri, the Deponent, is reade in Plautus.  
 Præfagis, ónis, f. ge. a diuination, gessing, feelinge, or perceyuing of any thyng that is towarde.  
 Præfagium, ij, n. g. a perceyuing of a thyng before that it happeneth. sometyme a coniecture.  
 Præfagus, a, um, that diuinely or perceyue thynges that be towarde before they come.  
 Præsanatus, a, um, healed or cured before.  
 Præsanasco, scere, to be made hole before.  
 Præscateo, præscates, scatur, scatur, to be full and replenished with any thyng, to haue great plentie of any thyng.  
 Præscientia, æ, f. g. an vnderstandyng and perfect knowledge of all that shall happen.  
 Præscindo, sciui, scire, to knowe afore.  
 Nonne oportuit præscisse me? had it not ben mete that I shulde haue knowen it before?  
 Præscisco, sciscere, to knowe before.  
 Præscirum, i, n. g. a thyng knowen before. Plinius often tymes vseth Præscira, for that the Grekes call Prognostica.  
 Præscius, a, um, that knoweth perfectly thynges ere they happen, hauping afore knowlege.  
 Præscribo, psi, bere, to write first or before, some tyme for Inscribere, to write vpon in the besynnyng, to intule, to note: also to assigne, to appoynte, to determine, to limite, to prescribe, to shewe howe or what to put: sometyme for Prædicere, to tell afore: also to late before.  
 Præscribere & imperare.  
 Finem præscribere, to appoynde or lymitte an ende, to set a tyme when thynges shall cease.  
 Vt lege præscribitur, as the lawe ordeineth & appoynteth, as it is determined in the lawe.  
 Præscribere quæ sunt gerenda, To shewe or geue aduertisement what is to be doen.  
 Iura ciuitatibus præscribere, to make and ordeyne lawes for ciities.  
 Præscriptum erat, it was determined or appoynted.  
 Præscribere, is used in the lawe ciuile for Excipere, or Exceptionem summotoriam obijcere agenti.  
 At idem tibi præscribo, but euen I warne the before.  
 Præscriptio, ónis, f. ge. a rule, a lawe, an ordeinance, a fourme, a limyting, appoyntyng, or determining, sometyme for Prætextus, a pretence or colour.  
 Præscriptio, Exceptio, Translatio, idem significat in re forensi.  
 Vt honesta præscriptione rem turpissimam regetur, that he myght cloke or hyde a verie dishoneste or shamefull matter, vnder some honest colour or pretence.  
 Præscriptum, i, n. g. a pzecept, a fourme, a determinate rule or facion, in the lawe an exception or refusall excludyng the action.  
 Kkk ij Præ

**Præfeco**, **ſecui**, are, to cut befoze, ſomeþyme to cut in ſunder, to cut of.

**Præſegmen**, **ſegminis**, neu. gen. a ſuperfluous part of the bodie cutte awaie, the parþnge of ones naile.

**Præſens**, **entis**, om. gene. preſent, ſpedie, redie, prompte, wyllyng, alſo fauourable, ſure, effectuell, boþhe in the god part and in the ill, þroſperable, good, veriaie hoſſome, verie pernicious and deadely.

**Præſens animus**, a ſtronge of good courage, a bolde ſpirit, an herie that ſhypheth not, a redie wit, that is not to ſeeke what to doe of ſaie.

**Præſentia colamus**, let vs make muche of that we haue, for ſeldome cometh the better.

**Fac animo hæc præſenti dicas**, ſee that thou ſpeake this with a bolde ſpirit, or that thy wyltes bee thine owne, and that thine herie ſaie the not whan thou ſhalt ſpeake it.

**Deum præſentem habet**, he hath god fauourable vnto hym, & redie to aide and helpe hym.

**Mihi tua domus te præſente abſente pateat**, let thy doze bee open to me whether thou be at home or no. Or leat me be welcom to thy houſe, whether thou bee there or abſoade.

**Præſens deus**, god geueth to vs incontinent that that we demaunde.

**Præſens medicina**, a medicine that cureth ſoþwith, a ſoueraigne medicine, a redie medicine that wyl eate one out of hande.

In præſens, in præſenti, in præſentia, & ſomeþyme in præſentiarum, at this preſent.

**Mors præſens**, id eſt, parata & in promptu. **Adſum præſens præſenti tibi**, I am here preſent befoze your face.

**Præſente hoc nolebam dicere**, I wolde not ſpeake it in this mans preſence.

**Præſente nobis**, for præſentibus.

**Nec nobis præſente aliqui, niſi ſeruus Afri-**

**canus adeſt**, neither any man, but the ſeruaunt that came out of Afrike was preſent, whyle I was there.

**Apud forum præſente teſtibus, mihi vendidit**, he ſolde it me openly in the ſtrete befoze wyneſſe. In theſe examþles is an imitation of ſpeakyng in the olde tyme, and the figure called Archaiſmus.

**Non quia ades præſens dico**, I ſaie it not becauſe you be preſent, or I ſaie it not to flatter you befoze your face.

**Præſenti argento, vel pecunia, mercari vel vendere**, to by or ſell for redie money.

**Pecuniam præſentem ſoluit mulieri**, he paid money out of hande to the woman.

**Præſens quandoq; dicitur, non quod nunc ſit, ſed quod ſiebat tempore illo, tunc præſente.**

**Vivus & præſens**, a maner of ſpeakyng, vſed to expreſſe moze plainly the preſens of a thyng or perſon.

**Cætera præſenti ſermoni referuentur**, leat the other thynges be referred, vntyll we mete

and talke together preſently.

**Præſentius remedium**, a moze ſpedy remedy. In rem præſentem venire, to come to or vpon the place, for which the controuerſie of contention is, to make a viewe of the place or ground: as whan the iudge appoynteth, or the parties agree, that the grounde of lande be conſidered howe it lieth.

**Præſentius**, a, um, percepued befoze it come.

**Præſentaneus**, a, um, ſpedie, redie, effectiuous.

**Præſentaneum argenti**, money to be paid out of hande.

**Præſentaneum remedium**, a ſhozte and ſpedie remedy.

**Præſentarius**, a, um, redie, ſpedie.

**Præſentarium argenti**, redie money.

**Præſentia**, æ, f. g. preſence.

**Præſentia animi**, valiantneſſe of mynde.

**Præſentio**, ðnis, f. g. a percepyng of ſelyng of a thyng that is towarde befoze it come.

**Præſentio**, ſi, tire, to ſmell or ſent befoze, to ſeele or percepe befoze, to haue percepuance of a thyng befoze hande, to doubt of a thyng.

**Præſentiſco**, ſcere, idem quod præſentio.

**Præſentiſſimus**, a, um, the beſt, the ſureſt.

**Præſentiſſimum venenum**, the greateſt and moſt feruent poiſon: alſo ſtronge.

**Præſentiſſimum remedium**, the moſt ſpedie or ſure remedy.

**Præſentiſſimum periculum**, a great daunger that is ſure to folowe.

**Præſentio**, aui, are, to haue redie, to preſente ſomeþyme to repreſent, to reſemble.

**Præſepe**, is, n. g. & præſepes, piſ, f. g. a ſtable, a ſtall, a ſhepehouſe, ſometime a bꝛothel houſe.

**Præſepelio**, ſepilis, liui, lire, to burie befoze.

**Præſepio**, præſepis, piui, pire, to hedge aſoye a thyng, to hedge or encloſe about, to enuiron, to compaſſe.

**Præſepium**, ij, neut. gene. a crache, a crache of a mainger: alſo the herbe Auracilis.

**Præſero**, ſeui, ſerere, to ſowe befoze.

**Præſertim**, ſpecially, chiefly.

**Præſeruatio**, ðnis, f. g. a preſeruacion.

**Præſeruo**, uiui, ire, to dooe ſerue to one, to helpe of ſerue one.

**Præſeruo**, aui, are, to preſerue, to keepe from daunger.

**Præſes**, præſidis, com. g. he that hath auctoritee in a prouince next vnder the kyng, a lieutenant, or viceroy, that hath the tuition of protection of any thyng or countrey, a prouoſt: ſometime it ſignifieth a defendour, one that helpeth or aydeþ: alſo ſure, ſaſſe.

**Præſes locus**, a ſure place.

**Præſideo**, præſides, ſedi, ere, to be in moze auſtopitee, or of a moze dignitee: alſo to haue auſtopitee or rule to ayde and ſuccore them that neede, ſpoken boþhe of god and man, to haue the tuition of any thyng, prouince, or people.

In proximum exercitum præſidebat, he was capit

capitayne, or had the gouernance of the armie that was nexte them.

**Omnes dii, qui huic vrbi præſident**, all the goddes that haue tuition of this citee.

**Sociorum manus litora præſidebat**, the compaie of our confederates and ſelowes kepte the ſea bankes.

**Præſideratio**, onis, f. g. tempeſt, whiche cometh at the beginnyng of winter, ſooner than it is looked for, or is accuſtomed to happen.

**Præſidero**, aui, are, where tempeſt cometh verp ſoone, and befoze the tyme accuſtomed.

**Præſidiarius**, a, um, that is ordeined to be ayde to an other thyng.

**Præſidiari**, in vines be littell bzanches, that be nouriſhed to mainteine the vine.

**Præſidium**, dii, n. g. a gariſon of men with a capitayne ſet by the chiefe capitayne to defende a forreſſe, ſomeþyme it is taken generally for all maner ayde or defence, a place of refuge or ſaſſore: alſo a forrification of a thyng, a forre: ſomeþyme onely a campe.

**Gerere præſidium**, to aide, to ſuccoure.

**Quibus in præſidijs fuerit quare**, aſke hym in whole campe he was.

**Confirmare præſidijs aliquam prouinciam**, to ſet a gariſon in a prouince.

**Decedere de præſidio & ſtatione vitæ iniuſſu imperatoris**, to murther or kill hym ſelfe befoze his tyme appoynted of god.

**Vrbs nudata præſidio**, a citee hauyng no defence of gariſon at all.

**Præſidio meo atq; hoſpitis**, by my good helpe and this ſtraungers.

**Perſugium & præſidium ſalutis**, a place of refuge and ſuccour to ſaue one in, in tyme of aduerſitee.

**Præſidium eſſe alicui**, to ſuccoure or helpe one, to be an ayde or comforte to one.

**Ibi tua ſtultitia ſemper erit præſidium**, there ſhall be alwaies a place of refuge or ſuccour for thy fooliſſhneſſes.

**Præſignifico**, aui, are, to ſignifie or notifie befoze, to ſhewe befoze.

**Præſignis**, ne, verp excellent, that paſſeth or excelleth other.

**Præſigno**, aui, are, to note or marke befoze, to ſigne or ſcale firſt or befoze.

**Præſilio**, præſiliis, lui, lire, to leape befoze, to ſtete out.

**Præſtitia lachryma præſiliunt mihi**, for ſop I haſte out in weepynge, or the teares tricle downe my chekes.

**Præſiſto**, ſtiti, tere, to ſtande or be ſet befoze.

**Præſpargo**, ſparſi, ſpargere, to ſtrawe or ſcatter befoze.

**Præſpeculor**, aris, ari, to looke aſoye.

**Præſpicio**, ſpei, ere, to ſee aſoye.

**Præſtabilis** le, excellent: alſo that may be doon or perſourmed.

**Præſtabilius**, better.

**Præſtans**, antis, om. ge. excellent, verap good, that paſſeth, excelleth: or is better than other.

**Præſtans animi**, he that hath a valiaunt courage, or that hath a noble herie.

**Præſtans virtute homo**, a man of excellent vertue.

**Literis doctrinæ præſtans**, a man excellently learned or of great knowlage.

**Nihil præſtantius**, there is noþyng moze excellent.

**Præſtantia**, æ, f. g. excellencie.

**Animi præſtantia**, excellencie or nobleneſſe of courage.

**Præſtega**, æ, f. g. a place open befoze and couered behynde lyke a porche, where men dooe ſit for recreation after theyr buſyneſſe.

**Præſter**, ſteris, m. g. a venomous ſerpent of whom he that is ſtricken, dyeth for thirſt, loke Preſter.

**Præſterno**, ſtraui, ere, to lay abꝛoade befoze: alſo to prepare, to make redie.

**Præſtes**, præſtins, m. g. of the auncient wyters called a prelate.

**Præſtigiator**, ðris, m. ge. a iuglar, he that wyllyngly deceiueþ and deludeth men.

**Præſtigiatrix**, icis, the feminine.

**Præſtigia**, arum, f. g. plu. thynges that doo ſeeme to be that they be not, deceites, inchaniments, deluſions, leggedemaine, conueyghaunces that iuglars dooe uſe.

**Præſtigitum**, ij, n. g. is read in ſome printes for a deluſion, a iuglyng caſe, an inchantment.

**Præſtimo**, aui, are, to bie, in byng to holde a thyng.

**Præſtino**, ſtui, ere, to determyne befoze, to preſcribe or appoynt befoze what ſhal be doon.

**Præſtituere diem**, to appoynt or ſet a daie.

**Tempus præſtituere**, to preſcribe a tyme.

**Præſto**, ſtiti, are, to be better than an other thyng, wherwith it is compared, to excelle: alſo to undertake for an other, to warrant, to take vpon hym to make good all the loſſe or harme that cometh of a thyng, ſomeþyme to graunt: alſo to doe, to be beneficial, to bee ware, to eſchew, to ſcare, to dooe or perſorme, to geue, to exhibite, to repreſent of ſhew, to lende, to aſſigne or apoint to doe a thyng, to trie, to proue.

**Plura mihi præſtitit quam parentes**, id eſt, ſecit, he hath doon moze for me, or bene moze beneficiall to me, than my father and mother.

**Præſtare alicui beneuolentiam**, to ſhew his fauour, good wyl, or hertly loue towarde a man.

**Diligentiâ præſtare alicui**, to behaue him ſelfe lyke a ſure friende, to ſhewe hym ſelfe diligents towarde one or in his buſyneſſe.

**Debitum honorem patri præſtare**, to doe due honour to his father.

**Mare tutum præſtitit**, he ſcoured the ſea, and made that men mighte haue ſaſſe paſſage.

**Principem præſtare**, to behaue ones ſelfe lyke a prince or ruler, to dooe the office of a kyng or gouernour.

Questum præstare, to bee bantageable, to byngs gayne or profite.

Præstare operam in re militari, to helpe or serue in the warres.

Réuerentiam præstare, to reuerence & feare.

Sapientiam & grauitatem præstare, to liue wisely, and sagely, to behaue hym selfe in his bywinge with great wisedome and grauitie.

Se incolumem præstare, to recouer his helth as gaime.

Præstare se acerrimum propugnatorem, to defende and mainteine a thyng very earnestly.

Silentium præstare, to be still.

Præsta te eum qui mihi. &c. shewe thy selfe to be the same man that I. &c.

Vicem alicuius rei præstare. &c. to be or serue in the place or stede. &c.

Præstare, plus significat quam dare.

Ego illum ante ades præstabo, I wil byng hym hither before the doore.

Præstare alicui alicui negotio, id est, Præstare, to make one ruler or oier fear of any bulis nesse.

Quamcumque ei fidem dederis, præstabo, what so euer thou shalt promysse hym, I wyll be agreeable, and perforce it or make it good.

Quod ab homine non potuit præstari, id est, caueri, prohiberi, that a man could not beware of or eschewe.

De me præstare possum, as for my parte, I can undertake and warrant it.

Præstare rem publicam, to saue, mainteine, and kepe the comon weale from all harme and daunger.

Homini homo quid præstat, how much one man is better than an other.

Toridem annis mihi ætate præstabat, he was so many yeres elder than I.

Præstat ingenio alius alium, one excelleth an other in wit: or some one man hath a better witte than an other.

Hac re maxime bestiis præstant, for this thyng especially, they excell bestes, or bee better than bestes.

Is periculum iudicii præstare debet, qui se nexu obligauit, he (that is the seller) which bound hym selfe solemnly before witness, to stande to the warrantise, ought to saue the buyer harmelesse, and defende hym in the iudgement.

Præstare damna aut vitia, to make good.

Horum non modo facta, sed etiam dicta omnia præstanda nobis sunt, we muste answer for, or satisfie and make good, or we must take vpon vs what so euer they offende either in worde or dede.

Emptori damnum præstare, to recompence the buyer for all his losses & damages, to saue the buyer harmelesse.

Emptorem indemnem præstare, idem.

Præstare culpam, to take the charge or damage vpon hym.

Istam enim culpam quam vereris, ego præstas

bo, for the blame whiche thou fearest, I wyll take vpon me.

Nihil est sapientis præstare, nisi culpam, a wise man is not bounde to undertake or make answer for any thyng, but that cometh thos rough his owne default, and not that hapneth by fortune or otherwyse.

Præstare fidem, to be faithfull.

Præstare fidem publicam, whan the consull or other great officer perforcemeth that whiche he promised.

Præstare nihil debeo, no man ought to laie that to me, I am not bounde to make answer for that, or to warrant that.

Messalam Cæsari præstabo, I wyll undertake that Messala shalbe Cæsars friende.

Præstare officium, to doe his dutie.

Præstare iusiurandum, to take a solemne oth.

Præstat, præstabat, præstitit, præstare, it is better.

Præstat furi hic suspendi, & apud inferos arde, it wer better for a theefe to be hanged here, than to lie in the fyre of hell, or than to burne in hell.

Præsto, an aduerbe, after Sypontinus, after of ther a nounce vndeclined, and significth, ready at hande.

Me dixeram, præsto fore apud Veneris pladium, I tolde the that thou shouldest fynde me at the temple of Venus.

Ibi mihi præsto fuit Lucilius cum litteris, id est, occurrit, there Lucilius met me, or came to me with letters.

Hero vt omnibus locis præsto sim, that I may be ready at hande to my mayster in euery place.

Domus præsto esse apud me aiunt, they say that he is all ready at home at my house.

Præsto adest, for Præsto est.

Amicis præsto fuisti, thou didst defende and helpe thy frendes.

Ad horam octauam præsto est, he appeareth there, at. viii. of the clocke.

Præsto est ad nuntium, he is ready at a becke.

Præsto sis, helpe me.

Præsto esse, to appeare as men doe in places of iudgement: also to be ready to helpe.

Præstolor, aris, ari, to tarie, to be at hande or ready to dooe seruice, to abyde for.

Quem præstolare hic ante hostium? whom dooe ye tarie for here before the doore?

Præstringo, xi, gere, to bynde fast, to thutte, to dasell the eyes, to touche quickly or shortly, to shawe, to greue somewhat.

Præstringere oculos, to dasell the syght, to caste a wyke before ones eyes, to deceiue or deade one with legierdamaie.

Præstringere aciem ingenij, to deceiue, to dedade.

Præstringere aciem ferri, to dull, to tourne the edge.

Præstringitur eboris nitor, the brightnesse of

præstare

tuoris defaced or made duske.

Præstructus, a, um, furnished or bulbid before, also dooen of purpose, or for the nones.

Præstruo, struxi, ere, to ordeine first, to buld, sometime for obstruere to stop vp. Præstruere viam, to make waye before: pproberially, to geue an occasion of any thyng.

Præstido, aui, are, to sweate or labour before, to exercise hym selfe before.

Præsul, præsulis, a pzelate, it significth hym that leadeth the daunce.

Præsulatus, us, m. g. the dignitie of a pzelate.

Præsulatus, a, u, very salte, that was salte before.

Præsulito, aui, are, to leape or daunce before.

Præsulor, oris, m. g. he that leadeth a daunce.

Præsum, præsum, præsum, esse, to be afoze or aboue an other, to bee of more dignitie, to be in aucterities, to haue the charge of rule, to haue the chiefe dogne in any thyng.

Præesse negotio, to be chiefe in the businesse.

Exercitui præesse, to be chiefe captayne of the armie.

Populo magistratus præsum, the magistrates haue the rule of the people, or haue auctoritee or uer the people.

Prouincia præesse, to be lieutenant or chiefe gouernour of any prouince.

Nauius & classi præesse, to bee admirall or chiefe captayne of the armie by sea.

Præesse questioni dicunt iudex, to decide or set in examination of any matter.

Reipublicæ præesse, to haue the rule or gouernance of the common weale.

Præsumo, psi, mere, to take first, or ppreuente.

Præsumere animo, to coniecte, to perceiue a thyng before it chaunce.

Spe præsumite bellum, hope and looke surely for warre afoze hande.

Supplicium in aliquem præsumere, to punish one before.

Præsumptio, onis, a taking or receiuing before, it is also that whiche is called ppreoccupation,

whan we declare first what our aduersary wyll saie, or what is the iudges opinion, and against that we dooe argue to dissolue it with reason.

Præsumptus, a, um, taken or conceiued before.

Præsumpta opinio, a suspicion, an opinion that one hath conceiued.

Præsumo, præsum, ere, to fowe afoze.

Præsurgo, gere, to rise afoze or fiesse.

Prætego, tecti, gere, to hyde or couer chiefly.

Prætendo, tendi, dere, to laie for a thyng ere it come, to haue, set, or hange a couetise or of ther thyng before, to couer, to hyde with any thyng, to lay for ones selfe or agaynst an other,

also to beate or carie afoze. also to shew or pprende, to allege, to set a thyng about for an ens closure.

Prætendere auribus, to stop the eares.

Prætendere retia, to set or lay nettes.

Prætendere seipem, to make an hedge about.

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Ignorantia prætendi non potest, ignorantie can not be alleged or laied for an excuse, or they can not excuse them selfe by ignorance.

Vultum & tristitiam pessimis moribus prætendebant, they cloked their naughtie facions with grauitie and sadnesse of countenance.

Prætendebat se id metu facere, he shewed, that he dyd it for feare.

Prætendere manu, to carie or beate before in ones hande.

Prætener, tenera, um, veray tender or softe.

Prætentatus, us, m. g. assaying or prouing before, a groppng or felphge of the waie, as one goeth in the darke or blindesight.

Prætento, aui, are, to tempte, to assaie afoze, to feele or grope with ones hande, secte or other thyng before hym.

Ad prætentandum iter, to grope or feele the way before hym.

Prætentar pollice chordas, he assaith or proueth the stringes of the harpe or lute.

Vires prætentare, to proue his strength before, to assaie what he is able to dooe.

Prætentus, a, um, set, drawn or hanged before to hyde a thyng.

Prætenuis, e, very small, thynne or slender.

Prætēpeo, prætepes, tēpui, ere, to bee luke warme or halfe colde.

Præter, except, also beyde, ouer and aboue, beyde, contrarie or against.

Præter oculos, before the eyes.

Præter morem, against the custome or fashion.

Præter spem, vnloked for.

Præter opinionē, otherwise than I thought.

Præter cetera, more than the other.

Præter æquum, agaynst reason.

Præter, for Ultra, as,

Multa erant præter hæc, there wer many thynges mo than these, or beydes these.

Præter ætatem stultus es, it is not mete or conuenient for one of thy age to be so very a foole.

Videre mihi præter ætatem tuam facere, mo thyngkerh ye do otherwise than is conuenient for your age.

Erat forma præter ceteras honesta ac libera, li, she was of beautie and fauour more comly and goodly than the other, or than the mooste part be.

Præter consuetudinem, contrarie to your wont and custome.

Præter hæc, is often readde in Plautus for Post hæc.

Fortasse iniquior erat præter eius libidinem, contrarie to his appetite or phantasie.

Præter modum, aboue measure, be ponde all measure, without measure, out of course.

Omnia mihi eueniunt præter sententiam, or therwyse than I would haue had it.

Vt præter spem euenit, howe muche otherwise hath it chaunced, than I thought or loked for.

Præter suorum ora, before the face of his men.

Præter suorum ora, before the face of his men.

Præter suorum ora, before the face of his men.



**Præteragere**, to dyue further or beyonde.  
**Præterbito**, aui, are, to go by, to passe by.  
**Præterduco**, duxi, ere, to leade afoze, to leade foorth.  
**Præterea**, mozeouer, furthermoze, beside, none els.  
 Mihi credis, præterea nemini, thou beluest me and none els, also it signifieth afterwarde.  
 Et quicumq; nomen lunonis adoret præterea, id est, Postea.  
**Præterea**, includeth sometyme a pronoun etz ther of the singular or plural nombze.  
 Si duo præterea tales Idea tulisset terra viros, id est, Præter eum Aeneam.  
**Præterea** quidē de consularibus nemini. &c. id est, præter eos.  
**Prætereo**, præteris, iul, or ij, ire, to go ouer or passe, to passe by or goe beyonde, to go past, to make no mention of, to shuppe ouer, to leaue out a thinge, that shulde bee spoken of, to passe ouer, also to excell.  
 Hunc non ausim præterire, quin. &c. I dare not passe by this man, but that. &c.  
**Præterij** imprudens villam, I was gone past my house in the cuntry, ere I was ware.  
**Præterire** malum, id est, elugere, vitare, to escape, to eschewe.  
 Et quod pene præterij, and that I had almost let passe and forgotten to speake of.  
 Non quo silentio præterire, I can not chose but speake of it.  
**Præterire** non potui, quin scriberem ad te, I could not forbear, but that I muste uedes write unto you.  
**Præterit me** hæc res, I had forgotten this matter.  
 Et hoc te præterit, non id solum spectari solere, and doest thou not knowe, that not onely that thing is to be considered.  
 Non me præterit, I know well enoughe.  
 Hos nobilitate Mago præterit, Mago was the beste bozne of theym all, or was of a greater bloude then any of theym.  
**Præterequio**, aui, are, to ryde by or passe.  
**Præterferor**, to be caried beyonde, to be gone passe.  
**Præterfluo**, fluxi, ere, is of the water, to renne by a place, to flowe by, and by translation, to shippe or passe by.  
**Prætersuere** sinet, he leat it slyp or passe by, he regarded it not, he neglected it.  
**Prætergredior**, deris, gredi, to passe by, to go beyonde.  
**Præteriens**, entis, passyng by, goyng beyonde.  
**Præteritus**, a, um, passed, that is gone past.  
**Præteriti**, deade, departed, deceased: also they which in supge for an office dyd suffer repulse or were put backe.  
**Præterlabor**, liberis, labi, to ren or flowe by.  
**Prætermeo**, aui, are, to go by.  
**Prætermisso**, onis, forgettynge or leaung out of a thinge.

**Prætermitto**, misi, ere, to leaue untouched, to forget, to leaue out, to passe ouer a thinge, leaueynge a thinge vndooen or vnspoken, not to speake.  
**Prætermittitur**, quod ignorantia, obliuione, aut negligencia præteritur: omititur, quod de industria relinquitur.  
**Prætermittere** silentio, to let passe, and not to speake of.  
 Nihil prætermisi in te exornando, I dyd leat passe nothing, wherwith I might aduance and set foorth your honour.  
**Pœnam prætermittere**, to pardone and to forgiue.  
**Præternaugatio**, onis, f. ge. a saylyng or passyng by.  
**Præternaugo**, aui, are, to sayle or passe by or beyonde.  
**Prætero**, triui, tētere, to chaw the meate with the fozge teethe.  
**Præterpropter**, for an other cause than that is mentioned.  
**Præterpropter** vitam uiuitur, hoc est propter aliam causam uiuitur, quam ut uiuatur.  
**Præterquam**, but onely, otherwise than, moze or uer, besyde, it requirith alwaye the case that it had before it.  
**Præterq̃** quod, but sayng that, also ouer and besyde that.  
 Nemo id dixerit præterq̃ Cicero, saynge, or excepte Cicero, or but onely Cicero.  
 Nulli id placuit, præterquam Cæsari, sayng onely Cæsar.  
 Verbum mihi vnum, præterq̃ quod te rogo, fac sis caue, but that that I aske the, or moze than that I demaunde of the.  
**Præterq̃** tui carendum quod erat, sayng that I could not haue your companie, also ouer and besyde that. &c.  
 Nullo remedio, præterq̃ si confestim partes contactæ amputentur, with no remedie, except onely that the partes. &c.  
**Præterq̃** semper aliās, tum vero minimum &c. id est quum semper aliās.  
**Præterq̃** capiti, etiam stomacho prodest, it is good not onely for the heade, but also for the stomache: or ouer & besyde that it is holisome for the heade, it is also good for the stomache.  
**Præterrado**, rasi, radere, idem quod Rado.  
**Præteruho**, uexi, uelere, to carie thyngh, to carie or conueigh ouer or beyonde.  
**Præteruhere** aliquid silentio, to leaue a thing vnspoken of.  
 Vi tuto præteruherentur ora Italia, that they myghte passe saulily by the sea coaste of Italy.  
**Præteruhere**, sometyme for Præteruchi.  
 Quod ludæam præteruehens, apud Hierosolymam. &c. id est, præteruectus.  
 Scopulos præteruecta uidetur oratio mea, me seemeth, that I haue now passed and spoken of the most harde and difficulte matters.

Præ

**Præuēctio**, onis, f. ge. a conueghyng or carryng further or beyonde.  
**Præuerto**, uerti, uertere, to put one thing before an other, to pꝛeuent, to speake before.  
 Si habes aliquid, quod huic sermoni præuertendum putes, if ye haue any thing, which ye thynke ought to be spoken before that ye will speake of this matter.  
**Præuulo**, aui, are, to passe thyngh quickly, to passe by or beyonde quickly.  
**Præxero**, texui, ere, to make or ordeyne fyst, to couer or hyde, to speake colourably, to colour, to cloke, to pꝛetende. also to bozder, to couer the bozders, edges, bypms or shypes.  
**Præxere** autores, quos sequamur, to recite them by name and in order.  
 Hoc prætextit nomine culpam, with this name he doeth hyde or cloke the faute.  
 Ut non prætextat cupiditatem triumphi, but that he muste laie this for his excuse: or make this pꝛetence of colour, that he woulde sayne haue triumphe.  
**Præxere** retia, to make or knytte nettes.  
 Quibus Danubij ora prætextitur, whiche lie or inhabite vpon the bozders of Danubie.  
**Prætexta**, f. g. a longe robe or gowne, garded about with purple silke, that noble mens thilz dyen bled to weare, vnto the age of. xlii. yeres, and therefore they were called Prætextati, but they had also about their neckes, a littell round tewel of golde, facioned lyke an herse, wherein was inclosed some thing of great vertue. Prætexta, was also the robe of astate, whiche the kyng of Romaynes, or the other chiefe officers did weare, when they sate in their maiestie, and was wonte to bee burned with them that died in the tyme of their office: neither might any iudge geue sentence on any man, till he had put of that robe. it was also a cote, that capitaynes did weare in their triumphe: and whereby their natours were knownen from them of the order of gentyllmen.  
**Prætexta** comœdia, an enterlude, wherein are personages of high dignitie, as princes and great rulers.  
**Prætexta** toga, idem quod Prætexta.  
**Prætextas** docere, supple comœdias.  
**Prætextatus**, a, um, that weareth the robe of garmēt called Prætexta.  
**Prætextati** anni, youthe.  
**Prætextata** ætas, idem.  
**Prætextati** mores, honest condicions.  
**Prætextatus** sermo, communication without rebaudie: or after some, filthy and vnclene woordes or communication.  
**Prætextus**, a, um, bozdered, that hath the edges embzoured or garded.  
**Prætextum**, ti, n. g. a pꝛetence of colour.  
**Prætextus**, us, m. g. idem.  
**Præuamitatores**, officers, whiche wente before the pꝛelates, called flamines, pꝛorogayng

openly, that all men shoulde cease of theyr worke, because it was not lesull to those pꝛelates to beholde any man woorthyng.  
**Prætimeo**, prætime, timui, ere, to be soze as ferde, to feare greatly.  
**Prætingo**, gere, to touche afoze.  
**Prætōdeo**, tondi, dere, to shere, clippe, or rounde before.  
**Prætor**, oris, m. ge. in the olde tyme was euer officer, which had the rule of any armie. Asconius. Afterwarde he had iuridicall authoritie, beyng as it were the chiefe iudge, and had other iudges sitting vnder hym, whereof the full numbze in the citee of Rome, was. lxxv. Cic. in Pisonem. But Asconius, vpon the oration Pro Milone, saith: that the iudges appointed, were. lxxi. & after that, as well the plaines as the defendants had eche of them. dyawen out. v. there remayned but. lxi.  
**Prætorianus**, a, um, of or belongng to the Prætors, or that waiteth or attendeth on the Prætors.  
**Prætoriani** milites, a bande or companie of souldiours, that alwaie kept the citee of Rome: and their Campe was called Castra prætoriana.  
**Prætorium**, tij, neu. gen. the hous or paviilion of hym that was Prætor. it is also a princes palace or manour, and a great and sumptuous hous builded in the cuntrye: it is sometyme the place, where iudgements are geuen: somtyme the countayle, wherunto Prætors are assembled.  
**Dimittere prætorium**, to dissolue the counsaille of the Prætors.  
**Prætorius**, a, um, belongng to the office of Prætor.  
**Prætorius** vir, that hath bene Prætor.  
**Prætoria** cohors, a companie or band of souldiours, that alwaie attended vpon the Prætor or Capitayne.  
**Naui prætoriana**, the capitayne or admirall shyppe.  
**Prætoriana** porta, the gate, by the which the Prætor ledde foorth his armie.  
**Prætorium** ius, law made by the Prætor.  
**Prætoritius** a, um, for Prætorius.  
**Prætorius**, a, um, very crooked.  
**Prætrepidans**, anis, om. g. soze as ferde.  
**Prætrunco**, aui, are, idem quod Trunco, to cutte of.  
**Prætimidus**, a, um, greatly swollen, or puffred by.  
**Prætura**, f. g. the dignitie and ministracion of hym that is Prætor.  
**Prætorium**, a, town in Italie.  
**Præualeo**, præuales, ualui, lere, to pꝛeuaile, to be better of or moze value, to be moze woorthye.  
**Præualeco**, lescere, idem.  
**Præualet**, the impersonall.  
**Præualide**, mightily, strongly.  
**Præualidus**, a, um, very strong or mighty. some

tyme

tyne very great, of great power.

**Præuaticatio**, ònis, f. gen. a collation: also it is wher one toucheth a thyng lightly, which ought to be inculked with a moze playne declaration, or els repeted, as makynge muche to the purpose. also the corruptyng of the accuser by the persone arraigned.

**Præuaticor**, aris, ari, to swaue from truthe, to go out of the ryght waie, to leaue vnfaied that, whiche shoulde be spoken, and moze earnestly declared, as effectually to the purpose, to touche a thyng shortly in speakhng, to worke by collusion, in sufferyng his aduersarie to obteyne to hurt an other persone, to make semblance to do a thyng, and do cleane contrary.

**Præuicatori accusatori**, id est, præuaticando subseruire, to pleade by collusion with the accuser.

**Præuicator**, ònis, m. gen. he that leaueth the right waie, or speaketh not that, whiche ought to be spoken: also he that in speakhng for hym selfe, alideth the cause of his aduersarie, or doeth any thing by collusion: an attourney, that maketh ptesence to defende a man, and betraileth his cause to his aduersarie: an accuser corrupted with money by the person accused.

**Præuho**, uxi, uhere, to bypnyng fyre, to carie before, to leade before.

**Præuello**, uulsi, uellere, to pull or plucke afoze.

**Præuēlo**, aui, are, to couer or hide afoze.

**Præuēlox**, hōis om. g. very swyfte.

**Præuēnio**, præuēnis, uēni, uenire, to come before or pteuent.

**Præuentus**, a, um, pteuented.

**Præuentus**, a, um, that whiche is doone or sped first or before any other.

**Præuentum fulgur**, lightnyng, whiche is not knownen, whether it be by daye or by nyght.

**Præuerto**, uerti, uertere, and **Præuortor**, the desponēt, to set moze by, or to care moze for. also to go before. also to be turned forthe or putte out, to geue moze diligence to one thyng then to an other: to doe a thyng first and before an other, that shoulde haue bene done after, to ouergo, to ouerrenne or see.

**Curli pedom præuertere ventos**, to be moze swyfte of foie then the wynde.

**Fuga præuertere metum suppliciorum**, to renne awaie before for feare of punishment.

**Nec me vxorem præuortisse dicant**, præ repub. and let them not saie, that I set moze by my wyfe, then by the weale publike.

**Neg præripio pulpamentum**, neg præuorto poculum, neither doe I snatche away the meate, nor take the cuppe before the.

**Inde illico præuortor domum**, from thens I went home afoze.

**Foris enim clausit, ne præuortetur foras**, he hath shutt fast the doze, lest he shulde be putt forthe of dozes.

**Præuortu hoc certū est rebus aliis omnibus**,

surely this shall be done before any other thing, Si quid dictum est per iocum, non æquum est, id te serio præuortier, if any thyng be spoken in game, it is not reason to turne it to earnest.

**Præuerti pigritia**, to be takē or lett with slouth, Cause pigritia præuortier, beware that thou be not taken or lett with slouth.

**Præuertere aliquem præ republica**, to set moze by one then by the weale publike.

**Præuerti rebus omnibus**, to be moze sette by than any other thyng, or to bee first down.

**Mandatis rebus præuerti volo**, I will firste doe these thynges, which I am commaunded.

**Nec aliam rem præuerti censebat**, nor he wolde that any thyng shoulde be doone before that: or his mynde was, that nothyng shuld be done before that.

**Præuertere animum alicuius**, to obtaine ones fauour before an other man.

**Illuc præuertimur**, let vs first speake thereof, ere we come to the matter, or let vs turne to this parte firste.

**Iusturandi religionem amori præuertere**, to esteeme the othe moze then the loue.

**Vt bellum præuerti sinerent**, that they wolde suffer any thyng to be done before the warre.

**Cæsar huic rei præuertendum ratus**, Cæsar thynkynge it beste that this matter were pteuented.

**Præuideo**, præuides, uidi, uidere, to see before.

**Præuincio**, uinxi, uincire, to bynde before.

**Præuicio**, aui, are, to corrupt before.

**Præuius**, a, um, that goeth before, or leadeth the waie.

**Præumbro**, aui, are, to shadowe, to make obscure or darke.

**Præuolo**, præuolas, aui, are, to flee before.

**Præustus**, a, um, burned at the foze ende.

**Præuro**, uulsi, urere, to burne firste, or to burne muche, to burne the foze parte or pointe of a thyng.

**Pragmatis**, n. gen. in greke, is in latine negotiatio, an acte of busynesse. also an exercise of marchandise.

**Pragmaticum**, ci, neu. gene. any thyng done or wrought in the common weale.

**Pragmaticus**, ci, m. gen. a practiser in the lawe, one that was wont to stande by orators in pleadynge, to instructe them in termes and popnytes of the lawe.

**Pragmatica sanctio**, a determination of practisers of the lawe.

**Prandeo**, prandi, & pransus sum, prandere, to dine.

**Prandiculum**, li, n. g. a littell diner or bychekast.

**Prandiolum**, li, n. g. a littell diner.

**Prandium**, di, n. g. a diner.

**Pransio**, aui, are, to dine or eate often.

**Prasum**, called also Marthubium, the herbe named hozechound.

**Prasor**,

**Prasor**, òris, m. g. he that is at diner, or he that is bodden to diner.

**Prasorius**, a, um, of or pteinyng to diner.

**Prasus**, a, um, that hath dined.

**Prasus**, were taken not onely for them that had dined, but also for them that lacked nothyng.

**Prasus**, people of Indie.

**Prasus**, a, um, greene lyke leekes.

**Prasum**, called also Marthubium, the herbe named hozechounde.

**Prasus**, a greene stone.

**Prasoides**, a stone of the colour of leekes.

**Prascurides**, littell greene woozmes, which eate lecke blades, colewoozytes, and letuse.

**Prasium**, an herbe called hozechounde, reade Marthubium.

**Prasus** se, of the medowes.

**Prasense fornum**, medow hepe.

**Prasulum**, li, n. g. a littell medow.

**Prasum**, ti, n. g. a medow.

**Prasus**, the word, naughtily, unhappily, ouerthwartly.

**Prasus** facta, offences, naughtie deedes.

**Prasus**, atis, f. g. the wordnesse, unhappinesse, ouerthwartnesse, crookednesse.

**Membrorum vel corporis prauitas**, when any parte of the body is awry, crooked, or out of facion.

**Prauitate oris alicuius imitari**, to countresfaite the ill facion of a mannes mouth in pronunciation.

**Prasus**, a, um, crooked, the word, euell, naught.

**Prasus homo**, is taken of Seneca, for præs fractus, stubbourne, obstinate.

**Rectum & prauum**, contrarie.

**Prasus**, a, um, a noble man of pcesia.

**Praxis**, praxeos, f. g. action.

**Praxiteles**, an excellent caruer in stone.

**Praxitelius**, a, um, the adiectiue.

**Præcarius**, a, um, that whiche by pzaier, instance, and petition is graunted to one to vse, occupie or inioy, so longe as it doeth please the partie, that doeth lende it, and no longer.

**Homo præcarius est spiritus**, the tyfe of man doth continue at the pleasure of nature or destenie.

**Mihi vel vi, vel clam, vel præcario fac iradas**, see that thou get it me either by strength of handes, or els by pziue conuigiance and stelye, or els of lone for a littell whylle, and then to bee restored agayne.

**Præcario**, the ablatiue case used aduerbially, by desire at an other mans will.

**Mori præstat**, & præcario imperator esse, better it is to die, then to be a kynge or capitaine at the pleasure of other men, and no longer.

**Quasi præcario regnari capis**, he beganne to reigne at the will and pleasure of the people, and so longe as they wolde permit, and no longer.

**Præcario cedere**, to lende or graunte a thing till one shall require it agayne.

**Præcario petere vel rogare**, to desire to haue a thyng so longe as pleaseth the owner, and then to make surrender or deliuerie of it as gaine.

**Præcatio**, ònis, a desyring, a pzaing.

**Præcator**, òris, m. ge. one that intreatheth or maketh intercession for an other, a spohesman, a petitioner, an intercessour.

**Precis**, ci, cem, ce, a pzaier.

**Nihil est preci loci relictum**, pzaing mai haue no place, or it is past intreating.

**Omnibus precibus aliquid petere**, looke peto.

**Addere precibus lachrymas**, to beseeche or pzaie with teares.

**Adduci precibus**, to bee perswaded, to be induced.

**Cedere precibus alicuius**, to be overcome with ones intreate.

**Dimittere se in preces humiles**, to make humble intreatie.

**Erubescere preces**, when one is ashamed to make intreatie.

**Despuere preces alicuius**, to contemne ones pzaing or intreating.

**Fatigare aliquem prece**, to overcome and weary one with continuall pzaier.

**Te oro nunc per preces**, now I doe intreate you.

**Cum magna prece scribere**, to make great intreatie to one in a letter.

**Præcor**, aris, ari, to pzaie, to intreate.

**Vultu præcari**, to make signe and token with countenance, that it woulde haue a thing.

**Mortem præcari**, to desyre death, to wishe for death.

**Bene**, or bona præcari alicui, to wishe well to one, to desire god to sende one good fortune.

**Male**, and mala alicui præcari, to curse, to desyre god to sende one a mischicfe.

**Præcari ab aliquo**, passiuely.

**Præhendo**, prehendi, dere, or prendo per synecopen, to take.

**Et manum prehendi, & osculum detuli tibi**, I toke you by the hand, & also gaue you a kisse.

**Præhendo hominem solum**, I gette the man alone to common and talke with hym.

**Præhensio**, vel prensio, aui, are, to sollicite or labour men to geue their voyces to some man.

**Prelum**, li, n. g. a pzeffe.

**Premo**, prelsis, premere, to pzeffe, to pzeffe downe, to treade downe, sometime to vere, to greue, to be urgent or instant vpon, to dygge, to pzease on, to streigne, to thurst, to destroye, to be contrary or agaynst, to thurst downe, to constreigne, to restraine, to weigh downe, to pursue them that flee, to reppehnd and blame in woozdes, to shutte or close.

**Premere dolorē**, to hyde heauinesse or sorowe.

**Premi alio corde dolorem**, he hydde his sorowe in the fereete parte of his herte.

**Presiq; oculos**, ac vulnera laui, I closed his eyes

and

etes, and washed his woundes.

Premere, to cut away.

Et ruris opaci falce premeas vmbram, and with a sickle thou shalt cutte away the shadowe of the darke fieldes.

Veluti qui lentibus anguē pressit humi nitens, like as he which thrusting his foote to the ground, treadeth downe the snake, that lieth in the byem- bles.

Premere testimonio, to conuict a man by wit- nesse.

Arcte premere, to presse or streigne downe harde.

Premere, was vsed for Prohibere, and of Lato for vitare.

Præcipue autem prefferunt eum, qui videri au- corum imitatores volebant, they chiesely rated hym, or spake moste vehemently agaynst hym, whiche. &c.

Nihil magis pressi, quod. &c. I was not moze urgent or instant in any poynte, then. &c.

Fugient Grai, premeret Troiana iuuentus, Id est, insequeretur.

Pressa est insignis gloria facti, the authour of doer was not known.

Premere aliquid in annum non, to kepe a thing the space of .ix. yerres, before it come abrode.

Aer alieno premi, to bee ouercharged with debte.

Facta premunt annos, the deedes of actes be moze or greater, or weigh them downe.

Angustis premi, to be in a streite, to be kepte harde or thorte.

Tantum cortices Arabice glandis premunt, they doe onely bruiſe and presse out the iuice. &c.

Crimen eleuare & premere, contrary.

Doloribus premi, to be greued with sorow or weyne.

Faucibus premi, to be so harde layed vnto in read- song, that he can escape no waie.

Imperio ventos premere, to kepe vnder and res- traine the wyndes, to kepe in subiection.

Locus, qui ipetu hostium premebatur, & place which was moste fiercly assauted of the enemies.

Premi inopia, to be in great pouertee.

Premi odio, to be in great hatred & displeasure of men.

Pressit iras, he refrayned his anger.

Mammam premere, to sucke.

Necessitas te tanta premebat, thou wast in so great necessitie.

Vrbem obsidione premebat, he besieged the cy- tee very strictly.

Oppugnatione premere, to assaulte vehemently and fiercly.

Odiū premere, to hyde ones displeasure or grudge.

Onere premi, to be ouercharged or lobed.

Proposium premere, id est, non desistere ab incepto,

Vestigia premere, pro consistere, to stoppe for

dayntie, also to folowe immediately.

Vocem premere, to hold ones peace, to kepe silence.

Fata me premunt, fate of disſente is agaynst me. Inuitam pressit ab ædibus, he thruste hir out of the house agaynst hir will.

Canitiem galea premimus, I couer my hope head with a bassnet.

Premi bello, to be combyed or ouerlaid with warre.

Hoc vno vitio maxime premi videntur, as mong many other thynges, me thyndeth this one fault doeth most charge or burden them.

Prepon, of the latines called Decorum.

Prendo, looke Prehendo.

Prensare, looke Prehensare.

Pressa porca, a swine, whiche was offered in sacrifice to Ceres, in satisfaction for a whole household: for as muche as a parte of that sac- rifice was made in the presence of the corpes, whiche than was to be buried.

Pressbyter, byteri, m. gen. an auncient or father in peres or dignitee, an elder. it is vsed for a pzeſſe.

Pressatus, a, um, oppressed, charged, troden downe, squished.

Pressa, in fewe woordes, briefly.

Pressio, aui, are, to presse or thurst together, to squite.

Pressare vbera, to milke.

Parce pressare, id est, vide ne premas.

Pressorius, a, um, any thyng that belongeth to pzeſſyng.

Pressus, a, um, subtile, compacte, heauy, pzeſſed. Sometyne & hath a marke printed or cyphred on.

Pressus & Redundans, contrarie.

Pressio gradu incedere, to go a rounde and ste- dy pace.

Pressus homo in explicanda re aliqua, thort, compendious, nothyng superfluous.

Ore pressio obmutuit, he helde his tongue and spake neuer a woorde.

Verba pressa, thorte, compacte.

Pressura, x, f. g. a pzeſſyng.

Pressus, us, m. g. pzeſſyng.

Prester, prestetis, m. ge. a benemous woorme, called also Diptas. also a kind of whyle wind.

Pretiose, pzeſſiōis, richely.

Pretiosior, pretiosius, moze pzeſſious or deere.

Pretiosus, a, um, pzeſſious, deere, of great estimas- tion, sumptuous.

Emptor pretiosus, he that geueth much for a thyng.

Pretium, tij, n. g. the price or value. also the res- warde. Sometyne perill or daungier.

Pretio emptas meo, bought with my perill or daungier.

Pretium ob stultitiam fero, I am well reward- ed for my folly, I am serued lyke a foole.

Hominē maximi pretij te iudicauit, I thought the a man woorthy to bee muche set by of esteem- med.

med.

Parui preth homo est, he is a man that is but littell woorthy, or littell to be set by, or esteemed.

Pretium facere alicui rei, id est, imponere, to set or make a price.

Prostare pretio, to lie abrode to be solde.

Corricis ad medicamenta pretium est, The rynde of barke is muche woorthy or esteemed in phisike.

Iacent pretia prædiorum, fermes be littell set by, or compted littell woorthy.

Nisi pretium foret nescere. &c. except it were a matter woorthy the mentioning to know. &c.

Pretium operæ, loke Operæpretium.

Priapeion, viola purpuria. Diost.

Pri, of olde tyme was vsed for Præ.

Primides, the sonne of nephew of Idamius.

Priamus, the noble kynge of Troie, whose histo- ric is notably known.

Priapismus, mi, m. ge. a sicknesse, wherein the priue membe of a man alwaie standeth, withs- out haupng any appetite to lecherie.

Priapus, an idole, vnto whom the paynyms com- mitted their gardenes to kepe. also a title of Hellespont.

Pridem, late, sometyne long agone.

Non ita pridem, not long before that tyme.

Pridianus, a, um, that whiche is done the daye before.

Pridiani cibi, meates dyessed the daie before.

Pridie, on the daie before.

Vig. a. j. pridie calendæ, vntill the daie before the calendes.

Pridie citius diei venit, he came the daie before.

Priena, a cite of Honia.

Primæus, a, um, the elder.

Primæus, ni, m. g. the tribune that assigned tris- bute to the firste legion.

Primarius, a, um, chiefe.

Primarius lapis, the stone that is firste lated in the foundation.

Primarius vir, the chiefe man in the citee.

Adolescens primarius, an excellent yong man.

Primas, atis, m. gen. chiefe in authoritee among the peopple.

Primæ, the chiefe pzeſſes, loke Primus, a, um.

Cui primæ sine controuersia deferrebantur, to whom without controuersie the chiefe laude and prayse was geuen.

Primatus, us, m. g. the chiefe authoritee.

Primatum dare alicui rei, to esteeme a thyng moze then any other.

Primetium, tij, neu. gene. sacrifice of the eares of coyne, whiche were first gathered after they were reaped.

Primicerius, tij, masc. ge. a yntres chiefe secre- tarye. also the chiefe of any other authoritie or dignitee.

Primigenius, a, um, that cometh naturally of it selfe, and is vnmixte, that hath not the begin- nyng of an other,

Primigenia, the title of the eldest childe in inher- itance.

Primigenus, a, um, first bozne or growen.

Primipara, x, f. g. she that hath hir first child.

Primipes, he that in battaile fighteth first with a swoorde, and after changinge his fourme of fightyng, vseth a saucyn or darte.

Primipilaris, ris, is he that fighteth nexte to the standarde. it is most ppropely the capitaine of a companie in the forwarde.

Primipilus, li, m. g. a capitayne of a companie in the forwarde or vanguard, whiche had vnder hym. 400. souldiours.

Primitæ, & primitus, firste.

Primitia, arum, form. ge. plu. the first frutes, whiche be offered to god.

Primitus, a, um, the first or formoste.

Primitius, a, um, that whiche hath none other beginnyng.

Primo, an aduerbe, significth firste, at the firste syght.

Primodium, for Primo.

Primogenia verba, woordes, whiche be not der- rived from any other.

Primogenitus, a, um, firste begotten, although none be gotten after.

Primordium, di, n. g. the first beginnyng.

Primoris, gen. sin. plur. Primores, morum, the firste, the chiefe.

Primores viri aut feminae, noble men or wo- men, or gentlmen or gentlwomen.

Digitulis primoribus, with the fingers toppes, or endes.

Labris primoribus, with the fore parte of the lippes.

Primoribus labris gustare, to touch a thyng scantly, to smatter of a thing, and not to know it substantially or perfectly, to haue a superficiall all knowlage.

Primulus, the diminutiue of Primus.

Primulum, forthwith, firste.

Primum, an aduerbe, whiche significth firste, ere- uer, at the beginnyng, firste and formost, for the firste poynte.

Vt primum, as sone as.

Vt primum illam vidi, nunq̃ vidi postea, I neuer sawe hir but once: or I neuer sawe hir sens I saw hir firste.

Primus, a, um, firste, beste, the chiefe, the moste excellent and principall.

Primo quoque tempore, at the firste tyme, as sone as any occasion, tyme, or oportunitie shall be geuen.

Prima quaq̃ occasione, at the firste occasion that shall happen.

Primas tenere, vel ferre, to haue the prehemis- nence, to be chiefe, to holde the better part, to haue the soueraintie, to beare the bell.

Primas dare, to esteeme aboue other, to geue the soueraintie.

Primam mammam dedit hæc, this woman gaue

gaue hym first luche.

Hoc ego vel primum puto, this do I thinke to be the first principall and chiefe of all.

Primam dices scio, si uideris, I know well thou wilt saie, there is none to be compared to hir, if thou didst once see hir.

Sum apud te primus, you loue me beste of all men: or no man is in so great fauour, truste or credite with you as I am.

Qui esse primos se omnium rerum uolunt, whiche wolde haue pzeheinance aboue all of ther: or whiche desyre to be highest of all and be moste had in honour: or that wolde rule the roste, or bee the rigne leaders in all thyng.

Primo mane, prima luce, primo diluculo, in the dawning of spyng of the day, pearly in the mornynge.

Prima fronte, primo aspectu, prima specie, at the first sight.

Laus prima illis est, they are most esteemed, pzepted or set by.

Prima, in the plurall nombze, for Principia, the begynnyng.

Si prima satis prospera fuissent, if he had had good prosperitee, or good successe at the beginsynge.

Primo accessu, incontinente at his firste comynge.

Aestas prima incaperat, summer was nowe begunne.

Labris primis gustare, idē quod primoribus. Quae tu putaris prima, that you haue thought chiefe, best, and principall.

Primis tenebris, id est, cepta nocte, in the begynnyng of the night, in the euening.

Uespera prima, by and by as soone as the euening came.

A primo, for Ab initio.

A primo homo insanibat, at the begynnyng the man was veray sicke, woode, or stark madde.

In primis, chiefly, specially.

Prinula ueris, some suppose it to be daises. Rustellius supposeth it to be a kynde of Verbalis cum.

Principes, cipis, com. g. a prince or pzeince, a gouernour, a chiefe head of rular, he or she that hath the souerainie or dominion, a noble man or woman, a chiefe man in a citee or countrey. also the firste or chiefe.

Princeps praelium inibat, id est, primus, he firste beganne the bataille.

Postremus and Princeps, contrary.

Princeps esse ad pericula, to be the first or firste moste in al perils and dangerous aduentures.

Principes, is sometyne the order among the capitaynes, or leaders in the bawarde, or rather among the moste experte and strongest souldiours, called of the romaines Principes.

Octauum principem duxit, id est, octauum ordinem inter principes.

Princeps legis agrariae, id est, 'author, the chiefe doer, or first beginner.

Princeps sermonis ordiendi fuit, he was the firste beginner of this communication or tras songe.

Princeps, is used adiectually.

Principem locum inter grammaticos tenuit, he was chiefe of principall amonge the grammarians.

Dies imperij princeps, the firste daie of his empire or reigne.

Princeps mensis, Ianuarie.

Principem habuimus Pansam, we had Pansa our chiefe fauourer and helper.

Principalis, le, principall. also pteinyng to a prince, that belongeth to the firste or chiefe.

Principaliter, principally, lyke a prince, as it becometh a prince.

Principalis, us, mas. ge. the souerainie or lordship, domination, the principallitee or seignorie. Dare principatum alicui rei, to esteeme a thing more than any other, to geue the pzeche and pzeice to any thyng.

Ferre principatum alicuius belli, to be foueraine capitaine of any warre.

Ut quisque aetate antecellit, ita sententia principatum tenet, euerp man accordyng to his age pzeonounceth his sentence, or saith his opinio on.

Principatu Claudii, in the tyme while Claudius was emperour.

Principatum dare homini, to pzeise a man as boue all other. also to attribute to hym the fouerainie or dominion.

Tenere principatum alicuius rei, to bee the principall or chiefe doer in any matier.

Penes ipsum est principatus, he hath the chiefe parte.

Principio, an aduerbe, firste, or at the begynnyng, first and foremost.

Principio atque, id est, quum Primum, vel statim postquam.

Principia, orum, n. g. plu. the place in a campe, where as are pight the pavilions of the head capitaine: but the more propre signification therof is, that it is the seconde warde in bataille, where in olde tyme were the princes and noble men, or the chiefe and principall souldiours. Also it was taken for the order or rale of noble men, or of the moste experte and principall souldiours, whose bandes is also called Principes.

Esse post principia, to stande in the rale beynde the chiefe and principall souldiours out of danger.

Principium, pii, neu. ge. the begynnyng, an entrance, a pzeheme, the fountayne, the well springe, the chiefe originall of any thyng.

Bene habent tibi principia, thou hast good fortune of successe at the begynnyng.

Prior, prius, the firste, the foremost.

Prior

Priora tempora, the olde tyme.

Priora libro, id est, pzeedente.

Piores nostri, id est, maiores.

Prius, aduerbium, after the maner of olde tyme, or of tyme past.

Prius, a notable grammarian.

Prius, the name of diuers men.

Prius, a, um, auncient or of the olde tyme.

Prius, a, um, that is certayne peres monethes or daies passed, within the tyme that we were remembre. also firste.

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Prius, a, um, that is certayne peres monethes or daies passed, within the tyme that we were remembre. also firste.

not slepe.

Prius, an aduerbe, significth before, more excellent.

Nihil prius, there is nothyng better or more excellent.

Prius tua opinione hic adero, I will be here sooner then ye thinke for.

Prius or to sole, before the sonne risynge.

Prius, before a nat.

Prius, a, um, priate, singlar, euerp mans owne or propre, also for Singulas, euerp one by hym selfe.

Ut prius lapides secum ferrent, that euerp one shulde beare a stone with hym.

Pro, for, before, because, also in, in the steede or place, as, as it were, also after or accordyng.

Pro rostris, at the barre or place of pleadyng.

Pro tribunali, in the place of iudgement, before the iudge.

Pro Platonis sententia, accordyng to the sentence of Plato.

Pro opere, in the woork.

Pro merito, accordyng to his deservynge.

Pro curia, before the court.

Pro virili, to my power.

Pro comperto, for a suretie.

Pro explorato, idem.

Pro indulto, without diuision.

Pro nihilo ducere, to set naught by.

Pro ridiculo putare aliquem, to laugh at one and make hym a foole, to repute one as a laughing stocke.

Nemo satis pro merito gratiam regi refert, no man doeth requite the king accordyng to his merite.

Pro opibus nostris, according to our power.

Pro mea consuetudine, accordyng to my custome.

Pro spe nihil contigit, nothyng happened accordyng as men hoped: or it happened nothyng, as we hoped that it wolde.

Pro virili parte, to my power, or his power.

Pro rata parte, accordyng to his rate or portion.

Consilium pro tempore & pro re capere, to take counsaile accordyng as the tyme and matier requirerth.

Pro horum temporum perturbatione, conspexerunt the troublous state of this tyme.

Pro mea auctoritate videor posse, me thinkerth that I maye doe it by myne office or authorite that I am in.

Pro re nata, accordyng to this present case, or as the present case requirerth.

Pro meo ture dico, I tell you frankly.

Pro me iure, by myne auctorite.

Pro suo iure agere omnia, To doe all thynges at his owne pleasure, or by his owne authorite.

Pro cetera tua diligentia admones me, accordyng to the diligence that you haue used afore tyme.

epme, or as you haue ben diligent afore tyme alwaie, so you are now to warne me, or put me in mynde. &c.  
 Excubare pro templis, to watch in the temple or church.  
 Laudare pro concione, prepsed before all the people, or at a great assembly.  
 Pro suggestu, in the pulpitte.  
 Pro aede iouis, before the temple of Jupiter.  
 Pro se quisq, euerp man to his power.  
 Pro testimonio dicere, to beare witnesse.  
 Maior quam pro numero hominum additur pugna, the battaile was greater then one wolde haue thought shoulde haue ben of that numbre of persones.  
 Pro eo ac debui grauitate molestie tui, I toke it greuoufely euen as I had cause, or as my queztie and parte was.  
 Gerere se prociue, to vse hym selfe as he were a citiezin.  
 Pro derelicto aliquid habere, to forsake a thing, to esteeme it nothing.  
 Vnus Cato mihi est pro centum millibus, onely Cato is to me as it were a hundred thousande.  
 Verbum pro verbo reddere, to translate worde for worde.  
 Pro mea parte adiui, I dyd helpe hym as muche as I coulde.  
 Pro ignoto aspernari, to contemne a man as it were one that he neuer knewe before.  
 Amaui pro meo, I loued hym as it had ben myne owne sonne.  
 Pro certo est, it is for certayne, it is for a suretie.  
 Pro delictis crudelitas illi fuit, he toke pleasure or delict in his crueltie.  
 Pro damnato esse, to be as a person condemned.  
 Pro parente colere, to haue in as great reuerence as though he were his father.  
 Pro rupto fœdus habebant, they reputed the league to be broken.  
 Pro opinione vulgi, after the opinion of the common people.  
 Hæc pro amore mutuo scripti, these thinges I haue writen for the mutuall loue that is betwene vs.  
 Duo talenta pro re nostra decreui esse satis, I haue determined, that one. &c. it is enough for one of my substance.  
 Pro meo iure imperitabam, I did commaunde you on the vertue of mine authoritee.  
 Non necesse habeo, omnia pro meo iure agere, I neede not to doo all thynges so rigorously and extremely, as I maie do them.  
 Satis pro imperio quisquis es, impertoufely spoken who so euer thou be.  
 Pro agricola, for the plough mans profite.  
 Si modo id pro me erat, if so bee that made for my parte, or were profitable for me.  
 Pro eo acti confessum sit, euen as though it were confessed.

Pro eo est acti adhibitus non esset, it is euen as though he had not ben taken for any of the.  
 Pro aliquo stare, to defende one, to speake in his parte.  
 Pro, an interiection of indignation, and is tolged sometyne to an accusatiue, sometyne to a vocatiue.  
 Pro sancte Jupiter, O blessed Jupiter.  
 Pro deum atque hominum fidem, O the faith of god and man.  
 Proædifico, aui, are, to build forthe.  
 Proædificatum, that is builded further then a mannes owne grounde vpon the henges high wage.  
 Proagogium, gij, n. ge. aduouerie, hoopedome, baudes crasse.  
 Proastia, pleasant places in the countrey, which a man hepeth rather for pleasure then profite.  
 Proauthor, oris, m. gen. the chiefe authour of beginner.  
 Proauus, ui, m. g. a great grandfather.  
 Proauia, æ, f. g. a great grand dame.  
 Probabilis, le, g. probable. also that is to be allowed or liked.  
 Probabiliter, probably.  
 Illa cur eueniant, quis probabiliter dixerit, how those thynges maie come to passe, who can tell any reasonable cause.  
 Probabilitas, atis, f. g. an apparance of trouth, probabilitye.  
 Probatica piscina, a ponde, where sheepe were washed when they shoulde be sacrificid.  
 Probatio, oris, f. g. a proue.  
 Probatio futura est tua, it is thy parte to see the thyng done, and to allow it.  
 Probator, oris, m. g. a prouer.  
 Probatus, a, um, p. p. tried, allowed.  
 Probe, honestely, well, wisely, toygned with a noun adiectiue, it signifieth Valde.  
 Probe apponit, that hath well dunkte.  
 Curasti probe, thou hast handled the matter well: or thou hast ben diligent in the matter.  
 Habeo pro illa re illum quod moneam probe, I knowe what to tell hym in his care for that well enough.  
 Percutere probe, to strike harde.  
 Probe, it is well done or said of the.  
 Probe memini, I remembre very well.  
 Probissimus, the superlatiue.  
 Probitas, atis, f. g. honestie, goodnesse.  
 Probitus, used of olde writers for Probe.  
 Problema, blematis, n. ge. a sentence proposed, haupge a demaunde thereto annexed.  
 Probo, aui, are, to proue, to praise, to approue, to assure, to shewe by reason or exaple that a thyng is good, to perswade one, to approue a thyng as good, honest, and standyng with reason.  
 Probare se, to declare him selfe an honest man.  
 Tuo ex ingenio alienos mores probas, thou esteemest other men to be lyke the, or to be as soydyng to thy condicions.

Non

Non vereor, ne hoc officium meum iudici non probem, I feare not, but that I am able to perswade the iudge, that this friendly seruice of myne is honest and good.  
 Mihi neuq, probari potuit, I coulde not bee perswaded to thinke that it was honest.  
 Laudare, & probare.  
 Probare aliquid in aliquo, to allowe or approue a thyng in one.  
 Quæ non probantur in vulgus, whiche the common people dooe not approue or allowe.  
 Probare diligentia suam in re aliqua, to shewe in any matter that he is diligent.  
 Facile vi pro euncho probes, that ye may easily feigne and make men beleue that you are an eunuche.  
 Nemini probatur, none dooeth prayse or allow it.  
 Amicos probato, proue and assay thy frendes.  
 Probare causam suā alteri, to proue his cause good before one.  
 Proboscis, boscidis, f. g. a longe snoute, as an Elephant or swyne hath.  
 Probro, aui, are, to repproche or rebuke.  
 Probror, a, um, repprochfull.  
 Probrum, bri, n. g. a repprochfull acte, as hoopedome, aduouerie, billaine. Also a repproche or rebuke, an infamie, dishoneste.  
 Epistole plene probrorum, letters full of repprochfull wordes.  
 Probra ingerere, intendere, iacere, iactare, dicere alicui, or in aliquem, to speake repprochfull wordes or rayle agaynst one.  
 Insimulare probri mulierem, to accuse a woman of aduouerie.  
 Magno tibi probro futurum est, it will bee great repproche or dishonour to you.  
 Probus, a, um, good, honeste.  
 Probus Beritius, a grammarian.  
 Proca, æ, f. g. a faune, a ponge doe.  
 Procius, atis, f. g. unlesperence, or wantonnesse in aspyng or crauyng, saucynesse.  
 Prociiter, malapertely, wantonly, without shame, without grace, saucily.  
 Procampion, idem quod Abrotonum. Diole.  
 Procaps, a progenie, which cometh of one head.  
 Procax, acis, om. g. malaperte in aspyng or despyng, shamelesse, wanton in crauyng, alway crauyng, yll tounge.  
 Procalo, aui, are, to call one to.  
 Procedo, celsi, cedere, to goe or walke forth, to proceed, to prospere, to goe out of the house wth a great pompe or solenne companie or trayne.  
 Procedere in hac, come thou hysiter.  
 Procedere obuiam, to goe to meete with one.  
 Procedite in medium, goe forth.  
 Procedere in philosophia, to profite in philosophye.  
 Processit ætate, he became or waxed olde.  
 Processit eo insolentia, he waxed so arrogāt and proude.

Eo ira processit, the anger so increased, or they waxed so angrye.  
 Toridem dies procedent emptori, the byer shall haue so many daies profite.  
 Nihil procedit, the thyng goeth nothing forwarde, or prospereth nothing.  
 Aliquantum via processero, I shall be somewhat forwarde on my way or iourney.  
 Obuiam morti procedere, when death appoacheth to profe our selues and shewe that we be willing to die.  
 In multum vini processerat, he had dunkte somewhat to muche.  
 In pedes procedere nascentem, to be bozne in to the worlde with the feete forwarde.  
 Processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, he somewhat prospered in the studie of vertue.  
 In virtute procedere, to increase in vertue.  
 Ad opes procedere, to wate riches.  
 Longe honoribus processisset, he had come to higher authoritee or dignitee. &c.  
 Cum ea voluntate processit, he came forth hauyng this will or intent.  
 Processit e castris, he departed out of the campe.  
 Procedere ad opus, to go about his busines or worke.  
 In publicum procedere, to come abroad to shew hym selfe.  
 Procedunt in sublime vites, vines growe by a great heygth.  
 Vsq, ad adolescentiam meam processit ætate, he liued vntill the tyme that I was a yong man, or he was alyue when I was a yong man.  
 Num quid ad forum processit hodie noui? was there any newes to daie abroad.  
 Tempus processit, the tyme passed on.  
 Procecidit lepidè ex sententia, it prospereth or goeth forwarde pleasantly euen as we wolde haue it. Primo parum processit, it wente shewly forwarde at the first.  
 Procedens, entis, procedyng, that poredeth or goeth forth. Die procedente, the daie passyng on. Tempore procedente, in proesse of tyme.  
 Proceumaticus, a note in metter, consistyng of foure mozt syllables.  
 Procella, læ, f. g. a great tempest of wynde, specially on the sea, and by translation, a trouble or ruffling in a common weale.  
 Procello, procelli, lere, to strike, to turne byset downe.  
 Procellus, a, um, stormie, tempestuous.  
 Próceres, procerum, plurali. nu. the heades or endes of the beames in building, that lie with out the wall: and by translation the head men of a towne, gouernours, rulers.  
 Próceres gula, deinty mouthed felowes, that set all theyr delite on delicate feedyng.  
 Procerem, is read in Juuenall.  
 Procere, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth longe or lengthe.



**Proceritas**, ātis, f. g. lengthe, tallnesse, height.  
**Proceritus**, a, um, incensed or prouoked with an  
 ill spirit, wadded or woode.  
**Proceritilapides**, vengeable.  
**Procerus**, a, um, longe, tall, high.  
**Procerissimus**, in Plinie.  
**Procer**, for prouocer, let hym prouoke, let hym  
 appeale.  
**Processus**, us, m. g. proesse of successe.  
 Habere processum in literis, to haue profited  
 well in learning.  
**Procestrium**, strij, n. g. an open place or galerie  
 to goe from one chambze to an other: also the  
 ouermoste parte of the walles within the imbas-  
 tilmentes, where men maie go: some doe call it  
 a trench before the campe, in the defence ther-  
 of from artillery.  
**Procheton**, the herbe Tusilago.  
**Prochirus**, ri, m. g. a clerke, scribe, or notarie,  
 that hath a quicke hande.  
**Prochyta**, re, or Prochyte, tes, an ile in the sea,  
 in the goulfe of robe of Duceolis, a citee in  
 Campania, also a certayne vessel.  
**Procidencia**, a, f. g. whan any thyng falleth out  
 of his place.  
**Procidencia ani**, whan the humme of the sun-  
 dament appereth out.  
**Procidere**, cidi, dere, to fall downe prostrate.  
 Ad pedes alicuius procidere, to fall downe at  
 ones feete.  
**Prociduus**, a, um, that falleth downe or out of his  
 place.  
**Procieo**, ciui, ciere, to prouoke or call from farre  
 of, to desire, to aske.  
**Prociulus**, a grammation.  
**Prociulus**, us, m. ge. the prouision before that  
 any thyng is doen. also the state of an armie,  
 whan they be readie to geue battaile.  
 In prociutu facere, to doe a thyng readilie  
 and promptly.  
 In prociutu stare, to be in a readinesse.  
 In prociutu habere, to haue in a readinesse.  
**Prociutus**, a, um, redy, prepared, in a readines.  
**Prociuta classis**, a naue of shippes prepared  
 ready to fyght.  
**Procingo**, xi, gere, to prepare, to make ready.  
**Procio**, ciui, cire, to bryake of, to make vayne  
 and of none effecte.  
**Procio**, aui, are, to prouoke.  
**Prociutus**, a, um, made voyde and of none effecte.  
**Proclamator**, oris, m. g. a crier.  
**Proclamo**, aui, are, to crie out, to proclayne.  
**Proclinatio**, oris, f. g. a declininge or bendinge  
 downewarde.  
**Proclino**, aui, are, idem quod Inclino.  
**Procliuis**, ue, redy to fall, inclined. also redy or  
 easie to be doen. Ingenium procliue, a nature  
 inclined or bent to a thyng.  
**Procliue dictu est**, it is an easie thyng to say.  
**Procliuiosiores alij ad alios morbos sunt**, some  
 are moze inclined or subject to certayne diseases

than other be.  
 Id faciam in procliui quod est, I will do that  
 that is easie to be doen: or that may sone be done.  
**Procliuitas**, ātis, f. g. inclination or disposition  
 to any thyng, facilitie.  
**Procliuter**, easily, redily.  
**Proclus**, a noble philosopher of Platos secte.  
**Proco**, aui, are, to desire, to demaunde. and there-  
 fore woovers be called Proci. to aske malepers-  
 ly. also to dally with wanton langage, to eie or  
 beholde a woman wantonly.  
**Proconon**, oris, m. g. a porche or entree before  
 one come into a chambze.  
**Proconion**, both made of new barley.  
**Proconneus**, an yle in Propontis.  
**Proconsul**, lis, m. g. he that was sent with an ex-  
 traordinarie power of Consull into a prouince  
 of the Romanes.  
**Proconsularis**, re, pertaining to the Proconsull.  
**Proconsulatus**, us, m. g. the dignite of hym that  
 was in the consules seede.  
**Procopius**, a learned man bozne in Cæsaria, als  
 so a tyran of Constantinople, that rebelled as  
 gainst Valerius the emperour.  
**Procrastinatio**, oris, f. g. a delate, a delaying of  
 from daie to daie.  
**Procrastino**, aui, are, to prolonge the tyme, to  
 deferre, to make delate, to dyue of from daie  
 to daie.  
**Procreatio**, oris, f. g. an ingendyinge of beget-  
 tyng of children.  
**Procreator**, oris, m. g. one that ingendryth or  
 begetteth.  
**Procreatrix**, tris, f. g. a mother, a damme.  
**Procreatus**, a, um, begotten, ingendryed.  
**Procreo**, aui, are, to beget children, to ingendrye.  
**Procreare alicui periculum**, to put one in dauns-  
 ger, to bryng one in perill, to procure ones des-  
 truction.  
**Procreresco**, creui, crescere, to growe by.  
**Procris**, the daughter of Aphyu, and wyfe of Ces-  
 phalus.  
**Prociutor**, oris, m. g. he that kepeth watche and  
 warde without the campe.  
**Prociubo**, aui, are, to wathe.  
**Prociudo**, cudi, dere, to strike or beate a thyng  
 to make it lesse or thinner.  
**Prociudere dolos**, to inuent deceites and gyles.  
**Prociudere linguam**, to frame or fashion the  
 tongue to speake.  
**Procul**, an aduerbe, farre of, from farre.  
 Cuius vox auribus sonat procul? Whose  
 voyce doe I here a farre of?  
 Procul errant, they are farre out of the way,  
 they be greatly deuiated.  
 A me culpam hanc esse procul, that I am not  
 thyng gyltye in this matter.  
 Quis tam procul a literis? quin. &c. who is  
 so vterly vnlearned, but that. &c.  
**De procul**, a farre of.  
**Procul**, is sometime a preposition, and serueth  
 eyther

either to an accusatiue, or an ablatiue case.  
 Nec procul exde aberant, They were almost  
 naue.  
**Procul muro**, farre of from the wall.  
**Procul dubio**, surely, without doubt, without  
 question.  
 Illud procul vero est, that is farre from the  
 truth, or vtraiue false.  
**Procul vibem**, farre from the citee.  
**Procul muros**, farre from the walles.  
**Proculco**, aui, are, to recade downe, to go byon.  
**Proculcio**, ere, to extend, to promple.  
**Proculcius**, a gentleman of Rome, veraiue fami-  
 liar with Augustus.  
**Proculiant**, olde wyters used for Promisunt,  
 they promple.  
**Proculus**, li, m. g. he that is bozne whan his fas-  
 ther is farre out of the countrey: or after some,  
 whan his father is veraiue olde.  
**Procumbo**, cubui, cumber, to lie flatte or pro-  
 strate, to come narowe together. sometye to  
 bende downe towards the ground, as the tops  
 of some herbes dooe.  
**Procumbe genibus**, ad genua, & ad pedes,  
 to fall downe prostrate at ones feete.  
**Testa super habuantes procumbant**, the hous-  
 ses fall downe upon them that dwell in the.  
**Procuratio**, oris, f. g. ministracion of thinges  
 concerning an other man. also purgynge or  
 pleasynge of god by sacrifice.  
**Negocij publici procuratio**, the charge, minis-  
 tracion, and doyng of a matter concerning  
 the common weale.  
**Procurator**, oris, m. g. a proctour, or factour, a  
 solicitor.  
**Procuratrix**, tris, the feminine.  
**Procuratorius**, a, um, pertaining to a proctour,  
 factour, or solicitor.  
**Prociuo**, aui, are, to doe or sollicite an other mans  
 businesse, to haue the charge of an other mans  
 businesse. also to purge by sacrifice, to in-  
 te: the diligent, to helpe, to keepe or succoure. some-  
 tyme for Curare, to take heede of a thyng.  
**Procurare prouinciam**, to gouerne and rule  
 the countrey.  
**Procurare prodigia**, To vse certayne ceremo-  
 nies and sacrifice, to the entent that thynges  
 monstrous shoulde not take any ill effecte.  
**Corpora procurare**, to cherishe and refrethe  
 their bodies.  
**Procurare arbores**, To housbande and keepe  
 trees, that they maie growe and prospere.  
**Procurrens**, entis, rennyng out, extendynge out  
 in length.  
**Procurro**, curri, currere, to ren forth or beyonde.  
 Procurere in vias, to ren forth into by stetes.  
**Procuratio**, oris, a rennyng out to shurmishe  
 or fyght.  
**Procurio**, oris, f. g. a rennyng out. also a dis-  
 gression, a course.  
**Procurio**, aui, are, to ren out often to shurmishe

or fyght, to renne out vpon the enemies.  
**Procurius**, us, m. g. a course or rennyng out  
 of soundours to shurmishe or fyght with their  
 enemies.  
**Procurius**, a, um, veraiue croked.  
**Procuratores**, foreriders in battaile.  
**Procius**, i, m. g. a wower to haue a woman in mar-  
 riage, but most properly where there be. u. whis-  
 che wower euerie one for hym selfe.  
**Proci Penelopes**, a name giuen to them whis-  
 che in wanton pastymes dooe consume bothe  
 their owne gooddes and also others, whom they  
 haunt vnto.  
**Prociutes**, a notable robber of Antica, slayne by  
 Hercules.  
**Prociyon**, a sterre called the dogge sterre, whiche  
 appeareth in the canicular daies.  
**Prodeambulo**, aui, are, to walke forth, to walke  
 abroade.  
**Prodeo**, iui, vel, dii, ire, to goe forth or out of  
 an house, to come before one.  
**Prodire in aciem**, to set them selfe in arais of  
 battaile and marche forth to fight with their  
 enemies.  
**Prodire obuium**, to go against one, or to goe  
 to mete one whiche is comyn.  
**Prodire in publicum**, to goe or come abrode to  
 be sene, to goe abrode in the streets.  
**Ad me prodeunt**, they come forth a dozes to  
 me. Exia modum prodire, to passe measure.  
**In conspectum alicuius prodire**, to come in  
 ones sight.  
**Prodire**, the impersonall.  
**Pro dico**, dixi, dicere, to speake more, to prate.  
 Quamobrem excuramus omnes istorum des-  
 tinus, omnes inquit, si prodixerint, wher-  
 fore we will set forth all these mens pleasures  
 and phantasies, if they will prate any moze.  
**Prodictator**, oris, m. g. he that extraordinaryly  
 is ordeined dictator, for some sodein necessi-  
 tee or perill.  
**Prodicus**, a rhetorician, Thracianes master.  
 also a sophister.  
**Prodigaliter**, monstrously, out of all course.  
**Prodigiöse**, monstrously, straungely, contrary  
 to all naturall course.  
**Prodige**, expressly, outragiously, prodigally,  
 wastfully.  
**Prodigialis**, le, that which pertaineth to the pro-  
 curynge of strange tokens or signes.  
**Prodigiator**, oris, m. gene he that by straunge  
 signes or tokens telleth before what shall af-  
 terwarde happen.  
**Prodigiösus**, a, um, that whiche maketh strang  
 signes or tokens. also that is monstrous or con-  
 trary to the common course of nature.  
**Prodigiösa pretia**, unreasonable prices.  
**Prodigiösus**, ātis, and Prodigennus, a, f. g. pro-  
 digalite, immoderate spendynge.  
**Prodigium**, i, neu. gen. a thyng seldom scene,  
 whiche signifyeth that some thyng shall happen

verie good or ill. As blaspheming scerres, fynes or  
fignes in the firmament, thynges monstrous  
or against nature.

Prodigio finile, a monstrous thyng, a wond-  
erfull matter.

Prodigo, dégi, digere, to letthe out money in  
vaine, or in thynges not necessarie, to consume  
or spende riottously, also to dnye farre of.

Cum maribus in pabulum prodigunt, they  
dnye them forth with their dammes to pasture  
or feeding.

Prodigus, a, um, prodigall, wastfull, an outras-  
giouse spender, riottous, sometime it is used  
for liberall.

Prodigia hostia, sacrifices that be consumed.

Animæ prodigus, he þ passeth not for his life.

Prodimentum, n, n. g. a treason or betraying.

Produnt, used of Ennius, to issue or come  
forth.

Proditio, ónis, treason, discipynge, betraying.

Proditor, óris, m. gen. a traitour, one that bet-  
rayeth.

Proditus, a, um, betrayed, bewrayed, discied,  
deceivd, also utterd, declared.

Dies prodita, id est, adita.

Prodius, further in.

Prodo, didi, dere, to put of or dnye of or from,  
to cast farre of, to shewe, to disclose, to appea-  
che, to accuse, to bewraie, to utter, to discie, to  
betraie, also to name, to decyue, to forsake

one in his neede, to leaue without succour or  
helpe, to prolonge, to deferre, to delaye, to yelde  
geue or rendre vp into ones handes, to write,  
to put in writing.

Tibi nos prodimus ac confitemur cistellam  
habere, thus we saie and confesse vnto you, that  
we haue the casket.

Prodere confcios, to appche, discie, and be-  
wraie his felowes.

Prodere dogma, to disclose the secretes.

Prodidiſti & te, & illam miseram & gnatum,  
thou hast deceivd and betrayed thy selfe, and  
also the poore woman and thy sonne.

Antequam arcem proderent hostibus, before  
that they had rendered vp the castell to their  
enemies.

Prodere posteris, to lene to the memoie of  
them that come after vs.

Prodere patriam, to betraie his own countrey.

Prodere exemplum, to punyſhe men to the  
example of other, also to shewe and geue an ex-  
ample to other.

Prodere fidem, to falsifie his faith, to doe cō-  
trarie to his alegiance, or his solemne promise.

Prodere legem, to frustrate the entent of the  
lawe, as whan one taketh vpon him to accuse a  
misdower, and doeth not pursue it.

Prodere officium, to be contrarie to his duty  
or not to dooe his dutie.

Prodere gloriam & laudem posteris, to leaue  
after him example of praise and renoume.

Prodere vitam, to put his life in jeopardy.

Prodere interregem, to name hym that shall  
occupie the roume of a kynge or ruler whyle an  
other be chosen.

Proderit memoria, it is written.

Vt quidam poëta prodiderunt, as some poë-  
tes haue written.

Vt aliquot saltem nuptiis prodar dies, that he  
will at the least wyse prolonge or delaye the mar-  
riage, for two or thre daies.

Ad memoriam posteritatem prodendam,  
id est, propagandam.

Caput & salutem alicuius prodere, for money  
to betraie one and put his life in jeopardy.

Prodere imitationem exempli, To shewe or  
geue an exemple for other to folowe.

Prodere memoriam alicuius facti, to cause an  
acte to be remembred.

Prodas primum pecuniam omnem, & abs te  
amittas filium, depart rather with all the mo-  
ney that thou hast, &c.

Prodere literis, monumentis, & prodere  
memoria, to put in writing.

Fama prodidit, it was a saying or rumour.

Prodrumus, i, m. ge. he that renneth before as  
a lackey, or he that byngeth tidings of ones  
comynge.

Prodrumi, be also scerres in heauen, whiche  
doe rise in the noythe east. but daies before the  
canicular daies.

Ficus prodromi, figges that bee ripe before  
the other.

Produco, duxi, cere, to prolonge, to drawe in  
lengthe, to stretche out, to bynge forth, to co-  
sume or spende, to set forth to hye, or to bynge  
forth to be sold, to folowe.

Conuiuium ad multam noctem vario sermo-  
ne producimus, with talkynge of diuers mat-  
ters, we prolonged the supper, vntill it was  
late in the nyght.

Paulatim hunc diem producam, I will passe  
forth this daie by litle and littell.

Vt huic malo aliquam producam moram,  
that I maye finde some meane to deferre or de-  
laye this mischiefe.

Noctem producere vino, to passe the nyght in  
byngynge and quaffynge.

Pelles dentibus producere, to drawe or stretch  
the out thynges with ones teeth.

Vitam producere, to prolonge the lyfe.

Quos ante ades huc produci iussi, whiche I  
comanded to be brought hither before the doore.

Authorem vel testem producere, To cite or  
bynge forth an authour or witnesse.

Producere aliquem, to dnye of one with word-  
des and promises, also for Promouere, to pro-  
mote or aduance one.

Falsa spe producis, thou leadest or feedest me  
forth with a vaine hope, thou byngest me in a  
foles paradise.

Producere aliquem ad aliquid, pro inducere.

Proo

Producere filios, to bynge forth children.

Filiam producere, id est, Prostruere, to see  
baude to ones owne daughter.

Producere scelus, to commit a naughtie act.

Producte, an aduerbe, signifieth longe.

Producte dicitur, it is pronounced longe.

Productilis, le, that whiche is made out at length  
with beating.

Productio, ónis, f. g. the makinge of a thyng  
longe.

Productus, a, um, made longe, or set out at length,  
also brought or put out.

Flagellum vitis productissimum, a beate  
longe steepe or branche of a vine.

Præus, a kynge of Argues, the son of Abas.

Profanatio, ónis, f. g. the makinge of a thyng  
profane that was halowed, profanation.

Profanatus, a, um, suspended, unhalowed, pro-  
faned.

Profanatum templum, the churche suspended,  
where any horrible crime is therein committed.

Profano, aui, are, to conuerſe thynges beyng ha-  
lowed, to a temporall vse.

Profanum facere, idem.

Profanus, a, u, that whiche is not halowed, tem-  
porall, a man buteard, and that doctly hate  
learned men, a lay man, also vngodly, wicked,  
not consecrated or geuen to God: also that whi-  
che is ioygned or annexed to the temple.

Profaris, vel profare, fatur, fari, to propheticke,  
to pronounce, to speake abroade, to tell thynges  
to come.

Profatus, us, a pronouncynge or speakinge.

Profectio, ónis, f. g. a passage or settinge forth  
towards, a voyage, a departinge from the place  
where a man is, a goynge forth.

Profectus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Dos profectitia, dower that a woman hath be-  
spdes hir owne parentes.

Profecto, in vber deder, forth, truly, doubtles.

Profectus, us, m. ge. proficite that one taketh in or  
of any thyng.

Profectum facere, to profite or goe forwarde,  
propely in study or learning.

Profero, tuli, ferre, to bynge forth, to shewe  
forth, to take out, to pronounce, to speake,  
to tell abroade, to disclose, to utter, to carie, to  
beare forth, to allege, to laie for hym selfe, to  
recite, to reckon, to deferre, to delaye, to drawe  
in length, to enlarge, to dilate, or make great-  
ter, to prolonge, to laie to ones charge, to lay  
agaynst one.

Proferre dolum, to put a decette in experiente.

Proferre gradum, to aduance hym selfe and  
goe forwarde.

Proferre audaciam, id est, ostendere.

Beneficium in aliquem proferre, to doe a be-  
nefite or pleasure for one.

In solem proferre, to bynge forth into the  
sonne.

Gradum proferre, to make specede.

Rem profer palam, utter the matter plainly.

Custodire & proferre, contrarie.

Aliquid foras proferre, to tel a thyng abroade  
out of the house.

In lacem proferre, to set abroade to the know-  
lage of men.

Proferre se, to utter them selfes.

Proferre fines imperij, to dilate or extend the  
boundes of ones realme or dominion.

Imperium proferre, idem.

Aliquot dies profer, deferre or prolonge the  
matter a daie or two.

Proferre beatam vitam vsq; ad rogum, to see  
happie or fortunate euen to his dienge daie, to  
continue in felicitie and wealth, euen to the  
houre of his death.

Lingua proferre, to put out his tongue.

Proferre digitum, to holde out his finger.

Proferre gaudium oculis, to shewe by his eyes  
that he is iopouse and glad.

In conspectum proferre, to bynge forth be-  
fore men.

Quum lineam protulisset longissimam, whan  
he had made or drawn a verie longe line.

Legem quæ fecerit proferat, leat hym alleage  
or shewe the lawe wherby he wyl doe it.

Profectio, ónis, f. g. an open cōfession, an open  
reading or lecture.

Profeſſor, óris, m. g. a reader in open scholes.

Profeſſorius, a, um, that belongeth to open pro-  
fession or reading.

Profeſſus, a, um, manifest, confessed.

Profeſti dies, woofke daies.

Profeſtum vulgus, the common people.

Proficio, proficis, feci, ere, to profite, to pro-  
cede, to goe forwarde in a thyng, to doe good,  
prouaile or helpe muche in a thyng, also to be  
holeſome or medicinable.

Sed adhuc nihil profecit, but hitherto he hath  
nothyng profited or prouailed, or he hath doo-  
en no good in the matter.

Adeps plurimum proficit, the fatte helpeth  
much, or is verie holeſome or medicinable.

Profeſſor, ciſceris, ciſci, to goe forth, to come  
forth or from, to departe, to begynne, to haue  
his beginning of any thyng.

Profeſſor Roman, I goe to Rome.

Profeſſor Roma, I come or retourne from  
Rome.

Quo profectus sum ibo, id est, quo ceperam,  
I wyl goe forth and continue on my iourney  
as I beganne.

Profecta est illinc grandiuſcula, the departed  
thens beyng of a good stature or age.

Profeſci ad ſomnum, to goe to sleepe.

In exilium proficeſci, to goe in banishment.

Nam profectus est, he went in a ſhypp.

Profeſci ad reliqua, id est pergere, to tell on  
the residue that is behynde.

Ex numeris proficeſci volumus omnia, they wyl  
haue

have all thinges to procede or have their beginnyng of nombres.

Omnia a me in te profecta sunt quæ ad tuum commodum pertinerent, I have doen al thinges for you, that I thought to be for your commodities and profite.

Proficiscitur a meis consilijs tua laus, it is my counsaile that you have gotten to great praise, or that you are come to so great honour and renowne.

Ab his initijs noster in te amor profectus. &c. our love towards you hauyng this beginninge. &c.

Quæcunq; a me ornamenta ad te proficiscuntur, what thinges so euer I do to the advancement of your honour, or what to euer honorable benefites and pleasures I do for you.

Profundo, profundi, ere, to cleave.

Profiteor, eris, eri, to promise openly, to tell frankly or boldly, also to tell or declare how much a man hath of monney, cattell, coyne, or any other thyng, as men doe to visitors or other officers, also to speake of auant, to take upon one, to confesse a thyng openly and freely. Also to discover or confesse a thyng, also to reade a lesson openly.

Profiteri quod non possis implere, to professe or take upon the, that thou canst not performe.

Profiteri operam suam, to promise his ayde helpe or service in a thyng.

Qui se sapientem profiteretur, which sayde or made his auant openly, that he was a wise mā.

Hoc me profiteor suscepisse, I graunt or confesse to you, that I have taken this upon me.

Studia sua profiteri, to declare openly how they be affectioned or mynded.

Profiteri res alienum, to confesse his debte, to confesse how much he oweth, or what debte he is in.

Profiteri nomen, to tell his name and be enrolled.

Profiteri indicium, to appeache, accuse or bewraie hym selfe and his companions.

Profiteri se medicum, to take upon hym to be a physician, to practise physike.

Profatus, us, m. g. a blowyng or blastyng.

Profligator, ōis, m. g. a naughty packe, a riotous person.

Profligatus, a, um, ouerthrowen, driuen away, put to flight, destroyed, sometyne it signifieth finished, brought to a poynt.

Profligauit homines, men that haue wasted theyr substance in folie, very naughty packes, very lewde persons.

Profligata ad perniciem, id est, redacta.

Quæstio profligata est, the question is dissolved.

Profligo, aui, are, to ouerthrowe, to dyspue away, to brynge to destruction, to put to flight, also to dispatche or brynge to an ende.

Rem publicam profligare, to brynge the roma

mon weale almost to utter confusion.

Profligauerat bellum, he had almost finished the warre and brought it past the worst.

Profligo, is, ere, to strue muche.

Profluo, aui, are, to blowe, to blowe downe, to breath of paffe out.

Profluens, us, m. g. a riuer.

Profluens, entis, om. g. flowyng or rennyng plentifully like a ryuer.

Profluenter, abundantly.

Profluentia, æ, f. g. a flowyng or abundance.

Profluo, xi, ere, to renne downe, to renne out of a thyng, to renne from farre.

Profluuium, ij, n. g. a flke or lakke.

Profluuium mulierum, womens naturall purgation.

Profluuium narium, the nose.

Profluus, a, um, that that floweth.

Profluus amnis, a riuer that floweth or renneth away.

Proforem, res, ret, fore, to profite.

Quæ nocuit sequar, fugiam quæ proforem credam, that which hath doen harme will I folowe, & eschewe will I those thynges, which I beleue will profite me.

Profugio, profugis, fugi, fugere, to flee farre, to flee or renne awaie as muche as one can.

Gnatus eius profugit inopia, his son is renne awaie, and hath forsaken the countrey for want.

Profugere ex tempestatum periculis, to escape out of perille or daunger of any troublous tyme.

Profugium, ij, n. g. a place wherunto a man fleeth for succour, also a thyng wherunto one resorteth for succour, a place of refuge or helpe.

Profugus, i, m. g. he that goeth or is driuen farre out of his owne countrey.

Profunditas, ōis, f. g. deepnesse.

Profundo, fudi, ere, to poure out largely, to spende eccedyngly, to spende out of measure.

Profundere palmites, is of a vine whan it sendeth out a great numbre of bryanches.

Profundere clamorem, to cry out as lowde as one maie.

Profundere se in aliquem, to do to one al the pleasure that lieth in his power.

Profundere vires animarum ingenij, to endow all his power & wit in brynge a thyng to passe.

Profundere vitam vel sanguinem pro patria, to spende his life in defence of his countrey.

Ignes profundere, id est, emittere.

Laborem profundere, to spende or waste his labour in vaine.

Profundere lachrymas, to wepe much and bitterly.

Odiū inclusum profundere, to utter the grudges and hatred that hath lye longe byd in mennes stomaches.

Profundus, a, um, depe, sometyne hygh.

Calum

Calum profundum, the hygh heauen.

Profunda altitudo, excedyng great height.

Nox profunda, mydnyght, late in the nyght.

Summum & profundum, contrarie, the top and the bottoe.

Profundum, is sometyne taken for the sea.

Profundi pater, Neptune.

Profunda auaritia, insatiabile couetousnesse.

Profunda cupido imperij, insatiabile and immoderate desyre of empyre and dominion.

Profunda libido, insatiabile lecherie.

Profusè, in great abundance.

Profusus, a, um, excedyng lyberall, berie abundant, verie muche, verie sumptuous, also lying downe flatte, prostrate.

Profusa epula, excessive banquettyng.

Profusus sui, a riotous and superfluous spender of his owne substance, a waster.

Profusa lachryma, teares plentifully rennyng downe.

Profusa hilaritas, dissolute or inordinate ioy or mysthe.

Progener, generi, m. ge. the householde of my daughters daughter, of sonnes daughter, sometyne the soone in lawes daughter.

Progemmo, aui, are, to burgein.

Progeneratio, ōis, f. g. an engendryng.

Progeniero, aui, are, to engendye or brynge forth issue.

Progenies, ei, fæ. gen. a progenie or successe in bloude, offsprynge.

Progenitor, ōis, m. g. a graundefather.

Progermino, aui, are, to brynche out abundantly.

Prōgero, gelsi, ere, to cast or put out, to carie forth.

Proigno, genui, nere, to get a childe.

Prognare, openly.

Prognatiter, hardily, boldly.

Proglōsis, the fore ende of the tongue.

Prognati, children.

Prognatus, a, um, bozne.

Prognæon, loke Pronæon.

Prognipion, pñ, n. g. the turneps or place where the type is made in the hore house.

Prognosis, sis, f. g. prescience or knowlage afoze that a thyng hapneth.

Prognosticon, a pronostication, a signe or token of a thyng to come.

Progreddens, entis, goyng forth, procedyng.

Progreddior, gressus sum, progredi, to go forth or before, by translation, to procede further in a matier, and to saie more in it.

Progredi obuiam, to goe forth to mete with one.

Sed progrediamur longius, but let vs proceede in this matier and speake further of it.

Tridui viam progressi, rursus reuerterunt, after they had gone forwarde in daies iourney, they returned againe.

Quicquid progredior in vastiorem altitudi-

nem inuehor, the further that I goe in of forward. &c.

Digitum progredi non possunt, they can not goe forwarde one fingers breadth.

Eo progressus est quo non audeo dicere, he became so naughtie and lewde in diuers thynges, as I dare not expresse.

Progressio, ōis, f. g. a proceeding or going forwarde.

Progressus, a, um, that hath passed or gone forwarde.

Progressus, us, m. g. a marchyng forth, or passyng forth, a proceeding or goyng forwarde.

Facere progressu in studiis, to profite in learyng.

Habere progressum, idem.

Progymnasma, nāsmas, n. g. an assaie or pofe in exercise.

Proh, looke Pro.

Prohedri, certayne magistrates, to whom all other arose and gaue place to sitte.

Prohibeo, prohibes, but, ere, to prohibite, to forbid, to let, to kepe vnder, to kepe short, to kepe in.

Prohibete a vobis vim meam, take heed that I dooe not you displease.

Prohibete aditum marris a filij sanguine, leat or suffer not ye the mother to lea her soone.

Prohibere potione per triduum, to keepe one thre daies without drinke.

Prohibere itinere, to stop him of his waie.

Prohibet facere tuā presentia, thy beyng here letteth me to dooe it.

Dum magister prohibebat, whilst his master kepte hym vnder, or letteth hym that he coude not haue his will in thynges.

Dñ prohibeat, god forbid.

Lachryma prohibent loqui, he can not speake for wepyng.

Senon facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere, that they with great peines are scant able to defende the towne from the assaulte and violence of enemies.

Prohiberi aqua, commeatu. &c. to be kepte from water, forrage. &c.

Aditū prohibere, to let that one can not enter.

Agicula prohiberi, to bee kept from tilling of the grounde.

Dolorem dentium prohibet, it maketh that the teeth shal not ake, or that one shal not haue the tooth ache.

Prohibere domo, to kepe one that he can not enter into his house.

Prohibere iniuriam, to withstand or leat iniurie or wronge.

Prohibere prados ab insula, not to suffer robbers to enter.

A periculo rempublicam prohibere, to saue or kepe the common weale from daunger.

Sepultura aliquem prohibere, not to suffer one to be buried.

Voce prohibere aliquem, to let or forbid one to speake. Prohibetis, vñd of olde witters for Prohibetis.

Prohibitorius, a, um, prohibitorij, that pertaineth to forbidding.

Proiecta, orum, neu. g. plu. the ouer partes of a house, which do leane outward from the nether partes, as they be now in some towne towards the stretes, some men call them garrettes, they be any kynde of buildynges tuting or standyng out from the parte of the house, as standyng wyndowes or suche lyke.

Proiectio, onis, f. g. a casting forth.

Proiectivus, a, um, a chylde that is cast forth and nourished of a stranger.

Proiecto, aui, are, to cast out often.

Proiectare aliquem probris, to rebuke one.

Proiectura, a, f. g. a penthouse to conueighe raine from a wall, also the copping or water table of a walle, the tutting or leanyng out that is in pillars and other buildyng.

Proiectus, us, m. g. the casting out of a thyng, the tutting or leanyng out in buildyng.

Proiectus, a, um, thowen out afarre, cast forth, stretched out, luyng downe alonge, luyng prostrate, also byle, contenned, of littell value.

Proiecta audacia, foole hardynesse.

Proiectus puer, a chylde which is lated abroade in the stretes, no man knowyng who is the father or mother.

Proiectus ad audendum, foole hardie.

Brachium proiectum, the arme cast or stretched forth.

Vinea humi proiecta, a vyne luyng on the grounde.

Ad libidinem gens prociatissima, most enclined, geuen, and prone.

Proicio, prociis, icci, ere, to throwe or cast, to set forth, to leane, to extende or holde out a thyng at length.

Proicitampullas & sesquipedalia verba, he speaketh proude and loftie wordes.

Diem proicit, he died.

Lachrymas proicere, id est, effundere.

Ne me proiciam, that I shulde not despayre and cast away all hope.

Se ad pedes proicere, to fall downe prostrate at ones feete.

Se ex vrbis proicere, id est, subtrahere, to conueighe or get hym selfe out of the citee in all haste.

Se in forum proicit, he went in great haste to the common place.

In mulieres fletus se proicere, to make a weeping and wailing lyke women.

Et patriam virtutem proiciissent, and had lost and forgotten the valiantnesse of their fozes fathers or auncestours.

Proin, therefore.

Proinde, therefore, wherfore, somtyme for Perinde, euen as, lyke as. Perinde expiscare quasi

non nosces, thou dost not enquire, as though thou didst not knowe it.

Prolabor, beris, bi, to lide or slippe forth, to fall.

Prolabi timore, to fall downe for feare.

Prolabi longius, to wander farre of, to speake somewhat more of a matter than is conuenient.

Prolabi in misericordia, to become mercifull.

Prolabi cupiditate, to be abused by his couetousnesse.

Prolabi ex equo, to fall from his horse.

Prolapsio, onis, f. g. a falling or slipping downe.

Prolapsus, a, um, slidden or fallen downe.

Prolapsa huc libido, his wilfulnesse is come to this.

Prolatio, onis, f. g. a delating, also a deferring or prolongyng.

Prolatius, a, um, prolonged, deferred, diuyn of for a tyme.

Prolatio, onis, f. g. an extendyng forth, also pronouncing or pronouncing, somtyme bynnyng forth the shewing of a thyng, also delating or deferring of a matter.

Prolatio, aui, are, to deferre or put off till a longer tyme.

Dies prolatore, to deferre or prolonge from date to date.

Diem ex die prolatore, idem.

Prolatus, a, um, set forth, brought forth, pronounced, spoken, also lowne abroade.

Prolatus est de te rumor, there is a rumour spreade of lowne abroade of the.

Prociabilis, le, that whiche ticketh of pleasantie mouth one.

Prociat, aui, are, to prouoke pleasantly, to entice.

Prolepsis, is, f. g. a figure in speakyng, where we doe puerue to discorde by reason, that whiche we thynke to be in the opinion of our aduersaries or of the iudge.

Proles, is, f. g. issue or fruite of a mans bodie, also of a beaste.

Proletarij, among the Romans were they which for pouertie were not able to go to the warres, and therefore were neuer chose but at great neede and for lacke of other, & had they colles bozue of the common treasure: they were called Proletarij, because they dyd onely helpe the citee with increase of children, where as they were not able with theyr substance.

Proletarius, a, um, belongyng to children: also of the people called Proletarij, & by translati on, byle, that the comon sort of people do vse.

Prolibo, aui, are, to taste or doe sacrifice afore.

Prolicio, prolicis, prolexi, prolicere, to induce or drawe.

Eius amor cupidus huc me per tenebras prolicat, the loue of hym hath drawen me hither in the darke, beyng desirous of his companie.

Prolix, lyberally, abundantly, plentifully, sumptuously, at length.

Pro

Prolix promittere, to promise largely and liberally.

Accipit hominem nemo prolixius, no man in the world more sumptuously, more abundantly and plentifully.

Prolixus, a, um, large, large, somtyme superfluous, free, liberall, sumptuous, bountifull.

Accipit hominem nemo melius, neq; prolixius, he entertaineth a man, none in the world better nor more sumptuously.

Prolixus animus, a liberall free and honest herte.

Prolixior in Pompeium, id est, propensior.

Prolixa oratio, a long and a superfluous oration.

Prolixitas, atis, f. g. & Prolixitudo, inis, length, largenesse, liberalitee.

Prologium, ij, n. g. the first speche, or first entrie into communication.

Prologus, i, m. g. a prologue, or he that entreteth or placeth the prologue.

Prolongo, aui, are, to prolonge, to deferre, to make longe.

Proloquium, ij, n. g. the beginnyng of an oration or sentence, a perfecte sentence, wherein nothing lacketh.

Proloquor, queris, qui, to speake at length, to tell a long tale, also to speake before, to speake that whiche we thinke, to declare our opinion, to utter our minde.

Prolubium, bij, n. g. a delite, a pleasure, a desire, an appetite.

Proladium, ij, neu. gen. a flourish, a voluntarie, a preamble, an entrance or beginnyng of any matter.

Prolado, si, dere, to flourish as musicians doe afore they come to the principall matter, and as fence men do with the sword or two hand staffe, to proue or assure what one can doe ere he come to the thyng.

Prolugeo, xi, gere, to mourne longer than hath ben accustomed.

Proluo, prolu, ere, to washe muche or longe, to drowne, or surrounde.

Prolutus, a, um, washed muche.

Proluuius, ei, f. g. the filthe or ordure whiche is washed of from any thyng.

Proluuium, ij, n. gen. idem, also prodigalitee, vnnecessary spendyng and consumyng ones gooddes.

Prolytae, they whiche haue studied the lawe five yeres.

Promellere, to promote or set forth a suite in the lawe.

Promerialis, le, any thyng that is set to sale, after a man hath stozed him selfe of it sufficiently for hym and his household, specially that is sold by retails.

Promercales vestes, garmentes that be sold after a litle wearing, either because the colour faileth, or else that he hath more then he

needeth.

Promercales, are suche thynges as are bought at a vantage, to the intent to be sold afterwarde at an higher price.

Promercale aurum, golde that a man selleth or purcheth away, besides that he keepeth for his owne vse.

Promerco, caris, ari, to bye thynges good chepe, to the intent to sell them againe dere, to bye at the first hande to sell agayne at retails.

Promere, promeres, ui, e, e, and Promereor, reris, reris, the deponente, to deserue, to doe pleasure or seruice to one, to doe well & deserue thankes, also to bynde one by his actes to doe for hym: also to helpe, to profite.

Promereri de aliquo, to dooe a man a good tourne.

Promerens, entis, om. gen. he that doeth pleasure or seruice.

Promerenti optime hocce pretii redditur, Shall he that hath done you very good seruice or pleasure, haue this reward for his laboure.

Promeritum, ij, neu. ge. desert, pleasure or seruice done.

Promeretur, olde witters vñd for Monet, he exhorteth or warneth.

Prometheus, the sonne of Japetus, first inuented in thyng of images, wherfore the paynymes supposed that he made men, and feigned that he went by into heuen, and ther dyd steale fyre to make his image lyke lyfe, wherewith Jupiter beyng wroth, caused hym to be bounden on the hill called Caucasus, and an eagle standing by him eatyng his lere: by the whiche is signified, that he was studious and a great astrologer.

Promico, aui, are, to extend, sette by caste out at length.

Prominentia, the extendyng, tutting, or haggng of a thyng out of ouer other.

Promineo, promines, nui, nere, to appeare or stande out further then other, or about and besyde other.

Prominere a cetera acie, to stande further out then the other ranke or companie.

Promiscus, olde witters vñd vñd for Promiscue.

Promiscue, one with an other mixte, confusely.

Promiscuus, a, um, confused, myngled one with an other.

Promiscuum operam dare, one to doe for an other, to healepe one an other.

Promiscua connubia, when states or degrees are myngled together by marriage, with out order or consideration.

Diuina ac humana promiscua habere, To make no difference betwene worldly thynges and godly matters.

Promisse, longe, in length.

Promissio, onis, f. g. a promise.

Promissor, oris, m. g. he that promisseth.

Promissum, ij, n. g. a promise.

Ab

Aboluere, complete, conficere promissum, to do that one hath promised.  
 Stare promissis, to kepe his promise.  
 Promissus, a, um, promised, also long, hanging downe, growng downe, growng long.  
 Promissa barba, a longe beard.  
 Promitto, misi, mittere, to promise, to let growe in length, also to threaten.  
 Promittere ad cenam, to make a promise to go or come to supper.  
 Ad fratrem promiserat, he had promised to go to his brothers.  
 Ego tibi mea fide promitto, I promise the on my faith and trouche.  
 Promittere vadimonium, To promise to appere at a daye appointed.  
 Promittere barbam, to let the beard growe longe.  
 Nec villa arbor audius se promittit, groweth higher and brier.  
 Promo, prompsi, mere, to speake out, to tell that one knoweth or thinketh, to take out of a coffer or other lyke thyng.  
 Promere vinum, to drawe wyne.  
 Promere confina, to shewe or declare his pures poses.  
 Promonstra, monstrous and strange thynges.  
 Promontorium, n, n. gen. a mountayne or high place of a lande or countrey, whiche lyeth as it were an elbowe into the sea warde.  
 Promoueo, promoues, ui, uere, to go or moue forwarde, to aduance or profite, to enlarge, som tyme to go backe, som tyme to pprolonge, to deferre.  
 Promouere nuptias, to prolong the marriage.  
 Praesens quando pro noueo piram, seynge that I present or profite littell with my presence.  
 Pro notus, a, um, moued forward. also promoued, aduanced, sette forth.  
 Promptarius, a, um, idem quod promptuarius.  
 Promptaria cella, a cellar or speche, out of whiche any thyng is taken. Plautus vserth it for a prison, fro whence men be brought to be whippid or hanged.  
 Promptarium, ri, neu. gen. idem quod promptuarium.  
 Prompte, promptly, redily.  
 Promptior, more prompte or redy.  
 Promptissime, very redily, forthwith, by & by.  
 Promptitudo, diuis, f. g. promptnesse.  
 Prompto, aut, are, to byng often fowth, to take out often.  
 Promptuarius, a, um, that, from whence any thyng is brought or taken.  
 Promptuarium, ri, n. g. a cellar, a storhouse, a spence.  
 Promptum, ti, n. g. a thyng that is taken out of set abrode.  
 Promptus, a, um, prompte, in a redinesse, redy to do a thyng without taryng, also redy, easy.

Promptum ingenium, a redy witte.  
 Res est in promptu, the thyng is redy. also the thyng is manifest and playne.  
 Manu promptus, an hardy and valiant man that will strike and fight quickly.  
 Promptus ingenio, quicke spirited, or hangng a liuely witte.  
 Nec promptum est dicere, it is not easy to tel.  
 Quam illa pateant, atq in promptu sunt omnibus, where as these thynges be manifeste and apparant to all men.  
 In promptu ponere, to sette open that thyng male bee seen.  
 Haud promptum est, that is rare and harde to be founde.  
 Promptus lingua, that hath a good tongue of biterance, that is eloquent and well spoken.  
 In promptu habere, to haue at hande and in a redinesse.  
 Qui torannos ingenium, laborem, fidem suam populo Romano promptam exposit inque praebuerit, which so many yeres space hath ben to prompte and redy to helpe the people of Rome with his witte, labour, and trusty dealing.  
 Prompta & aperta, occulta & recognita, consuetudine.  
 Promulco naus agitur, the shippe is drawen with a boie.  
 Promulgatus, a, um, published.  
 Promulgator, oris, ma gen. & Promulgatrix, trices, fem. g. he or she that dooth publish a thyng.  
 Promulgo, aut, are, to publish.  
 Promulgatio, oris, f. g. a publication.  
 Promullis, idis, f. gen. merde made with water and honp.  
 Promurale, lis, n. gen. a countremure, one wall without an other.  
 Promulsus, muscidis, f. ge. the hande of a snout of an elephant.  
 Promus, mi, m. g. he that hath the heppng of the store house or dyne larder. it is used commonly for a butlar.  
 Pronecto, nexui, or nexi, nectere, to knitte.  
 Pronepos, pous, m. g. a nephews sonne.  
 Pronepus, tis, f. g. a nephis daughter.  
 Pronis, olde writers used for Prona, prostrate or on the grounde.  
 Pronomen, minis, n. g. a pronowne.  
 Pronuba, br, fem. gen. she that bringeth home the bride to the bride grownes house, and was chiefe maier of the marriage on the womans parte.  
 Pronubo, nupsi, bere, to haue a rule in weddinges or togyngng of couples.  
 Pronubus, he that leadeth the bride home to his housewifes house, and hath the surueighng of the house during the tyme of solemnization. also he that doeth celebrate the solemnity in marriage: it male be nowe taken for the priest, whiche doeth minstre the solemn words of matrimony.

matrimony.  
 Pronuntiatio, oris, f. g. a pronounciation or utterance of speche.  
 Pronuntiator, oris, m. g. a writer or reporter, that reciteth a tale or historie.  
 Pronuntiatio, ti, n. g. a proposition conteynng any sentence true or false.  
 Pronuntiatus, us, m. g. idem quod Pronuntius.  
 Pronuntiatus, a, um, pronounced.  
 Pronuntio, aut, are, to pronounce, to saie by hert, to declare openly, to make expresse mention of any fault that is in a thyng, whiche we purpose to sell, to tell precisely and expressely, to proclaim by a trumpet, to promesse openly & plainly, to name as men dooe officers at an election, to iudge, to geue sentence, to saie.  
 Pronuntiare per praconem, to make a thyng to be openly cryed.  
 Pronuntiare praelium in posterum diem, to pronounce or declare the battayle to bee the nexte daye followng.  
 Pronuntiare militi praemia, to make open promise, that he will rewarde the souldiours.  
 Pronuntiat eos praetores, he nameth or declareth them to be praetors.  
 Non cuius est pronuntiare, it is not euery mannes parte to iudge or to saie precisely.  
 Pronuper, very late.  
 Pronurus, rus, f. g. the wyfe of my sonnes sonne, or daughters sonne.  
 Pronus, a, um, ready, inclined, stowpyng downe, prone, easy, nigh at hande.  
 Pronus ad meridiem locus, a place lyng towards the southe.  
 Sapius & Pronus, contrarie.  
 Volo de ponte mittere pronum, id est, praecipitem.  
 Pronum ad honores iter, a redie and easy way to promotion and dignitee.  
 Proni petit maria, id est, luxuri vicinia.  
 Pronior huic rei, for in hanc rem.  
 Pronior Dolobellae, more inclined to fauour Dolobella.  
 Proniores paci, more willng to haue peace.  
 Ad fidem pronius est, it is more veritable, it is more credible or soner beleued.  
 Pronitas, atis, f. g. pronenesse, inclination to good or euill.  
 Proremium, mij, n. ge. a prohemie or beginnng of a matter.  
 Proxior, aris, ari, to beginne an oracion.  
 Propagatio, oris, f. g. a spreadng a settyng or plantng of many yonge vines, enlargng, increasng.  
 Propages, a longe rewe.  
 Propago, aut, are, to cut downe an olde vine, that in a newe mate be set thereof, to spreade as a tree doth on the toppe, to make to spread, to sende farre of, to extende, to delate, to pprolonge.

Posteritati propagantur, they be continued or reserved enen to the memoie of them that come after vs.  
 Arbitria propagare, wher the arbitre pronounceth, that the matter muste be decided by an or ther arbitre or vmpire.  
 Imperium in annum propagare, id est, prorogare.  
 Laudem hominis ad sempiternam memoria am propagauit, it got the man immortal praise, laude or renoune, that neuer shall bee forgotten.  
 Propagare vitam, to pprolonge and leade forth the lyfe.  
 Propagator, oris, m. g. one that enlargeth, multiplieth or increaseth.  
 Propagatus, a, um, spred, enlarged, increased.  
 Propago, priore correpta, a stocke, wherof a man is descended.  
 Propago, ginis, or Propages, gis, f. g. an olde vine cut downe, that many yonge male be sette thereof.  
 Propalam, openly, clerely, in the sight of all men.  
 Propalo, aui, are, to tell abroad, to growe in lengthe, after Calpine: but the place of Soltau mella hath ropagare, and better.  
 Propatrus, trui, m. g. my great grandfatheres brother.  
 Propatulus, a, um, wyde open.  
 In propatulo, openly in the sight of men.  
 Prope, a preposition scrupnge to an accusative case, or an ablatiue with a preposition, nigh, nere to, by.  
 Prope, an aduerbe, nere at hande, nigh, als moste, in a manner.  
 Prope est, it is nere hande. also it lacketh but littell, the tyme is almost come.  
 Prope adest cum alieno more uiuendum est mihi, the tyme is almost come that I must liue as other men will haue me.  
 Prope intueri, to beholde a thyng harde by.  
 Prope est ut omnes sint, id est, parum abest.  
 Prope iam ut pro vxore haberet, so that he was set hir in maner as his wyfe.  
 Annos prope quinquaginta, almoste fifty yeres.  
 Tam prope a muris habemus hostem, we haue our enemies so nere the walles.  
 Prope dicam, I male in a maner saie, or I male almoste saie.  
 Prope est factum. &c. it came almost to passe, or there lacked but littell but that &c.  
 Propecto, pexui, pexi, or Pectui, propectere, to hembe streight downe, to hembe out alonge.  
 Propectiem, nowe enery daye, mostely, ere it bee longe, within these fewe daies.  
 Propello, propuli, pellere, to dzyue or put away farre of.  
 Pecus propellere pastum, to dzyue forth the cattails to pasture or graffe.



Periculum vitæ mihi propellere potes, thou maist deliuer me from daunger of my lyfe.  
 Propemodum, almoste, in a maner,  
 Egomet habeo propemodum quam volo, I my selfe haue in maner founde hit that I wyl haue.  
 Propemodum habeo iam tibi fidem, I dare almoste truste the or belue the nowe.  
 Propendeo, di, dère, to hange downe heauier on the fore parte, to incline moze fauourably to the one, and leane moze to his parte, then to the other.  
 Propendere in aliquem inclinatione voluntatis, when a mannes affection inclinetly moze to one than to an other.  
 Nec dependes, nec propendes, quin malus & nequam sis, thou arte a very egypt naughtypacche, and an vnylasyfynnaue.  
 Propendens, entis, hangyng downe.  
 Propense, fauourably, with god wyl, with harte and mynde, redily.  
 Propensio, onis, f. g. inclination of the mynde.  
 Propensius, a, um, greatly inclined, very ready and prone.  
 Propenso animo facere, to dooe it with a god wyl.  
 Propensior in neutram partem, indifferent.  
 Propensa munera, id est, multa & magna.  
 Ad ignoscendum propensus, of nature inclined to forgyue and pardone.  
 Ad similitudinem veritatis propensior, moze inclinyng to the truthe, moze lyke to the truthe.  
 Natura propensio ad liberalitatem sumus, we be o nature prone and inclined to liberalitee.  
 Propenso animo aliquid facere, to doe a thyng with a ready mynde and fauourable affection.  
 Propensus ad bene merendum, ready and inclined to dooe pleasure.  
 In eum voluntas nostra propensior, our affection or fauour inclinetly moze to hym.  
 Propere, quickly, hastily, with speede.  
 Eloquere propere celeriter, tell on quickly and make no taryng.  
 Properans, antis, makynge speede or haste.  
 Properans venit, he cometh in hast.  
 Properantes aqua, waters that renne veray swiftly, and with a full streame.  
 Properantim, properanter, & properiter, quicquid, hastily, speedily.  
 Properantia, æ, & properatio, onis, f. g. haste, speede makynge.  
 Properato, an aduerbe.  
 Properato opus est, it is neede or expedient to make haste, or to hygh a pace.  
 Properatus, a, um, hastened, done with speede.  
 Properus, a, um, quicke, hasty, swift, speedie.  
 Propera video ancillam uenientem, I see the wenche comyng hither apace, or makynge great haste hitherwarde.  
 Ira properus, quickly angry.  
 Própero, aui, are, to goe quickly or hastily, to

saie or doe any thyng quickly, to make haste, to make speede, to goe apace, to hygh quickly.  
 Properare aliquid, to make haste or speede in doynge a thyng.  
 Ni dedicationem properassent, excepte they had made speede and petted them quickely.  
 Ni voluntariam mortem properauisset, if he had not kilted him selfe before his tyme.  
 Properare in Cyprum, to make haste to goe in, to Cyprusse.  
 Qui nimium properat, serius absoluit, the moze haste the lesse speede: perly by and neuer the nere.  
 Propertius, a poete bozne in Aruana, a towne in Umbria.  
 Propexus, a, um, kemed downe longe.  
 Prophanus, looke Prophanus.  
 Propetro, aui, are, to commaunde that a thyng be doone.  
 Prophasis, an excuse.  
 Propheta, ta, or prophetes, ta, m. g. a prophete, he that telleth thynges whiche shall happen.  
 Prophétis, tidis, and prophetissa, æ, f. g. a woman prophete, a prophetesse, she that telleth thynges to come.  
 Prophétia, æ, f. g. a prophetic.  
 Propheto, aui, are, to prophesie, to syng pteses to god. Sometyne it signifyeth to preache or interprete.  
 Propilo, aui, are, to make sharpe before.  
 Propina, a place by the comon baynes, where after baynyng men take theyr refectiō.  
 Propinatio, onis, f. g. a dymnyng to one.  
 Propino, aui, are, to dymne to an other man, to quasse, to bynne to, sometyne to geue, to propose.  
 Propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, god speede with all myne herte.  
 Propinator, onis, m. g. a cupbearer, he that dymneth or beginneth to one.  
 Propinquus, a, um, a neyghbour, of kinne, of alliaunce, also harde by, nere hande.  
 Quod ego in propinqua parte amicitia putto, whiche I thinke to be one of the chiefe causes of amities and frendshippes.  
 Ex meo propinquo rure, of my pte of ground, that I haue herte by without the citee.  
 Stipendiū spem propinquam facere, to make men hope they shall receiue theyr wages shortly.  
 In propinquo sunt castra, our campe is hereby or not farre hence.  
 Propinquitas, atis, f. g. affinitie, allyaunce, neyghbourhoode.  
 Propinque, nigh, harde by.  
 Propinquior, quius, nerer.  
 Propinquo, aui, are, to appoche, to come nigh.  
 Propior, propius, nerer.  
 Gradu sanguinis propior, nere kyn, or nere of bloude.  
 Vel (quod propius vero est) &c. or (that is moze

more lyke to be true, or moze consonant to the truthe) &c.  
 Propius fidem est, it is moze credible.  
 Propius nihil factum est, quam ut occideretur, he was in very great daunger to be slayned of the least thyng in the worlde moze he had ben slayne.  
 Propitiabilis, ic, that whiche is toone turned with supplication or prayre: also that is mete to doe sacrifice with, or inclined to despyse.  
 Propitiatio, onis, f. g. sacrifice to appease or pacify gods displeasure.  
 Propitiatorium, ri, n. gen. the place where god was pleased with sacrifice done to hym, a table set on the arke of the olde testament.  
 Propitio, aui, are, to reconcile and appease god with sacrifice, to please.  
 Propitiare sollicitudinem animi, to appease the care or sorowe of mynde.  
 Propitius, content, not displeased, or angry.  
 Propitius, preabile men, or men soone appeased or satisfied.  
 Propius, nerer, or nerer.  
 Propitice, ces, f. g. the crasse to make mouldes, in the whiche any thyng is cast or fourmed.  
 Propinqueon, get, n. gen. the place in a baue or horre house, in the whiche fire is inclosed, sendeth forth heate, the mouthe of a founaine or ouen.  
 Propitior, atis, ari, idem quod propitio, to appease, or to make mercifull or fauourable.  
 Propula, ta, mas, gen. he that selleth any thyng at retaple, specially vittayle, a husbar, a restatoure.  
 Propolis, lis, f. m. ge. a suburbe of a towne. it is also that whiche bees doe make at the entrie of the hye, whereby colde & other annoyauces is defended.  
 Propoma, a dymne made with honny and wine.  
 Propos, posui, ponere, to purpose, to be aduisid, to promise a price or rewarde for any notable acte, to sit out to the theme. also to purpose or set abroad to the people.  
 Animo or animis proponere, to conceiue, conspice, or imagin in the mynde.  
 Bona ciuium tibi ad prædam proponere, To determine with hym selfe, that the gooddes of the ciuizens be as a botte or pray vnto him.  
 In exemplum aliquid proponere, To take a thyng for an example to folowe.  
 Finem sibi proponere, to appointe how farre they will traualle in a matier.  
 Lex in publicum proponitur, the lawe is published abroad to the people.  
 Minas proponere, to threaten, to menace.  
 Magni sibi proponunt, they imagine with the selfe to come to great honour and dignitie: or purpose with them selves to entrepise great matters.  
 Venale aliquid proponere, to set a thyng as to be sold.  
 Qui voluntatem ei Senatus proponunt, which

male declare and open to hym the mynde of the Senate.  
 Vilitatem rei publicæ sibi proponere debent, they ought to haue respecte to the commoditie of the weale publicke, or to conspice & regarde, what shall be good and profitable for the comon weale.  
 Propositum est mihi, myne intente or purpose is.  
 Proponit sua in illis merita, he rekeneth by the god turnes or frendly pleasures that he had done for them.  
 Proponere mortem acerbam, to menace cruell death, to threaten that he will put one to cruell death.  
 Proponere impunitatem, To promise or purpose blisse, that men shall escape without punishment what to euer they doe, to geue men licence to doe what they will without punishment.  
 Proponere ante oculos periculum vitæ, To conspice in the mynde diligently, what danger of the life they are in.  
 Proponere spem, to geue men an hope, to put men in hope.  
 Premium proponere, To promise a rewarde for ones labour.  
 Rem in medium proponere, To open and declare the matier plainly, that men maie perceiue it.  
 Propetides, the daughters of Amarthunta.  
 Propontus, a sea betwene Grece and Asia.  
 Proporrio, onis, f. g. a propore on, measure.  
 Proporro, further moze, moze ouer.  
 Proposito, onis, f. m. ge. a matier proposed to be disputed or reasoned. it is also that, whereby we shewe generally, whereof we will speake.  
 Propositum, ti, n. ge. a purpose, an intent.  
 Aberrare a proposito, to goe from the purpose, to make digression from the purpose.  
 Propositas, a, um, set abroad or before mennes eyes.  
 Propator, toris, m. g. he that was sent extraordinarily as pctor into any countrey.  
 Proprie, propriety, particularly.  
 Et proprie, for Et maxime.  
 Proprietarius, a, um, wherunto the propriete of a thyng belongeth.  
 Proprietas, atis, f. g. propriete.  
 Proprietas terra, the nature and propriete of the grounde.  
 Proprium, idem quod proprius.  
 Proprius, a, um, proprius or particular, sometyne it signifyeth perpetuall.  
 Voluptates decorum propriæ sunt, The pleasures of the goddes be perpetuall.  
 Culpa mea propria, by myne owne defaulte.  
 Nec sum vilo in proprio periculo, they be not in any priuate daunger, but that other men be in it as well as they.  
 Proprium est eius, it is imputed to hym, or ap

appertayneth to hym.  
**Proprium** oratorum, the thing that orators ought chiefly to observe.  
**Perenne** ac **proprium** manere potuisset, it might haue ben perpetuall & continued for euer.  
**Propter**, for, also nigh: and is sometime an aduerbe, sometime a preposition.  
**Ibi** angustiorum **propter** est, there is a lane harde by.  
**Hic** **propter** huc assiste, stande here ha. d by him.  
**Hec** turba **propter** te facta est, this businesse or trouble hath chaunced for your sake, or your cause, or for loue of you.  
**Propterea**, therefore, for that cause.  
**Propterea** quod, because that.  
**Propolis**, is, fem. gen. a disease, where the eyes meued with inflammation, doe fall out of their places.  
**Propudium**, dii, n. gen. shame, dishonestie. also the most abhominable use of lecherie in an incontinent fowle. also the person that is naughtily abused.  
**Propudiosus**, a, um, that is filthily abused in lecherie.  
**Propugnatio**, onis, fem. ge. a defendyng or fightyng for the maintenance of a thyng.  
**Propugnaculum**, li, n. ge. a fortresse, a stronge holde, a bulwarke.  
**Propugnaculo** esse, to defende other.  
**Propugnator**, onis, masc. gene. a defendour, a mainteyner, one that fighteth in the defence of a thyng.  
**Propugnare**, ui, are, to fight for, to fight valiantly, to defende.  
**Propugnare** commoda patrie, to defende or mainteyne his countrey against enemies.  
**Propulsio**, onis, f. ge. a puttyng awate, a puttynge backe.  
**Propulsor**, oris, m. g. that resisteth a thyng, or driueth any thyng awate.  
**Propulso**, aut, are, to put of, to driue awate, to repelle.  
**Propallus**, us, m. g. a putting or driuing backe.  
**Propyleum**, lei, n. ge. a porch of a temple, a palace or great house.  
**Proquestor**, onis, m. ge. he that extraordinarily is sent as Questor into any countrey.  
**Proia**, re, f. g. the fore parte of a shippe.  
**Prora** & **pappis**, proverbially, the whole summe and effecte of our purpose.  
**Prorogare**, prorepit, repere, to creepe further, to steale forth by litle and litle.  
**Prorogari**, re, m. gene. he that hath the rule of the fore shippe or decke.  
**Proreus**, disyll. ide n.  
**Proripio**, proripis, pui, pere, tormented with me. or se, signifieth to withdraue or depart, to get or conuighe hym selfe quickly out of a place or companie.  
**Domum** se ex curia proripuit, he departed or withdrew hym selfe homeward from the court.

**Proripere** aliquem, id est, rapere.  
**Proripio**, ui, are, to prouoke, to murre, to allure, to steale by.  
**Prorogatio**, onis, a prolongyng or delayng.  
**Prorogare**, ui, are, to prolonge, to put of till a longer date, to prorogare, to deferre.  
**Ne** quid nobis temporis prorogetur, that our tyme be nothyng prolonged.  
**Imperium** prorogare, to appointe one to be capitayne ouer an armie longer then his tyme prefixed befoze.  
**In** hyemem prorogant moras, they deferre it or prolonge it vntill winter.  
**Prorsus**, or **prorsum**, utterly, alwaie, in any wise, straight towards a place, surely.  
**Prorsus**, cum negatione, for **Nulla** modo.  
**Prorsus** tacere non queo, I can in no wise holde my peace.  
**Nihil** **prorsus**, nothyng at all.  
**Huc** **prorsus** illum non dat, he geueth not his to this man in any wise.  
**Sed** **prorsus** omnibus, but vniuersally, or generally to all.  
**Stimulatus** quasi eas **prorsum** in nauem, make as though thou wouldest go straight waite to take shipping.  
**Nulla** modo **prorsus**, in no wise in the world.  
**Cursari** rursus **prorsum**, that they runne forwards and backwarde.  
**Prorsus**, a nowise. **Prorsus**, limittes in boundyng of landes directed in to the caste.  
**Prorumpo**, rupi, rumpere, to breake forth, to sende forth with violence, to leape or go out of a place with violence, to braste out.  
**Prorumpere** in hostes, To rushe forth violently into the middes of his enemies.  
**Illa** pestis **prorumpere**, that pestilent or mischieuous naughtynesse will once burst forth.  
**At** iam **prorumpit** ad aethera nubem, it casteth or sendeth out violently a foule blacke smoke, euen to the skye.  
**Prorupit**, a, um, broken, burst. also flowynge or rennyng with great violence.  
**Prorupta** audacia, foule hardynesse, rather boldnesse.  
**Proruo**, prorui, ruere, to driue downe, or beate downe, to caste downe violently.  
**A** fundamentis **prorumpit**, they ouerthrowe and cast it downe euen to the grounde.  
**Foras** simul omnes **prorumpit**, they rushed out at the doore all together in a clustre.  
**Prorutas**, a, um, caste downe, ouerthrowen.  
**Prosa**, a certain goddess among the Romans.  
**Prosa**, se, f. g. that whiche is not metere.  
**Prosaicus**, a, um, of prose.  
**Proslapia**, re, f. g. a prorenie, a descent of blood, a pettigree, a generation.  
**Proscenium**, un, n. ge. the place befoze the stage folde, out of the whiche the players came.  
**Proscindo**, proscidi, scindere, to cut out or vnder, to infame, to rebuke shamefully. **Proscindere**

**Proscindere** terram, to eate the grounde, namely when it is firste broken by.  
**Proscissio**, onis, fem. gen. the firste caryng of the grounde.  
**Proscissum**, si, neu. gen. the earthe first broken by or tilled.  
**Proscissus**, si, um, eared or cutte by.  
**Proscribo**, scripsi, scribere, to sell openly, to proscribe any thyng to be solde, to banishe, to condemn: to cause by ordinaunce to be proclaimed, that who so euer findeth one, he maie lawfully slea hym, and haue a rewarde for his labour.  
**Proscribere** venale, to proclaime a thyng to be solde.  
**Proscribere** domum, or aedes, to write on the doore, that the house is to be solde or let.  
**Proscriptio**, onis, fem. gen. that manner of condemnation, when it is ordeyned, that who so euer findeth one, he maie lawfully slea hym, and haue a rewarde for his labour. also an attempder.  
**Proscriptor**, oris, m. gen. he that proscreibeth or banissheth men.  
**Proscriptorio**, scripturis, rui, rure, to imagin a proscriptio, to haue a despye to proscribe and banishe men.  
**Proscriptus**, a, um, he that is proscribed or banished, so that any man maie kill hym lawfully.  
**Proseco**, secui, are, to cutte asunder.  
**Prosecta**, bowelles cutte in sacrifice.  
**Prosecta**, re, f. g. a trumpet or common harlot.  
**Prosedamum**, sedami, neu. g. a disease, whiche happeneth to rammes, goates and other beastes, whiche is vnaptynesse to generation though to much labour.  
**Proselenus**, a, um, befoze the moone.  
**Proseleni**, the Archadians, whiche were supposed to be befoze the moone.  
**Proscilius**, ti, m. ge. a stranger bozne, connected to our fourme of lpyng.  
**Proscimino**, ui, are, to sow forth.  
**Prosequium**, an affection.  
**Prosequor**, prosequeris, prosequi, to followe after, to pursue.  
**Prosequor** amore, I loue.  
**Prosequor** odio, I hate.  
**Prosequor** honore, I honour.  
**Prosequor** verbis, I chaufe him with wordes.  
**Prosequor** officiis, I shew to hym great kindnesse, I doe hym many pleasures.  
**Prosequi** praemio, to rewarde.  
**Prosequi** dicto improbum verbum alicuius, To rebuke one sharply for speakeynge dishonestly.  
**Prosequi** vsq; ad aliquem locum, to conducte or go with one to any place.  
**Prosequi** decedentem domum, to go with one or hepe hym companie.  
**Prosequi** aliquem lachrymis, to wepe at ones departyng.

**Prosequi** aliquem cum donis, to geue one presents and giftes at his departyng.  
**Prosequi** funus, vel exequias funeris alicuius, To go with the coffe to buryng, to be at ones interment.  
**Altius** **prosequi**, to speake further and more deeper of a thyng.  
**Ne** plures **prosequar**, that I maie let passe of ther and not speake of them.  
**Prosequi** aliquem, to shewe the mynde or affection that he hath toward one.  
**Prosequi** laudibus, to praise.  
**Lachrymis** **prosequi** mortuos, to wepe or lament for them that be deade.  
**Prosequi** laudes alicuius ad cantum, to syng the praises or commendations of a man.  
**Libello** **prosequi** memoriam alicuius, To make reuerende mention of a man in wrytyng of a boke.  
**Memoria** **prosequi**, to runne by herte.  
**Prosequi** mentionem alicuius cum honore summo, to make honorable mention of a man, to speake honorably of one.  
**Prosequi** odore, to follow by the trace.  
**Prosequi** stylo, to write.  
**Prosequi** aliquem suffragio, to helpe one with his voyce.  
**Improbum** factum dicto **prosequutus** est, he spake as knauishly as he hadde doone naughtily.  
**Proserpo**, serpsi, pere, to creepe or slide softly like a serpente.  
**Proserpina**, the wyfe of Pluto, daughter to Iupiter and Ceres: she is taken sometime for the moone.  
**Proserpinaca**, re, f. ge. an herbe called also Polygonon, rebe there.  
**Proseuche**, a, praier to god. also a beggyng.  
**Proseucha**, cha, f. g. a begger, or rather the place where beggers stande to begge.  
**Proserari**, to be obtained.  
**Proscium**, cii, n. g. that whiche is cutte off from any thyng, and caste awate.  
**Proslilio**, proslilis, prosliliui, or silij, lire, to leape softly.  
**In** altitudinem **proslire** dicuntur frutices, to growe by in height.  
**Quidam** **proserans** **proslit**: Wherefoze cometh he softly thpyng and leapyng.  
**Prosimium**, a place without the walles of Rome, where the bishops of the gentiles made theyr diuinations, or toke their significacions of thinges to come.  
**Prosum**, olde wryters used for **Propositum**, purposed.  
**Prosocer**, ceri, m. gene. the father of my wyues father.  
**Prosochia**, the crafte of accentyng.  
**Prosonomafia**, the lykenesse of one woorde or name to an other: as **Locus**, and **Lucus**, orator and arator.

**Protopis**, the clove leafe of great butte. It is also the name of an isle in the mouth of Atlas called Delta.

**Protopopia**, where as personages are supposed of feigned to speake, as one man to another, a man to a beaste, one beaste to another. &c.

**Proptete**, aduisedly.

**Prospetus**, us, m. gene. a sight farre of, a prospecte.

**Prospeto**, aui, are, to beholde, propetye as farre of.

**Prospero**, ra, um, that geueth prosperitee, comes tyme that recepueth prosperitee, prosperous.

**Prosperus**, a, um, is some tyme redde.

**Prospera** ualeudo, godd helth.

**Successus** prosperos dare, to make a thyng to haue a godd ende.

**Prospera** fortuna, prosperitee.

**Prospero**, prosperously, euen as we wolde haue it of wysheit.

**Prosperitas**, aris, form. g. prosperitee, good fortune, when thynges come to passe as we wolde haue them.

**Prospero**, aui, are, to geue prosperitee, to make prosperous.

**Prospergo**, spergi, spargere, to spynke abroad.

**Prospica**, & **prospicus**, he that beholdeth a thyng farre of.

**Prospiciencia**, prouidence, circumspection.

**Prospicies**, for prospice, beholde.

**Prospiciencia**, circumspectely, aduisedly, with godd foresight and consideration.

**Prospicio**, spexi, spicere, to see farre, to foresee, to prouide, to beware. also for **Videre**, to see, to loke of see vnto, to prouide of thys for, to see and prouide a remedie agaynst ill, that might els haue chaunced.

**Parum oculi** prospiciunt, myne eyes be not beset clere of sight, I doe scant see from me.

**Illa quæ** futura sunt prospicere, to foresee thynges that be to come.

**Prospicere** animo, to consyder in ones mynd,

**Prospicere** in posterum, to prouide for the tyme to come.

**Prospicere** senectutem, to be almost an olde man.

**Ego mihi** prospiciam, I will prouide for my selfe.

**Tibi** prospexi & tuæ stultitiæ, I did it to help the and thy foolishnesse.

**Malo** ego nos prospicere, quam hunc vicisci accepta iniuria, I had rather we prouide for the matter afoze, then to be reuenged on hym after we haue receyued a shewde turne.

**Patriæ** prospicere, to loke and see to the saufs garde of his countrye.

**Prospexi** tempestatem futuram, I foresaw the tempest to come.

**Prospicuum** nobis est, we be prouided for.

**Ex castris** prospicere in urbem, to see out of the campe into the citee.

**Prospicius**, a, um, goodly of saye to see of best holde.

**Prospiro**, aui, are, to breathe farre of.

**Prostacis**, prehemine.

**Prostates**, a capitayne that cometh to helpe in warres.

**Prosterno**, strauit, sternere, to ouerthrowe, to banyquish in bataille.

**Prostrauit** se ad pedes lacrymans, he fell downe at his feete weeping.

**Prostibula**, la, f. g. an harlotte, a strompet.

**Prostibulum**, li, n. ge. a common brothelhouse, also a common harlotte.

**Prostituo**, stitui, tuere, to set open to euery man that cometh.

**Suam pudicitiam** prostituere, to abandone his chastitee to any man that will companie with him.

**Prosto**, prostiti, stare, to stande farre of, of as fore, to stande farre out. also to stande to be solde of byed.

**Anguli** prostantes, corners standyng farre oute.

**Pretio** prostare, to stande redy to be solde, of hired for money of euery man that cometh.

**Profubigo**, subegi, gere, to digge depe.

**Pede** profubigit terram, with his fote he digged harde into the grounde.

**Prosum**, fui, desse, to be profitable, to profite, to doe good, to be holpome, to be of strength and vertue agaynst a disease, to aide, to help.

**Mirum quantum** profuit concordiam ciuitatis, it is a wonderfull thyng how muche good it did to maintein concordie in the citee.

**Prosumia**, a, f. g. a littell barbe.

**Prosupero**, aui, are, to excede of haue more then enough.

**Prosymna**, a citee, in the whiche Juno is worshipped.

**Protagoras**, a notable philosopher of Grece.

**Protaia**, a proposition.

**Prote**, an ile in the sea Ionium.

**Protestus**, a, um, couered, defended.

**Protesta**, & **Proiecta**, partes of houses made further forth than other.

**Protestio**, ônis, f. g. a defence.

**Protestor**, ôris, m. g. a defendour.

**Protego**, texi, tegere, to couer and defende, to saue from, also to make a rooffe of upper floure in building.

**Procolo**, aui, are, to deferre of tracte the tyme, to put out, to dyue of thare awaie, to put of thys of, to dyue backe againe, to keepe at the staues ende, to bere, to strike, to trouble.

**Procelum**, li, n. ge. continuall fyght, longe sute, continuation of prolongyng.

**Protendo**, tendi, tendere, to sette forth of put forth, to stretche forth. Also to deferre, to prolonge.

**Digitus medius** longissime protenditur, the middill finger is longer then any of the other.

Comitia

**Comitia** in Ianuarium protendimus, we ptoe longe of deferre the assembly of the people vnto Ianuarie.

**Protenus**, a, um, stretched out.

**Protenus** in octo pedes, viii. foote longe.

**Protenus**, a great way hence, farre of, looke

**Protenus**.

**Protermino**, aui, are, to inroche, to extende the boundes of limites.

**Protero**, triui, tere, to treade downe, to treade vnder fote.

**Protereo**, terrui, terrere, to make aserde farre of.

**Proteruia**, a, f. g. wantonnesse, arrogancie. it was also a sacrifice, wherein the maner was,

that as muche as was lefte vneaten, shuld bee consumed with fyre, wherof came the prouerbe next folowpng. loke **Proteruius**.

**Proteruiam** fecit, he hath consumed all that is left.

**Proteruio**, uiui, uire, to plaie the wanton, to be sauey, of malaperte.

**Proterue**, proudey, immoderately, shamefully, saulily, knappishely.

**Quis est qui tam proterue** foribus facit iniuriam? who is he that so saulily rappeth at the doore?

**Ecce autem tu quoz proterue** iracundus es, lo and thou also arte shamefull angrie.

**Proteruiter**, idem quod proterue.

**Proteruitas**, aris, f. g. prude, folie, saucinesse, malapertnesse.

**Proteruius**, a, um, proude, fierce, arrogant, saulie, malaperte, knappish, knauish.

**Proteruius**, duke of the citee Phylax in Chetalie, wente with other to the siege of Troie. And

when there was aunswere geuen to the Troians, that who so euer byd fyfte take lande in the countrey of Troie, shoulde be slayne: **Proteruius**, with a balpaunte courage, arpued bes

foze any other, and was slayne by Hector, whose wyfe wepte so much for him (and would neuer be comforted) that he dyed.

**Protestatio**, ônis, f. g. a protestation, an open declaring of ones sentence and mynde.

**Protestator**, ôris, m. g. he that manifestly declareth what is to be eschewed and not doen.

**Protestor**, aris, ari, to declare manifestly, what shoulde be eschewed and not doen.

**Proteus**, the sonne of Oceanus and Cethys, called of the painumes the god of the sea, whom

Homere nameth to bee the herderman of the fishes called: Phocæ, and also a prophete, not

withstandyng he wolde not geue aunswere, but being constrained by Minos. He also toured hym selfe into sundy fygyres, Sometime

being lyke a flame of fire, sometime lyke a bull, an other tyme lyke a terrible serpente. Ho-

merus Odysse. Vergilius Georgicorum quæ.

In beray dedde he was hyng of Egypte in the tyme of Ptolemus hyng of Troie. Of hym

came this prouerbe, Proteo mutabilior, more changeable than Proteus, applied to hym that in his actes or wordes is vnsstable.

**Prothenor**, one of the true capitaines of Hector, that came to Troie.

**Prothesis**, sis, f. gen. an addition of a letter, as **Gnatus**, for **Natus**.

**Prothous**, one of the Greeces that came to Troie.

**Prothymata**, ôrum, n. g. thynges doen of offered before sacrifice, as bouenpge of incence and such lyke.

**Prothymia**, a, f. g. promptitude, also gentill entertainment.

**Pro** qd immortales, quot ego voluptates fed ro, quot risones, quot iocos, quot suauia, sald

taones, bladias, prothymias? I loide god, how many pleasures haue I, what laughynges,

what pastymes, what bassynges, daunsynges, balpaunces and sweete enterpynementes?

**Prothysum**, thysri, n. g. a porche at the vter doze of an house.

**Prothymus**, a, um, prompte, readie.

**Protina**, for Protinus, forthwith.

**Protinus**, a farre of. Also forthwith without tadyng. Sometime altogether. Sometime for

Deinceps, than after, euer after, from then forth, continually, by and by, at the very

beginnyng, euen fyft of al, at the fyft choppe, at the fyfte dash, at the same tyme.

**Protinus** qd detraxere vinbus, forthwith, the continent, of by and by, as soone as they haue

plucked them from the vyues.

**Alique** fibres protinus a calore incipiunt, by and by, at the beginnyng, fyft of all.

**Protinus** acri melis dona persequar, than by and by after.

**Lacu** protinus stagnate, id est, ingiter, continually.

**Parui** refert protinus libertus patrono cogatur dare, an per interpositam fideiussoris vel rei personam, immediately with his owne

hande, of by the meane of an other person.

**Mos** erat &c. quem protinus verbes coluere Albanæ, continually, euer after.

**Qua** protinus omne inuenit nemus, a farre of.

**Quam** protinus viratq telus una foret, whan both the landes were all one.

**Proton**, the herbe called Veratrum nigrum.

**Proton** opus, an image of faurme, wherof muldes be made. in the whiche thynges be cast of metall or ethe.

**Pratocolum**, i, n. g. that is first made of wyitten, whiche requireth correction.

**Protocomos**, primus comans.

**Protogenes**, of the first hunted of familie. it was also the name of an excellent painter.

**Protogénia**, the daughter of Deucalion and Pirrha.

**Protogonus**, the fyft chyld.

**Protollo**, tollere, to p[ro]longe, to aduance, to put forwarde.  
**Protologia**, a, f. g. a p[re]face.  
**Protomartyr**, martyr, com. g. the fyrste martyr of myneste.  
**Protomedicus**, the chiefe physician about a prince.  
**Protomysta**, a, m. g. the chiefe priest of deane.  
**Prorono**, tonui, are, to thundze of make a great noise before, to speake with great anger and wrath veray fiercelly.  
**Protonotarius**, a protonotarie, chiefe scrbye of secretarie.  
**Protopages**, & **Protopagus**, fyrste made of wrought, or late made.  
**Protoplastes**, a, m. gen. the fyrst fourmer of matter.  
**Protoplastus**, i, m. g. he that is first fourmed of made, Adam was so called.  
**Protas**, the fyrst.  
**Prototocos**, the that first brought forth, Eua was so called.  
**Prototomus**, i, m. gen. the stalk that is fyrste cutte.  
**Prototypus**, i, the fyrst example of paterne.  
**Prouactus**, a, um, p[ro]longed, deferred, drawne out.  
**Protraho**, axi, ere, to deferre of p[ro]longe, to draw forth with violence.  
**Protrepticus**, ci, m. g. a booke to enstricke one, a doctrine.  
**Protrimenta**, meate minced small.  
**Protropum**, i, n. g. a certayne dynke, whiche is a vice dyscylng out of grapes before they be pressed.  
**Protrido**, tridis, tristi, ere, to steppe forwarde, to thrust forwarde, to thrust in ones lappe of bosome.  
**Protrubo**, aui, are, to thrust out by force, to thrust from one.  
**Protypum**, i, n. g. that is made for an example or a paterne.  
**Prouectus**, a, um, p[ro]moted, aduanced forth, raised.  
**Prouectus ad dignitatem**, p[ro]moted of aduanced to honour.  
**Prouectum ingenium**, a longe p[ro]ued witte.  
**Prouectus arate**, aged, ronne farre in peres.  
**Proueho**, uexi, ere, to bynge of carie forth, also to promote, to aduance.  
**Vbi sumus prouecti in alium**, whan we be entred a good way into the sea.  
**Prouehi equo**, to ryde forth on horsebacke.  
**Prouehor amore**, id est, raptor, I am rauyshed with loue, and forced to speake moze of the matier than I purposed.  
**Prouehi longius in scribendo, vel orando**, to haue writen or spoken moze of further of a matier than one purposed, or than nede was.  
**Prouehi in alium**, by translation to haue entred into the middes and chiefe parte of the matier.

**Prouehi in maledicta**, to speake to farre, that he falleth to railing and reprochefull wordes.  
**Sentio meliorius prouectum q[ua]m proposita ratio postulare**, I perceiue that I haue spoken further of this matier, than I shold.  
**Prouexit orationem meam vestra benignitas**, your gentleness hath caused me to bee longer in this matier, or to speake further in this matier than my mynde was.  
**Prouehere vitam suam in periculum**, to put his lyfe in daunger.  
**Prouehere aliquem ad dignitatem**, to aduance one to honour and dignite.  
**Vbi ad extremum spiritum prouecta ast prudentia**, his wisdom continued to the last houre of his death.  
**Prouenio**, prouenis, ueni, ire, to come forth, also to grow of increase, to be borne of brought forth into the worlde, to happen of chaunce, to come to passe.  
**Nimis prouentum est nequiter**, it hath chaunced veray unhappilie.  
**Prouentus**, us, m. ge. the increase and fruite of all thynges, as well good as euill, reuenues, p[er]ely p[ro]fyttes, also successe.  
**Prouelium**, ij, n. ge. a p[ro]uerbe, an olde sayde sawe.  
**Prouide**, circumspectely, wysely, diligently.  
**Prouidens**, entis, prouidentie, wylf, he that seeth thynges before they come, and taketh hede of theyn, foresyng.  
**Prouidenter**, prouidently, with great foresyght and wisdom.  
**Prouidentia**, a, f. g. prouidence, foresyght, some tyme it is used for god.  
**Prouideo**, prouides, uidi, ere, to prouide, to foresee, to be ware, to se thynges before they come, and to eschewe theim. Also to purueyge for.  
**Prouit me plus prouidere quam seipsum si bi**, he thought that I coude foresee what was most expedient for his p[ro]fytte, better than he coude hym selfe.  
**Publice prouidere**, to prouyde for the comon p[ro]fytte.  
**Prouidere rebus necessarijs**, to purueyge for thynges necessarie.  
**Prouidere in huiusmodi pabulum**, to prouyde for forage agaynst wynter.  
**Prouisum hoc legibus**, the lawe hath ordeined this.  
**Prouisus**, a, um, prouident, circumspecte, diligent, foresyng.  
**Prouincia**, a, f. g. an out region of countrey, that the Romaines had subdued to theyr dominion, and helde the same, vnder theyr iurisdiction, by a litle tennante, whiche was sente thither with commission and great charge to rule and gouerne the prouince. And therefore the veray office of rule in any countrey is called Prouincia, and by a metaphore all the burthen, labour of byndes in any office of thing to be don, is lyke

is lykwyse called Prouincia.  
**Prouinciam suscipere**, To take charge of a thyng.  
**Prouinciam cepisti duram**, thou hast taken a matier vpon the, harde to bynge about.  
**Hinc nostri nadia est prouincia**, the matier is committed to this fellowe of myn.  
**Obtinere prouinciam**, to haue the charge of gouernaunce of any prouince.  
**Prouincialis**, le, of of belonging to a prouince, or that dwelleth in a prouince.  
**Prouinciatus**, from countrey to countrey, or one countrey with another.  
**Prouisio**, onis, f. g. a foresyng of a thyng, p[ro]uising, p[ro]uising.  
**Prouiso**, uisi, ere, to see of beholde, to goe to see, to come forth to see.  
**Prouisor**, oris, m. g. a foreser, a purueygher of prouyde for thynges before they come.  
**Prouisus**, a, um, foresene, considered before.  
**Prouisus**, uixi, ere, to lue longer.  
**Prouocatio**, onis, f. g. a prouoking, a chalenge, an appcale to an hygher court.  
**Ex prouocatione dimicare**, To fyght by challenge.  
**Prouocator**, oris, m. g. he that prouoketh one, he that appealeth, the appealant.  
**Prouocatorius**, a, um, p[re]cepting to prouoking, or chalenging.  
**Prouocatus**, a, um, p[ro]uoked, accerd, challenged.  
**Prouocatus ab hoste ad dimicandum**, challenged of his enemy to fyght.  
**Prouoco**, aui, are, to call from a farge, to call forth, to steere, to saute, to prouoke, to challenge, to chaire, also to appcale to an hygher iudge, to desie one in battail.  
**De Casare mansum est, neq[ue] iam prouocari in integrum potest**, as touchyng Cesar, that is at a poynt, nor it can in any wyse be called agayne, or that whiche is doon can not be vndoone.  
**Heres si domi est quin prouocas** if thy matier be at home, why doest thou not call hym forth?  
**Prouocare ad pugnam**, to desie, to challenge to fyght with one.  
**Didicit homo naturam prouocare**, id est, vincere.  
**Prouocare iniurijs**, by dooepage inturie or wronge, to prouoke of steere a man to doe hym displeasure.  
**Ad populum prouocare**, to appcale to the people.  
**Pamphila can' au' prouocemus**, let vs p[re]aise Pamphila to spnge: o., let vs call Pamphila to spnge.  
**Prouolo**, aui, are, to steere awaie of beyonde, to steere farre, and by translation, to renne of ryde out a pace as one d[ro]we.  
**Prouoluo**, uolui, ere, to rolle of tumble a great stone or other like thyng. Some tyme to lye downe

**Prostrate**.  
**Prouoluere se ad genua**, to fall downe p[ro]strate at ones knees.  
**Prout**, for Sicut, as, lyke as, euen as.  
**Prout cuiuslibet est**, euen as euery mans pleasure or phantasie is.  
**Prouulgo**, aui, are, to promulgate.  
**Prox**, of olde wyse was taken for Proba vox, a good voyce of noyse.  
**Proxenia**, a, m. g. a broker.  
**Proxime**, nexte.  
**Is quem proxime nominavi**, he that I named last.  
**Proxime quum in patria fui**, whan I was last in my countrey.  
**Proxime ianuam**, next to the gate.  
**Proxime morem Romanum**, as nere the fashion of the Romaines as coude be.  
**Qua proxime accedat ad verum**, whiche are most lyke to be true.  
**Vt proxime vniuersae differentiam signem**, that I maie note the difference of them bothe as ageris can be possibill.  
**Proxime**, first of all, Mox, then after, Tertio, thyrde.  
**Proximi**, for Proximo: die Proximi, the nexte daye.  
**Proximitas**, atis, f. g. nighnes, neighbourhood, the nyghest degree of kynred.  
**Proximior**, more nere.  
**Proximo**, aui, are, to appoche of drawe nere, to be next.  
**Proximurum**, rij, n. g. a place without p[ro] walling to the citie, where byshops d[ro]w also senle in their conuocation.  
**Proximus**, a, um, nexte.  
**Sedye proximum ad aliquem**, to sit next vnto one.  
**His mensibus sex proximis**, these six monethes last paste.  
**Proximo seculo**, the next age after.  
**In proximum senatum**, vntill the next parliament of counsaile.  
**Proximus vicinus**, the nexte neyghbour.  
**Proximus**, the laste of all, Superior, the other before, Primus, the first of the thier.  
**Optimum**, the beste, Proximum, the nexte, Tertium, the thyrde.  
**Proximus ante me fuit**, he was next before me.  
**Proximus post Lisandrum**, nexte after Lysander.  
**Laudem Planco proximum assequutus est**, he was praised for the best next after Plancus.  
**Proximus sum egomet mihi**, I must be best friende to my selfe, or I muste true my selfe firste, or, I loue you well, but I loue myne owne selfe better.  
**Proximus Pompeium sedebam**, I sat nexte to Pompey.  
**Proximus optimis**, he that is alwaie in company with the beste and most honest men.

Proximum vino gustu, as lyke the taste of wyne as can be.

Proxima ab Egypto Campana est copia rosarum, excepte Egypt, no place in the world hath greater plentie of roses than Campaine hath. Tibiamanti patriam amore nos proximi sumus, nexte after your country, you loue vs moste entierly.

Proximum, a substantiue.

Eamus ad me, ibi proximum est ubi mutes, goe we to my house, there is the nexte place where thou maist most conveniently change thy raiment.

In proximo, here harde by, not farre hence.

Prudens, entis, om. g. wyse, prudent, knowyng, experie.

Quia prudens omitto, whiche I doe wyllyngly and of purpose let passe.

Prudens, sciens, viuus, vidensque pereos, I die beyng ware of wityng and knowyng thes of, beyng on lyue and sepyng, I wilfully cast awaie my selfe.

Ob ea se pen prudens, knowyng that he is pursued for them.

Prudens administrandi, expert, cunnynge and knowyng howe to gouerne.

Prudens agricolationis vir, a man well expert in housbandrie.

Prudens locorum, he that knoweth the waters, places and passages.

Prudenter, wyfely, circumspectly, prouidently, expertly.

Prudentia, æ, f. g. prudence, wysedome in despyrnyng and eschewyng of thynges.

Prudentia iuris ciuilis, knowlage of the lawe civile.

Adhibere prudentiam, to vse wysedome in dooynge a thyng.

Prugnum, olde wyters used for Pronum, prone or apte.

Pruina, æ, f. g. froste.

Pruinofus, æ, um, frostie, of that is in daunger to be hurte by froste.

Pruna, æ, f. g. a burnyng cole.

Prunella, æ, f. g. an herbe called commonly Bruynella, Burnette, after other selfe heale.

Prunolum, or Prunulum, a wylde floe.

Prunolus, the tree that beareth wylde floes.

Prunetum, ti, n. g. an orcharde set with damasene trees and plumme trees.

Prunioli, smalle muthions.

Prunum, i, neu. g. a damasene, pyune, plumme, floe or bullasse.

Pruna sativa, damasene.

Prunus, i, for. gene. a damasene tree or plumme tree.

Prurigo, riginis, fœm g. idem quod pruritus, ptyngyng with a delectacion, as in the scrypyng of lecherie.

Prurio, riui, ire, to ptyche, by translacon, to haue an appetyte of desyre to doe a thyng.

Pruritus, us, m. g. ptyngyng.

Prusa, a citee in Grece at the foote of the mountaine Olympus.

Prusenses, the people of Prusa.

Prusias, a kyng of Bithynia, unto whom Antiochus fledde after he was banished from Cassia.

Prusis, Mercurius soonne.

Prymnesia, a citee of Macedonia.

Prymnesia, n, n. g. a poste or stake, wherunto the cabull of a ship is tyed: After some, the cas bull is selfe.

Prymno, a nymphe or mayden of the sea, one of the daughters of Oceanus.

Prytanæa, a counsaile assembled of great officers and iudges.

Prytanæum, the counsaile house in the castell of Athens.

Prytanis, the president or chiefe of the counsaile.

Sallo, li, ere, to syng, also to plaie on the harpe or lute.

Psalmodia, æ, f. g. a diuers or myrt songe.

Psalmus, i, ma. gene. a songe, properly to god or of god.

Psalterium, ij, neu. ge. an instrument like to an harpe, but more pleasant and sweeter. also the psalmes called the psalter.

Psalteris, tis, m. g. a syngyng man. Psalterius, idē.

Psaltira, æ, f. g. a syngyng woman.

Psamare, a fontaine in Thebes. also a citee and a mountaine. Also the daughter of Eratopus, kyng of Argues. an other was a nymphe, daughter of Nereus.

Psammenitus, a kyng of Egypte banquished by Cambyses.

Psammeticus, a kyng of Egypte, in whose time 200008. Egyptians forsoke thes countrey and went to the Ethiopians.

Psammos, sande.

Psaphon, a mā of Libya, which affecting a diuine name, taught birdes to speke thus: Psaphon is a great god.

Psecas, psecadis, f. gen. a dioppe or mistyng like dewe, also a nymphe, one of Dianas copans.

Psegrima, ætis, neu. g. the pouder of dust, whiche is blowne of from brass when it is melted. also golden sande, or pouder of golde.

Psellus, the name of an olde wyter, which wyte of diete.

Psenes, wyrmes in figges.

Psephisma, phismatis, n. g. a decree.

Psephopæcta, m. ge. an auditour or caster of accounts.

Pseudo, faulse or countrefaite, and euery other nounce ioynd therewith is thereby made faulse or countrefaite, as Pseudopropheta, a faulse or countrefaite prophete.

Pseudadelphus, i, m. ge. a countrefaite brother.

Pseudo, faulse or countrefaite, and euery other nounce ioynd therewith is thereby made faulse or countrefaite, as Pseudopropheta, a faulse or countrefaite prophete.

Pseudangelus, li, m. g. a false messenger.

Pseudobonium, a certaine herbe.

Pseudocaro, a countrefaite Carot.

Pseudographus, i, m. g. a countrefaite wyter.

Pseudologus, a lyar, a false speaker.

Pseudolus, li, m. g. a faulse seruant.

Pseudonardus, di, spike.

Pseudo martyr, a faulse witness.

Pseudomenos, a lyar.

Pseudonymus, that hath a faulse and countrefaite name.

Pseudopales, Staphisagria.

Pseudopropheta, æ, m. g. a faulse prophete.

Pseudophryum, ii, n. g. a faulse or countrefaite posterie.

Pseudobana ædificia, houses in the countrey trimmed somewhat lyke the citee.

Philothrum, thri, n. g. an ointment to take away brare. It is also a white vine.

Phimythium, n. g. that whiche we dooe call Cerule or white leade.

Phia, æ, f. g. a fische, whiche we call a plaice.

Phineus, ci, m. g. a popynage.

Piole, les, f. g. mentula.

Plophis, the daughter of Erix.

Ploza, æ, f. g. a certaine scurritesse.

Ploza, æ, f. g. an herbe, whiche Quellius doubteth, whether it be that, whiche we commonly call Scabiosa, or that ha. a long leafe, and beyng broken in sandre, hath in the breakynge litell thredes lyke to a copweb, I hath a faulse blew flower, it groweth commonly in oie mesdowes.

Plozosis, hardenesse of the cobbles.

Plozthalmia, æ, f. g. a scurritesse of the browes with an itche.

Plyche, idem quod Tripolium.

Plichium, a kynde of wyne.

Psychrola, æ, m. g. he that wasteth in colde water.

Psycholures, he that delisteth to bathe in colde water.

Psychonantium, ij, n. g. a place where Picromanders doe call by spirites.

Psychrophium, i, n. g. an herbe called betaine.

Psychrophobi, they that be afraid to giue colde water in continuall fevers.

Pylli, people in Libya, whose bodies are besmyte to serpentes, and they also dooe cure the bityng and poysonyng of serpentes, by suckyng the place, whiche is venomd.

Pyllion, an herbe called also Pulicaris herba, in English flea worre.

Pyllium, a citee of Bithynia, called commonly Picello.

Plyra, an yle not farre from Chius, whereof Homer writeth Odyssea. 3. and a citee of the same name.

Plydia, a grape,

P Te, a syllable ioynded oftentimes to the ablative case: as Meaptes, Tuaptes, Suaptes, myne owne, thyne owne, his owne.

Ptelea, the elme tree.

Ptera, æ, for. g. the walles on bothe sydes of a temple.

Pteria, a citee in Cappadocia.

Pternio, onis, a kibe or chilblayne.

Pteris, tis, f. g. ferne, or herbe of munde or brake.

Pteromati, orum, n. g. great arches made ouer roofes lyke wynges.

Pterna, næ, f. g. the lower part of the mast in a shippe.

Pteroforos, a countrey by the mountaines Rhiphei.

Pterygium, ij, n. g. a littell shinne, which groweth from the corner of the eye, and conereth the sight. it is also a griefe vnder the forepart of the nape, whan the fleshe goeth from the nape with pynne: or after other, a swellynge of the fleshe ouer the nape.

Pthia, a parte of Theffalie, where Achilles reigned.

Pufana, æ, f. g. the water, wherin barley is sodden. also barley husked or excoicate. also frumentum made of barley.

Pufaniam, ij, n. g. a moyster, wherin barley is brayed.

Procorophium, phi, n. g. an hospitall for beggars, a spittell house.

Prolotheus, the name of diuers kynges of Egypte.

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**Pubes**, his, for. g. a ponge moſte bearde, whiche ſprungeth in the nether partes of a man at foure ſcuer peere of age, of a woman at ponger peeres, wherfoze a man or woman at thoſe peeres is called **Pubes**, ſometime poult, or a multitude of ponge men. alſo the priue partes of the boodie. alſo beyng an adiectiue it ſignifieth full growen, almoſt ripe.

**Puberitas**, yourthe, whan one begynneth to ware a man.

**Puberfolia**, id eſt, adulta.

**Pubefco**, ſcere, to begynne to ware a man, and haue a bearde, to growe as a childe dooeth to mans ſtate. it is alſo ſpoken of herbes & trees, to growe bigge, to ware ripe.

**Omnis largo pubeſcit vinea form**, id eſt, exuberat.

**Publicanus**, i, m. g. he that toke in ferme of the people of Rome, the rentes and reuenues due to the citee at a rent certayne.

**Publicatio**, ōnis, f. g. a publiſhing, a making of a thyng common, conſtitution.

**Publice**, openly in the face of the worlde.

**Sumerus publicē dati**, his expences bozne of the citee or towne.

**Publice redimere**, to bye it of the common treaſure.

**Publice bona poſſidere**, to haue gooddes conſtitute of ſoiſatred.

**Publice ad me venit**, he came to me openly, that every man might ſee hym.

**Venire publice**, to come as ambaffadour from a citee or common weale.

**Publice dicere**, to make an oration before the people.

**Publice propter duas cauſas nihil ſcripti**, for two cauſes I wrote not to the ſenate, and the people.

**Publice & priuatiū oneri eſſe**, to bee chargeable bothe to the common wealth, and to his particular friendes.

**Publice ſocius**, one that is alied or confederate with vs for ſome matter pertaining to the common wealth.

**Publicus**, idem quod publicē, by common counſaile or aduſe.

**Quæ prohibere publicus intereſt**, whiche ſhall bee expediente for the people or common weale to be forboden.

**Hoſpicio publicus accipi**, to bee caſte in the common gaule.

**Publicus**, a, um, common.

**Publico**, aui, are, to publiſhe, to maniſeſt, to make openly knowen, to cauſe to bee openly cried, to make common. Alſo idem quod **Edeſſe**, to ſet abroad, as a man dooeth a booke of other thyng. Alſo to abandon in commune, as harlottes doe. Sometime to conſtitute.

**Se publicare**, to ſhewe hym ſelfe openly, that the people may ſee hym.

**Publicola**, a fauourer of the people, which name

was geuen to **Valerius**, whiche was one of the firſt conſulles of Rome.

**Publicus**, a, um, common, but more properly publiſhe, that is to ſaie, pertaining to euerie ſtate of the people ſpecially and ſeuerally. See the true definition thereof in my booke called the gouernour.

**Publicum conſilium**, the commune counſaile.

**Carere publico**, not to come a boarde, or amonge the people.

**Publica ſacra**, ſacrifices doen in common for the people.

**Publica fides**, a cauſe conducte, a generall licence.

**Publicum omnium eſt**, it is comon to all men.

**Per publicum vectus**, caried abroad thorough the ſtrete.

**Publica via**, the hinges high wate.

**Publica veſtigalia**, tolles, cuſtomes, belongs to the common treaſure.

**Publica verba**, common woordes that all ſoztes of men dooe uſe.

**Nemo publicum aſpicere volebat**, no man woulde come abroad into the ſtreets, or comon place.

**Publicum**, is uſed ſometime for the common treaſure or reuenues.

**Publior**, publioris, **Publius** hope or ſeruant.

**Publius**, the name of a Roman, as **Marcius** is.

**Pucinum**, a towne of **Hiſtria**.

**Pucinum vinum**, wyne growynge ngyht to the gouſe of **Hiſtrie**, by the towne **Pucinum**.

**Pudefacio**, pudefacis, feci, facere, to make ashamed.

**Pudefio**, ſis, fieri, to be ashamed.

**Pudenda**, the priue members.

**Pudendagra**, a diſeaſe about the priue members. it is uſed for the frenche poches.

**Pudendus**, a, um, a thyng to be ashamed of.

**Pudens**, entis, om. g. ſhamcaſt.

**Animi pudentis ſignum eſt**, it is a token of a ſhamcaſt mynde.

**Pudenter**, with ſhamcaſtneſſe, baſhefully, ſhamcaſtly.

**Pudeo**, cui, dere, to be ashamed, and is moſt uſed in the theſe perſone.

**Puder**, pudebat, puduit, puduit eſt, to bee ashamed.

**Non te hanc pudens arte thou not ashamed of theſe thynges.**

**Puder viuere**, I am ashamed to lyue.

**Puder dicere**, I am ashamed to tell.

**Cuius nunc pudet me**, wherof I am nowe ashamed.

**Tanq̃ puditurum eſſet extinctos**, as though it woulde make them ashamed that are dead.

**Pudibunde**, ſhamcaſtly.

**Pudibundus**, a, um, ſhamcaſte.

**Dies pudibunda**, id eſt, purpurea, a red moyſnyng.

**Pudice**, chaſtly, honeſtly.

**Pudi**

**Pudicitia**, a, f. g. chaſtitee, cleaneſſe of liuynge, puretee.

**Pudicum**, aſhamed.

**Nonne eſſet pudicum ſi hanc cauſam agerent ſeuere**, had it not been a ſhame, if they had purſued that matter rigorouſely.

**Pudicus**, a, um, chaſte, ſhamcaſt.

**Pudor**, ōris, m. g. a moderation that letteth the mynde to dooe any thyng wantonly or diſhoneſtly, ſhamcaſtneſſe to ſaie or doe any thyng diſhoneſt. ſometime a naughtie and ſhamfull acte.

**Ponere pudorem**, to leſe his blegintee.

**Incutere pudorem**, to make aſhamed.

**Pudori eſſe**, to make one aſhamed of it.

**Puella**, a, f. g. a wenche, a gyllie, a damſell.

**Puellaris**, re, chyldiſhe, of gyllies, propre to gyllies and wenches.

**Puellariter**, lyke a wenche or gyllie, chyldiſhly.

**Puellafco**, ſcere, to ware ponge agayne, to bee mapdonly, to ware gyllieſhe.

**Pucllula**, a, f. g. a littell gyllie, a wenche.

**Puellus**, i, m. g. a littell chyld, a babe.

**Puer**, eri, m. g. a childe, a boie, alſo a ſeruant.

**A puero**, a pueris, a puero paruulo, of a littell babe, euer ſence I was a childe.

**Puera**, a, f. g. a woman childe, a damſell, called in **Cambridge** ſhire a modder.

**Puerafco**, ſcere, to begynne his boies age, to ware a boie after .viij. peeres of age.

**Puerilis**, ſe, of a chyld, chyldiſhe or boieſhe.

**Puerilitas**, ſis, for. g. a chyldeſ act, chyldiſhneſſe, boieſheſneſſe, alſo for **Pueritia**, chyldhoode.

**Pueriliter**, chyldiſhly, lyke a boie.

**Pueritia**, a, f. g. chyldhoode.

**Puerpera**, a, for. g. a woman that lieth in chyldbed, a woman late brought on bedde.

**Puerperium**, ſi, n. g. the tyme of a woman to traſnaple of chyld, ſometime the chyld. alſo the byrthe.

**Puerperus**, a, um, that beareth chyldren.

**Puerulus**, i, m. g. an infant.

**Pueris**, i, m. g. was uſed of olde wytters, for **Puer**.

**Pugil**, pugilis, com. g. a champion.

**Pagillans**, ris, m. g. & pugilare, or **Pugillar**, aris, n. g. plur. **Pugillares**, a payre of tables to wyte in.

**Pugillaris**, re, that ſleeth the hāde, an handfull in gathering of herbes or other thyng.

**Pugilitis**, ōnis, f. g. the creerple of champions, or them that fight with theſe ſtyles.

**Pugilatus**, us, m. g. fighting with the ſtyles.

**Pugilice**, valiantly, ſtrongly, myghthly, lyke a champion.

**Pugilatorius**, a, um, that is ſtryken with the ſtyle.

**Pugilatorius follis**, a balle fylled onely with wynde, whiche is ſtryken with a mans ſtyle and not with the palme.

**Pugio**, ōnis, m. g. a dagger.

**Pugio plumbeus**, by tranſlation, a weakie argument.

**Pugionculus**, li, m. g. a ſhorſte dagger, a popp neadowe.

**Pugillus**, li, m, g. a littell ſtyle.

**Pugna**, a, f. g. battaile, fight, contention, ſtriſe. ſometime the acte of lecherie, alſo an aſſaut, a deſente.

**Dare pugnam**, to geue the onſette.

**Dabit hic aliquam pugnam denuo**, this ſelow wyll cauſe ſome debate or ſtrife agayne.

**Pugnacitas**, ſis, f. g. contention, fighting, deſpyre or appetite to fight.

**Pugnaciter**, valiantly in battaile, with great force and courage, contentiously, obſtinately, inſtantly, eagerly.

**Pugnaculum**, li, m. g. a place where men dooe fight.

**Pugnans**, antis, om. g. fighting, ſtriving, conſtendynge, beyng contrarie or againſt.

**Pugnantes ſententiæ**, contrarie ſentences.

**Pugnator**, ōris, m. g. a fighter.

**Pugnator gallus gallinaceus**, a fighting cocke, a cocke of the game.

**Pugnator**, & **pugnaciſſimus**, more or moſte fighting.

**Pugnatus**, a, um, fought.

**Pugnax**, ſis, om. g. a great fighter, warlyke, contentious.

**Pugnacula**, a, f. g. a ſtymmyſhe.

**Pugno**, aui, are, to fight, to repugne, to contende, to bee contrarie or againſt, to ſtrive, to diſpute or reaſon contrarie, to labour or endeavour.

**Cum ſenectute pugnare**, to ſtrive agaynſt age.

**Pugnant de loco**, they contende or ſtrive for theſe place.

**Ex equo pugnare**, to fight on horſebacke.

**E muris pugnare**, to fight on the walles agaynſt them that aſſaute.

**In hoſtem pugnare**, to fight agaynſt his enemy.

**In frontem pugnare**, to fighte fronte to front.

**Omnes pro Quintio pugnant**, they all defende **Quintus**, or ſpeake crantly on his parte.

**Cum eorum vita pugnat oratio**, theſe wordes and lyfe agree not, or are contrarie one to an other.

**Quæ tantum inter ſe pugnant**, that bee ſo contrarie and repugnant one to an other.

**Illud video pugnare te**, I ſee that you contende to haue this graunted you.

**Non magnopere pugnare**, id eſt, non valde laborare. Conuelleret pugnare, he endeuoureth or labourerth to pulle them by.

**Pugnat**, the imperſonall.

**Hoc pugnat**, this they contende or labour to bring to paſſe.

**Pugnaueris**, you ſhall dooe a wonderfull great matter, ſpoken in moſtage.

**Pugnus**, i, m. g. a ſtyle.

One

Onerare pugnis, to geue one as many blowes  
with the fist, as he is able to beare.  
Impingere pugnū, to geue one a blowe.  
Pugnū altis facito, make them an handeful  
hgh.

Pulchellus, a fayre littell one.

Pulchellus puer, a fayre littell boie.

Pulcher, chra, chrum, fayre, beautifull, gale,  
godly to see, well fauoured, stronge, tall.

Mors pulchra, a gloriouse death.

Pulcherrime, most beautifull.

Pulcherrimus, a, um, fayrest.

Pulchrâlis, le, fayre.

Pulchre, an aduerbe signifieth fayre, godly, say-  
ly, tolyp, freestly, beautifull, wel fauoured  
ly, sometye balauntly. also wisely. some-  
tyme it is put for Valde.

pulchre suades, thou counsailest me veray  
wisely.

Pulchre locare operam, to bestowe his labour  
well.

Pulchre notus, veray well knowne.

Pulchre valet Carinus, Carinus is in veray  
good health.

Ac dum accubabam. J videbar mihi pulchre  
esse sobrius & and whyle I late at the table I  
thought my selfe to be veray sobre.

Pulchritas, aus, f. g. beaute, fayrenesse, galenes.

Pulchresco, scere, to be fayre or ware faire.

Pulchritudo, inis, f. g. beaute, iustesse of perso-  
nage.

Pulegium, ij, n. g. an herbe, wherof there is male  
and female, the male hath purple flowres, the  
female white. It is taken for common penny-  
royall. Is it Vermolans. Barbas doubte, whether  
Pulegium be pennyroyall, or a hynde  
of Saluam. Panardus writeth that there is  
no difference betwene our Pulegium, and the  
other, haung in it the same qualities. Theop-  
hrastus and Plinius do write, that the braun-  
thes therof hangd up in a larder in the depe of  
wynter, dooe bynge forth flourcs, whiche als  
to nowe might be easily proued. also bynge  
drunke with Hellicare, it purgeth melancolpe  
excedyngly. Pulegium, is sometye used for  
pleasauynesse or sweetenesse of wodes.

Puleum, ij, n. g. idem quod pulegium.

Pulex, pulicis, m. g. a flea.

Pulex araneus, a certayne spyder.

Pulcaria, the herbe called Philion.

Pulcinus, a, um, of a flea.

Pulicôsus, a, um, full of fleas.

Pullarius, ij, m. g. a keeper, nourisher or breeder  
of chickens. also he that by the fedynge of chie-  
kens woulde diuine what shoulde come.

Pullaster, i, m. g. a sponge cockrell.

Pullastra, a, f. g. a sponge pullet.

Pullitio, ônis, f. g. hatchyng or byngyng by of  
chickens.

Pullatus, a, um, clad in mournynge apparayle.  
sometye a man in pwe apparayle. sometye

tude, vnlearned.

Circulus pullatus, a companie of vnlearned  
persons.

Pullesco, scere, to spyng of burgen.

Pullicenus, ni, m. g. a netwe hatched chicken.

Pullig, iginis, browne or naturall colour.

Pullinus, a, um, of a colte of yonge chicken.

Dentes pullini, coltes teeth, that be first caste.

Pullities, ei, f. g. a byngyng footyng of hatchynge  
of chickens. also the folynge of coltes. Sometye  
the chickens of coltes them selues.

Pullulasco, liscere, to burgen.

Pullulo, aui, are, to spyng, to come by ponge.

Pullulus, a diminutive of Pullus.

Pullus, li, m. g. the yonge of euery thyng. also a  
colte of sole, also a chicken.

Pullulanum, ponge frogges.

Equinus pullus, a yonge colte.

Pullapum, ponge bees.

Pullarborum, ponge spynges of shootes of  
trees.

Pullus, a, um, russet, sometye blache, but ras  
ther pulke colour, betwene russet and blache.

Vestis pulla, a mournyng garment.

Pulmentaris, re, belonging to portage.

Pulmentarium, ij, n. g. portage made with flesh  
or fyssh, as for cede greull or colse.

Pulmentum, ij, n. g. greull, portage.

Pulmo, ônis, m. g. the longes or lyghtes.

Pulmonaria, a, f. g. an herbe called longe wyrt,  
or after other broade moss. or after some hase  
ragge.

Pulmonarius, a, um, that is diseased in the lōges.

Pulmonia, be certayne apples, whiche be called in  
some place an hundred thylpings.

Pulpa, a, f. g. the wodde of all trees that may  
be divided by stringes. it is also taken for  
Carnolitee or fleshye partes. Sometye for  
the softe matter that is inclosed in an harde  
shell, as Pulpa casie fistula, for the inner part  
therof called also Medulla.

Pulpamentum, i, n. g. a delicate dishe, of meate.

Pulpitum, i, n. g. an haulte place or pulpyte.

Puls, pulis, f. g. a meate made of meate, water,  
honye, checke, and egges, it may be taken for  
portage, it is lyke that whiche is nowe called  
white por.

Pulsa, le, that bratech of knocheth.

Pulsaules venæ, the pulses of a mā or woman.

Pulsatio, ônis, f. g. a beatyng. stryngyng, or knoc-  
kyng, the stryngyng of the stringes, or playnge  
on an instrumente.

Pulsator, ônis, m. g. one that strytheth or knoc-  
keth, one that playeth on an instrument, as an  
harpe or lute.

Pulsatus, a, um, stricken as an harpe or other ins-  
trumente is, whiche hath stringes, knocked,  
beaten.

Pulsim, as a thyng were stricken.

Pulso, aui, are, to beate, to strike, to hurte, to  
plaie on an harpe or other lyke instrumente.

Pul-

Pulsare hostium, to knoeke at the doze.

Pulsare lyram, to plaie vpon an harpe.

Pulsula, a, f. g. a littell pulke, wheate, or bliske  
on a mans spyng.

Pulsus, us, m. g. beatyng, stryngyng, thumping.  
also the wrist of the arme, where to the hande  
ioyneth. but it is more properly the stroke that  
the arteries of beatyng veines do make, wheres  
by the strength or debilitie of the sicknesse is  
knowne in touchyng them.

Pulsarius, ij, m. gen. a portage dishe or a vessell  
wherein the meate called Puls, was sodden or  
made.

Pulsula, a, f. g. a littell portage.

Pulsiplagus, a, um, a greate eater or deuourer  
of portage.

Pulso, aui, are, to beate at a doze, to knoeke.

Pulsero, aui, are, to dissolue into duste, to late  
ouer with duste, to be dustie.

Pulseresco, scere, to be turned into powder or  
duste.

Puluerus, a, um, of duste, dustie, full of dust.

Pulueratio, ônis, f. g. a layng of fine earth  
about vynes, also a dissoluyng into duste, an  
harrowyng, a breakyng of cloddes.

Puluerulentus, a, um, full of duste.

Puluilus, i, m. g. a pylowe or coushen.

Pulvinar, âris, n. g. a bolster of a bed, also a bed  
that was wonte to be made in temples, as it  
were for the gods. it is taken sometye for a  
temple. also a tabernacle, wherein an image  
standeth.

Pulvinarium, ij, neu. g. a bedde made to the ho-  
nour of Juno, or any other god or goddesse in  
theyr temples.

Pulvinatus, a, um, softe as a pylowe, in facion  
lyke a pylowe or coushyn.

Pulvinulus, li, m. g. a diminutue of Pulvinus,  
a little bed in a gardeyne.

Pulvinus, i, m. g. a pylowe: sometye a fether  
bedde, also a coushyn, also a bed of herbes in a  
gardeine, sometye a place made in a gardeine  
lyke a bed, where one lyeth for his recreation  
and pleasure. also grauell or sande harde lyke  
stone. also an ingyne, wherewith shippes be  
brought into the doche.

Scortus pulvinus, a coushyn of lether.

Puluis, pulueris, com. ge. powder, duste. Some-  
tyme the place where games be exercised.

In suo puluere currere, to write or speake in a  
matter that he is well acquainted with, or hath  
ben well exercised in.

Citra puluerem contingere, when a thyng  
chaunceth to one easily without any labour or  
trauaile.

Puluer, used of olde wyters for Puluis.

Puluis, is used of Latullus in the genitiue case  
for Pulueris.

Puluisculus, li, m. g. of Puluisculum, li, n. gen.  
fyn powder or duste.

Pumex, pumicis, m. g. a pumise to make par-

chement smoothe. also to take spottes of letterd  
cleane out.

Leuior pumice, a nise and effeminate person.

A pumice aquam querere, to seeke a thyng  
of a man that he hath not, to begge a bytch of a  
bare aske man.

Pumex, is sometye used in the feminine  
gender.

Pumicatio, ônis, f. g. pumishyng or polishyng.

Pumicatus, a, um, pumished or polished, made  
smoth or styke with a pumise.

Pumico, aui, are, to pumise, to make smoothe  
with a pumise.

Pumicosus, and Pumiceus, a, um, dyce, hollow,  
full of pores or holes lyke a pumise.

Pumicosus locus, a place where pumises do  
growe.

Pumiceos oculos habeo, I haue eyes as dyce  
as a pumise stone, I can not weepe.

Pumilis, le, little in stature.

Pumilo, ônis, & pumilus, li, Púnilo, ônis,  
and Pumulus, li, m. g. a dwaffe or any thyng  
little in stature.

Punctim, fopnyng.

Punctio, ônis, f. g. a fopnyng, a pryckyng or  
spynnyng.

Punctiuncula, la, f. g. gen. a little prycke with a  
nedle or pin.

Punctum, i, n. g. a prycke with a pyn or nedle.

Punctus, i, m. gen. of more often. Punctum, i,  
neu. ge. a poynt, a little prycke. also the least  
portion of any thyng that can bee, sometye a  
mans voice, fauour, assent or consent in elation  
or iudgement. Also the principall poynte of  
chief propoosition in an argument.

Punctus temporis, a moment, the least part  
of time.

Omne tulit punctum, he had the fauour or  
voice of euery man, or he was praised or com-  
mended of euery man.

Quantum punctorum nobis detraxerit: howe  
manie mennes voyces or fauours they with-  
drew from vs, or lpyndred vs of.

Punctus, a, um, prycked.

Punctus, us, m. g. pryckyng.

Pungo, pūpugi, pūgere, to prycke, to soine, to  
spynge, by translation to sollicite or make some  
what carefull, to bere or disquiete a little, to  
hurte, to greue, and as we saie, to nettle, to byte  
by the stomake.

Intellexi quid eum pupugisset, I perceiued  
what had greued or displeased hym.

Extrema pagella pupugit me, id est, offen-  
dit, last.

Vnum enim me pungit, for one thyng maketh  
me solicitous and carefull, or a little troubleth  
my mynde.

Punicanus, a, um, of Afrike or Carthage.

Punicanæ fenestæ, suche wyndowes as they  
use in Carthage.

Puniceus, a, um, idem quod Punicus.

Pu-

**Punicus**, a, um, of *Africa*, or of *Carthage*.  
*Bellum punicum*, the warre that the Romans had with the *Carthaginians*.  
*Punicum malum*, a pomegranate.  
*Punicus*, aut *Puniceus* color, redde.  
*Punica fides*, faith, hoodie, peritric, vntreth, breache of promise.  
**Punio**, ui, ne, to punish, to chastise.  
*Punire capite*, to beheaded.  
**Punior**, iis, m, the deponent, to punish.  
*Punior*, the paffiue to be punished.  
**Punitio**, ónis, f. g. a punishment.  
**Punitor**, ónis, m. g. a punisher, a chastiser.  
**Pupa**, æ, f. g. a ponge wenche, a gyllie, a modder. it is also a puppet like a girle.  
**Pupilla**, æ, f. g. the ball of apple of the eye, or rather the sight of the eye, that is the hole of the nether chin called *Rogoides*, in the whiche the vertue visible consisteth, and that parte of the eye representeth the image of any thyng lyke a glasse.  
**Pupillaris**, re, of, or belonging to hym that is a warde by reason of none age.  
*Pupillaris ætas*, the none age of hym that is in warde.  
**Pupillo**, aui, are, to erie like a perotke.  
**Pupillus**, h, m. g. & *Pupilla*, æ, f. g. a man or woman childe that is in warde, or within age, not able in yeres to occupie his propre lande, also one that hath no father or houe.  
**Puppis**, is, f. g. the hinder parte of a ship, in poeres sometyne the whole ship, by transadon the moſte honozable estate and condition in the common weale.  
**Puppius**, a poeres name.  
**Pupula**, æ, idem quod *pupilla*.  
**Pupulus**, li, m. gen. a diminutive of *Pupus*, and *Pupula*, a diminutive of *Pupa*.  
**Pupus**, i, m. gene. a yong chylde, a babye, also a puppet or image like a chylde.  
**Pure**, purely.  
**Purgibilis**, le, that maye be easily purged or clenſed.  
**Purgamentum**, i, purgamen, inis, n. g. fylthe, whiche cometh of any thyng that is clenſed.  
**Purgatio**, ónis, f. g. a purgation or purgeng, a clenſyng, a ſcouryng, an excuſe.  
**Purgatus**, a, um, clenſed, purged, excuſed.  
**Purgo**, aui, are, to purge, to make cleane, to ſcoure, also to excuſe.  
**Piſces** purgare, to drawe and waſhe the fiſhe.  
**Vngues** purgare, to pare or make cleane the nailes.  
**Purgare ſe alicui**, or *Apud aliquem*, de re alia qua, to excuſe hym ſelfe.  
**Crimen** purgare, to purge ones ſelf of a thyng that is laied to his charge.  
**Fastidium** purgare, to put awaie the lotheſomeneſſe of the ſtomake.  
**Purificatio**, ónis, f. g. gen. a purifyng or clenſyng.

**Purifico**, aui, are, to purifie, or make pure or cleane.  
**Purimé**, olde wyters vſed for *Purificum*, moſt purely.  
**Puritas**, atis, f. g. pureneſſe, cleaneſſe.  
**Puriter**, purely, cleane.  
**Puro**, aui, are, to make pure.  
**Purpura**, æ, f. g. gen. a purple, whiche is a ſhell fiſhe, whereof purple colour cometh ſometyne a garment of purple. also the dignitee of a maſtiſtrat or officer.  
**Purpurarius**, a, um, pertaynyng to purple colour.  
**Purpurafco**, ſcere, to be of purple colour, to ware of purple colour.  
**Purpuratus**, a, um, apparailled in purple.  
**Purpurati**, be the noble men of a realme, called *peeres*.  
**Purpureus**, a, um, of purple colour, also faire, goodlie. ſometyne for *Ceruleus*, colored lyke the ſea. it is red in *Bozace* for *Purpuratus*.  
**Purpurifco**, aui, are, to paint the viſage ruddie.  
**Purpurifum**, li, n. g. red peyntyng, wherewith harlottes do peinte their viſages.  
**Purpuriarius**, looke *Purpuriarius*.  
**Purulentus**, a, um, full of matter or corruption.  
**Purulente**, ſillyly, corruptly, lyke as it were full of matter.  
**Purus**, a, um, cleane, pure, fine, without ſpot or ſelly, also boye.  
**Aurum purum**, gold: ſined.  
**Charta pura**, cleane paper, wherein nothyng is written.  
**Hasta pura**, a ſpeare ſtaffe without an heade, whiche was geuen for a pryce to them that had vanquiſhed in battaile.  
**Vaſa pura**, playne plate not graued, chaced or togedht upon.  
**Toga pura**, that is be of one colour.  
**Pus**, puris, neu. gen. matter or corruption that cometh out of a wounde or ſore.  
**Pura**, is ſometyne vſed in the plurall numbie.  
**Puſillanimitas**, me, faint hearted, feeble courage.  
**Puſillanimitas**, tatis, f. g. gen. ſauie courage, cowardlyſe.  
**Puſillanimitas**, cowardlyſe.  
**Puſillas**, a, um, little, ſhorte, ſmall.  
**Puſillum**, la, amentis, a little correction.  
**Puſilla epiſtola**, a verie ſhorte letter or epiſtle.  
**Puſio**, ónis, m. g. a little boye.  
**Puſtula**, æ, a puſhe, a little wheale or bliſter.  
**Puſtulus**, a, um, full of bliſters, wheales, or puſhes.  
**Puſtulum argentum**, The moſte pure and ſyne ſyluer.  
**Puſula**, æ, f. g. a bliſter or a puſhe that riſeth on breade when it is baken. also the diſeaſe called *Ignis ſacer*.  
**Puſulolus**, a, um, that hath that diſeaſe.  
**Puſum**, & *puſam*, olde wyters vſed for *Puerum* & *Puellam*, a boye and a girle.

Putat

**Putamen**, taminis, n. g. a ſhale of a nut, or paſſyng of an apple or pear.  
**Putamina ouorum**, egge ſhelles.  
**Putatio**, ónis, f. g. a prynnyng of trees, a cuttyng of of ſuperfluouſe bowes.  
**Putator**, óris, m. g. he that prynneth, picketh, or diſſecteth trees, he that cutteth of the ſuperfluouſe bowes of trees, a cutter of a vine.  
**Putatorius**, a, um, belongyng to cuttyng or prynnyng of trees.  
**Puteal**, alis, n. g. the ſeate of a great officer, also the couerynge of a well.  
**Putealis**, le, & *Puteanus*, a, u, of a pitte or well.  
**Puteana aqua**, well water.  
**Putearius**, ij, m. g. he that diggeth a pit or well.  
**Puteo**, tui, ere, to ſinke or haue an yll ſauour.  
**Puteolanus**, a, um, of *Puteoli*.  
**Puteoli**, a cite in *Campania*.  
**Puteſco**, puiui, ſcere, to waſke ſtinkynge or begyn to haue an yll ſauour.  
**Puteus**, rei, m. g. a well or pyt.  
**Puteum**, rei, is ſometyne vſed in the neutre gender.  
**Puteoli**, órum, places where the common people were buried.  
**Puſide**, ſtinkyngly, with an yll ſauoure, vnpleaſant.  
**Exprimere litteras putide**, to ſowne or prynnownce the reſonances for affectus to hardely, or curiouſly.  
**Putide dicere**, to vſe to curiouſe and affectate a ſtyle, with woordes not knowne or out of vſe.  
**Putidulus**, a, um, a diminutive of *Putidus*, ſome what to muche affectate, ſome what to curiouſe, ſome what vnpleaſant to the care.  
**Putiduli**, be they that deſpote not in them ſelfes.  
**Putidus**, a, um, ſtinkynge, vnſauourie, vnpleaſant, to muche affectate.  
**Putida oratio**, an vnpleaſant ſtile, to muche affectate, full of ſtrange woordes.  
**Putius**, a ſoule.  
**Puto**, aui, are, to cut of or plucke a waie & which is ſuperfluouſe, pryncely from trees, to prync trees, also to ſuppoſe, to conſyder, to diſcuſſe, to gather of comforte, to eſtyme, to iudge, to thynke, to reſen.  
**Putare rationem**, to make an accompte, or to take an accompte.  
**Rem ipſam putati**, thou haſte ſayde trouth.  
**Rationem ſecum putare**, to conſyder and weigh the matter with hym ſelfe diligently.  
**Puta**, in the imperatiue mode, is ſometyne vſed aduerbially for ſcilicet, or *verbi gratia*, and *vi puta* lyke wyſe.  
**Quod ego in propinqua parte amicitia puto**, whiche thyng I reckon as one of the chiefe partes of entere frendſhipp and amitie.  
**Bene putas**, your aduiſe is good.  
**Dem hanc puro**, while I recounte theſe thynges with my ſelfe.  
**Putare in aliquo numero**, to taken or repute

ſomewhat woorthie, to eſtyme ſomewhat.  
**Rem ipſam putemus**, let vs debate and conſider the matter it ſelfe how it is.  
**Putare pro nihilo**, to eſtyme or reckon noſ thing woorthie, to ſet nothyng by.  
**Magni putare**, to eſtyme greatly.  
**Nunq̃ tanti putaſſem**, I would neuer haue eſtymed it to muche woorthie, or accomted it to great a matter.  
**Diſtum puta**, preſuppoſe the matter to be ſpoken all rebe.  
**Putor**, óris, m. g. ſcinche, yll ſauour.  
**Putredo**, tredinis, f. g. corruption, rottenneſſe.  
**Putrefacio**, putrefacis, feci, ere, to corrupte or make rotten.  
**Putrefactus**, a, um, corrupted or made rotten.  
**Putreo**, trui, tre, to be rotten or corrupted, to be reſolued into ſtinkynge matter.  
**Putreſco**, ſcere, to putrefie, to waſke rottē or corrupte.  
**Putridus**, a, um, corrupte, rotten.  
**Putris**, tre, corrupt, rotten.  
**Putus**, a, um, pure, tried, ſyned, purged.  
**Argentum purum putum**, pure ſyluer, ſyned and tried out from all other matter.  
**Purus putus ſycophanta eſt**, he is a very ſtarke ſycophant.  
**Purus putus eſt ipſus**, it is the betaye ſame, it is euen he and none other.

**P**ychon, the meaſure from the elbowe to the toppe of the knochles, whan the hande is ſet together.  
**Pynocomon**, a certayne herbe, hoſome to leuſe the bealy.  
**Pynostílon**, li, n. g. a houſe, or place builded, where pylars ſtande thicke together, a cloiſtre of lyke place to walke in.  
**Pycta**, æ, or *Pyctes*, æ, m. g. a wreſlar with a colar, a champion: *Columella* vſeth it for a ſpyghyng cocke.  
**Pyctatum**, iij, n. g. a table, wherein the names of iudges were written.  
**Pygargus**, gi, m. g. a beaſt lyke to a ſalowe deere, a roe bucke. it is also a birde lyke to a hauke, hauyng a white taylor: I ſuppoſe hym to be that which we call an erne, and is a kinde of haukes or eagles.  
**Pygiſta**, æ, m. g. one that vſeth buggerp.  
**Pygmachia**, æ, f. g. a fightyng with quile battes or clabbes.  
**Pygmachus**, chi, m. g. a champion that vſeth that kinde of fight.  
**Pygmaei**, people betwene *Indie* and *Cathay*, whiche are but one cubite longe.  
**Pygmalion**, loke *Pigmalion*.  
**Pyla**, æ, f. g. a gate.  
**Pylades**, the ſon of *Strophilus* *Dactiles* friends.  
**Pylaea**, a place of *Areadie*.

Pylea

**Pylemines**, a duke of the Paphlagonians, that came to Troie, and was slayne by Menelaus.  
**Pylene**, a citie of Aetolia.  
**Pylos**, an ancient citie of Achaea. Strabo writeth, that there were many citiees called Pylus, and erhe contended for Nestor.  
**Pylus**, a um, of Pylus of Nestor.  
**Pympleides**, looke Pimpleides.  
**Pynaches**, milke crudded with cethyng.  
**Pyr**, pyros, fyre.  
**Pyra**, raz, f. g. a bone fyre, wherein dead bodies were burned.  
**Pyracon**, one of the Cyclops.  
**Pyrallis**, lis, f. g. a flie, whiche cometh of the fire: and as longe as he is therein, he liueth: and when it is farre from it, he dieth incontinente. also a flie that fleeth into the leame of a candill.  
**Pyraechines**, a mannes name in Homer.  
**Pyrama**, or rather Phyrama, a certayne rosen.  
**Pyramon**, bzeadde made of wheate.  
**Pyramidatus**, a um, made steple wyse, bzode beneth, and small and sharpe bpwarde.  
**Pyramis**, ramidis, f. g. a great thyng of stone, or other matter, which is bzode and four square benethe, and bpwardes is small and sharpe, as it were the flame of fire, a steple.  
**Pyramus**, a ponge man, whiche flewe hym selfe for the loue of a maiden called Thisby. it is also so a river in Cilicia.  
**Pyzander**, a man of Athens.  
**Pyratium**, a kynde of spider called Dery.  
**Pyrausta**, a, f. g. a worme luyng in the fire, it is also a kynde of spiders, which hurteth honycombes. It is also the same that Pyralis is.  
**Pyreicus**, a famous caruer of small images.  
**Pyrene**, a certayne fountayne. also the name of a maiden.  
**Pyren**, renis, f. g. the kernell of an olive or othe lyke: also a cherie stone.  
**Pyrenei montes**, mountaynes, whiche doe disside fraunte from Spayne.  
**Pyreneus**, trisyl. a kyng of Thre.  
**Pyrethrum**, thri, n. g. an herbe, called pelittote.  
**Pyrethi**, certayne inchauntours in Cappadocia.  
**Pyrethia septa**, places inclosed, whiche had in the middell of them an altare, on the whiche was kept fire continually bournyng.  
**Pyreus**, a bournyng feuer.  
**Pyraus**, looke Pireus.  
**Pyrgi**, is thought to be an olde citie of Petruria.  
**Pyrgitis**, tis, f. g. the herbe called hartes tounge.  
**Pyrgis**, sparowes.  
**Pyrgobaris**, a house builded lyke a towre.  
**Pyrgoles**, was a counpunge grauer in stones.  
**Pyrgus**, gi, m. g. in latine a towre. also a bore, out of the whiche men doe cast dyse, when they plaie. it is also a certayne companie of hoyses men in battaile, conteynyng .40. fouldiours.  
**Pyria**, a citie of Lesbos.  
**Pyriasis**, tis, f. g. a certayne plaister to asswage the bournyng of a feuer.

**Pyrim**, a littell kernell.  
**Pyrites**, tis, m. g. euery stone, out of the whiche fyre may be striken. sometime a myll stone. als to a stone lyke to bzasse founde in Lipzes.  
**Pyro**, a nymph.  
**Pyrobola**, la, f. g. a smithes hammer, wherewith he beateth on hote yron.  
**Pyroboli**, orum, m. g. arrowes or dartes, which sende forth fyre, when they be shot or cast, and doe burne the thyngs that they doe touch.  
**Pyrobolarij**, they whiche doe shoote such dartes.  
**Pyrocorax**, acis, a crowe with a redde byll, I suppose it to be of the kynde that Comitis the choughes are.  
**Pyrodes**, he that first strake fire out of a flint, als to a stone of fire colour, or a flint stone.  
**Pyromanica**, a, f. g. a diuination by fire.  
**Pyropus**, pi, m. g. a kynde of Carbuncle.  
**Pyros**, one of the hoyses of the Sonne.  
**Pyrois**, pyroentis, idem.  
**Pyrpile**, a certayne flandre, where fyre was first founde.  
**Pyrrha**, the wyfe of Ducalio. also a citie of Caria. Erasmus saith, it is a citie of the yle of Lesbos.  
**Pyrrhia**, a womans name in Hozace.  
**Pyrrhica**, ca, vel Pyrriche, ches, f. g. a certayne souenme of dauncyng in harness. Craniullus writeth, that the pynce children of Drie and Bithynie daunced Pyrrhiche. Amonge the lastedemonians, to men most warlyke, this was a peculiar daunce, whose children beganne to learne it from .v. yeres of age.  
**Pyrrhichista**, they exercise this kynde of daunce.  
**Pyrrhiachus**, a, um, of that daunce.  
**Pyrricharius**, ri, m. g. he that exerciseth the sayde daunce called Pyrrhica.  
**Pyrriadæ**, was the aunciente name of the people called Molossi.  
**Pyrrichius**, a fore i meeter of two most syllables.  
**Pyrrho**, a philosopher, which was first a pyrriter.  
**Pyrrhocorax**, acis, a birde, called of Aristotle coracirax, and is translated of Gaza Graculus, the description agreeth in all pointes to a coruix though.  
**Pyrrhus**, in latine Flavius, sine Rufus, he that hath a ruddy or fire visage: a kyng of Epyre was so called, whiche made warre to the Romaynes. also Neptolemus Achilles sonne was called Pyrrhus, a fierce and bolde ponge man, whiche flewe Pyramus at the altare, and Poylyrena at his fathers graue.  
**Pyrum**, ri, n. g. a pear.  
**Pyrus**, ri, f. g. a pear tree.  
**Pythagoras**, a man of excellent witte, borne in an ile called Samos, whiche countrey beyng subdued by the tyran Polycrates, he forsoke, and wente into Egypte and Babylonia, to learne mysticall sciences, and afterwarde came into Italie, where he continued the residue of his life, he was the fyrst that named hym selfe

saife a philosopher: where before men of great learning were called wise men, and because he wolde eschewe the note of arrogancy, when one demanded of hym what he was, he said, Philosophus, whiche signifieth a lover of wylle dome. he was in Marpnes of wit passing all othe, and founde the subtile cōclusions and misteries of arithmetike, musike, and geometric. Plato wondzeth at his wiledome: his doctrine was diuine and compendiose: the whiche he teachyng to othe, enioyned them to kepe silence sine peres & here hym diligently, ere they demanded of him any question. he neuer wold do sacrifice with any bloude, he wold eate no thyng that had life, and liued in a meruailous abstinence, and continence, and was in such a reuerence amonge his disciples, that when in disputation they mainteined their opinion, if one demanded of them, why it shoulde be as they spake, they wolde answere onely, Ipse dixit, he said so, meaning Pythagoras: whiche answere was reputed as sufficient: as if it had ben proued with an inuitable reason: so muche in estimation was he for his approued trouth and incomparable learning. he was noted to be experte in magike: and therefore it is written of hym, that nyght to the citie of Tarentum, he behelde an ore bytyng the toppes of beanes there growyng, and treadyng downe with his ferte: wherefore he bade the hiebre man to aduise his ore, that he shoulde absteyne frome grayne: the herde laughyng at hym said, that he neuer lerned to speake as an ore: but thou (said he) that seemest to haue experience thes in, take myne office vpon the. forthwith Pythagoras went to the ore, and layng his mouth to his heare, whistred somethyng of his aere, a meruailous thyng, the ore, as if he had ben taught, leste eatyng of the corne, noz neuer after touched any: but many yeres after mildly walked in the citie, and toke his meate onely of them that wolde geue it hym. Many like wonderfull thynges are written of hym, finally his disciples, for theyr wiledome and temperance were alwaies had in great estimation. He was before the incarnation of Xpi. 522. yeres.  
**Pythagoricus**, he that was of the secte of Pythagoras.  
**Pythagorista**, te, m. g. he that countrefaitheth or imiteth the life of Pythagoras.  
**Pythagoreus**, a, um, that foloweth the secte of Pythagoras.  
**Pytheum**, was the place, in the whiche Apollo gaue answeres.  
**Pythias**, a womans name.  
**Pythia**, thiorum, n. gen. plu. plaies made in the honour of Apollo.  
**Pythius**, one of the names of Apollo.  
**Pythius**, a Lydian, dwellyng at a town in Thracia called Elicene, who had suche abundance

of gold, that he receyued Peres kyng of Persia with all his whole armie, whiche was innumerable, and that with great magnificence: and offered more ouer, to geue treasure as well for prouision as also for wages, to haue had his sonne discharged of the warres: whiche Peres takyng displeasently, caused the ponge man in his fathers sight to be cutte in sunder: this man gaue also to Darius, father to Peres, a plane tree of golde, and a vine of the same metall: yet he takyng thought for his sonne, inclosed hym selfe in a sepulchre, which he let make, and there finished his life miserably, and in extreme sorowe.

**Pytho**, a citie in the countrey called Phocis, the people whereof were named Delphi.  
**Pythodorus**, a famous grauer.  
**Pythion**, onis, m. & for. g. a dragon, which was slayne by Apollo.  
**Pythionis oculus**, idem quod Sticas.  
**Pythopolis**, a citie in Thie in that parte which is called Thessia, an other of Caria.  
**Pytiliare**, to go on tiptoe, stretchyng one hande forwarde, an other backward.  
**Pytula**, maus, neu. g. a spirtynge out of small spirell.  
**Pyxantha**, and **Pyxanthos**, a barbery tree.  
**Pyxidula**, idem quod Pyxidula.  
**Pyxidula**, la, f. g. a littell boxe, properly wher in medicines are put.  
**Pyxis**, pyxidis, f. g. a bore.  
**Pyxidatus**, a, um, made like a bore.



**QVA, CVIVS, CVI**, the nominatiue is not used, but in composition: as Aliqua, Siqua.  
**Quam ad rem vis?** for what thyng wouldst thou haue it?  
**Quam rem agis?** what dost thou? or what dost thou haue it to doe.  
**Qua de causa?** **Qua gratia?** **Qua de re?** wherof? for what cause? for what intent?  
**Qua de re agitur**, whereabout, or about which matter the controuersie is.  
**Qua impudentia est**, as his impudentie or vnshamefastnesse is: or such is his impudentie.  
**Qua ratione?** how? by what meanes? by what reason?  
**Qua de re?** whereabout? what to doe?  
**Qua**, an aduerbe of place, whiche waite, by what place.  
**Qua**, is somtyme put for Tum, partim, Iuxta, **Qua dominus**, qua aduocati sibilis consilii, nowe the maister, and then the aduocates, or both the maister and the aduocates, or as well the maister as the aduocates, were hysed at.

Qua de Bushrotijs, qua de Bruto, what for the citizens of Bushrotium, what for the affaires of Brutus: or partly for the citizens of Bushrotium, partly for the affaires of Brutus: or as well for the citizens of Bushrotium, as the affaires of Brutus.

Qua for Quatenus: as, Non qua filius alicuius, sed qua homo estimatur, men have not regard whose sonne he is, but that he is a man: or men doe not so muche regarde him in that he is any mannes sonne, as in that he is a man.

Qua facere id possis, by what meanes ye maie doe it.

Dic mihi, qua sit iter, tell me whiche way our tourney lieth.

Licet illi vagari qua velit, he maie wander whiche waie he list.

Qua cuius proximum est, euerie one the nexte waie that he can.

Omnia qua visus erat, in all places that a man coude see: or all about as farre as one coude see.

Qua sacrum, qua prophanium, bothe holy and prophane: or as well holy as prophane.

Qua cibi, qua quietis immemor, forgettyng as well his meate, as his rest and slepe.

Quacunque, the blarke case of Quacunque.

Quacumq; matre genitus, of what mother so euer he was bozne.

Quacumq; an aduerbe.

Quacunque iter facit, whiche waie so euer he went, or by what place so euer he went.

Quadrantes, for vsque ad aliquam partem, somewhat.

Quadrantenus rubens, beynge somewhat redde.

Quadi, people of Boeme, or Boemia, whiche did cate the fleshe of hoxes and woulfes.

Quadra, x, f. gen. a trencher, whereon meate is cutte. somtyme a losse of breade cutte square, or a peece of breade cutte square lyke a trenchour.

Quadragesarius, a, um, of forty yeres olde.

Quadragesimi, nae, na, forty.

Quadragesima scuta, forty crownes.

Quadragesima, x, f. g. lente. also the fortieth parte.

Quadragesimus, a, um, the fortieth.

Quadragesies, somtyme signifieth forty tymes: but in computation somtyme it signifieth but his owne numbre, and that beynge added to an other numbre, to multiplie it as, Quadragesies centena. xl. hundred: Quadragesies millena. xl. thousande, but beynge set by it selfe, to signifie the quantitie of a thyng, it was multiplied by an hundred thousande: as, Quadragesies sesterium, forty hundred thousande pence. Like wise all other aduerbes of that sorte, as Decies, duodecies, vicies, tricies, centies, tenne hundred thousande, twelue hundred thousand.

ge. L. Sextus suppoeth, that in the olde tyme was some difference, as an xl. or a title added to the word, whan it was multiplied by an hundred thousande: as, Decies, whiche mought

be omitted in the defaulte of the wylder of pyn: he putteth an example of Varro de Analogia, & an other of Pedianus, 2. act. in Verrem. This shulde I haue written before in the declaration of Decies, whiche maie be done at the nexte edition of this worke.

Quadragesima, f. g. e. a figure having four corners.

Quadrangulum, li, n. ge. a figure having four corners.

Quadrangulus, a, um, four corners.

Quadrans, antis, m. ge. the fourth parte of As, that is thye ounces. also the fourth parte of any number of measure, in coyne it is a brassen peece, called also Triunx, in value the x. parte of Sestertius. also a quarterne of a pounce. somtyme it signifieth y accorde in rekenyng, where the receyte and allowance be equal.

Quadrans opera, the fourth parte of the taske in labour or worke.

Quadrans pedis, a quarter of a foote, thye inches.

Quadrans vini, the fourth parte of Sextarius, thye of the measures called Cyathus, that is, six ounces of wine, or after Physicians, 4. ounces and an halfe.

Ex quadrante heredem facere, To make one heire of the fourtenth parte.

Vsura ex quadrante, thye in the hundred: as, in a 100. pound, thye pounce.

Quadrantal, le, Plin. Crassitudine quadrantal, four fingers thicke.

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Quadrannium, the space of four yeres.

Quadrifarium, on four partes, four waies.

Quadrifidus, a, um, that is of maie be slouen of fute in four partes.

Quadriforis, re, that hath four dozes of holes.

Quadriformis, me, that is of four diuers fourmes of facions.

Quadriformiter, in a square.

Quadrifera, g, f. g. a carte drawn with four hoxes, somtyme a carte hoxe.

Nunq; indispicer quadrigis albis postea, he shall neuer after attene it agayne, though he make all the haste of speede possible.

Quadrigarius, rij, m. g. a carter, a chariot man.

Quadrigarius, a, um, of of belongyng to a chariot man.

Quadrigatus, a, um, that hath the printe of a chariot on it.

Quadrigati, certayne copnes, haupng in them the printe of a chariot with four hoxes.

Quadrigula, a diminutiue of Quadriga.

Quadriginus, a, um, four double.

Quadrungi, or Quadringes equi, four hoxes of beastes yoked together.

Quadringus, a, um, of of belongyng to chariotes with four hoxes.

Quadrilaterus, a, um, with four sides.

Quadrilibris, bre, that which dweth weigh four poundes.

Quadrilinguis, gue, he that speaketh four sundrie languages.

Quadrimestris, bre, of four partes.

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Quadrimestris, bre, of four partes.

or agree, to be seete, apte, and meete, to serue aptly in a place, to be iustly agreeyng.

Summa rationum quadrans dicitur, When the expences and receytes be equal and dooe agree.

Quadratad opus praefatio, the preface seructh aptly to the worke.

In istam quadrans, thei agree right well to his.

Quadrat in me dictum, the sayng lighteth on me, or maie be well spoken of me.

Quadrans, dri, n. g. a figure of four square.

In quadrans sententias redigere, To dispose sentences aptly and in good order and facion.

Quadrupedans, antis, om. gene. that goeth on four feete.

Quadrupedo, au, are, to go on four feete.

Quadrupes, pedis, somtyme an adiectiue, somtyme a substantiue, that hath four feete.

Quadrupede constringito, bynde hym hande and foote like a beaste.

Quadruplator, oris, m. g. was he that for accusyng of other, had the fourth parte of the gooddes of them that were condemned.

Quadruplicatores beneficiorum suorum, they that geue small giftes, to the intent to haue greater.

Quadruplex, quadruplicis, om. ge. four double, that is of four facions or orders.

Quadruplicatio, onis, f. g. the doubling of a thyng four tymes in restitution.

Quadruplicato, four tymes double, or four tymes so muche.

Quadrupliciter, four maner of waies.

Quadruplico, au, are, to double four tymes, or to make a thyng four tymes as muche as it was.

Quadruplo, idem.

Quadruplor, aris, ari, to apperche a man to haue parte of his gooddes. also to be condemned to paie four tymes double.

Quadruplus, a, um, four tymes double, four tymes as muche.

Quadruplo maior, four tymes greater.

Dare iudicium in quadruplum, to condemne to paie four tymes so muche.

Quadrussis, sis, m. g. four pounce weight.

Quadrus, a, um, four, square.

Qua, cuius, cui, f. g. the whiche woman, or other female bynde.

Qua (malum) est ista impudentia? what (a mischiefe) impudentie is thier?

Qua tua est facilitas, to easy ye are to please, or such is your gentleness.

Qua gerantur accipies ex Pollione, You shall here of Pollio, or Pollio shall tell you what thynges bee doone, or what matters be in hande.

Qua gerantur accipies ex Pollione, You shall here of Pollio, or Pollio shall tell you what thynges bee doone, or what matters be in hande.

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Quaecunque, all that, what so euer, loke Quicunque.  
 Quadam, loke Quidam.  
 Quarcus, a, um, and Quarcicus, ca, cum, of oke.  
 Quarcus, a, um, tolde with a shakng as in a fever.  
 Quercus, cus, f. g. an oke.  
 Quercitundus, studious oꝝ diligent in sekng.  
 Quarcus, and Quernus, a, um, of an oke.  
 Quarito, aui, are, to seeke, serche, oꝝ inquire diligently.  
 Lana ac tela victum quaritans, gettng hys tyng with spinning and cardng.  
 Quaro, quarsiui, quare, to demaunde, to aske to gette, to serche, to examine, to desire to haue, to seeke for, to go about, to labour oꝝ trauaile to gette, to make examination and inquerie, to dispute.  
 Quarere liberos, to gette chyliden.  
 Liborum quaredorum causa ei credo vxor data est; I suppose he had a wife geuen hym to the intent to gette oꝝ haue chyliden.  
 Quarere locum iniuriar, to go about to dooe harue.  
 Quarere sitim, to prouoke thirste.  
 E monte aliquo in alium transilire quarentes, id est, volentes, contententes.  
 Quarere aliquem, to examine one by tourmentes.  
 De pecunijs reperundis quarere, to geue in tourmacion agaynst one, of extorcion oꝝ byrberie.  
 Quarere rem tormentis, vel per tormenta, to examine a man by manacles oꝝ other lyke tourmentes to make hym confesse the acte.  
 Facile victum quarere, to gette his luyngge easily.  
 Quaritur inter medicos, phisicians doe dispute.  
 Qui fidem promisso huc quare, which seeke for the experience oꝝ pꝛofe of the thyng.  
 Fugam quarere, to seeke meanes to flee.  
 Gloriam quarere, id est, captare.  
 Gratiam ad vulgum quacuerat, it gotte hym in fauour with the common people.  
 Inuidiam quarere ex re aliqua, to seeke meanes to byngne one in hatred and enuie.  
 Latebram quarere periurio, to seeke a cloke oꝝ pretence to breake his othe oꝝ committe perjury.  
 Tu tibi laudem is quaestum, thou goest about to get thy selfe commendacion oꝝ praise.  
 Moram quarere supplicio, to seeke meanes to deferre oꝝ prolonge the punishment.  
 Liberi ad necem quarebantur, his chyliden were sought for to be slayne, oꝝ meanes were sought to put his chyliden to deathe.  
 Sermonem quarere, to seeke occasion of comminacion oꝝ talke.  
 Somnum quarere, to prouoke sleape.

Venenum quarere alicui, to go about to poyson one.  
 Malum hercle vobis quareis, in faith you go about to purchaise your selfe displeasure.  
 Quarere locum gratia apud aliquem, to go about oꝝ endeuoure to get ones fauour.  
 Quarere locum seditionis, to go about to reple sedition.  
 Quarere rem, to make enquite oꝝ examination of a thyng.  
 Quaro de, ex, oꝝ abs te, I aske oꝝ demaunde of you.  
 Si verum quareis, pf ye woulde knowe the truethe.  
 Quid quareis amplius, what woulde ye haue more.  
 Quaestio, onis, f. g. an enquire, an examination, a serche.  
 Quasito, aui, are, to seeke, oꝝ serche often.  
 Quasitor, oris, m. g. a iustice oꝝ commissioner, to inquire of crimes, defaults oꝝ abuses agaynst the lawe.  
 Quasitus, us, m. g. a sekng oꝝ serche.  
 Quasitus, a, um, sought for, enquired, also gotten, obtained, demanded, asked.  
 Quasfo, si, oꝝ sui, was used of olde wylters to beseeche.  
 Quasfo, quasumus, to desyre, to prae.  
 Bona verba quasfo, speake faire I prae you; oꝝ ye wyl not doe as you saie I trow, oꝝ geue vs faire language I beseeche you heretly.  
 A te maxime peto & quasfo, I prae you and beseeche you heretly.  
 De te quasfo etiam atq; etiam, I prae you oꝝ beseeche you as heretly oꝝ earnestly as I can.  
 Deum quasfo vt sit superstes, I beseeche god sende it longe lyfe.  
 Quasculus, li, m. g. a littell gayne.  
 Quasitio, onis, f. g. a questio, an askng oꝝ enquiring, a doubt, a controuersie. Also inquisition oꝝ examination by tourmentes, strep handling to trie out the truethe of a matter.  
 Tibi ne quasitioni essemus, to the intent that thou shouldest not seeke oꝝ aske for vs.  
 Quasitionem asserre, to moue a question.  
 Polliceri in quasitionem seruos, to offer his seruantes to be examined of the truethe.  
 Decernere quasitionem, to awarde pꝛocesse in criminall causes.  
 Postulare quasitionem, to requyre of one, that examination oꝝ inquisition bee made of a matter.  
 Philosophi in magna quasitione habent, it is a great doubt oꝝ controuersie amonge the phisosophers.  
 Quasitionem adhibere, to minister tourmentes.  
 Exercere quasitionem inter scarios, to set in a commission for the examination of murderers.  
 Quasitio tenet eum, qui in ius vocatus est, Whan one is accused and brought before a iudge.

Magna

Magna quasitio est, there is a great question, doubt oꝝ controuersie.  
 De omni re qua in quasitionem vocaretur, whiche shoulde be reasoned oꝝ disputed of oꝝ called in controuersie.  
 Si quid habet quasitionis, if it be any thyngge doubtfull, oꝝ vncertaine.  
 Habere quasitionem de aliqua re, to reasone and dispute of a matter.  
 Quare in quasitione versetur, whiche thyngge is in controuersie oꝝ doubt.  
 Quasitionarius, an examinator.  
 Quasitacula, a, f. g. a small oꝝ littell question.  
 Quasitor, oris, m. g. the treasurer of the common treasure, a treasurer of the warres, a lieutenant to the chiefe capitaine in warres. Also a iustice by commission of oꝝer and terminer.  
 Quasitores paricidi, iustices assigned to enquire of treasons of murder, we may call the coroners by that name.  
 Quasitores urbani, were as the chamberlaines of London be nowe.  
 Quasitores xran, officers of the receipt, as the chamberlaines and tellers be nowe.  
 Quasitor xran, a generall recepuer, but it lesmeth to bee suche an officer, as the eschequer is nowe in Englande.  
 Quasitorium, ri, n. g. was such a place as the eschequer is: also the questours tent in the campe.  
 Quasitorius, ri, m. g. he that had been in the office of questours.  
 Quasitorius, a, um, pertainng to receipt.  
 Quasitorius, a, um, that pertaineth to the office of Quasitor.  
 Vinquasitorius, a man that hath been in that office.  
 Quasitarius, a, um, that exerciseth a craft to the intent to gayne thereby.  
 Quasitaria artes, craftes, wherby mē do gayne moncy.  
 Quasitosus, a, um, of muche gayne, studious of great lucre.  
 Insula quasitiosa margaritis, an yle that gayneth muche by perles.  
 Cuius domus quasitiosissima est falsorum commenciatorum, id est, abundans, whiche hath in his house, many faulse regesters, and gaigneth veray muche thereby.  
 Quasitosus homo, one that gayneth oꝝ getteth pꝛofyte by euery thyngge.  
 Res quasitiosa, a thyng wherof pꝛofiteth great vprofyte.  
 Quasitor, a, f. g. the office of Quasitor.  
 Quasitus, us, f. in olde tyme quasit, m. g. gayne, wyngng, lucre. Also the waie, feate oꝝ craft to wyngne moncy.  
 Is quasitus nunc est multo vberimus, that is the mooste readie waie nowe to gette money esnought.  
 Facere quasitum, to gayne.  
 Quasitui habere male loqui melioribus, to

gayne oꝝ gette his luyngge by speakhng pꝛ of honeste men.  
 Quasitui habere rempublicam, to vse the common weale to his owne pꝛofite and aduantage, to enryche hym selfe by the common weale.  
 Lingua primum cepit esse in quasitu, he began first to ge his luyngge by his tongue.  
 Qualiter, oꝝ Qualiter, wher it lyeth the.  
 Qualiter transiunt praebent, you may goe ouer them in what place ye lyst, oꝝ where so euer ye wyl.  
 Qualis, le, what, oꝝ of what qualitee, of what faction.  
 Quali pietate existimas eos esse, what naturall affection oꝝ fauour dooe you thynke that they haue?  
 Tale quale, suche as.  
 Qualis, fomerque for Qualiter.  
 Qualisqualis, idem quod Qualiscung.  
 Qualiscungue, suche as it was.  
 Qualiscungue est, what maner of man so euer he be.  
 Qualiliber, of what sorte oꝝ facit so euer ye wyl.  
 Qualiter, in the faction oꝝ forme, after the faction that.  
 Qualiter nunc est in castris gausape, as they dooe nowe vse the thicke mantell oꝝ dagswapne in the campe in the tyme of warre.  
 Qualiter cunque, how so euer, after what faction so euer.  
 Qualitas, atis, f. g. a qualitee, as foule, faire, wise, folysch, stronge, weak, diligent, slow, &c.  
 Qualus, li, m. g. a baskett, out of the whiche wine renneth, whan it is pressed. Also a baskett oꝝ hamper, in the which women do put theyr spindles, theyr bottomes of theyerde, and such lyke thynges, I paner made of stiers oꝝ twiggcs.  
 Some dooe write it with a double, A. it is also a tery that labourers carie moxer in to serus masons, tylars, oꝝ plasterers.  
 Quam, than, howe, howe much, as, as much as. Sometyme after that. Sometyme before that.  
 Prædie quā occideretur, the daye before that he was slayne.  
 Quam bene, howe well.  
 Quam fortiter, howe valiantely. Quam, in composition significith Valde, and therfore is toignt with the superlatiue degree.  
 Quam paucissimi, as fewe as may be.  
 Quam doctissimus, veray excellently learned.  
 Cum quo quam familiarissime vixerat, with whom he lyed veray familiarly.  
 Duplo accepit quam perdidit, he receiued double as muche as he lost.  
 Quam, significith a wishng: as.  
 Quam velle in Menedemum inuitatum, howe fayne wolde I that Menedemus were boden.  
 Quinto die quam sustuleris, condire oportet bit, the fyfte daye after that ye haue taken them awaie. &c.  
 Quampridem non edistis, howe longe is it  
 Nun h lens

Scns thou eatest any meate?

Huc euasit, quam pridem pater mihi & mater mortui essent. &c. to this it came, howe longe it was agone that my father and mother dyed. &c.

Tam te diligo, quam meipsum, I loue the as well as my selfe.

Salubrior quam dulcior, moze holefome than pleasaunt.

Libentius quam verius, moze gladly than treuly.

Quam, for Quantum: as, Quam familiariter? how familiarly?

Homo non quam isti sunt gloriosus, a man not so gloriose as these men be.

Quam potero adiunabo senem, I will helpe the olde man as muche as I can.

Quam potui maximis itineribus, with as great iourneys, or making as muche speede on the way as I coulde possible.

Quam timeo, how greatly doe I feare.

Quam, for Tantum quantum, as,

Quam velit sit potens, let hym be of as great power as he will hym selfe.

Quam for Quanto, with the comparatiue degree, as,

Quam magis aspecto, the moze that I loke or beholde.

Tam felix esses quam formosissima vellem, I woulde thou were so happie, as thou arte beuaie fayre and beautifull.

Intra biennium quam. &c. within two yere after that. &c.

Triduo proximo qua sit genitus, the thye firste daies after that he is bozne.

Tam diu quam, so longe as.

Ea quam longa est nocte, all that nighte longe.

Quam, for Plusquam, as,

Feramenta duplicia quam numerus seruorum exigit, twise so many toles as be sufficient for the seruantes.

Maiorem quam pro statu sonum edebat, it made a greater noyse or towne then was lykely for so small a blast or piffe.

Maiorem quam pro numero speciem gerens, making a greater shewe than men woulde thynke for suche a numbze.

Maius quam quantum a nobis exprimeur, greater then we will expresse or saie.

Nihil mirabilius quam quomodo mortem filij zult, there is nothyng moze meruailouse than to knowe or consider how patiently he toke the deatly of his sonne.

Hoc est altius quam ut nos. &c. this is higher than that we. &c.

Nec vnquam iter ingressus quam ut secum, &c. id est, aliter quam ut, but that he. &c.

Contra facis quam pollicitus es, thou doest of therwysse than thou promysedste.

Multiplex quam pro numero damnum est, the tosse or dammage is muche greater than is lykely for suche a numbze.

Quam minime multi, as fewe as can be.

Ad hos prouisam quam mox virginem accersant, I will go to these men to see whether they will goe quickly to call the mayden.

In quamlibet tenuas crustas, in as thynne shaddes as you will pour selfe.

Quam pene me perdiditua proteruitas, how nere thy saucinesse had vndoed me? how the malapertnesse had almost caste me awaie.

Quam plurimam brassicam ederit, tam ciuissimum sanus erit, id est, quanto plus of quanz to magis, the moze cole woortes that he doesth eate, the sooner he shall be whole.

Quam dudum, howe late sence, howe longe as gone, or how little while agone.

Quam mox, how quickly, how soone.

Quamobrem, wherfoze, whye, for what cause, what to doe?

Quamlibet, all though.

Quamplures, howe many, beate many, a great sorte.

Quamplurimus, a, um, beate muche.

Quampridem, longe befoze.

Quamprimum, beay shortly, or soone, as soone as can be possible.

Note that there is great difference betweene Quamprimum, and Quumprimum, for Quamprimum, signifieth by and by, Quumprimum, as soone as.

Quandiu, as longe, during the tyme.

Tandiu, so longe, quandiu, as.

Quando, whan, sence that, for as muche as.

Quando gentium, whan.

Ut quimus quando ut volumus non licet, as we maie, sence we can not as we will.

Quandocumq, whan so euer, or what tyme so euer.

Quandoque, some tyme.

Quandoquidem, for as muche as, because.

Quandoquidem illarum nulla te nouit, bes cause none of them all knoweth the.

Quamq, all be it, although.

Quamq, tamen, although, or not withstanding.

Quanti, for how muche, of what price or value.

Quantillum, how littell, an aduerbe.

Quantillus, a, um, how littell or small.

Quantisper, how longe.

Quantitas, a, is, f. g. quantites.

Quanto, howe muche.

Quanto magis, howe muche moze.

Quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, the longer that he is absent, the moze I coust or desyre to haue hym.

Quanto zuis est animus natu grauior, the greater that pour wyldeome and discrecion is by reason of pour age.

Quanto formosior videre quam dudum, how muche fairer doest thou seme to me than thou wost while ere.

Quanto pere, howe greatly.

Quanz

Quantulum, as muche as, as littell as.

Quantulum visum est, as little as pleasantly hym selfe.

Quantulus, a, um, howe littell, or how bygge.

Quantulus nobis videtur? howe bygge semeth it to be?

Quantum, loke after quantus and his phyzes.

Quantum imperavi, as muche as I bade you.

Quantum est adhibere hominem amicum ubi quid geras, Wh what a thyng it is, or howe muche it helpeth.

Quantum hunc audui facere verborum, as farre as I coulde perceiue by the wordes that he spake.

Quantum ex ipsa re coniecturam facio, as farre as I can coniect of the thyng selfe.

Quantum ex tuto poterat, as muche as he coulde, sauyn hym selfe harmlesse, or out of daunger.

Quantum proximè coniectura potest, as nere as he can coniecte in the worlde.

Quantum ego illum vidi, as farre as I perceiued by that mans faction, contenance or bes hauiour.

Quantum importunitatis habent, so importunate or vncasonable they be.

Comprehendi iube quantum potest, comand hym to be taken with all speede possible.

Quantum maximum potuit, as muche as he coulde.

Quantumuis, quantumlibet, what so euer, alz though.

Quantus, a, um, howe muche, which is referred, to nombze weyght or measure.

Quantus est, id est, Quam magnas res est.

Quantus hominis in dicendo potas esse? howe eloquent should he be? Wh howe great eloquence is it merite that he shulde haue thynke pour?

Quantus animis ferit, with how great courage or somake he went.

Pauit oua quanta anseres, the topzeth as bigge egges as geese doe.

Quanta maxima esse potest distantia, as great difference as maie bee possibly.

Quanta hac mea paupertas est, as poore a man as I am, or as great pouertee as I am nowe in, or not withstanding the great poertee I am in.

Tantus, so great, Quantus, as. Quantum Ros mæ terrorem fecerat, tam letam famam ad hostes tulerat, the feare that it caused at Rome was not so great, as the glad tidings that were brought to the enemies therof, or the aduersaries were as ioyful and glad for that tidnges, as the Romans were soze aserde.

Quantus emi potest minimo, at as lowe a price as it can be bought, or for as littell as maie be possible.

A me argentum quanti est sumico, holde, receiue as muche money of me as it is worth.

Sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse

est, but how so euer the price be, or bee the price neuer so great, it is well bought, or it is bought good cheape, that a man must needes haue.

Quanti est negotij? Ironice, what a small matter it is to dooe?

Quanti est sapere? what a great matter it is to haue perfect wisedome?

Quanti homo sit? howe muche the man is to be esteemed?

Vide quanti apud me sis, se what great stozz I set by you, or howe muche I esteeme you.

Quanti uelherit interrogauit, I asked hym what I shoulde paye for the cariage.

Videtur esse quantumis pretij, he semeth a right honeste man, Wh he seemeth a substantiall honeste man, Wh he appeareth to be as substantiall a man as can be.

Quantus homo in dicendo, Wh what a man he is in eloquence, Wh howe eloquent a man he is.

Quanta mea sapientia est, as farre as my witte can perceiue, as farre as I thynke, as farre as my wisedome can extende.

Quantum, an aduerbe of tyme or quantitee, how muche, as to, as concerning.

Quantum intelligo, as farre as I vnderstande.

Quantum suspicor, as farre as I suppose.

Quantum pro sicur, accorzyng as.

Id de Imperatore romano, quantum euentu postea predictu pauit, Iudæi ad se trahentes, rebellant, the Jewes gathering of the Emperour, accorzyng as the thyng, which was afore theywd appeared afterward, made rebellion.

Quantum potes, in all speede that thou maist, as muche as thou canst.

Quantumuis, howe littell to euer it be, howe littell so euer ye will.

Quantumlibet, how muche or so many so euer it be, Quantumlibet, as great as euer.

Quantus quantus, & Quantusuis, idem.

Quantumcunque possum, as muche as euer I can.

Quantumcunque eo addideris, how muche so euer ye adde vnto it.

Quantus, all be it, although.

Quantus, for Valde.

Quantus, for Quantumuis: as, Quantus paruis Italia latebris contentus essem, I wolde haue ben content with any cozier of Italie, had it bene neuer so littell, or howe little so euer it had bene.

Quapropter, wherfoze.

Quaque tangit, where or on what part so euer it toucheth.

Quaqueuersus, & Quaqueuersum, on euery side.

Quaque, idem.

Quare, wherfoze, why, for what cause.

Miror quid causæ sit, quare consilium mutaueris, I meruaile what cause there is, why ye haue chaunged pour purpose.

Omnia feci quare Lepido resisterè, id est, vr,

Nan iij that

that I might resist, or to thentent to resist.  
 Quari, people of Harbon.  
 Quartadecimani, souldiours of the xiiii. legion.  
 Quartana, a feuer quartaine.  
 Quartanarius, he that hath a feuer quartaine.  
 Quartanus, a, um, that belongeth to the fourth.  
 Quartani, souldiours of the fourth legion.  
 Quartarius, ri, mas gen. a muletour, or keeper of mules, whiche taketh but the fourth parte of wages or gayne. Also the fourth parte of the measure congius, and may be used for the fourth parte of our gallon, a quarte. Also a quarter of a pounde.  
 Quarto, & Quartum, the fourth tyme, all be it properly Quarto significth the fourth in order as, Quarto Consul, he that had thre in the office afore hym.  
 Quartum Consul, he that hath ben the fourth tyme Consul.  
 Quartus, a, um, the fourth.  
 Quartusdecimus, the fourtenthe.  
 Quartus pater, id est, Abauus.  
 Quasi, lyke as, as if it were, somtyme in a maner, Almost, as who saith, as though.  
 Fuit olim quasi ego sum senex, there was once an olde man as I am nowe.  
 Ita vita est hominum, quasi quum ludas tessertis, the lyfe of man is euen as it were playing at dice.  
 Quasi aduerfem assimulabo, I wyll make semblaunce as though I had been there.  
 Quasi de improbitate, as though thou haddest not seene hym before.  
 Quasi tu dicas me te velle circumducere, your woordes be so as though you would saye that I. &c.  
 Qualitalem ad quindecim, almost or about xv. tales.  
 Hora quasi septima, as though it were about vii. of the cloche.  
 Amas me quasi filium, thou louest me as if I were thy sonne.  
 Tu obicis quod vxorem repudiauerim, quasi tu idem non feceris, Thou embraideste me that I haue forsaken my wyfe, as who saith thou hast not dooen so to.  
 Quassillus, li, masc. gene. or Quassillum, a litlett hammer.  
 Quassabundus, he that shaketh his heade.  
 Quassatus, a, um, shaken, brandysshed, brysed, squised, broken. Also afflicted, oppressed, sore hurt and appared.  
 Altitudine casus quassatus, brysed or hurte with falling from so hygh a place.  
 Quasso, au, arc, to shake muche or often, to bryandyshe. Also to bryate, to bryste.  
 Quassus, us, m. g. a shakynge, a brandysshynge.  
 Quassus, a, um, shaken, bryste, brysed.  
 Quatefacio, refacis, feci, ere, to make or cause to shake or moue, to expell with violence.  
 Quatenus, howe muche, how farre, to what ende,

to the extent. Also for as muche. Also howe, howe muche, or as muche.  
 Quatenus dicturi sint, howe farre, or howe muche they wyll speake of a matter.  
 Quatenus uero possent, as farre as they coulde without daunger.  
 In omnibus rebus videndum est quatenus, in all thynges that a man dooth, he ought to consider howe to keepe a meane or measure, and not to doe more than he shoulde.  
 Confirmauit quatenus sibi matrimonia male cederent, permausurum, &c. he said plainely, that for so much as he had yll fortune in marriage, that he woulde abyde. &c.  
 Quatenus intelligit, nihil putat pratermissum, as far as he can perceiue or vnderstand.  
 Quater, foure tymes. somtyme ofentymes.  
 Quaterdecies, foure tymes.  
 Quaterdecim, foure.  
 Quatergemini, foure chyldren at one burdne.  
 Quaternarius, a, um, that conteyneth foure, or that is foure fore euer wate.  
 Quaternarius numerus, the numbze of foure.  
 Quaternio, onis, a quappe: as, in the booke, a lease bynge folded into foure partes, a saice in dice playnge.  
 Quaterni, na, na, plur. foure.  
 Quatinus, a conjunction, which significth, for as muche, because, somtyme for vs, that.  
 Quatio, quasi, tere, to make a thyng violently, to bryandyshe. also to bere, to cast out.  
 Quatere aliquem foras, to cast out of the wyce.  
 Quatriduum, dui, n. g. foure daies, the space of foure daies.  
 Quatriduo, aduerbium.  
 Quatriduo quo is occisus est, foure daies after that he was slaine.  
 Quatriduo ante, foure daies before.  
 Quatuor, or Quatuor, adiectiuum, indeclinabile. plur. numeri, foure.  
 Quatuordecim, fourtene.  
 Quatuordecies, foure.  
 Quatuoruiratus, the dignitie or office of foure men ruling together.  
 Quadruplus, a, um, foure double.  
 Que, for &, significth and. also that is to saye. somtyme for Quoniam, somtyme for Etiam, somtyme for Sed.  
 Non nobis solum nati sumus, or tunc nostri partim patria. &c. because or for as muche as our countrey claimeth &c.  
 Iudicium Paulis spreta que iniuria formæ, Hoc est, nempe iniuria, or, id est, iniuria spreta formæ.  
 Quid refert vri virgis ferro necari, id est, an ferro necari.  
 Quearali, a measure of the tewes conteynyng. ii. ounces and. ii. drammes.  
 Queis, for Quibus.  
 Queiscum, for quibus cum, with whom.  
 Quemadmodum, lyke as, euen as, after the same facion

facion that. Sometime interrogatiue, for Quopacto, how, after what facion.  
 Quemnam ad modum, in what facion, or after what facion.  
 Excogitat quemadmodum comitia haberentur, id est, vt, how the assemble might be kepte.  
 Quemadmodum spero, as I trust.  
 Quentia, olde wyters used for Potentia, puissance, power.  
 Queo, quis, quiui, quire, to mate.  
 Non quis, id est, Nequis, thou canst not.  
 Quitar, the passion.  
 Quercus, a, um, of an oke.  
 Quercicus, a, um, idem.  
 Quercerus, a, um, quieringe or shakynge for colde. Somtyme it was taken for great and greuous, as Festus saith.  
 Febris quercera, a colde feuer that causeth a man to shake.  
 Quercetum, or Quercetum, i, n. g. a groue of okes.  
 Querculanus, a, um, made of oke.  
 Quercus, us, and Querci, of olde wyters, an oke. Quercus is also a place, where the Mediciensi ssewe a great numbze of the Papienses.  
 Querela, a, f. g. a complaint, moning, a bewailing, when one syndeth hym selfe displeased or greued.  
 Querela temporum, when one complaineth of the present state of any tyme.  
 Habere querelam dicitur res, when it dooth not please all men in euery point, but that some synde theyn selues greued with it.  
 Queribundus, a, um, lamentable, that complaineth or maketh monie.  
 Querimonia, a, for. g. a complaint, a mone makinge, a lamentable expynginge of a thyng that one is greued with.  
 Querimoniam habere de re aliqua, to complayne of a thyng.  
 Quotidiana querimonia populi, the dailely complainynge of the people, syndynge them selues greued with any thyng.  
 Querimoniarius, a complainante.  
 Quernus, and Querneus, a, um, of an oke.  
 Querna folia, oken leaues.  
 Queror, reris, questus sum, queri, to lament or complayne, to bewaile, to make mone, to finde hym selfe greued.  
 Questus est de auaritia nostrorum, he complayned of, or founde hym selfe greued with the couetousnes of our men.  
 Cum deo queri, to complayne or make his mone to god.  
 Lachrymans mecum est questus, he made his mone to me, and shewed hym selfe to be greued, euen with teares and weepynge.  
 Multa de mea sententia questus est Casari, he complayned to Casar, and founde hym selfe greued with many thynges concerning my sentence or opinion.

Queris super hoc etiam, ye complayne and sende your selfe greued with this also.  
 Meas queror fortunatus, I lament or bewaile my fortune.  
 Apud populum questus est, he made his complaynt and mone to the people.  
 Querquedula, a, f. g. a water fowle called a teal.  
 Quercus, a, um, idem quod Quercerus.  
 Querculus, a, um, that whiche complaineth, or is full of complaints. It is put somtyme of the poetes for myll or towde in singynge.  
 Cicada querula, grasshoppers, whiche dooe singe lowde, or with a myll voice.  
 Quersah, amonge the Jewes did signifie a cotte, somtyme a lambe. somtyme a sheepe.  
 Questus, us, m. g. a complaint, a lamentation.  
 Qui, an aduerbe, how, by what means, wherefore, why, from whence, woulde to god.  
 Qui officio es? what is thine office?  
 Efficite qui deur tibi, doe what ye can how or by what means thou maist haue hir.  
 Qui vocare? how arte thou called?  
 Dauid istuc dedam hegom. S. Non potest. P. Qui? S. Quia habet aliud magis ex sese, I wyll commit this matter to Dauid. S. That may not be. P. Why? S. For he hath an other greater matter to doe for hym selfe.  
 Qui istuc tibi incidit suspicio? from whence, how or by what means came this suspition?  
 Qui illum dii omnes perdunt, I pray god that a vengeance light on hym.  
 Qui for Vt: as, Nam in prologis scribundis operam abutitur, non qui argumentum narrat, sed qui maleuoli veteris poetæ maledictis respondet, for he abuseth his labour in wytyng of prologues, not that he thyght shewe the arguments, but that he myght make aunswere to the euill reportes of the olde enuouse poetes.  
 Qui enim beator Epicurus, quod in patria vivebat, quam Metrodorus, quod Athenis? Whether or how was Epicurus more happy than he dyd lyue in this countrey, than Metrodorus that lyued at Athenes?  
 Qui, an interrogatiue, for Quis: as Qui locus? what place?  
 Qui, cuius, cui, the whiche.  
 Qui, for Nempe qui, or Vtpote qui: as, Maluis mus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissimum nauigassemus, id est, vtpote qui.  
 Literæ dantur mihi a te, quibus in extremis scriptum est, I receiued letters from you, in the later ende whereof it is written.  
 Qui, for Quis: as, Nescis qui vir fies, thou knowest not what a man he is.  
 Quibus in extremis, for Quorum in extremo. Si qui sunt, qui velint, qui pauci sunt, ye there to any I would, which in wde be but fewe.  
 Quibus in ipsis inest causa, cur diligantur, whiche haue in them selfe some cause, why they shoulde be loued.

Ut existimātes me tam improvidum, qui ab excitata, id est, ut ab excitata. &c. that I woulde. &c.

Qui minus, for Cur non.

Quia, for because. Also it significth, that.

Sed tamen recordatione nostra amicitia sic fruor, ut beate vixisse videar, quia cum Scipio vixerim, all bee it I take this pleasure in remembering our friendship, that I may seeme to have lived moste fortunately, that I lived in Scipios companie. Also it significth for as muche.

Sed quia multis & magnis tempestatibus vos cognovi fortes fidosq; mihi: eo animus auius est maximum atq; pulcherrimum facinus incipere, but for as muche as in many great storemes or daungers, I have proued you to be valiant and faithfull vnto me: therefore myne herte is bolde to begynne an excellent and commendable enterpryse.

Quianam? wherfore?

Quiane, In deede.

Quas, aris, for Quas, atis.

Quas, a, um, for Quas, a, um.

Quicque, or Quidque, any thyng, euery thyng.

Quicquid, a substantiue, what so euer.

Quicquid est, all that is, what so euer it bee, what so euer come of it.

Quicquid paucillum, neuer so little.

Quicum, for Cum quo.

Quicum loquitur filius? with whom doeth my sonne talke?

Quicunque, who so euer.

Quicunque, for Qualiscunque.

Quicunque in dicendo sumus. &c. suche as we be. &c.

Quicunque sal, any kynde of salte, what so euer it be.

Quodcunque militum contrahere poteris, all the souldiours that thou canst gather together what so euer they be.

Illa ipsa facultate quaecunque habes, with that same eloquence that you haue.

Quicq, any thyng.

Quid? What?

Quid cause est? what is the cause?

Quid aetatis? how olde, of what age?

Quid animi? what mynde?

Quid animi est? what mynde is he of?

Quid captiuorum? howe many prisoners?

Tum captiuorum quid ducunt secum? than howe many prisoners dooe they bryng with them?

Quid id sit hominis cui Lyco nomen flet? what man is he whose name maie be Lyco?

Quid mulieris uxorem habes? what maner of woman hast thou to thy wyfe?

Quid rei est? what is the matter?

Ibo intro, ut quid huius rei sit sciam, I wyl go in, that I maie knowe what the matter is, or that I maie knowe how this matter wyl goe.

Quid rei est tibi cum illa? what hast thou to doe with hye?

Quid sententia sit, what thyne or his opinion is.

Quid istuc verbi est? What meanest thou therby? or what meanest thou by so saynge? also

Quid, is taken for Aliquid, somewhat. also Ob quid, for what, or wherfore.

Quid, senem quoad expectas vestrum? but now, how longe wyl you tarye for your maister? Note here, that, after the dailely fourme of speakeing, Quid is reherced, when we passe from one matter to an other.

Quid mecum est tibi? what haue I to doe with the?

Quid faceret aliud? what shoulde he doe els?

Quid eo? what to doe.

Propere curre ad Pamphilum. P. Quid eo? D. Dic me orare ut veniat, renne quickely to Pamphilus. P. what to dooe? D. Saie that I pray him to come.

Quid verbis opus est? what neede many wordes?

Quid multa verba? idem.

Quid multis inoror? what shall I longe tarye? or why doe I make so many wordes.

Quid me refert? what care I? Also Quid significth wherin.

Quid enim indigens Africanus mei? whererein had Scipio any neede of me?

Quid istuc? Si certum est facere, facias: verum ne post conferas culpam in me, what wouldest thou I shoulde doe? if thou be determined to doe it, goe to on goddes name: but afterwarde put not the fault in me.

Quid ni? why not, what els?

Quo ore appellabo patrem, tenes quid dicam? S. Quid ni, with what countenance shall I speake to my father? wottest thou what I wyl saie? S.

wherfore shouldest thou not doe so? Also it significth yea.

Archidemide nosti? P. Quid ni? knowest thou Archidemides? P. yea marie doe I, what elles?

why shoulde I not knowe hym?

Quid agemus? what shall we dooe?

Quid ita, for cur, wherfore, why so?

Quid queris? what wylt thou more? what needeth any mo wordes?

Quid tum denique? Quid ergo? Quid tu post ista? Quid itaq? Quid interea? Quid demum?

All these dooe signifie, whereto speakest thou this? what than, or what meanest thou therby?

Quid te futurum? what shall be dooen with the? or what shall become of the?

Quid illi fiet? what shall become of hym?

Quid tu hominis es? who art thou? or what a man art thou?

Quid gentium caretis morbis? what nation or people in the worlde hath not these diseases?

Signi dic quid est, tell what marke it hath.

Quid aliud volui dicere? what is the other thing that

that I woulde haue said?

Quid orationis, quot sunt partes, what sat you of an oration? how many partes hath it?

Quid est quod latus sis? what is the matter that thou art so mery.

Quid est si non hoc contumelia est? what is a reproche or a rebuke if this be not?

Quid tantum properent? id est, quamobrem? Quid est quamobrem? what is the cause why?

Quid pater, vixit ne? what of my father? how doeth he? is he aloue.

Quid quod me etiam occidere vult? what saie yea to this mozeouer, that he wylt kill me to?

Quid quod etiam ad dormientem veniunt? how of this, or what thinke you of this, that they come also euen to one that is a sleape?

Quid sciam? why shoulde I knowe, or what if that I shoulde knowe?

Quid si oparo? what wilt you say if I wishe?

Quid si sic? what if it bee thus, is it well? or howe wylt it be if I dooe this? or howe thinke ye it to be thus?

Quid ita non? why not I pray you?

Quid nostrum? what matter maketh that to vs?

Quid offendet? whererein haue I displeased you?

Quid cum illis agas qui. &c. what shoulde a man meddle with such as. &c.

Quid dicam quantus amor. &c. what needeth me to speake or tell howe great loue. &c.

Quid est factum? What is that that hath chaunced?

Quid respondeam nihil habeo, I haue nothing in the worlde what to aunswere. where note, that Quid, contrarie to his nature is vsed for Quod, as it is often in latine authours.

Siquid his datum sit esculentum, id est, si quod, if any thyng be geuen them to eate, or that is mans meate.

Quidam, quaedam, quoddā, or quiddam, some certayne person or thyng.

Quidam, one, any man, In the plurall numbze, it significth some.

Quidem, an aduerbe, affirmynge that whiche is spoken. Sometime it significth verily. Somes tyme it hath no significacion, but is onely a distinction of thynges: as,

Ego quidem scribo, tu vero legis, ille autem dormit, I dooe wyte, thou readest, and he sleapeth.

Fortius tu quidem. &c. Sed apertius. &c. in deede yeadyd moze valiantly. &c.

Et vehementer quidem, yea and that vehemently.

Rogo te, & quidem valde rogo, I desire you, and that with all myne herte I desyre you.

Quidnam? what? wherfore?

Quidnam ille commotus venit? what is the matter that he cometh so chafed?

Reuiso quidnam Charia hic rerum gerat, I come to see what Theria dooeth here.

Hic quidnam properans prohibet? what is the matter, or what meaneth this, that he cometh out so hastily skippynge and leappynge.

Quidque, euery thyng.

Vnde quidquid aut quanti emeris? of whome or for howe muche boughtest thou euery thyng.

Quidquid, idem quod Quicquid.

Quies, etis, f. g. rest, ease, sleape, quietnesse, ceasing and vacation from labour, the ende of labour and trouble. Also caulme, sayre, and still whethere. Sometyne idleness. Sometyne peace.

In quiete, & secundum quietem, in his sleape.

Quietes, id est cubilia, beastes denes.

Quietem capere, to take his reste.

Trudere se quieti, to goe to take his reste or sleape.

Quiesco, eui, scere, to take rest, to ceasse, to bee at quiete, to be boide of labour, care or butynce, to sleape.

Quiescat rem adduci ad interregnum, id est, Fermittat, sinat.

Quiescas cetera, bee nothyng carefull for the other matters, leat theim alone, care not for the rest.

Quiesci, the impersonall.

Quiescas, holde thy peace, make no moze a dooe.

Quietalis, was the name of Pluto called god of hell,

Quiete, quietly.

Quietus, a, um, quiete, peassible, in rest, still.

Quietus esto, care not.

Numquam per eum quietus fui, I could neuer be at quiete for hym, he woulde neuer leat me alone, he was euer troublingng of me.

Sex ego te menses quietum reddam, I wyl make that thou shalte bee in quiete and reste this halfe yere.

Quilibet, cuiuslibet, cuilibet, who thou wylte, One whiche so euer thou wylte. Also it significth euy byle or bafe in estimation.

Quilibet, what I thou or he wylt.

Quolibet modo, in what maner so euer ye wylt.

Quinatus, us, the space of fyue yeres.

Quin, but, that, why not: Sometyne truly, in deede.

Quin venis? why comest thou not?

Quin pergis? why goest thou not?

Quin dic quid est, goe to tell me what it is.

Quin for Etiam: also.

Pudet me. S. Credo, neg id iniuria, quin mihi molestum, I am ashamed. S. I beleue and not without a cause, and I am also forp therof.

Quin taces, wylte thou not holde thy peace? and cast no moze doubt in the matter: or holde thy peace and care not for it. Also it significth but yet, or but for all that.

C. Peris. S. Quin tu animo bono es. & I am vndoed. S. but for all that bee thou of good there. Also therfore.

Quin tu vno verbo dic quid est quod me ves-  
lis, therefore tell me at one woorde, what thou  
wouldest haue me to doe. Also mozeouer, or  
that moze is.

Quin ipse pridem tonsor vngues dempserat,  
collegit omnia, abstulit praesegmina, and  
that moze is, the other day the barbour pared  
his nailes, he gathered the paringes together,  
and caried them awaie with him.

Quin, for Qui non, or quae non.

Nullus est Ephesi, quin sciat, there is not one  
in all Ephesus, whiche doeth not knowe it. or  
there is none in Ephesus but y<sup>e</sup> he knoweth it.  
Nunq̃ tam mane domum egredior, quin te  
&c. I neuer come forth to cry in the moze-  
nyng, but that &c.

Quin, for Quod.

Non dubium quin vxorem nolit filius, there  
is no doubt of this, but that my sooone wyl  
not be married, or but that my sooone wyl haue  
no wyfe.

Facere non possum quin ad te mittam, I can  
not chuse, refraine or forbear, but that I must  
needes sende vnto the.

Hercle quin tu recte dicis, in faethy you saye  
true, or your aduiseement is good in deede.

Quin ergo quod iuuat, quod charum estimat,  
ad semper faciant, marie than, or why than,  
what so euer lyeth them, that whiche seemeth  
pleasunt vnto them, let them doe it as longe  
as it pleaseth them.

Quin omitto me, but let me goe I saie.

Iube manear. B. Abi. Si. Quin paratum est ar-  
gentum, nay toe here the money is ready.

Quin etiam, ye further moze, ye that moze is.

Quinarius, a, um, that conteineth the numbre of  
fyue.

Quinarius lapis, a stone of fyue pounde weight.

Quindrins, ij, m. g. was amonge the olde Ro-  
maines they haufte penic, conteynyng fyue of  
the peres of monie called asses, in value & poise  
halfe a groat sterlyng.

Quincenium, of olde wyters was used for Quin-  
gentum, fyue hundred.

Quincunx, quincuncis, of fyue ounces. Also the  
gape of fyue in the hundred by exchange as  
monge marchauntes. It was also an ordye  
in settinge of trees in an orcheyarde or gar-  
dyne, veraye exactly, that whiche waile so  
euer a man did loke, the trees stode directly  
one agaynste an other, as in this order folow-  
ynge.

o o o o o o o  
o o o o o o o  
o o o o o o o

Quincuntilis, le, of fyue pnyches.

Quincuplex, plicis, om. g. fyue double, or fyue  
folde.

Quindeceremis, a great galley with fiftene or-  
ders of rowers in one seate.

Quindécies, fiftene tymes.

Quindécies, fiftene.

Quindécimuir, an officer of Rome.

Quindécuplex, fiftene double or folde.

Quindécuplus, a, um, fiftene tymes so muche.

Quindécim, na, na, fiftene.

Quingénarius, a, um, adiectiue, weighyng fyue  
hundred poundes.

Quingenti, & quingenti, x, a, fyue hundred.

Quingentissimus, a, um, the fyue hundred.

Quingentarius numerus, the numbre of fyue  
hundred.

Quingenties, fyue hundred tymes.

Quingentuplus, a, um, fyue hundred tymes so  
muche.

Quinimo, but rather, but that moze is.

Quinquagenarius, a, um, of fiftie yere olde,

Quinquaginta, fiftie.

Quinquagenus, a, um, of fiftie.

Quinquagesimus, the fiftieth.

Quinquagies, fiftie tymes.

Quinquagesies, idem.

Quinquagulus, a, um, fyue cornerbe.

Quinquatria, orum, a feast dedicated to Pallas,  
whiche dureth fyue daies.

Quinquatrus, us, m. g. idem.

Quinquatrus dies, a feast so called, because it  
was after the fiftie Idus of marche.

Quinque, fyue.

Quinquifolium, an herbe called cinke fopie, or  
fyue leaved grasse.

Quinquelibralis, le, of fyue pounce weight.

Quinquemestris, stre, of fyue monethes.

Quinquennialis, le, that whiche happeneth or is  
done euery fyfte yere, or that continueth fyue  
yeres.

Quinquennis, ne, of fyue yeres, fyue yeres olde.

Quinquennium, nni, n. g. the space of fyue yeres.

Quinquenarius, xis, xis, to diuide in fyue  
partes.

Quinquenarius, in fyue partes.

Quinquenarius, a, um, in fyue partes diuided.

Quinquuplico, aui, are, to double fyue tymes.

Quinquertium, the exercise of fyue sondy cras-  
tes.

Quinquertiones, they whiche exercised fyue sond  
dye crastes, malkrestes, feates of games.

Quinquere mis, mis, f. g. a galley with fyue res-  
wes of oyes, or that hath fyue oyes in euery  
seate.

Quinquenarius, us, m. g. an office of authori-  
tee, wherein fyue men were associate.

Quinquenarius, quinquenarius, m. g. one that is in  
the sayde authoritee.

Quinquies, fyue tymes.

Quinquaginta, a, um, the fiftie.

Quintana porta, the chiefe gate in the campe,  
whiche was called Pratoria, where the market  
was wont to be kepte.

Quintia porta, & Quintia prata, was a gate and  
way

medowes at Rome, whiche toke theyr name of  
one Quintius, a noble consull of Rome.

Quintilianus, the name of a notable Rhetorician.

Quintilis, the month of Iulie.

Quintilius, a mans name, familiar with Virgile  
and Horace.

Quintipor, oris, the boye or seruante of Quint-  
tus.

Quintus, and Quintus, the names of diuers  
Romaynes.

Quintus, a, um, pertaynyng to Quintus.

Quini, x, plu. nu. fyue.

Quini denarij, fyue pens.

Quintum, an aduerbe, the fiftie tyme.

Quintuldecimus, a, um, the fiftene.

Quipote, howe is it possible.

Quippe, surely, for as muche as, for because,  
sometime yea truely.

Sol Demetrio magnus videtur, quippe ho-  
mini erudito, in geometriaque perfecto, the  
sunne seemed great to Demetrius, and no mer-  
uaile, for he was a great lerned man and pera-  
fect in geometrie.

Quippe quas. Plaut. Argenti minas se habere  
quinquaginta, quippe ego quas nudius ter-  
tis meis manibus numeravi, I saie that he had  
fiftie poundes in money, that is to saie, that  
whiche I my selfe paid hym.

Quippe qui testificetur, for so muche as he  
doeth witnesseth.

Quippeni, why not.

Quirinalis, le, of or belonging to Romulus.

Quirinalis collis, an hill at Rome, where the  
temple of Romulus was set.

Quirinalis porta, the gate next to that hill.

Quirinalia, orum, daies in the whiche men dyd  
sacrifice vnto Romulus called Quirinus.

Quirinus, the surname of Romulus.

Quiris, quiritis, or Quirites, quiritus, or hic &  
hac quiritis, a Romaine.

Quiriticio, onis, f. ge. a cryng or calling of the  
Romaynes.

Quiritatus, us, a crye of Monte of the people of  
Rome.

Quiritatus infantium, a crye of the Romaynes  
chyliden.

Quiritis, was a name, whereby the Romaynes  
were called of theyr first byng Romulus, called  
Quirinus, as it were Quirinus people.

Quirito, aui, are, and Quiritor, aris, ari, to crye  
out, to spee by the Romaynes with a crye, to call  
for helpe of the Romaynes. also to complaine.

Quiritare, to grunte or make a noise lyke a  
boare.

Quis, whor.

Quis me vult, who is that wolde haue me.

Quis, for Quare, as, Quis ea est, quam vis du-  
cere vxorem? what is she that thou wilt marie?

Quis est hominum? what man is there in the  
worlde?

Quis, for Qualis: as,

Quis videtur? what maner of man dooe y<sup>e</sup>  
thyneke me to be?

Cui scribam video, I se to whom or to what  
maner of man I do write.

Quem ad finem, id est, Quousq.

Tum mihi nescio quis. &c. then one, I can  
not tell what he was. &c.

Quisnam, who.

Quisnam homo est? what man is that? or  
who is that?

Quispiam, some man, also a certayne person.

Quispiam, idem quod Quisnam.

Quisquam, an interrogatiue, as Est quisquam  
qui, &c. is there any man liuyng that. &c.

Quisquam, any man, it is sometyme bled in the  
feminine gender for any woman.

An quisquam gentium aequè miser? is there  
any man liuyng in all the worlde so miserable  
or in so yll a case.

Quisque, euery man.

Doctissimus quisq, euery well lerned man.

Decimus quisque, euery tenth.

Suo quisq, tempore, euery man in his tyme.

Tertio quoq, verbo, at euery thyrde worde.

Quid quisq, cuiq, prestare oporteat, what es-  
uerie man ought to doe for other.

Quotus quisq, what one among many thous-  
sandes.

Sua cuiusque animantis natura est, euerye ly-  
uyng creature hath his propre nature.

Suum quisque opus considerari volunt, euery  
man wyl haue his wyse considered.

Huic pro se quisque nostrum, euery one of vs  
for his parte.

Quisquid, arum, plu. be those thynges, whiche  
in makinge cleane of a garden or orcharde, be  
caried out, as riches, leaues, and weeds: it is  
bled of Lucero, for naughtie men, the refuse of  
all other, vile persons of no estimation.

Quisquiliu, li, n. g. a littell branch of a kinde  
of holp, whiche beareth grapue, wherewith scabs  
let and crymsyn colours be made.

Quisquis, in the genitiue case, cuiusculus, who  
so euer.

Quis, in the genitiue case cuiusuis, any man,  
any one of them.

Quisuis temporibus, for Quibusuis.

Quo, the conjunction, wherefore, that: also for  
Quod, or quoniam, because.

Quo tu minus scis erumnas meas, and I wyl  
tell the, because thou knowest not the troubles  
that I am in.

Te amo, quo magis qua agis cura sunt mi-  
hi, I loue the, and therefore I am the moze eas-  
yfull and sollicitous what thou doest.

Quo minus mihi est, si. &c. and therefore it  
is the lesse meruaile, if. &c.

Quo minus familiaris sum, hoc curiosior,  
&c. the lesse familiar that I am, the moze cur-  
rious. &c.

Quo minus animus a se ipse dissidens. &c.  
how



how muche lesse the minde that agreeth not. &c.  
Quo plus potest, hoc prestantior, the more  
that he can doe, the better he is.

Quo quisque te maxime cognatione attinge-  
bat, is maxime putabatur, &c. euerie man as  
he was nerest to you in kynrede, so he was iud-  
ged moste. &c.

Non pol quo quenquam plus amem, aut plus  
diligam, eo feci, in god seithe I did it not be-  
cause I more loued or fauoured any man.

Forma bona, meminisse videre, quo aequior  
sum Pamphilo, the is well sououred, I remem-  
ber that I haue seene hir, wherefore I am the  
lesse displeased with Pamphilus.

Neque enim id feci, quo tibi molestus essem,  
nor I dyd it not, that I wold displease you. al-  
so quo significeth to what purpose or vse.

Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti?  
for what purpose shall good fortune serue, if  
I maie not haue commoditie by it: or if I maie  
not vse it?

Quo, the aduerbe, whither, also from whence.

Quo abis, whither goest thou?

Quo non. Perreptui vsque omne oppidum,  
ad portam, ad lacum, quo non? I went all the  
towne about, to the gate, to the poole, there is  
no place but that I was in it. Also it significeth  
from whence and where.

Illuc quaso redi, quo coepisti, I beseeche the  
turne backe agayne, where thou beganste.

Quo gentium, whither.

Quoad, untill, as longe, howe longe.

Quoad fieri potest, as farre as coude bee.

Quoad quenque peruenit, aut peruenit ex  
præda, ex manubiis, ex auro conuario: how  
much of the praye or spoyle, gariandi: or crow-  
nes of victoures is comen, or shall come to any  
of your handes?

Quoad eius facere possum, as muche as I  
maie dooe.

Senem quoad expectatis? howe long do you  
loke for the olde man your maister?

Tam diu autem velle debetis, quoad te, &c.  
and so long thou oughrest to be willing, as. &c.

Quoad reliqua multitudo aduenerit, untill the  
residue of the company shall come.

Quoad vixit, as longe as he liued.

Quoad moriar, untill I shall die.

Quoad tibi æquum & rectum videbitur, as  
farre as you shall thynke honeste and reason-  
nable.

Quoadusque, untill.

Quozare, to crope lyke a frogge.

Quocirca, wherefore, therfore.

Quocum, with whom.

Quocunque, with whom so euer.

Quocunque, an aduerbe, whither so euer, or  
whiche waie so euer.

Quod, that, wherein, whiche thyng.

Sed si quid sit, quod mea opera opus sit, aut  
tu plus vides quam ego, manebō, but if there

be any thyng, wherein ye shall haue neede of my  
seruice, or that ye perceyue more then I doe, I  
will tary. Also it is put for Quem.

Alienum hominē introuitū neminem, quod  
illa aut amicum, aut patronum nominet, the  
maie let in no man, whom she wyl call desyng  
or maister.

Nube grauida candicante, quod vocant tempe-  
statem albam, grando imminet, when there  
dooth appere a great slowde, that wareth white,  
whiche they call a white tempeste, ye shall haue  
hayle shortly after.

Tu velim, quod cum commodo valetudinis tua  
fiat, quam longissime poteris obuiam nobis  
properes, I wolde that ye as muche as maie be  
with the healtie of your persone, make spede to  
meete with vs as faire from home as ye can. Also  
it significeth why.

Si ad vitulum spectes, nihil est quod pocula lau-  
des, if thou consider the halfe well, there is no  
cause why thou shouldst praise so thy pottes.

In viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, there  
is no cause why thou shouldst take thy iourney at  
this tyme. Also it significeth wherefore.

Quod te per genium dextramque, deosque pe-  
nates obsecro & obtestor, vite me redde priori,  
wherefore I beseeche and praye the for thy god and  
gels sake, and for the loue betwene the and me,  
and for the saintes, whiche be thyne auoures,  
restore me estates to my first life, or to the state  
that I wast in erst.

Quod absque molestia fiat, so that it be no dis-  
pleasure vnto you.

Quare pergratum mihi feceris, si cum in ami-  
ciam receperis, atque cum (quod absque mo-  
lestia fiat) si qua in re opus ei fuerit iueris,  
wherefore ye shall doe me singular pleasure, if ye  
take hym into your fauour, and (so that it be no  
displeasure vnto you) when neede requirerth, be  
god loyd or maister vnto hym.

Quod biremium, those gales that he had.

Quod proxime castrorum sincerum erat, &c.  
that parte of the campe, whiche. &c.

Quod roboris in iuuentute erat, amiserant, they  
had losse all their valiant and lustie yong men.

Quod me accusat nunc vir, &c. as concernynge  
that, or in that, whiche my housbande dooth ac-  
cuse me of, &c.

Vt quod ego ad te venio, intelligas, that ye maie  
perceyue what it is that I doe come to you for: or  
wherefore I doe come to you.

Quod, for Quæ pluraliter, Et quod nunc iure  
tecum iratus cogitas, and as concerninge those  
thynges, that you fretyng for anger thynke now  
with your selfe.

Quod vitium in mentem non incidisset, and I  
wold to god it had not come to my mynde.

Ego quoque vna perio, quod mihi est charius,  
id est, qui mihi sum charius.

Et ipse (quod commodo tuo fiat) cum eo col-  
loquere, so that it be no leat or trouble to you, so  
that

that you maie conueniently, easily, or without  
great busynesse.

Quod commode facere possis, idem.

Quod bene vertat, whiche thyng I praye god  
maie come to god, or be brought to good passe.

Quod licet inter nos dicere, as I maie tell  
you betwene you and me.

Quod equidem sciam, as farre as I knowe.

Quod satis est, as muche as is sufficient.

Quum sis quod ego, where as thou art euen  
as I am.

Ornametorum quod superfuit, id est, quicquid.  
Sine vxore, quod nunquam fere, without his  
wyfe, as he was neuer wonte almoste.

Quod superest, more ouer, but, and further  
more, to conclude.

Quod quidem in te fuit, as muche as late in  
the.

Vin' facere quod ego gaudeam? & quod tuo  
viro. &c. id est, vt.

Quod, for Quocunque.

Cupio illi dare quod vult, I wyl gladly geue  
hym what so euer he will haue.

Quod, a conjunction, because, for so muche as,  
as to that, as touchyng that, also but.

Quod me viuere coegisti, because thou haste  
forced me to liue

Quod quidam erant improbi, because, or for  
so muche as there were some lewed and wicked  
persones.

Quodsi tibi res sit, but if thou hadst to doe.

Quod ad me scribis, as concernynge or tou-  
chyng that ye write to me.

Quod cum accidisset, vt alterum statim vides  
remus, but when it had chaunced. &c.

Quod quia, for Sed quia, or verum quando.

Quod quia nullo modo sine amicitia. &c.

Idcirco. &c. but because we can not. &c.

therfore. &c.

Quod quoniam nobis voluntas accidit, id  
est, quando vero nobis, or Cum vero nobis.

Non quod odio habeam, sed quo meliorem  
efficiam, not because I hate hym, but that I  
maie make hym better.

Tertius hic dies est quod audiui, this is the  
thirde daie sens I herd it.

Senatus consulta duo facta sunt odiosa, quod  
in consulem facta putantur, Catone & Do-  
mitio postulant, two actes of countage were  
made verie displeasent, for as muche as they  
were supposed to be made against the consull at  
the despye of Domitius and Cato.

Quodsi quiessem, nihil euenisset mali, but if  
I had leat it alone, there had none ill happes-  
ned, or it had bene well enough.

Sane quod tibi vir videatur esse, hic nebulo  
magnus est, as to that that thou thinkest hym a  
man, surely he is a sturdey vacabunde knaue.

Quod quidem, no that.

Non nouisti me? P. quod quidem veniat in  
mentem, dost thou not know me? P. no that

I remember me.

Quodammodo, somewhat, after a certayne fas-  
tion.

Quamobrem vlti, qui superiores sunt, sub-  
mittere se debent in amicitia, sic quodammodo  
inferiores extollere, wherefore likewise as they,  
whiche are superiour in state or degree, shoulde  
humble them selves in frendship, so they whiche  
are inferiour, shoulde somewhat in a cer-  
taine facion aduance and set theym selves for-  
warde.

Quodpiam, for Quoddam.

Quodcumq, what so euer.

Quodcumq militum, for Quotcumq milites.

Vos hortor, vt quodcumq militum contrahas  
re poteris, contrahatis, I aduise you that as  
many souldiours as ye can get, ye gather vnto  
you.

Quominus, for vt non.

Si poterit fieri, vt ne pater per me stetit cre-  
dat, quominus hic fierent nuptia volo, if it  
may bee brought to passe, that my father maie  
beleue, that it is not in my faute that this mar-  
riage is not concluded, I am content.

Quominus in eundem portum peruenirent,  
that they coude not come into the same haven.

Quomodo, how, by what reason, in what man-  
ner of facion, by what means.

Quomodo tibi res se habet? how is the mat-  
ter with the.

Sed quomodo dissimulabat? but in what man-  
ner did he dissemble? or but how, or after what  
facion did he dissemble?

Primulo diluculo abiisti ad legiones, betyme  
in the morning thou wentest to the armie. Also  
it significeth wherefore.

Illam quidem nullum sacrificabit. G. Quomodo  
do? Quid igitur me vult? the wyl doe no sac-  
rifice? G. wherefore? what thing woulde the  
than with me?

Quomodo, for Quoquomodo, how so euer.

Quomodo potuissim, re conuenissim, si, &c.  
how so euer I myght haue done it. &c.

Quomodo for vt, as, Quomodo nunc est pes-  
dem vbi ponat non habet? as the matter goeth  
now, he hath not a place to set his foote in.

Quomodocumq, how so euer.

Sed tamen quomodocumq, quanq vt sumus  
pauperuli, est domi quod edimus, yet how  
so euer it be, though we bee poore folkes, we  
haue at home somewhat to eate.

Quomodolibet, idem.

Quomodonom, but how.

Quonam, an aduerbe, whither.

Eamus intro, sequere. S. Quo tute agis? C.

Quonam nisi domum? let vs go in, folow me.

S. Whither wilt thou go? C. Whither shoulde  
I goe but home to my house.

Quonam, the ablatiue of Quinam.

Quonam inquit modo? how or after what facio  
on saiety he.

Quondam, sometyne, ones in tyme paste, or tyme to come.

Quondā tua dicere facta tēpus erit, the tyme shalbe ones, whan thine actes shall be declared. also it is put in the tyme present.

Quondam etiam victis redit in praeordia virtus, y e and in them that are vanquished, comes tyme good courage ekeflesch imbrasteth thep stomaches. Sometyne it signifieth alwaie.

Ve quondam in stipulis magnus sine viribus ignis, lyke as in stubble of hoime, fire is alway great without any puissance.

Quoniam, for as muche as, because.

Quoniam quidem, for Quandoquidem.

Quoniam, sometyne for Postq.

Quopiam, any whyther.

Aurane I hats quopiam es? Chais, wylte thou go any whyther.

Quoquam, any whyther.

Quoque, also, lykwysse.

Quoquo, where so ever, towarde what parte so ever, whither so ever.

Quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, to what parte of the worlde so ever the be conueighed from hence.

Quoquo, the ablative for Quocunq.

Quoquo tempore, at what tyme so ever.

Quoquo consilio fecit, by what counsaile so ever he did it.

Quoquomodo, how so ever, by what meane so ever, after what facion so ever, in any wyse, by all meanes and diligence.

Que mihi molestā est quoquomodo, id est, omnibus modis.

Quoquomodo ad iudicandum veni, come to the iudgement, in any wyse, by one meanes or an other.

Quoquomodo se res habeat, howe so ever the matter be.

Quoquomodo hominē inuestiges velim, by all the meanes that can be, with all diligence.

Quoquomodo potes, sic ad me venias, see that y come to me by one meanes or an other.

Quoquopacto, in any maner of wyse.

Tum si maxime fateatur, cum amet aliam, non est vile hanc illi dari quapropter quoquopacto celato est opus, then if he bitterly confesse it, for as muche as he toucht an other, it were not convenient, that he were married to this woman: therefore in any maner of wyse this thyng must be kept secrete.

Quoquouersum, or quoquouersus, euery way, on euery parte, on euery syde.

Eius imperio clauem quoquouersum dimittunt, by his commaundement they dispatched the naue in euery parte.

Rates duplices quoquouersum pedibus triginta e regione solis collocabat, he set thypes double agaynst the sonne, thyppe fete eue ry wale.

Quorū, or Quorsus apud Plinium, whither,

towarde what place or thyng, to what intent or ende, to what purpose.

Quorsum istuc, to what purpose or place? Nescio quorsum eam, I can not tell whither or towarde what place I quid go.

Ego nesciebam quorsu iures? thynkest thou that I byd not knowe, to what ende, or for what intente thou spakest these woordes?

Quam timeo quorsum euadas? how greatly doe I feare to what ende poue tale wylt come? Tenes quorsum hac tendant? doest thou percepe for what intente I speake these woordes?

Quorsum hac tandem? to what purpose speake pou this?

Quot, howe many.

Quot homines, tot sententiae, howe many men, so many diuers opinions.

Quot mensibus, id est, singulis mensibus.

Quotannis, pere by pere, euery yere.

Quotennis, of what age? how olde?

Quot annos natus, idem.

Quotenus, how many, to what numbre.

Quotidianus, a, um, a thyng that is of happench daily, or daie by daie.

Quotidiani sumptus, daiecy expences.

Quotidiana forma, a common beaultie of facta on euery daie scene.

Verba quotidiana, woordes vsed in daiely communication of speche.

Quotidie, daiecy, euery daie.

Quoties, how often tymes, as often tymes as.

Toties quoties, so often as euery, as many tymes as.

Quotiens, idem quod Quoties.

Quotiescunq, as often as.

Quotquot, as many as.

Quotuplex, how many foldes.

Quotuplus, a, um, how muche in measure or weight.

Quotus, a, um, of what numbre, how many.

Horā quota est? what is it a cloche?

Dic quotus es? tel of what order or place thou arte. also tell me how many ye be.

Quotas ades dixerit, id ego admodum incertū scio, how many howes he spake of, I am not well asseained, or I remembre not well.

Quota pars, how small a porcion.

Quotuscunq, as many as euery.

Quotusquisq, how many, what one amonge a thousande.

Quous, whither, or to what place ye wylt.

Quous gentium, whither so euery ye wylt in the worlde.

Quousque, how longe, how farre.

Quousque tandem, how longe yet.

Qu & Quor, wherefore.

Quum, or quim, whan, in the whiche, where as, loke for the byzases therof in Cum.

Quum primum, as soone as.



ABIA, olde wylters vsed for Rabies.

Rabide, furiously, madly, outrageously.

Rabere, to be furiose or madde.

Rabidus, a, um, madde or woode, as a madde dogge,

furiose, in a rage, rageyng woode.

Rabidus dens, an akyng tothe.

Rabies, ei, f. g. madnesse of a dogge. it is also applied to men, rage, furie, or madnesse.

Rabiose, with a rage, furie, or madnesse.

Rabiosus, a, um, madde or berie angry, woode angry, in a rage, outrageous, furious.

Rabiosulus, a, um, somewhat madde.

Rabirius, a gentelman of Rome. also a poete in Quids tyme.

Rabo, onis, f. g. idem quod Arrabo,

Rabula, la, m. ge. one whiche is hasty or wilfull in any cause, iarglyng of full of woordes, an attorney or aduocate that defendeth ones cause with ouer many woordes.

Racemarius, ri, m. g. a twigge of a vine, of the whiche the grapes doe spryng.

Racematio, onis, f. ge. the gathering of grapes, after the great clusters be gathered to make wyne, the gleyng of grapes.

Racematus, a, um, that hath grapes.

Racemifer, ra, rum, that beareth clusters of grapes.

Racemosus, a, um, full of grapes or berries.

Racemus, mi, m. g. a grape, or a cluster of grapes or berries.

Racha, a reppochfull woorde of hebreu, whiche signifieth thyflesse, byaynclesse. finally it is a rebukefull woorde, signifying the extreme ire of a persone that speaketh it.

Radagafus, a byng of the Gothes.

Radians, antis, thyngs bryght, castyng beames of light.

Radiatio, onis, form. ge. a castyng of beames of bryghtnesse.

Radiatus, a, um, that casteth beames of bryghtnesse and light.

Caput radium, a head that hath bryght beames about it, as peincters were wont to peincte images.

Radicans, a, um, rooted.

Radicitus, from the rote, or by the rote, quite and cleane, bitterly, wholly, so that nothyng be lefte.

Radicitus euellere, to plucke by by the rote.

Radicefco, cescere, to take rote.

Radico, aui, are, to rote or take rote.

Radicosus, a, um, that hath a great rote, or many rotas.

Radicala, la, f. g. a littell rote. also an herbe, the wyse whereof is good to wasthe wound. Ruellus saith, that the apothecaries doe call it Saponaria: and some call it Herba fullonum, the

Whoozes doe name it Condifum.

Radio, aui, are, to sende forth beames lyke the sonne.

Radior, aris, ari, to be made to cast beames of lightnesse.

Radiolus, li, m. ge. a littell olife that is longe.

Radius, dii, m. g. a beame of the sonne or other bryght sterre: sometyne of the eyes: also a rodde or parde, that geometricians haue to describe lines, also a weauers spytell, wherewith he throweth yarne into the webbe. also the spoke of a wheele. also an instrument, wherewith meas

sures be stricken. also longe olives or oyle bearies. Radius is also a parte of the fyfte called

Pastinaca, wherewith he doth fyghe.

Radix, dicis, f. g. a rote.

Radices montis, the fote of an hill.

In radice palatii, at the fote of bottum of the palaice.

Habere radices altas, To haue taken deepe roote.

Agere radices, to take roote.

Rado, si, dere, to shaue or make smoothe, to cut or pull by, to hurte, to reute, to offende, to fastigate, to scrape.

Aures delicatas radere, to offende or fatigate delicate eares.

Radix corus terram, the crowe scrapeth the grounde.

Radula, la, f. ge. an instrument to shaue with, or to scrape olde pitche of barrels or other thyngs

ges, that new maie be laid on.

Radulanus, a, um, that which is scraped or shauen of from any thyng.

Ragades, a discaie in the fundament.

Ragadin, a, f. g. idem.

Rage, a towne and castell in Englande called Nottingham.

Raia, a, f. g. a fishe called raie or skate.

Ralla, la, f. g. a thynne garment.

Rallum, li, neu. ge. the staffe, wherewith plough men in tillinge dooe put the earthe from thep share.

Ramale, lis, neu. ge. a seared or dead bough, cut from the tree.

Ramentum, ti, neu. gen. a littell pece cut of from golde, siluer, or any thyng.

Ramenta fluminum, littell thynges in the grass uell of sande of riuers.

Rameus, a, um, that is of a bough.

Ramex, ramis, m. g. a hynde of rupture, when the bowels doe fall downe into a mannes cods des. also a taile of barce, whiche goeth ouerthys warte a pale or gate.

Ramicolus, a, um, that is bursten.

Ramnetes, the thirde part of the people of Rome in Romulus tyme.

Ramenfes, idem.

Ramnus, loke Rhamnus.

Ramofus, a, um, full of bowes, that hath many bowes.

**R**amulus, li, maf. gen. & Ramusculus, a littell bough.  
**Ramus**, mi, m. ge. a bough. also the part of the rate of a tree growyng out like a bough.  
**Ramus montis**, the arme of parte of an hill.  
**Rana**, na, f. g. a frogge. also a sickenesse, whiche doeth annoye cattell.  
**Rana Seriphia**, is a prouerbe, applyed to thē, that can not speake in tyme convenient.  
**Ranceo**, cere, to be mouldy or putrified.  
**Ranceus**, idem quod Rancidus.  
**Rancide**, an aduerbe, synhyngly.  
**Rancidus**, a, um, rancid, mouldy, or putrified. also unfauoury, or vnpleasant.  
**Rancidulus**, a, um, a littell mouldy or putrified, that hath somewhat a rotten sauour.  
**Ranco**, au, are, to make a noyse like a tigre.  
**Rancor**, oris, m. ge. filthe, rottennesse of thynges that be mouldy and vined: a rotten and synhyng sauour.  
**Randus**, was taken in olde tyme for xs, byasse.  
**Randuscula porta**, the brasen gate.  
**Rantum**, in the olde tyme was a quarterne of a pounce.  
**Randunculus**, li, m. ge. a littell frogge or frothe, also the herbe called Barrachion, like there.  
**Rapa**, pa, f. g. a plant and rote called rape.  
**Rapacia**, rape leuure.  
**Rapacius**, aus, f. g. rauenie, extorcion.  
**Rapaciter**, rauenously.  
**Rapax**, acis, oim. g. rauenous, greedy, couetous, that useth extorcion and pillynge.  
**Raphaninus**, a, um, of radish.  
**Raphanitis**, itis, f. g. a certayne herbe.  
**Raphanus**, ni, m. gen. a plant and roote called radish.  
**Rapicium**, cū, n. g. a rape leafe.  
**Rapide**, quickely, swyfly, with great violence.  
**Rapiditas**, acis, f. g. swytenesse.  
**Rapidus**, a, um, very swyfte, as a streame of water.  
**Oratio rapida**, id est, concitata.  
**Rapina**, na, f. g. robbery, rauine. also a place where rapes doe growe.  
**Rapinator**, a robber.  
**Rapio**, put, pere, to take or pull by violence, haste, or furie, to snatche, to take hastily: also to rauish a woman, to bypge one by violence before a iudge, or to pynon.  
**Sublimem hunc intre rape**, hope me vp this fellow on thy backe, and carie hym in.  
**Rapi ad cognitionem rerum**, To be moued with a great desyre to knowe thynges.  
**Rapi cupiditate**, to be moued or ledde with the vnsatiatē desyre of any thyng.  
**Aliquem ad suam disciplinam rapere**, id est, attrahere, impellere.  
**In errorem rapi**, to be brought in an error, to be deceyved.  
**Rapere in inuidiam**, to bypge one in hatred and displeasure.

**Limis rapere**, supple oculis. To speie or loke upon, or reade a thyng with the eyes a shew, or luyng aspe.  
**Rapere in peiorem partē**, to carpe, to blame, to synde faulte with, to interpret a thyng ill.  
**Illuc se rapuit**, he went thither with all spee, or in great haaste.  
**Rapere ad se**, to draw or allure to it, to take to hym selfe.  
**Virgines ad stuprum rapere**, to rauish the maydens.  
**In fraudem aliquem rapere**, To make one to doe a thyng, that shall tourne to his displeasure and hurte.  
**Huc rapies viam**, thou shalt come hither.  
**Ad supplicium rapere**, to take and leade away to be punished.  
**Rapere aliquem in ius**, to arte one, or cause hym to be arrested to appere before iudges.  
**Rapere**, olde writers vsed for Rapere.  
**Rapsodia**.  
**Rapo**, raponis, m. g. for Raptor.  
**Raptim**, hastily, swyfly.  
**Raptim scribere**, to write in haaste.  
**Raptus**, a, um, taken, caried, or drawen away with great violence.  
**Rapto**, onis, f. g. violent taking of a persone.  
**Rapto**, au, are, to take often violently.  
**Rapto**, au, are, to take or drawe violently.  
**Raptor**, oris, m. gen. a rauisher of violent taker, a robber.  
**Raptum**, ti, n. g. a thyng taken or robbed away by violence.  
**Raptura**, a, f. g. idem quod Raptus.  
**Raptus**, a, um, rauished, taken away suddenly.  
**Raptus**, us, m. gen. rauishyng or despoilyng of a woman, or the violent takinge away of a thyng.  
**Rapulū**, li, n. g. a littell rape roote.  
**Rapum**, pi, n. g. a rape roote.  
**Rapunculus**, li, m. gen. a littell rote, whiche is eaten in saletes.  
**Rare**, selborne, or not often. also thynne, not thicke.  
**Rarefacio**, feci, facere, to make thyn or slender.  
**Rarefio**, fieri, to be made thynne or slender.  
**Rareter**, selborne.  
**Rarefio**, scere, to waxe thynne or not thicke growen, to be or happen selborne, to waxe fewer in numbry, to diminish by litle & litle.  
**Raripilus**, la, lum, thynne heared.  
**Rarior**, rarius, more selde.  
**Rarissimus**, a, um, seldest.  
**Rarissime**, moste selde.  
**Raritas**, raris, and Raritudo, rudinis, f. ge. self domenesse.  
**Raritas arborum**, thynne growth of trees, or when few trees grow in a place.  
**Raro**, selde, rare, fewe tymes.  
**Raro**, au, are, to make scant or selde.  
**Rarus**, a, um, selde or not oft, thynne, not thicke growen

growen or sette. also precious, excellent.  
**Rari**, a sunder, here and there one, or a fewe.  
**Rara avis**, a birde selborne scene: wherby is signified any thyng that selborne happeneth.  
**Rari capilli**, thynne heare.  
**Rarus in potu**, that drynketh selborne.  
**Cribrum rarum**, a course or wyde sieue.  
**Turba rarissima**, a very small company.  
**Rarum inuentu**, harde and rare to be found.  
**Rasamentum**, ti, n. g. shayng or shyddes, after Lalepine: but the place of Columella hath now Ramenta.  
**Rasis**, a hynde of rawe pitche.  
**Rasilis**, le, that maie be shauen or made smothe.  
**Rasio**, au, are, to shawe ofte.  
**Rasor**, oris, m. gen. a barbour or shauer. also a sibil.  
**Rasorius**, a, um, perteynyng to shayng.  
**Rasta**, a douché myle.  
**Rastellum**, li, n. g. a littell rake.  
**Rastrum**, stri, n. ge. Pluraliter li rastru, & hanc rastra, a rake.  
**Rasura**, a, f. g. a shayng.  
**Rataria naues**, lighters or woodde barges.  
**Ratare**, olde writers vsed for Ratificare, to ratify, to confirme.  
**Ratum habere**, idem.  
**Rates**, ratis, are pieces of tymber pynned together, whercon hay or other lyke thyngs beynge laid, they are drawen on riuers, as on the great streames of Germanie and Fraunce is nowe scene: but they be commonly vsed and taken for shippes, or the side beames of a shippe.  
**Ratiarius**, ri, m. g. the maister of a shippe: or it semeth rather to be a lighter man, or he that occupith a lighter or barge, to transpoyte and conueigh marchandise from place to place.  
**Ratistum**, Amogeis in Docto.  
**Ratifico**, au, are, to ratify, confirme or approue.  
**Ratificatio**, onis, f. gen. a ratification or confirmation.  
**Ratio**, onis, f. g. reason, counsaile, purpose, care, respecte, consyderation, regarde, cause, the manner, the waie, the faction, the fourme, proportion, the trade, the feate, the meane, also an accompte, a rekenyng.  
**Habenda est ratio rei familiaris**, The affaires concernyng our housholde muste be consydered: or we must haue a regarde to our housholde affaires.  
**Rationem habere cum aliquo**, to haue to doe with one.  
**Nequillud rationis habuisti**, you had not that regarde or consyderation with you.  
**Sine ratione officij**, without hauyng regard to his duetie.  
**A quo mea longissime ratio voluntasq; abhorrebat**, the whiche was cleane contrarie to my fantasie or mynde.  
**Vestram nequeo mirari satis rationem**, I can not meruaile enough at your dooynge.

**Mea est sic ratio**, so is my fantasie, my counsaile or aduise is this.  
**Cum ratione aliquid inire**, to go about a thyng aduisedly, & forseepe what maie folowe: to consyder and weigh a thyng before he begynne.  
**Nunquam ita quisquam bene subducta ratione ad vitam fuit**, quin. &c. neuer man was so well aduised in his life: or neuer man toke so good aduise in his luyng, but &c.  
**Ut ego oculis rationem capio**, as farre as I can docerne or see.  
**Pro ratione fructuum**, id est, pro quantitate, accordyng to the fruite or pofite therof.  
**Rationibus inferre**, To putte into his rekenyng.  
**Rationes Gallie procurare**, to minstre the affaires perteynyng to Gallia.  
**Multis rationibus prouisum**, it is many maner of waies prouided for.  
**Ut rationem te dicere intelligo**, after thine accompte.  
**Ratio constat**, the matter appereth or is shewed, the cause or reason is euidēt.  
**Rationes referre**, to yelde accompte.  
**Rationem dare**, idem.  
**Rationem dicere**, to accompte.  
**Ratio de integro incunda est mihi**, I muste be sayne to begynne my rekenyng or accompte all newe agayne: and by transacion, I must inuent a newe waie or meane to bypge this matter to passe.  
**Rationes putare**, To summe ouer a boke of accompte.  
**Rationes conferre**, to trie an accompte.  
**Rationibus referre**, To registre that he hath receyved.  
**Rationem vitæ reposcere**, to examine one howe he hath ledde his life.  
**Rationem conficere**, to make a registre of any thyng that is done.  
**Conuenit inter eos ratio accepti & expensi**, their receptes and expences agree.  
**Perfecti operis rationem computare**, to caste or compte howe muche the whole woork of buildyng standeth hym in.  
**Morum prior ratio est**, the more respecte must be had to the manners.  
**Rationem commodi ducere**, to haue regard to his pofite.  
**Habent rationem cum terra**, they labour or occupie the ground.  
**Rationem offendam**, qua ista fugiatis, I will shewe you a meane, waie, or faction. &c.  
**Disimilitudo mea rationis offendit hominē**, The vnlikenesse of the waie, trade or faction, that I doe take in the matter. &c.  
**Ad nostrorum temporum rationem**, in comparison of our tyme.  
**Posteaq; mea ratio mutata est**, after that my purpose or aduise was changed.  
**Propter rationem belli**, because of the warre.

Quantum belli ratio postulabit, as muche as the state and condition of the warre shall require.

Ad rationem antiquæ religionis, accordyng to the rule. &c.

Alia ratione, otherwise, by any other meanes.

Ratione aliquid facere, to doe a thing for a consideration or cause.

Ratio honesti, the nature of honestie.

Rationem dicere, to shew a reason of cause why.

Ratiocinatio, ónis, f. gen. reasonyng, debatyng of a matter.

Ratiocinátor, óris, m. g. a raster of an accópte, an auditour, a disputer, a reasoner.

Ratiocinatus, a, um, belonging to reasonyng or debatyng of the matter.

Ratiocinium, nñ, neu. gen. reasonyng and disputyng.

Ratiocinor, aris, ari, to debate or reason to gas ther in argument, to accompte.

Rationabilis, le, reasonable, dooen with reason.

Rationalis, le, that hath the use of reason.

Rationarius, rij, m. ge. he that keepeth the booke of rekenyng, an auditour.

Rationarius, a, um, belonging to a rekenyng or accompte.

Rationarius codex, a booke of accompte, a rekenyng booke. Also a booke belongyng to the counsaile of princes, wherein actes doen and to be doen, are written, a Regestre.

Ratis, tis, f. g. idem quod Rates, tis.

Ratipona, a, citee in Almayne called Rentyburgh.

Ratiuncula, lã, f. ge. a littell accompte or rekenyng, a small reason.

Ratimenna, the name of a certayne chariot man.

Ratus, a, um, stablished, confyrmed, supposed, also thynkyng, iudgeyng.

Pro rata, accordyng to his portion.

Dicta rata, promisses kepte.

Ratum habere aliquid, to approue, to confirme. Also to haue for a certaintee.

Ratum facere, to ratifie, to confyrme.

Ratum mihi est, I approue it, I allowe it.

Rato tempore, at a certayne tyme.

Ratæ preces, prayes or bowes that be heard.

Ratus, a, um, a participle, signifyng supposyng.

Ratus sum, I supposed, I thought.

Rauca, wormes that be in the rootes of trees, and doe eate them.

Rauce, hoarsely.

Rauceo, cui, cẽre, to be hoarse.

Rauceco, scere, to waxe hoarse.

Raucẽdo, dinis, f. g. hoarsenesse.

Raucio, rausi, cire, to be hoarse.

Raucifonus, a, um, that maketh a hoarse noyse, that hath a hoarse voyce.

Raucitas, aris, f. g. hoarsenesse.

Raucus, a, um, hoarse.

Nisi ipse iam rumor raucus erit factus, except that rumour doe cease.

Sonare raucum quiddam, to sowne somewhat hoarsely.

Raudus, or Rodus, a thyng bryngt and was polyshed. it was also taken for as, brasse.

Rauduscula, a brassen gate in Rome.

Raudusculum li, n. g. brasse.

Rauenna, a citee in Italie.

Rauennas, aris, om. gene. that dwelleth of in the rauenna.

Raudus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Raudi oculi, eyes of colour mixte with blacke and yelow, somewhat blewyshe or yelow.

Rauilia, they that haue eyes of colour mixte with blacke and yelow.

Rauis, uis, f. g. hoarsenesse.

Ad rauium poscere, to require a thyng so impossibly, that he is hoarse.

Rauiscellus, a, um, littell browne of colour.

Rauus, a, um, for obtusus: also Rauus color, a dull or sadde colour, mixte with blacke or yelow, a darke yelow.

Raua vox, a voyce that male not bee well heard.

**R**E, a preposition used onely in composition, and signifyeth sometyme Rursum: as Redifico, to builde againe: some tyme Contra, or Aduersus: as Repugno, sometyme Iterum atq; iterum: as, Repuro. also Inde: as, Remoueo. sometyme Valde: as, Redundo. Sometyme it hath the same significacion that the symple hath.

Redifico, aui, are, to redifie, to builde newe, to builde agayne.

Readopto, aui, are, to chose by adoption agayne.

Reals actio, an action concernyng the gods.

Reapse, in the selfe of verage thyng, in dede.

Reate, tis, n. g. a citee in Italie.

Reatus, us, m. g. a faulte of offence, the estate of a person atrepnyed.

Rebellatio, ónis, f. g. a rebellyng.

Rebellátor, óris, m. g. he that rebelleth, a rebell.

Rebellatrix, the feminine.

Rebello, aui, are, to rebell. also to waxe fowle agayne, as woundes and diseases after they be once cured.

Rebellio, ónis, f. g. and Rebellium, lij, n. g. a rebellion.

Rebellis, le, that rebelleth.

Rebito, aui, are, to retourne, to come agayne.

Atvnum hoc te quæso si huc rebiter e Philocrate, vt elus mihi facias conueniendi copia, but one thyng I praye the, if he retorne from Philocrates, synde the meanes that I may speake with hym.

Reboo, aui, are, to lowe agayne, to lowe or bel lowe agayne.

Recalcitro, aui, are, to stryke with the heels, to hythe.

Recal-

Recalco, aui, are, to treade downe vnder the foote.

Recaleo, recales, lui, calere, to be hotte.

Recaleco, scere, to waxe warme agayne.

Recalfacio, calfacis, feci, facere, to make warme agayne.

Recalaster, tri, m. g. he that is balde before.

Recaluo, uere, to be balde agayne.

Recaluus, a, um, idem quod recalaster.

Recandens, entis, om. g. thynnyng veray whyte.

Recandeo, candui, ere, to be whyte.

Recandescio, scere, to waxe very whyte.

Recano, cinui, cauere, to syngre agayne.

Recantatus, a, um, songe agayne, also put away with charmpyng.

Recanto, aui, are, to charme awaye, to charme out a thyng, which was brought in by inchautesment, as the witches (called wyfe women) are wont to doe.

Recapitulatio, ónis, f. g. a summe of bytise reseruyng of thynges in chapters.

Recedo, celsi, ere, to departe or goe awaie, to goe backe, to retyre, to recople, to goe from thys to retourne, to goe agayne. Sometyme to be dimittid, to be farre of.

Recedere a conditione, a persona, a statu, is to chaunge or auer the condition, person or state.

Quamq; id nomen durus iam efficit vetustas, a peregrino enim recedit. Although auncienter maketh that name now somewhat hard and strange, to be vnderstand. it is altered from the olde significacion.

Recedere ab armis, to reade from warre, to leave off warre.

A causa alicuius paululū recedere, to thynke awaie, to geue backe.

Recedere ab officio, to departe from the olde accustomed facion.

Recedere ab oculis, to die.

Recedere a vitæ idem.

Recedere ab officio, not to doe his duety, not to doe that reason and honestee woulde.

Postq; recessit vita patrio corpore, after that your father was dead.

Recedere a sententijs alicuius, id est, illas taxare.

Romam recessit, he returned or went agayne to Rome.

Recede de medio, get thy way hence.

Recessit venter, his bealy was asswaged, or waxed lesse.

Fragmentum a fragmento recedit, one piece goeth from an other.

Euam quæ procul recessere, euen those thynges whiche are farre of.

A vitio recedere, to eschewe or auoyde vice.

Recello, lui, cellere, to plucke backe or withdraw.

Recens, entis, om. ge. newe, late, soone after, fresh.

Recenti pede recurrere, to ren esteemes after that he hath rested hym, to make a fresh course.

Postq; thermopoli gustur, recipere, & recedente pede recenti, after that thou hast warmed thy throte with good drynke, take thy herte to the and make a fresh course.

Recens & lassus, contray.

Equi recentes, fresh and lusty hofes that are not wepy.

Pullus a partu recens, a colte lately folt.

Quum e proindia recens esset, whan that he was lately retourned out of the prouince.

Qui recens ab illorum astate fuit, whiche was shortly after theyr tyme.

Exemplum recens, a late example.

Homines recentes, id est, nuper nati.

Littere recentissima, letters veray lately writen.

Re recentij, whan the matter was fresh and lately doen.

Recens maritus, a man lately married, a byde growme.

Recens nouus, all fresh and newe.

Recentes Roma venerunt, they came late from Rome.

Recens, aduerbium, newly, freshly, of late.

Recenseo, fui, sere, to numbre or tell, to reckon, to coumpte, sometyme to thwe.

Recensio, siul, fire, vled of olde writers for Recensio.

Recensitus, a, um, tolde or reckened.

Recensus, a, um, reckened, numbrized.

Recensus, us, m. g. and Recensio, ónis, a tale or rekenyng.

Recentior, aris, ari, to be renewed.

Receptaculum, lij, n. g. the place, whiche receiteth thynges. also a place of surtee or comfote, a place of refuge.

Receptio, ónis, f. g. a retourne backe, drawyng or bringyng agayne, a receuyng or takyng in.

Quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum? why drawest thou my housbande esteoonce backe vnto thy house, why dost thou receyue myne housbande hyther into thyne house?

Receptus, a, um, that whiche is refered from other to ones owne vse and commoditee.

Receptus seruus, a seruant that one kepeth for his owne vse, whan he departeth with other of his good.

Receptor, óris, m. g. he that receiveth stolen goodes.

Receptrix, icis, the feminine.

Recepto, aui, are, to receiue often.

Receptum, i, n. g. a thyng that one hath taken vpon hym to dooe.

Receptus, a, um, receyued or taken in, taken in custome or vse.

Recepti in ciuitatem, they whiche of straungers be made citezins.

Receptus, us, m. g. a place of succour, a retraite in battayle, a retiryng backe agayne.

Receptui canere, to blowe the reed pipe, also it is a prouerbe, which signifieth to finish or ende the contention, to retye backe agayne.  
 Recessim, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth: goynge backe, with retirynge, with geuyng backe.  
 Recessus, us, m. g. goynge awaie or backe, retyr ynge, the secrettest or inmoste place, or corner of any place or thynge.  
 Accessus & recessus lunæ, contrarie, the ap- proching and departynge of the moone from vs.  
 Recessus in oculo, the hole or holownesse of the eye.  
 Recidipnum, or rather Rechedipnum, a gar- ment used in olde tyme to suppe in.  
 Recidius, a, um, estefoones restored, sometyme estefoones decayed or fallen.  
 Recido, recidi, ere, to fall estefoones, or to fall backwarde.  
 Recident in te hæ, contumelia, these rebukes shall lyght on the.  
 Recidit ad paucos, it is come to a fewe persōs, or it is come to the use of fewe men, or fewe men doe practise it.  
 Recidit in casum, it is come to nothyng.  
 Ne sineret eo recidere, that he woulde not suffe it to come to that popnite.  
 Quorsum recidat responsum tuum, non mas gnopere laboro, I passe not greatly what ye answer, or it is all one to me whether ye aun- swere yea or noe.  
 Ad luctum reciderunt ex lætitia, they be fallen out of gladnesse into sorowe and mournynge.  
 Ad nihilum recidere, to come to nothyng.  
 Recido, di, dere, to cut agayne, to cut behynde.  
 Recinctus, a, um, bngirde, lewse, unbuckeled, or unlaced.  
 Vestes induta recinctas, haupng hie clothes all lewse about hie and unlaced.  
 Recingo, cinxi, gere, to bngirde.  
 Recinnia, they that dyd weare clothes called Res- cinnia.  
 Recinium, n, n. g. a square garmente, whiche they that dyd weare them dyd cast the one parte therof ouer theyr shoulers at theyr backs, lyke frenche clothes.  
 Recino, cinui, ere, to synge agayne, to sowne agayne.  
 Recinus, i, m. g. idem quod Recinium.  
 Recipie, Latō vñth for Recipiam.  
 Recipio, recipis, cēpi, ere, to receyue or take, to admitte, to allowe, to calle agayne, to bypnye to sauegarde, to saue and deliuer out of daun- ger, to undertake, to take vpon one, to pros- myse. Also to referue to hym selfe, or to excepte a thynge in geupnge or bargaynyng, to referue to a mans owne ble.  
 Recipere se, to retourne or come agayne.  
 Percunstatum ibo ad portum quoad recipiat se frater, I wyl goe and tarie at the haven, untill my brother come agayne.  
 Recipere se ad cenam, to come to supper.

Hic homo ad cenam recipit se ad me, this man wyl come to me to supper.  
 Ignorantiam alicuius recipere, to admitte ouer ignorance for an excuse.  
 Recipere aliquem domū ad se hospitio, to take one home and lodge hym in his house.  
 Recipe te ad me, come hither to me.  
 Recipere se ex opere, to retourne from his busi- nesse.  
 Recipere se domum, to retourne home.  
 Recipere in aures, to heare.  
 Non ad ipsos istas tua dicta nunc in aures recipis, in god sooth, I doe not heare now what thou saist.  
 Recipere se in portum, to arryue at any haven.  
 Recipere se in principem, to take on hym agayne lyke a yauise.  
 Recipere. anhelitum, to fetche breathe or wynde.  
 Prius recipias anhelitum vno verbo eloquere, vbi ego sum, or euer thou fetchest breathe, tell me at a woorde in what case I stande.  
 Recipe animum, take breathe.  
 Recipere, to recouer.  
 Cum quidem me audierit Salinatori (qui amissō oppido fugerat in arcem) gloriantis atq; dicen- ti, Mea opera, Quinte Fabi, Tarentum recipis sit. Certe inquit, ridens, Nam nisi tu amittis, ego nunq; recepissē, for in my hearng to Salt- nator, whiche (the towne of Tarentum beyng lost) fled into the castell, sayng vnto hym: Thou hast recouered Tarentum Quintus Fabius by my meane. That is true (saide he) laughynge: for yf thou haddeste not loste it, I hadde not recou- red it.  
 Pœnas ab aliquo recipere, to punish.  
 Ad frugem se recipere, to become thristie and an honest man.  
 Ad ingenium suum se recipere, to retourne as agayne to his olde maner of lyuynge.  
 Vt merecepi, as soone as I came to my selfe as agayne.  
 Recipere ciuitate, to make one free of a cit- tee.  
 Non recipit cunstationem hæc res, this matiere can abyde no delaie.  
 Detrimentum recipere, to haue losse or da- mage.  
 Incrementum recipere, to increase, to growe.  
 Recipere aliquem, to receiue one as a friende, in- to a citte, or into his house.  
 Recipere aliquem tecto, to geue one lodgyng in his house.  
 Recipere aliquem mensa, to geue one meate and drynke at his table.  
 Neminem dorio aut in sedem recipit equus, the horse woulde not suffere any other to come on his backe, to leape into the saddle, or to ryde hym.  
 Recipere ciuitatem in fidem, to receiue a citte in- to his protection or tutcion.

Reci-

Recipere animos aut animam a pauore, To come to hym selfe agayne after a great feare.  
 Recipere se ad aliquem fuga, to flee to one for succour.  
 Se ad diem recipere, To come agayne at the daie appoynted.  
 Recipi in cibum, to be taken and used for a meate, to be eaten commonly.  
 Recipi in tutum, to be rescued and deliuered out of danger.  
 Medio ex hoste recipi, to be rescued and des- ligured from the myddes of his enemies.  
 Quod semel recepissim, that I had once tak- en vpon me.  
 Ad me, or in me recipio, I undertake it.  
 Recipiam officium persolueris, To dooe the good turne or benefite that he had promysed or undertaken.  
 Vt mihi coram recepisti, as you promysed in my presence, or when I was with you.  
 In deditionem recipere, to take to mercie.  
 Nomen absentis recipere, to admitte the assen- sation of a person that is absente.  
 Onus aliquod recipere, to take a charge vpon hym.  
 Si reciperes te correcturum, if you wold ppro- myse that you woulde correcte it.  
 Austeritatem annis recipere, by longe tontis nuaunce to waste eyger.  
 Seruum recipere, to hopee and reserue a ser- uante to ones owne vse.  
 Vtus recipit, vse hath appoynted and allowed it.  
 Reciprocatio, onis, f. g. a goynge backe or retour- nyng to the place that he came fro.  
 Reciproco, aui, are, to retorne backe, to repete, to goe backe, to retourne or haue recourse thither from whence it came.  
 Reciprococnes, was taken of Laberius for ram- mes, for the tournynge backwarde, and othes- sones forwarde of the hojnes.  
 Spiritus reciprocatur, quum rursus absor- betur.  
 Reciprocus, a, um, that whiche is repeted or othes- soones reherled, that hath recourse or respede thither from whence it came.  
 Annis reciprocus, a riuer that ebbeth and floweth.  
 Recisamentum, i, n. gen. a littell pice of gobbet cutte off from any thynge.  
 Recisso, onis, f. g. a cuttyng off.  
 Recisus, a, um, newe cut, sometyme hylled.  
 Recitatio, onis, f. gen. a recitynge aloude, read- dyng that other maie heare.  
 Recitator, onis, m. g. he that reciteth or readeth a thynge.  
 Recito, aui, are, to reade aloud that other maie heare & vnderstande, to recite or tell estefoones, to recite by herte, to say without boke.  
 Recitare ex codice, to recite or reade a thynge on the booke.

Reclamatio, onis, f. g. a gayne sayng, a reclai- myng, a cryng contrary or agaynst.  
 Reclamito, aui, are, to repugne, to tite or vse agaynst often.  
 Reclamo, aui, are, to denie with a lowde voyce or crye, to gayne saie, to repugne.  
 Reclamo tibi pro reo, I saie agaynst the in those things that thou haste ppronounced agaynst the person arraigned.  
 Reclino, aui, are, to benye or incline to a thynge, to leane downe agaynst a thynge.  
 Reclinia, & Reclinium, is whan the fygure of the fpyger is lewse from the naple.  
 Reclinus, ie, somewhat bendyng vppwarde.  
 Recludo, si, ere, to open.  
 Infernas resecudes, & regna recludat pal- lida, vndoe he the lockes of Infernall places, and leaue hym sette wyde open the pale regions of death.  
 Reclusus, a, um, opened, Iustinus patetich Re- clusus, for Clausus shutt.  
 Recoda, secunde or course cheefe.  
 Recodas, a, um, sodde agayne, also well ekes- cised.  
 Recogito, aui, are, to remembre, to thynke or co- sider in a mans mynde earnestly, or oftentymes.  
 Recognitio, onis, f. g. a knowlage, a con- sidering, a calling to remembraunce.  
 Recognosco, noui, scere, to recognize, to con- sider, to recompte, to call to remembraunce, to know perfectly, to ouerlooke, to ouersee a thing, to correcte it, or to see in what case it is, also to rethen, to numbre, to remembre.  
 Quam te penitus recognoui, timere desino, whan I dooe once consider in my mynde ear- nestly, or tal to my remembraunce what a thau- ge are, I feare no more.  
 Decretum recognoscere, to ouersee a decre- t or ordinaunce, to the entent to amende it.  
 Supellectilem Darij & omnem pecuniam re- cognoui, he dyd ouersee and take a viewe of all thynge Darius gooddes and treasure.  
 Recognoscere turmas equitum, to muster the hojemen, to see what numbre they be.  
 Recolligo, legi, ere, to assemble together, also to reconcile, to appeale, to reuiewe, to get vp as agayne, to gather agayne.  
 Quod scribis enam si cuius animus esset in te offensior, a me recolligi oportere, where thou writest, I moze ouer if any man were displeased with the, he shuld be reconciled by my meane.  
 Recolligere sensus, to gather his wittes home agayne.  
 Recolligere vires, to get vpp his strength agayne.  
 Recolligere se a longa valetudine, to recouer or get vp agayne after longe sicknesse.  
 Recolo, iui, ere, to rill or discle agayne, to red- freshe or renewe the memoire of a thing, to me- morate or cast in ones mynde, to repete, to tes- pete, to call to remembraunce.



**Aulum decus recoluit**, id est, restituit, renouauit.  
**Artes inter se recolare**, id est, exercere.  
**Ingenia nostra**, nunc hac cogitatione, nunc illa recoluntur, our wittes be refreshed or renewed, now with one cogitation, now with another.  
**Intermissa recolare**, To renewe thynges that haue been omitted or leat passe for a tyme.  
**Recommisitor**, sceris, recommisici, to remember or call to remembrance.  
**Recompōno**, sui, ere, to compose or sette together agayne.  
**Recompōsitus**, a, um, composed of set together agayne.  
**Reconciliatio**, ōnis, f. g. a reconcylng, a peace making, a rone making.  
**Reconciliator**, ōnis, m. g. a peace maker, a loue date maker, a reconciler.  
**Reconciliatus**, a, um, reconciled.  
**Reconcilio**, aui, are, to reconcile, to restore and to fauour, to make at one.  
**Reconciliare in libertatem**, to set at libertee.  
**Alienare & Reconciliare**, contrarie.  
**Existimationem reconciliare**, to recover or get again the good estimation that men haue of vs.  
**Animos populi sibi reconciliare**, to wnn the hertes of the common people, to gette the selfe in fauour with the common people.  
**Reconciliare filium domum**, to get ones son to come home agayne.  
**Reconcino**, aui, are, to newe mahe, to make mete again, to pypze a garment.  
**Reconditus**, a, um, hpyde, laied vp, secretly kepte, harde to be knowne.  
**Recondo**, cōdidi, ere, to hpyde agayne.  
**Recondere gladium in vaginam**, to put vp the twoorde agayne into the shearde.  
**In aliquem locum se recondere**, to hpyde hym selfe in a place.  
**Reconduco**, duxi, ere, to hpye agayne.  
**Reconfor**, aris, ari, to be blowen by agayne.  
**Recordatio**, ōnis, f. g. remembrance.  
**Recordor**, aris, ari, to remember.  
**Recordor huius rei, & hanc rem**, I remember this thyng.  
**Recorro**, rexi, igere, to amende agayne.  
**Recoquo**, coxi, coquere, to boyle or seethe estes soones, to amende with studie.  
**Recrastino**, aui, are, to delaye from date to date.  
**Nil recrastines**, delay not thy matters, but spede the while the tyme serueth. whē the sunne wyndeth make hay.  
**Recreatio**, ōnis, a recreation, a restoyng.  
**Recreo**, aui, are, to recreate, to refrethe, to restore, to renewe to his olde strength & nature.  
**Qui e morbo graui recreati sunt**, which were restored to theyr strength agayne, after a grea nouse sykenesse.  
**Ex magno timore se recreare**, to come to him selfe agayne after a great feare.

**Recrementum**, ti, nen. gene. that that groweth superfluously on any thing, or that is cut of or pared awaie.  
**Recrepo**, crepui, are, to tynge or towne agayn.  
**Recrefo**, scere, to growe agayne.  
**Recrudesco**, scere, to wake newe of freshe, to wake soze agayne.  
**Recrudescit sedicio**, the sedicion begynneth a freshe agayne.  
**Recruduit pugna**, the battaille beganne to be fierce of egger agayne.  
**Recta**, a supper where they late all in a rowe.  
**Rectangulus**, li, m. ge. is where lines be set out, that no parte is longer of thoyr thē other.  
**Recta**, an aduerbe signifying straight.  
**Cur non recta introibas** why wentest thou not straight, or the straight waie in?  
**Recte**, well enough, well, rightfully, yea of good right, with good reason.  
**Quid tu igitur lachrymas** aut quid es tam tristis? P. Recte marer. S. Quid fuit tumulus than wherfore doost thou mourne? D. why art thou so heauie? S. it is well enough mocher, what was all this noyse.  
**Recte dicis**, thou saiest truely.  
**Recte est**, it is enough, or I haue enough.  
**Recte parere**, To byngge soothly a chyld of a right shape.  
**Tum quod dem ei recte est**, id est, laus, I haue also enough to geue hym.  
**Recte facere alicui**, to doe good to a man.  
**Recte ferre**, to take payntly.  
**Si sapis, neq. prateris quas ipse amor molestias habet**, addas: & illas quas habet, recte feras, if thou bee wyse, adde no more grieue or trouble, than loue bynggeth with it selfe: and such as it bynggeth suffer patiently.  
**Recte**, signifieth sometyme nothyng, as **Dos mate saith**.  
**Rogo nunquid velis, recte inquit, Abeo**, I asked whether he wolde any thing, or comande me any seruite, nothyng, saied he, than went I myr waie. It signifieth also, yea straight waie.  
**S. Tu rus hinc abis** D. recte, goest thou nowe into the countrey? D. yea straight waie.  
**Recte valet**, he or she is in good helth.  
**Recte facitis**, it is well dooen of you, I thanke you.  
**Recte**, for In tuto, as,  
**Quibus recte dem literas**, to whom I maye geue letters safely, or without daunger.  
**Recte admones**, you put me well in mynde of it, your aduise is good.  
**Qui minus ego istic recte esse possem** why maie not I be there without blame?  
**Apud matrem recte est**, all is well at my most thers.  
**Recte meministi**, well rememberd of you.  
**Non recte dicere alicui**, for Male.  
**Recte olere**, to smell well, to haue a good sapor, Recte

**Recte oneratus**, well laded.  
**Licebit rectius conare**, you may suppe better.  
**Rectio**, ōnis, f. g. a gouernyng.  
**Rector**, ōnis, m. g. a ruler, a gouernour.  
**Rectrix**, triciis, the feminine.  
**Rectus**, a, um, straight, whiche is not crooked, byright, iuste, right.  
**Rectum intestinum**, the gut, from whence the ordure passeth.  
**Recta coma**, straight heare.  
**Conscientia recta**, an byright conscience.  
**Recta tunica**, a garment so made that it wyl stande stiffe byright.  
**Recta via rem narret ordine**, that he woulde shewe the matter plainly, as it was dooen, without dissimulation.  
**Rectum**, ti, n. g. right, straightnesse, honestee.  
**Curuo discernere rectum**, to knowe vertue from vice.  
**Ier non agit in rectum**, he goeth not straight forth.  
**Recubitus**, us, m. g. a lypng at recte, a litynge at the table.  
**Recubo**, bui, bare, to lie at rest.  
**Recudo**, cudi, dere, to newe hammer or newe woorte, as it were on an anuilde: also it is taken for to make newe, or newe pinte.  
**Recula**, la, f. g. a littell thyng, a small matter.  
**Recumbo**, bui, bere, to sit at a table, or at meles: sometyme to leane on one, to leane as one leaseth on his elbowe.  
**Recumbere mecum vir egregius Fidius Rufinus**, super eum municeps ipsius, there late with me that woorthyfull man Fidius Rufinus, and about hym his neighbour.  
**Recupero**, ōnis, f. g. was of olde waiters saied, where there was a lawe made: betwene the people of Rome and other nations and citis, wherein they accorded, that priuate thynges taken, shulde be redelivered: whiche is nowe vsed in our leagues & entercourse with straunge countreies and princes, a recoueryng agayne of a thyng.  
**Recuperator**, ōnis, m. g. a iudge assigned, or a commissioner for a priuate matter.  
**Recuperatorius**, a, um, belonging to the recoueryng of a mans gooddes, or to the iudges called Recuperatores.  
**Recupero**, aui, are, to recover, to get agayne.  
**Si interruptum somnum recuperare non posses**, if he coulde not fall on sleape agayne when he was ones awaked.  
**Recupio**, recupis, cupiui, cupere, to desyre muste, to couet earnestly.  
**Quin ita faciam**, vt recupias facere sumptum, & si ego verem, and yet wyl I so handle it, that thou shalt inuche desyre to speede, although I woulde forbyd the.  
**Recuro**, aui, are, to doe a thyng diligently, to take good hede of a thyng.  
**Recuro**, curri, rere, to renne agayne, to goe or

come agayne quickly.  
**Ad initia recurrere luna dicitur**, quando res nouatur.  
**Recurso**, aui, are, to renne often backe or agayne, to haue often recourse to a thyng.  
**Recurfus**, us, mascu. gene. a runnyng backe, a recourse.  
**Recuruatus**, a, um, made crooked, or made to bende backwarde.  
**Recurue**, an aduerbe, signifying downwarde, bowyd backwarde, crookedly.  
**Recuruitas**, atis, f. g. a bowynge backe.  
**Recuruo**, aui, are, to bowe backe.  
**Recuruus**, a, um, bowed backe or crooked.  
**Recusabile**, that whiche is worthy to be refused.  
**Recusatio**, ōnis, f. g. a refusal. Also detence, or excusyng.  
**Recusator**, ōnis, m. g. a refuset.  
**Recuso**, aui, are, to refuse. Also to defende, to reiecte a iudge, to repell an accusation, to deny, to saie naie.  
**Non recuso**, quin. &c. I denie not, or I saie not nay, or I say not the contray, but that &c.  
**Recussus**, us, m. g. a strynging backe or agayne.  
**Recussus**, a, um, stricken or shaken agayne.  
**Recurtus**, a, um, that is circumscribed. Also cut throte. sometyme exultate.  
**Redabsoluo**, ui, uere, to discharge or dispatche.  
**Sequere hac**, te redabsoluam, qua aduenisti gra in, tolowe me thither, I wyl dispatche the matter, for the whiche thou camst hither.  
**Redactus**, a, um, brought.  
**In id redactus sum loci**, I am in that case.  
**Redambulo**, aui, are, to returne or wathe backe agayne.  
**Curā quam optime potes**. Er. Bene ambula, & redambula, doe the best that thou canst. Er. hence and come agayne quickly, or god sende the well to goe and come, or god bee with the, and sende the well agayne.  
**Redamo**, aui, are, to loue mutually, to loue one that loueth hym.  
**Redandro**, aui, are, to retonne. Also when the chiefe prelate or bishoppe made certayne gestures in their solemne daunsynges, and the other company made the same agayne, was called Redandruare.  
**Redardefco**, scere, to burne agayne.  
**Redarguo**, gui, guere, to reprove, to reprehende, to blame, to shewe by reason or argument, that it is not true that one hath saied.  
**Redaspico**, aui, are, and Redaspicor, aris, ari, to begyne agayne.  
**Reddito**, ōnis, f. g. a rendyng or geyng agayne.  
**Redditus**, a, um, restored, pryed, deliuered.  
**Reddo**, didi, dere, to rendie or pryde, to deliuer, to restore, to geue, to make, to rechen, to resherse, to resembie.  
**Reddere certiore**, to ascertaine, to certify, to geue knowlage.

Reddere rationem, to make accompte of tethes  
nyng.

Flores reddit arbor, the tree blossometh.

Ego te commotum reddam, I wyll beere every  
bygne in thy herte.

Reddere, to put in other. Tempesta venit, cons-  
fringit regulas imbricesque, ibi dominus indis-  
ligens reddere alias ne vale, the tempest came and  
broke the ycles, and the causes, where as the ne-  
gligent owner wolde not put in other in theyr plas-  
ces.

Reddere dictum ac factum. Videre egisse iam  
nescio quid cum sene. S. De illo quod dudum  
dictum ac factum reddidi, it seemeth thou haste  
doen late I wotte not what with the olde man.  
S. Meaneest thou that, we spake of of late of the  
other daie? thou hadst not so soone spoken, but it  
was dooen, or I haue dispatched it with a worde,  
or in the tournynge of an hande: I dyd no rather  
moue the matter, or speake of it, but it was doen  
by and by: or after Crasimus, I haue doen as  
much as is possible, or as maie bee dooen in the  
matter.

Reddidi impetratum, I brought it to passe, I ob-  
teyned it for hym.

Reddere operam, to requite a good tourne of an  
pil, to doe as muche for one agayne.

Reddere alicui, to resemble or be lyke to one.

Tu me reddidisti probum virum, thou hast made  
me an honest man.

Redde que restant, id est refer, recense.

Redde, for Remouere, to parbrake by agayne.

Quæ suis locis red iam, whiche I wyll recite of  
eche in their places.

Clodius omnes Casilinas reddidit, id est, aquas  
uit, repræsentauit.

Anhelum reddere, to bzeathe out.

Animam reddere, idem. also to die.

Reddidisti animum, thou hast reuined my spie-  
rites.

Reddere beneficium, to requite a good tourne of  
benefite.

Vini colorem reddit, it maketh a wyne colour, it  
resembleth the colour of wyne.

Reddere color, to make a thynge to come to his  
colour agayne.

Clamorem reddere, to crye.

Conciliatum reddere animum alicuius, to ap-  
pease of qualifie ones mynde.

Se ipse conuiuio reddidit, he came agayne to  
the table.

Crepitum reddere, to bzeake wynde downes  
warde.

Excrementa reddere, to auoide excrementes of  
nature.

Effigiem virtutis alicuius reddere, to resemble  
ones vertue.

Depositum reddere, to deliuer that was leste  
with vs to keepe.

Ferro reddere vitam, to be slayne.

Vxorem grauidam reddere, to get his wyfe with

chylde.

Humorem and vrinam reddere, to make was-  
ter.

Imaginem reddere, to represent the image of a  
thynge, as a glasse of mirrour dooth.

lus vel iudicium reddere populo, to minstre  
iustice and lawe to the people.

Laine reddere, to translate into latine.

Reddere alicui nomen, to haue the same  
name that an other hath.

Odorem reddere, to sauour.

Onera ciborum reddere, to auoide of dure.

Opera reddetur tibi, I wyll doe as muche for  
the agayne.

Operas reddere, to woozke the full taste.

Paria reddere in vtramque partem, to make es-  
quall.

Promissa reddere, to doe that he promised.

Sententiæ suæ rationem reddidit, he shewed  
a cause of reason whye he was of that opinion.

Responsum reddere, to geue an answer.

Sanguinem reddere, to bopde bloude.

Sonum reddere, to make a sowne of noyse.

Spiritus reddere alicui, to put him selfe in da-  
nger, or to bee slayne or hylde for his sake that  
ones saued his lyfe.

Transactum reddere, to dispatche.

Reddere verbum pro verbo, to translate  
woorde for woorde.

Piperis saporem reddit, it smacteth of tasteth  
lyke pepper.

Vitam reddere pro republica, to die for the  
safegarde of the cowntrey.

Reddere humanas voces, to speake lyke a  
man.

Vicem reddam si reposes, I wyll do as much  
for the agayne if thou require me.

Vicē lunæ reddens, begyn of seruyng in Rode  
of the moone.

Sine scripto reddere, to recite a thynge that he  
hath diuised by herte, and neuer wryte it.

Impendium reddet vsq ad assen, he shall pay  
euery farthyng of his costes agayne.

Omnibus militibus nomina reddidit, he called  
all his souldiours by theyr names.

Voia reddere, to accompt the theyr bowes.

Reddit ager, whyan it yeldeth of bryngeth forth  
freute.

Redditur quis cupientibus, as a seruant to  
his master.

Restituitur cupiens, as a citezen to his coun-  
trey.

Et redditur & restituitur cupiens cupientibus,  
as a father to his soonne.

Redemptio, ônis, f. g. redemption, byng, pur-  
chasing, raunfompnge, takynge of a thynge in  
great, seruyng.

Redemptio iudicii, the corruptyng of a iudge-  
ment with money.

Redemptio, aui, are, to redeeme, bie agayne, or  
raunfome often.

Re

Redempto, aui, are, to redeeme.

Redemptor, tôris, m. g. a redeemer, a workman,  
whiche taketh any woork in great.

Sometyme it signifieth hym, whiche taketh rentes to  
ferme, a farmer, he that hirerh a thynge.

Redemptores, they that byze lande, or take a-  
nythng in great of taste.

Redemptor pontis, he that byzeth the custome  
or toll taken at a brydge.

Redemptor syluar, a keeper of a wood or fozeft,  
or he that hath byzed a wood, and setteth men to  
kepe it.

Redemptura, æ, f. g. a byzng of seruyng of a  
thynge, the takynge of a lease.

Redemptus, a, um, redeemed, bought agayne,  
raunfomed.

Redeo, diui, dii, dire, to retourne. Also for pro-  
uenire, to come of growe of a thynge.

Redeo rursum, I come backe agayne.

(Vrad me redeam) that I maye come to my  
purpose agayne.

Redire pedibus, to retourne agayne on foote.

Sed illuc redi, quo cepisti, but come to the mat-  
ter agayne, where thou beganst, or turne to thy  
first purpose agayne.

Redi ad te hereditas, the heretage is fallen  
to the.

Redeo in memoriam mortuorum, I remem-  
bre them that be dead.

Redite in memoriam iudices, call to your res-  
membraunce.

Vt in patrios redirent mores, that they wolde  
retourne agayne to the facton and behauiour of  
their forefathers.

Nihil ad me redit ex his, no profite cometh to  
me by these thynge.

Menti singula redeunt, I remembre euery  
thynge.

Ad ineptias redis, thou beginst to speake of  
trifelyng and foolyshe saynges agayne.

Ad eo res redit, the matter is come to that  
poynte.

Ad se, & ad mores suos redire, to come to his  
olde nature and facton agayne.

Redi ad te summa imperii, the soueraintie of  
imperiall autoritee is come or fallen to you.

Vrad suum vestitum senatores redirent, that  
the senators shoulde leaue of their mounyng  
apparell, and vse the theyr accustomed raiment.

Vtalicubum decimo, alicui cum quintodes-  
cimo redeat, id est, proueniat.

Redis ad ingenium, thou dost after thyn  
olde facton, or as thou art wonte to doe.

Sed paululum sine ad me vt redeam, but leat  
me take bzeathe a littell, or suffre me to come  
to my selfe agayne, or to gather my wittes to  
me agayne.

Tandem reprime iracundiam, atq ad te redi,  
nowe leaue thy fume, and remembre thy selfe.

Vt ad pauca redeam ac mitam illius ineptias,  
that I maie be thoyzte, and passe ouer his folie.

Redi ad rem, goe to the purpose, or to the mat-  
tier.

Opera tua ad restim mihi quidem res redit,  
by thy meanes I am brought to the poynt to  
hange my selfe, or by thy meanes I am lyke to  
be hanged, or to be bitterly vndoed.

Nam si illi pergam suppeditare sumptibus  
Menedeme, mihi illac vere ad rastros res red-  
dit, surely yf I should mainteine his expences  
Menedemus, it wolde bynge me to rake cozne

or grasse for my lyuyng: or it wolde surely  
bynge me to the rake and spade: or as we saie,  
to digge and delue for my lyuyng: that is, it  
wolde vndooe me, and make me a verai beg-  
gar in dedde.

Redit res in eum locum, the thynge is come so  
to passe, the matter is nowe come to that  
poynte.

In eum iam res rerit locum, vt sit necesse, the  
matter is come so to passe, that there is no res-  
medy.

Redit mihi animus, my courage is come vnto  
me agayne.

Redi animo, it cometh to my mynde.

Redire in concordiam, to be agreed.

Redire in gratiam, idem. also to be ctesones  
in fauour.

Rediculi, a temple at Rome, without the gate  
called Capena, where Anniball beynge ascerde  
retired backe.

Redhibeo, redhibes, hibui, bère, to cause the sels-  
lar to haue agayne that, whiche he solde, to  
geue agayne.

Redhibeo, ônis, f. g. restitution, deliuerynge of  
a thynge agayne.

Redhibitorius, a, um, an adiectiue.

Redhibitoria actio, an action sued agaynst  
one, that hath solde some thing that is naught,  
to cause hym to take it agayne, and to redyze  
the money that was paid.

Redhibito, restozed.

Redigo, dégi, digere, to bynge by force or cons-  
nyng. sometyme to restoze. also to gather of  
heape together.

Redigere in ordinem, to compell men to liue  
accorpyng to thez estate or pofession.

Rem ex difficillima facilem redigere, id est,  
facilem reddere.

Bona vendit, pecuniam redigit, he sellet the  
gooddes, and gathereth together the money.

Questum illum totum ad se redigit, he got to-  
gether all that gayne or lacre to his owne vse.

Eo redigis me, thou byngest me in that case.

In ararium redigere, to toune into money,  
and byng it into the common treasury.

Penes alicuius copiam frumenti redigere, to  
gather of heape together. &c.

Quo redactus sum, to what state I am  
brought.

In dedicationem huius imperii redegerunt, they  
constreigned them to yelde, and to become sub-  
iects

sette to this empire of Rome.  
 Ego redigam vos in grauiam, I will brynge you in fauour agayne, I will sette you at one, I will make you agreed.  
 In memoriam redigere, to cause to remembre.  
 Ad id te redigam miseriam, I will brynge the to suche wretchednesse and miserie.  
 Sum redactus ad hanc vltimam tuniculam, I am brought to that case, that I haue no more but this one poore coie.  
 In potestatem vel seruitutem redigere, to brynge in subiection or bondage.  
 In prouinciam redigere, to make it a prouince.  
 Republica in tranquillam redacta, the common weale beynge brought to a quietnesse.  
 Capuam rediguntur, they were led or brought to Lapua.  
 Hostes in castra redigunt, they droue their enemies backe to thei Lampes.  
 Redigi ad vltimam maciem, to become so leane as can be possible.  
 Redigere in peregrinitatem, to banishe out of his countrey.  
 Redimiculum, li, n. g. the attyre, ornaments or apparayle of a womans head, as it were a velvet bonet, a frenche hood, or suche lyke.  
 Redimio, redimis, miui, mire, to adourne, apparayle, or trimme, to crowne, to copas about.  
 Redimo, demi, dimere, to redime, to raunsome, to bie, to recoure, to recompence, to take in bargayne, to undertake a thing a great, to hire.  
 Redimere, to take in charge.  
 Redimere sibi amicos, to purchase men to bee his frendes with money and gesies.  
 Pacem redimere, to bye peace.  
 Redimas te capium quam queas minimo, res deeme, or raunsome thy selfe beynge taken prisoner, as good cheape as thou canst.  
 Vestigalia redimere, to take the reuencues of the common weale to ferme.  
 Præteritam culpā redimere, to make amendes for the faute th it is past.  
 Redimere opus faciendum, to undertake a worke a great.  
 Redimitus, a, um, apparayled on the head, crowned, compassed about.  
 Redimitus, us, m. g. apparayling or trimmyng of the head.  
 Redinunt, for Redeunt, they retourne or come agayne.  
 Redintiger, gra, grum, begunne a fresthe, renewed.  
 Redintegratio, ōnis, f. g. a reuynng, a beginning afresthe.  
 Redintegro, aui, are, to begynne eftsoones, to renewe or refresthe.  
 Bellum redintegrare, to renewe the warre agayne, to beginne the warre afresthe.  
 Memoriam redintegrare, to reuene the memory of any thyng.  
 Redintegrato animo, with courage reuined,

with a fresthe courage, takynge herte of graffe or courage afresthe.  
 Vires redintegrare, to refresthe and recreate him selfe, and gather his strength agayne.  
 Reditio, ōnis, a returnng agayne.  
 Reditor, is returned.  
 Redito, aui, are, to returne by and by.  
 Reditus, us, m. g. a returne, a comynge agayne, also reuencues or profite that cometh of a thyng.  
 Reditus in gratiā, a comynge in fauour agayne.  
 Rediua, or Reduua, x, f. g. when the skinn cometh from the nailles of the fingers. also an aduers skinn.  
 Rediuuius, a, um, that which returneth eftsoones to life: also that whiche of an olde thyng is made newe agayne, reuined from death to lyfe.  
 Rediuuius, uii, a wourme called a tyke, which lures heth bloude from man or beast.  
 Redoleo, redoles, dolui, and dolui, lere, to smell or sauour.  
 Antiquitatem redoler, that sauoureth of antiquite.  
 Fectorem redolet, it hath a stynkinge sauour.  
 Vinum redolet, it sauoureth of wyne.  
 Redonatio, ōnis, f. g. a geuynge agayne of the thing that is taken.  
 Redono, aui, are, to geue agayne.  
 Redordior, iris, iri, to vndoe a thyng agayne and beginne it a fresthe.  
 Redormio, miui, mire, to slepe agayne.  
 Redormitio, ōnis, f. g. a sleppng agayne.  
 Redostio, stiui, stire, of olde wyters was taken for to geue thanke. also to returne.  
 Reduco, duxi, ducere, to brynge backe or plache backe, to brynge backe agayne, to brynge laulfe, to pacifie or appease, to deliuer or set out of perill, to reconcile.  
 Meg oppido in arcem reduco, and I conserue my selfe quickly into the castell.  
 Numenq; reducant, let them appeale the wrath or displeasure of god.  
 Reducere ad planum cicatrices, to make that woundes maie not bee perceiued, or to make them without a scarme.  
 Lachrymæ conficte dolis reducant animum agrotum ad misericordiam, teares deuiusfull by feigned may brynge a loue lyke mynde agayne to pitie and compassion.  
 Ad colorem reducere, to brynge a thyng to the colour agayne.  
 In gratiam reducere, to reconcile.  
 Ad maciem reducere, to make leane.  
 In memoriam reducere, to remembre.  
 Passus reducere, to goe backe agayne.  
 Exules reducere, to brynge men from banishment.  
 Inermisum morem reducere, to renewe or brynge in againe a faction that hath ben lesse of.  
 Reductio, ōnis, f. g. a brynngng home agayne.

Reductor, ōris, m. g. he that bryngeth agayne.  
 Reductus, a, um, brought backe or safe, brought agayne.  
 Redulcero, aui, are, to impostume or make an impostume in some part of the body, to ware soie agayne, to begynne afresthe.  
 Reduncus, crooked backwarde, or contrarie wise.  
 Redundatio, ōnis, form. g. to muche aboundynge, ouerflowng.  
 Redundatio stomachi, parbrydng, when the stomake is ouerloded.  
 Redundantia, x, f. g. superfluities.  
 Redundo, aui, are, to ouerflow, to reflowe or returne backe, to rebounde, to be so full that it runneth ouer.  
 Damni periculum ad te non redundat, the danger of this losse or damage shall not rebounde to you.  
 Hæsterna corna redundantes, beynge ouerchargd with the supar that they had eaten the daie before.  
 Vno digito redundare, to haue one finger to muche.  
 Redundat ad meum fructum hæc laus, this pyppe reboundeth to my profite.  
 Reduplico, aui, are, to double eftsoones.  
 Reduua, idem quod rediua.  
 Reduua efca, um, the leauinges of meate that stiketh in ones teeth.  
 Redux, redactus, om. ge. that is returned againe safe from exile, danger or captiuitie.  
 Gratulari aliquem reducem, to reioyce and be gladd at ones comynge home agayne.  
 Refacio, feci, facere, idem quod Reficio.  
 Refello, felli, fellere, to proue false, to repretent of falschood, to denie that whiche is objected, to shew by reason and argument to be false that one saith, to confute ones saynges, or that is objected.  
 Referio, referis, rire, to strike agayne.  
 Refercio, referis, cire, to fill, to replenishe.  
 Refercire hominum aures sermonibus, to fill mens eares with babling and talbng.  
 Refertus, a, um, full, replenished.  
 Refero, tuli, ferre, to brynge agayne, to beare backe agayne, to resemble, to reposit, to red herte, to refferre, to make relation, to reuoke, to sell, to adde to, to regette or write in a boke, to ascribe, to tourne, to renewe, to brynge, to declare or expresse, to geue agayne or reioyce, to answer.  
 Referbam me, I returned.  
 Refero impensum, I make accompte of that whiche is bestowed.  
 Referre rationem, to yelde or make accompt.  
 Referre ad aliquem, to aske one counsaile in any matier.  
 Referre de re aliqua ad senatum, was when the Consuls purposed a matier in the Senate, despyng the Senators to reason and con-

sulte thereof.  
 Referre gratiam in maius, to shewe one a greater pleasure then he hath done for vs.  
 Eutyche hanc volo rem prius agi, quam meum intro refero pedem, I will that this thyng Eutyche be done before I go in agayne.  
 Retulit ad me pedem, he came towarde me.  
 Referunt hæc ad rem, these thynges pertaine to the matier.  
 Referre acceptum, to ascribe, to impute.  
 Omnia quæ vidimus, si recte ratiocinabimur, vni accepta referemus Antonio, all that we see, if we reken wel, we maie impute it onely to Antoni.  
 Quod vni, mihi acceptum refert, he confesseth to belong of me, that he nowe liueth: or he confesseth to ough his life to me.  
 Verum omnem tranquillitatem & quietem senectutis refert acceptam clementiæ tuæ, but all the tranquillite and quietnesse of his age, he confesseth to procede or to haue receiued of your mercy and goodnesse.  
 Referre gratiam, to requite, to doone one for another.  
 Nunq; ego illi possum gratiam referre, vt meritis est de me, I can neuer requite hym, or do like pleasure, as he hath deserued of me.  
 Spero ego mihi quoq; tempus tale euenturum, vt tibi gratiam referam parem, I trust the tyme shall ones come, that I shall doe you as muche pleasure, or requite your kyndnesse.  
 Non enim sperasti mutuum tibi gratiam relaxatum, vt vicissim tuos compellarem, thou didst not thinke, that I would in this wise haue requited the, in remembryng thyngs uncessours, as thou hast doone myne.  
 Referre in acceptum, to approue and allowe a thyng as good, and to be receyued.  
 Posteaq; reus factus est, primo negabat opus in acceptum referri posse, after that he was accused, firste he denied, that the worke myght bee brought to a rehenng, or approued or allowed as good.  
 Referre in melius, to turne it to a better vse.  
 Referre mores, to expresse the conditions or manners of an other.  
 Referre oculos ad aliquem, to cast the loke vpon one, to loke towarde one.  
 Referre par, to requite.  
 Ille quem beneficio adiungas, ex animo facit, studet par referre, whom thou givest with benefite, he doeth all thynges with god herte, and studieth to requite the.  
 Referre pedem vel gradum, to steppe backe, to retreat, to retire.  
 A illa reulit, quæsiuit, quidnam mihi videretur, he tolde me all, and asked what I thought therein.  
 Retulit me ventus in Italiam, the wynde brought me backe agayne into Italie.  
 Ad se ipsum referre, to perpende and weigh the matier, whether he wolde haue it so hym selfe if he were

he were in like case.

Aliquem ore referre, to resemble or be like one in countenance or visage.

Ad arbitrium alicuius referre, to put a thyng to ones iudgement.

Ad me refers, thou askest my aduise or counsaile in the matter.

In codicem referre, to write or registre in a booke. Omnia ad conscientiam referre, to doe all thyng accordyng to his conscience without vayne glorie. Consuetudinem vel morem referre, to renewe or bypnyng by a custome or maner agayne.

Cuius omnes cura ad te referuntur, whiche is carefull for you onely, of whiche hath no care but onely for you.

Diem referre dicitur sol.

Easem vaginæ retulit, he put vp his swoorde agayne.

Eodem referri, id est, reportari, to be caried agayne to the same place.

Mores patris referre, to be like his father in condicions, to resemble his fathers maners.

Numerum referre iussit, he bade hym numbre them.

In numerum referri, to be compted one of the numbre, to be reckened as one.

Referrebam oculos ad terram, I looked downe towards the ground.

Quibus opem referre posset, whiche he might ayde, helpe, or succour.

Referunt me pedes in Tusculanum, I go to my place at Tusculum.

Prunas referre ad aliquem, to geue one the chiefe ppyce, to accompte hym the most excellenc.

Quæsum maiorem referre, to bypnyng moze ppyce or agayne.

Referre rationibus, and in rationes, to wyte that he hath receyued or lated out.

Referre in acta, to registre.

Repullam referre, to be put by in labouryng for an office.

Responsum referre, to make an answer, or to make relation, what answer one hath geuen.

Refereas igitur ei plurimam salutem, you shall therfore salute hym agayne hertly in my name.

Referam me ad ordinem, I will returne to the order that I began with.

Referre se ad studia, to fall to his studies agayn.

Referre vicem, id est, rependere.

Victoriam referre, to atchieue victorie.

Referre omnia ad voluptatem, to reken the chiefe felicitie to be in voluptee or pleasure: to put all his felicitie in pleasure.

Ni argentum referas, id est, reddas.

Quid a nobis referatur? what do we answer.

In ordine referre versus, to recite and saie verses in order.

Ad vos nunc refero, quem sequar, I aske aduise of you now, whom ye wolde that I shulde folowe.

Referre ad vnum omnia, to put all in one maner

two handes.

Facta referre, quæ mandata sunt, to accompt the doo that one was charged.

Fructum diligentie referre alicui, to recompence one for his diligence.

In commentarium referre, to registre.

Referre in numerum deorum, to canonise.

In, or inter reos referre, to admytte an accusacion that is brought agaynst one as lausfull.

Referre, the imperfection, it is profitable of experient, it is necessarie.

Cuius consilij magni referebat te interesse, at the whiche counsaile it had ben very necessarie, that ye shulde haue ben.

Parui retulit non suscepisse, it made littell matter that he toke it not.

Mea quid refert? what care I? what matter maketh that to me?

Mea nihil refert, I haue nought to doe with it.

Tua refert, it is for thy profit, it is expedient for the.

Quid refert me fecisse regibus, ut mihi obediunt, si me hodie hic umbraticus derideret? what auayleth it, that I haue made hynges to obey me, if now this idell knaue shall laugh me to scorn.

Nec enim numero comprehendere refert, it is not necessarie to reherse them in numbre.

Nihil refert, it is all one, it maketh no matter.

Refectio, onis, a refectio, a recreatyng, a refectio, a takyng of meate and dypnye.

Refector, oris, m. g. he that reuethly maketh a thyng agayne.

Refectus, us, m. g. a refectio, a refectio, a reuethlyng with meate and dypnye.

Refectus, a, um, refectus, renewed, amended, made effectiuous, refectus.

Referreo, ferui, feruere, to be very hotte, to be scaldyng hotte. Some tyme to be waxed colde agayne.

Referresco, uescere, idem.

Refibulo, aui, are, to unbuckle.

Reficio, feci, ficere, to recreate or restore, to amend, to make newe agayne, to renewe, to repaire, to refecthe, to delite.

Reficior, ceris, ci, to be restored, or recovered from sickenesse, also renewed or newmade.

Anteq tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, before the reuencenes or profits of your possessions be so muche woothe to you.

Reficere tribunalum, to make one tribune as agayne the nexte tyme.

Reficiendi animi gratia, to recreate the mynd.

Quoad me refecerim, until I haue refectus and strengthened my selfe agayne.

Reficere exercitum ex inopia, to refecthe and relieue the armie with victualles, that hath starved for lacke of victualles.

Reficere vires cibo, to strengthen hym selfe as agayne with meate.

Refectus sum quum tua legerem, I was refectus

refectus or delictus, of my spirites were reduced and quickened when I did rede your wytinges or letters.

Refigo, fixi, figere, to faste or set by surely: Comes tyme it signifieth the contrarie, to drawe out of plucke downe that whiche is fastned.

Refigere tabulas & leges, to fordoe or destroy lawes.

Acta Antonij rescidistis, leges refixistis, ye haue cancelled the actes of Antonie, and fordoone or dissolved his lawes.

Fixit leges pretio atq refixit, he stablished lawes for money, and effectiuous dissolved them.

Refingo, sinxi, fingere, to disguise, to refoze.

Refugio, aui, are, to desyre a thyng impossible natly agayne.

Refusus, us, m. g. a contrary wynde, a blowing contrarie.

Reflecto, flexi, flectere, to bowe backe, to turne backe of agayne, also to call agayne, to reuoke, to let of plucke one from dooynge a thyng.

Quem neq fides, neq iusurandum, neq illum misericordia represcit, neq reflexit, who neither promise nor othe, nor yet pittie withdrew of pulled backe.

Reflexus, us, um, bowed, or tourned backe.

Reflo, aui, are, to blowe agayne or contrarie.

Refloresco, florui, fere, to flourish or bypnyng agayne.

Reflo, xi, fluere, to flowe agayne.

Refusus, a, um, that floweth backe agayne.

Refusum mare, the ebbing sea.

Refusus, us, m. g. the tyme when the water floweth.

Refocillatio, onis, a refocillatio, a refocillatio of recreation.

Refocillo, aui, are, to comforte, to refecthe, to recreate, to strengthen and make lusty agayne.

Refodis, refodis, fodi, fodere, to digge out of the earth.

Reformido, aui, are, to feare greatly.

Reformidatio, onis, great feare of drede.

Reformo, aui, are, to reforme, to bypnyng to the olde state agayne, to renewe.

Reformare ad exemplum, to reforme of a mende a thyng by an example or paterne.

Reformator oris, a reformer, he that bypnyng to a newe or better facion.

Refoueo, refoues, foui, fôum, fouere to nourish or comforte effectiuous, to restore or set in his first state.

Refractariolus, a, um, somewhat frowarde or stubbornne.

Refractarius, a, um, obstinate, in a wilfull opinion, stubbornne, frowarde.

Refractus, a, um, broken open.

Refrano, aui, are, to pull backe one from a purpose, to refrayne, to holde of plucke backe, as a man doeth a horse with the bridle.

Refrænatio, onis, a bridelyng, a refreynge.

Refrænatus, a, um, holden backe with the bridle,

refrained.

Refragor, aris, ari, to resist with wordes or clamour, to gaine saie, to repugne, to bee as gaynt.

Is cui non refragetur ingenium, he whose nature of witte is not contrarie or agaynt it.

Refrico, fricui, care, to rubbe harde, to rubbe as gayne, to renewe a soze of greese, whiche was out of remembrance.

Animum memoria refricare, to touche one to the herte with the remembrance of a thyng.

Refrigeratio, onis, f. g. a cooling.

Refrigeratorius, a, um, that whiche cooleth, or maketh colde, that hath the strengthe of nature to coole.

Refrigerans, a, um, cooled, also refectus or comforted.

Refrigerator, oris, m. g. he that cooleth.

Refrigeo, frixi, fingere, & Refrigesco, scere, to ware colde, to coole, to begynne to cease, to be lesse vehement.

Refrixit, it is ceased, or it is moze colde.

Refrigo, aui, are, to coole, or make colde, to refecthe or recomforte.

Refrigerare testem, to attorne the witness, and make hym that he can scante tell what saie.

Refrigerato leuissimo hominum sermone, when the bayne brute, communication of talke of men beganne to cease.

Refrina, næ, f. g. a brane, whiche the olde Romans wone to bypnyng home out of the fildes, to doe sacrifice for the good lucke of their toyne.

Refringo, frégi, fringere, to bycake open.

Gloriam alicuius refringere, to diminish the ones glorie and renowne.

Refuga, gæ, f. g. an vnlike persone, whiche will not be ordered or subiecte to any bodie.

Refugio, refugis, fugi, fingere, to flee or reme awaye or backe, also to refuse, to eschewe, to auoyde.

Refugiunt memoria nostra ista, these thynges ben out of our remembrance.

Refugere ab admonendo, to leaue counsaile of one.

Refugere a dicendo, to forbear to speake for displeasure.

A consuetudine refugere, to leaue ones consuetudine, or to become straunge, where one hath ben familiar.

Refugere inuidiam muneris, to refuse a gifte because of the enute and displeasure of men.

Iudicem refugere non deberet, he shoulde not refuse the iudge.

Refugium, gii, n. g. refuge, succour, or a place where one may be succoured.

Refugas, a, um, that goeth awaye, or is lated as parte, that fleeth from daunger, that renneth away.

Refulgeo, fulsi, gère, to shine bright.

Refun-

Refundo, fudi, fundere, to restore that hatheth.  
Quicquid deest ex meo refundam, what so e-  
ther doth lacke I will make it up of myne owne.  
also to paye home agayne, or to yelde.

Id erat non tam accipere beneficium, quam  
refundere, that was not so muche to receive a  
good tunc, as to dooe a good tourne. Also to  
grant up by donne.

Quod hesterni crapula ingurgitauerat, pa-  
lam refudit, that whiche in his yesterdaies ri-  
otte he engorged or deuoured, he openly dyd  
parbake or vomite bp.

Glaciem refundere, to melte or dissolue the  
ice.

Refuse, abundantly, largely.

Refusus, a, um, poured in againe. also ouerflo-  
wng, redounding.

Refutatio, onis, a denyng, a replication, an ar-  
gument to the contrary.

Refutatus, us, m. g. idem.

Refuto, aui, are, to denie, to replie, to confute,  
to proue the contrarye.

Tektibus refutare, to conuince with witness,  
to proue by witness, that it is contrarie.

Regaliolus, li, m. f. ge. a bird, betwene whome  
and the eagle is continuall hostilitie, and is per-  
fume of colour.

Regalis, le, royall, kyngly, princely, pertaininge  
to a kyng.

Regaliter, royally, princely.

Regelo, aui, are, to shawe or resolute that whiche  
is frozen.

Regenero, aui, are, to regenerate or restore  
ingender, also to represent the faction or nature  
of any thyng.

Regenerare auum, to be hoynelike his grands-  
father.

Regemino, aui, are, to bourgen or spryng  
agayne.

Regero, gessi, gerere, to put in writyng, sa-  
byng backe, to nomit bp, to cast agayne to one.

In commentariis regerere, to write in rolles  
or registers.

Regestum, sti, n. g. earthe caste bp. also a res-  
gestre.

Regestus, a, um, caste bp.

Regesta terra, idem quod Regestum, earthe  
caste bp out of a furrowe.

Regia, a, f. g. a kynges house, a princes palaice.

Regia herba, eadem que Artemisia.

Regie, the a kyng, royallye, princely.

Regiesco, scere, olde writers used for Crescere,  
to growe.

Regifico, royally.

Regificus, a, um, royall, princely.

Regigno, genui, gignere, to engender againe.

Regilla, a, f. g. a kynges robe.

Regillus, a, littell kyng. also the name of a riuer  
in Italie.

Regimen, giminis, and Regimentum, i, n. g. a  
rule or gouernance.

Regina, a, f. g. a queene also a lady, some-  
time euerie riche and great woman.

Regio, onis, f. g. a region or countrey, also a  
coast of quarter, a parte of a towne or cite, a  
warde, also a limite or bounde.

Regiones calli quatuor, the four coastes or  
quarters of the worlde, as, easie, weaste, north,  
and southe.

Regionibus officij sese continere, to kepe hym  
selfe within the boundes and limites of his  
office.

E regione, aduerbially, streight ouer agaynst,  
in the sight.

A recta regione deflectere, to goe out of the  
streight or right waye.

Regionatim, place by place, by euery region  
or coaste.

Registrum, stri, n. g. is used of some for a res-  
gestre.

Regito, aui, are, a frequentative of Rego.

Regium, a, citee beyonde the mountaynes for  
warde Italie called Rezo.

Regius, a, um, of a kyng.

Regius morbus, the jaundise.

Reglucino, aui, are, to bnglewe.

Reglutinosus, a, um, veray glewyshe or clam-  
mye.

Regnator, oris, m. g. he that reigneth. also he  
that is master or posseseth.

Regnatix, the feminine.

Regnatus, a, um, gouerned, ruled.

Regnata feminis gens, a people gouerned by  
women.

Regno, aui, are, to reigne, to be in authoritie, to  
be a kyng, to beate a rule.

Regnor, aris, aris, the pallace, to be ruled or gouerned  
med.

Regnum, i, n. g. a realme and the gouernance,  
a kyngdome.

Deferre regnum alicui, to iudge, or geue his  
voyce to one to be a kyng.

Regnum, any thyng wherein one doeth excell  
and beareth chiefe rule.

Rego, xi, ere, to rule, to gouerne.

Regor, eris, to be ruled or gouerned.

Regredior, eris, sus sum, gredi, to goe backe.

Regressio, onis, a goyng backe.

Regressus, us, m. g. a goyng backe.

Regula, a, f. g. a rule: also a little panier made  
of osiers, wherein they put alpyes. also a lit-  
tle rodde, wherewith any thyng is holden by  
streight.

Regularis, re, that whiche is vnder a rule, or  
that is made accordyng to the rule, or streight  
with the rule.

Aes regularis, brasse of copper that wyll abyde  
hammering.

Regulariter, by rule, regularly.

Regulo, aui, are, to rule or directe.

Regulus, li, m. g. a pynne or lorde of a little  
countrey.

Reguli, be properly the chyldren of kynges. also  
so Regulus, is a little byrde called a wyzen, and  
aserpent called a Lachatrice, whiche slayeth a  
man with his sight. Regulus was also the name  
of a consull, lobe Atilius. also a great thet-  
orian in the tyme of Plinie.

Regulo, aui, are, to caste or laye agayne.

Reiectanea, of philosophers be taken for thyn-  
ges that be abhorred, as sickenesse, pouertie,  
and sorowe.

Reiectaneus, a, um, that is caste awaye and nes-  
glected of enerie man.

Reiectio, onis, f. g. parbakyng, reiectyng,  
castyng awaye, refusyng.

Reiectio sanguinis, The auoydynge out of  
bloude at the mouth, the nose or the veines.

Reiecto, aui, are, to reiecte, to caste awaye often.

Reiectus, us, m. g. a vometyng.

Reiectus, a, um, caste out, cast awaye, or putte  
forth, vomitted, also for Proiectus, cast about.

Res tota in mensum Ianuarius reiecta est,  
the whole matter is deferred or put off untill  
the month of Ianuarie.

Reiectis ad tergum manibus, castyng his  
handes behynde hym.

Vento reiectus in Macedoniam, caste bathe  
agayne into Macedonie.

Reicio, reicis, icci, icere, to cast about, to cast  
away, to bypue backe, to cast off syng agayne,

to reiect, to neglect, to contemne as vile, to des-  
ferre, to delaye, to cast off untill an other tyme,

to referre, to refuse, to put awaye, to parbake  
or vomit.

Tytere pascentes a flumine reice capellas,  
Tytere, bypue thy goates that do fede, away fro  
the riuere.

Me vero tanq inutilem reiecerunt, as for me  
they refused as a persone vnprofitable.

Sialtera illa magis instabit, forciat nos reij-  
ciat, if the other will be importunate, perschate  
he will put me awaye, or sette me at naught.

Reicere testes, to refuse witnesses.

Reicere iudices, to refuse iudges as corrupte  
and not for our purpose. also to chose out from  
other.

Reicere causam ad senatum, to put, referre,  
or remitte the matter to the senate to be deter-  
mined.

Reicere sanguinem, To voyde bloude at the  
nose, mouth or other partes.

Reiect in eum flens, the caste his selfe vpon  
hym wepyng.

Ad ipsamte epistolam reicio, I referre you to  
the letter that was written.

Senos sextantes non excessit, aut si excessis-  
set reiciebantur, he exceded not. xii. ounces, if  
he passed that, they were cast by agayne.

Fatigata membra reiecer, he layed downe his  
weire bodie to rest.

Reicula oues, thep drawn out of the folde for  
age or sickenesse, hebbers, croncs, or culliards.

Reicere, oues, thep drawn out of the folde for  
age or sickenesse, hebbers, croncs, or culliards.

Reicere, oues, thep drawn out of the folde for  
age or sickenesse, hebbers, croncs, or culliards.

Reicere, oues, thep drawn out of the folde for  
age or sickenesse, hebbers, croncs, or culliards.

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age or sickenesse, hebbers, croncs, or culliards.

Reicere, oues, thep drawn out of the folde for  
age or sickenesse, hebbers, croncs, or culliards.

Reiteratio, onis, f. g. a repetyng of a thyng  
agayne.

Reitero, aui, are, to dooe or saye agayne,  
to repete.

Relabor, laboris, labi, to syde or fall agayne.

Relabi flumina dicuntur, dum fluxum iterant.

Relanguo, gui, guere, to be veray feble or  
faynte.

Relanguesco, scere, to waxe very feble or faint.

Relatio, onis, f. g. a repote or a respecte, a res-  
terpyng. among logicians it is the effecte of the  
relatiue: As the father, the sonne: the master,  
the seruant: the housbande, the wife: for with-  
out the one the other can not receyue his name,  
for a sonne can not be without a father, nor a  
wyfe without an housbande: nor a seruant  
without a master.

Relatiue, hauyng relation to a thyng.

Relatiuum, a relatiue, whiche hath relation to  
some thyng.

Relatus, a, um, repoted, shewed, tolde, refers  
red.

Relati in ararios, were they, whiche for some  
faute were by the masters of maners (called  
Censores) put out of the numbre of cizeens,  
and byd onely paye tribute, or head syluer as  
strangers.

Relaxatio, onis, f. g. a recreatyng, a refreshyng,  
a settynge at libertie.

Relaxo, aui, are, to letwe, to vndoe, to sette at  
large or libertie, to deliuer, to recreate.

Aluum relaxare & astringere, contrarie.

Relaxare animum, to recreate the mynde, with  
geuyng ouer studie or busynesse for a while.

Interdum animis relaxantur, sometyme they  
doe recreate and ease them selves.

Si te ista occupatione relaxaris, if ye shall once  
haue tyd and dispatched your selfe of this let  
and busynesse.

Relaxat dolor, sorowe begynneth to relent or  
astwage.

Relaxus, a, um, verie letwe.

Relegatio, onis, f. g. a banishment out of his  
countrey, an exilyng or sendyng awaye.

Relegatus, a, um, banished, sent in exile, sent or  
put awaye.

Religo aui, are, to banishe, to remoue, to saue  
one from an other, to sende away, or to referre.

Relegare alicui causam alicuius rei, To make  
pretence that one is the cause of a thyng, or to  
saye, that he doeth it for his sake.

In pradia rustica relegarat, he had sent hym  
awaye to his fermes in the countrey.

Ad autores relegabo, I will referre them  
vnto the authours.

Relegatus mihi videor, I thynke my selfe to  
be banished.

Religo, legis, legi, ere, to reade agayne, to  
gather together agayne.

Iter religare, to go agayne the same waye.

Relentisco, rescere, to relent, to waxe soft.

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**Releuo**, aui, are, to lyste by agayne, to excuse, to dimittise, to ease.  
**Animus releuare**, to comfort ones mynde, to releue ones spirites.  
**Releuare labores**, to myttise labours.  
**Molestiis releuari**, to be deliuered from troules and paynes.  
**Relicinus**, he that hath a good busshie of heare, well trymmed or curled behynde.  
**Relicina frons**, a faire large & hyghe foreheade, without heare.  
**Relictio**, ónis, f. g. a leauyng, a forsayhyng.  
**Relictus**, a, um, forfaken or lefte.  
**Relictus ab omni honestate**, a man without all honestie.  
**Relictus sum mihi**, I am lefte alone, or I am at my libertie.  
**Religatio**, ónis, f. g. a byndyng agayne.  
**Religatus**, a, um, bounde harde agayne.  
**Religio**, ónis, for. g. religion, holinesse, deuoutnesse, godlinesse, the true wooshypping of god and holy thynges, a reuerend dycede, a solictouse care and feare, a reuerende feare & doubte lest he shall offende in thynges of honestie. also conscience, or as a man mought saie, a scrupulosity of conscience.  
**In religionem vertere**, to feare lest god were displeased, to make conscience of a thyng.  
**Religionem inducere**, to bynge in feare of gods displeasure.  
**Religio est**, it is not leasfull, it is an heynous thyng.  
**Huc introire, nisi necessario, & caste, religio est**, to enter in there, but for necessite and chastite, it is not leasfull.  
**Religio iudicis**, the integritie of the iudge.  
**Religione obstringere, vel obligare**, To charge ones conscience with a matter, to put in feare of conscience.  
**Exoluere religione**, To discharge ones conscience, or to remoue one from scrupulosity.  
**Religio est mihi dicere, I haue conscience to saie it, I dare not saie it.**  
**Religionem alicui asserre**, to cause one to be scrupulous.  
**Religio non est mihi, quo minus hoc faciam**, I haue no conscience therof, but that I maie do it, or I make no scrupulosity or danger of conscience to doe it, or my conscience feareth not, but that I maie doe it well enoughe.  
**Eximere religionem**, to put him out of doubt in his conscience.  
**Exemplar antiquæ religionis**, an example of a good and rightfull conscience.  
**Testimoniorum religionem & fidem nunquam ista natio coluit**, this people had neuer regarde nor feare of conscience or honestie in witnesse bearing or hepyng thep othe.  
**Religionem colere**, To be religious and deuout, to serue god well.  
**Religio officij**, that honest feare that a man

hath, to let passe any thyng in dooyng his duetie.  
**Quæ tanta religio** what feare or scruple of conscience is there so greater  
**Dignus es cum tua religione odio**, thou art woorthy to be hated for thy scrupulosity superstitious.  
**Habere religioni**, to be asrayde or make conscience to doe a thyng.  
**In religionem verterunt Pœni**, the Affricans did take and interpete that as a signe of gods displeasure, and therefore were asrayde.  
**Religiosus, seculis, dubitans, dangerously, scrupulosus, curiously, aduersely, religiously, deuoutly, godly.**  
**Religiosus**, a, um, religious, deuout, scrupulous, godly. also fastfull, timorous, also scrupulous, superstitious.  
**Religiosum habere**, To make conscience in a thyng.  
**Dies religiosi**, dayes of heauynesse for some misadventure, which hath happened on those dayes.  
**Delubrum religiosum**, a deuoute place, a church of chapel, wherunto men haue great deuotion to come.  
**Religiosum est id facere, there is a conscience in the dooyng therof.**  
**In testimonio religiosi, honeste and fastfull in bearing witness.**  
**Religo, religas, aui, are, to bynde fast, to bynde harde.**  
**Religare religionibus bona alicuius**, to geue goddes to the honour and serue of god.  
**Relino, leui, liui, relinere**, to open that whiche is stopp'd, to let aboche.  
**Releui omnia dolia, I haue byrched all the vessels.**  
**Nolo ego nos pro summo bibere, nulli reuerimus postea, I wolde not that we dranke all out, for I wyl for no man set any aboche afterwarde.**  
**Relinquo, liqui, linquere**, to leaue, to forsaie, to leaue one succourelesse or without helpe, to leaue a thyng to one as his possession.  
**Relinquere animam**, to die.  
**Relinquit eum animus, his herte or courage sayeth hym.**  
**Relinquere as alienum, to die in debte.**  
**Arraboni relinquere**, to leaue a thyng as a gage or pledge.  
**In medio relinquere**, to leaue in doubt.  
**Locum admonitionibus relinquere**, To reterue the monitions, which be geuen vs, to suffer men to admonish the or aduertise vs.  
**Nec precibus nec admonitionibus reliquit locum, he byd all thynges so diligently, that a man coude neither desire nor aduertise hym to doe moze.**  
**Locum subtilitati nullum relinquere, to doe a thyng so subtilly that it can not be amended.**  

Locum

**Locum vituperandi alicui relinquere**, to geue occasion to one to saie ill, or to blame hym.  
**Memoriam alicuius rei relinquere**, To doe a thyng, wherof shall be lesse a perpetuall remembrance.  
**Pecuniam in quaestu relinquere**, to belyue money to haue gayne therby.  
**Scriptum relinquere**, to leaue it in wyting.  
**Spem relinquere**, to hope or truste no moze on a thyng.  
**Studium alicuius rei relinquere**, to care no moze for a thyng.  
**Suspicionem relinquere**, to cause suspition.  
**Suspicionem quibusdam suorum reliquit**, he gaue an occasion to certayne of his familiars to suspecte.  
**Confestum relinquere**, to dispatche.  
**Ne quas spes in fuga relinqueretur**, That they might haue no hope to saue them selfe by flight.  
**Harredo testamento relinquere**, to make one his heire by his laste will.  
**Relinquitur, id est, restat, reliquum est**, it for loweth, nowe it remaineth, now to conclude.  
**Reliqua, órum, neu. ge. that whiche remaineth vpon a rekenyng, debtes.**  
**Reliqua contrahere**, To be in arreage of a ferme.  
**Reliquator, óris, m. gen. he that is in arreage on his accompte.** Also any other, whiche hath in his handes some parte of that whiche he ought to haue paid.  
**Spes nulla reliqua in te est, I haue no moze hope of the.**  
**Reliquia, árum, f. g. plu. that whiche is left, the reste or remanant, the ashes or bones of them that are dead, reliques.**  
**Reliquias persequi**, to pursue that whiche is begonne.  
**Febrium reliquia**, grudgepynges of fevers.  
**Cœnæ reliquia**, that is left of the supper, bishops hen meate, scrappes, fragments.  
**Reliquia coniurationis**, the remanant of a conspiracy.  
**Reliquor, aris, ari, to be behynde in payment of a certayne summe.**  
**Reliquus, a, um, the remanant, that whiche remaineth, that is lefte, the residue.**  
**Reliquum est**, the rest is, moze ouer then this.  
**Reliquum facere**, to leaue, to omitte.  
**Reliquos facere**, to leaue them.  
**Nihil est mihi reliquit, I haue nothyng lefte.**  
**Qualem in reliqua Græcia neminem, suche one as is none like in all Grece behyde.**  
**Spes nulla reliqua**, there is no hope lefte.  
**De reliquo**, as concernyng the residue. also moze ouer.  
**Quos bellicalamitas reliquos fecerat**, whiche escaped the daungers of the warre.  
**In reliquum tempus**, for the tyme to come.  
**Reliquum feci, I haue lefte.**  
**Reloco, aui, are, to set out to hye agayne.**

**Reluceo, lúces, luxi, lucere**, to shyne or be very bright.  
**Reluctor, aris, ari, to contende or strue against, to wastle or struggle agaynst.**  
**Reluctatus, a, um, partic. struyng agaynst.**  
**Reluo, reluis, lui, luere**, to paye agayne that whiche is borrowed, to fetch home a gage or pledge, also to washe esteleones.  
**Remacresco, scere**, to waxe leane agayne.  
**Remaledico, maledictis, dixi, dicere**, to speake ill for yll, to geue one ill reposte or woordes for an other.  
**Remancipio, mancipas, aui, are, to sell agayne a thyng to hym, whiche first solde it, or to put it agayne into his handes, of whom he bought it.**  
**Remando, di, dere, to chew the cudde.**  
**Remaneo, remanes, manli, nère, to abyde still, to abyde behynde, to remayne, to continue.**  
**Interea rex, vel spectator pugna cum parte nauium in litore remanet**, In the meane while the kynge, as it were a beholder of the battaile, with parte of his nauie remanet on the shore or stronde.  
**Remano, remanas, aui, are, to tourne or flowe backe to a place.**  
**Remansio, ónis, f. m. g. an abydyng, a taryng behynde.**  
**Remans, antis, retournyng or goyng backe as agayne.**  
**Remeat, us, m. g. comyng agayne.**  
**Comeatus & Remeatus**, comyng and goyng.  
**Remécui, littell shyppe, whiche men of Lemnos vsed.**  
**Remédium, di, n. g. remedie.**  
**Remeligo, lignis, f. g. a fyre, which cleauyng to the keele of a shippe, causeth it to tarie.**  
**Remendo, aui, are, to amende or correct a faulte, after Calpine: but the place in Columella for Tale Oleaster remendauerunt, quide be red, Taleolas terræ mandauerunt.**  
**Rémeo, rémeas, aui, are, to retourne or goe backe agayne.**  
**Videm remeare**, to goe agayne to the citee.  
**Remetior, iris, tiri, to measure agayne, to goe ouer agayne.**  
**Remex, rémigis, m. g. he that roweth in a galley or bote, a water man.**  
**Remigatio, ónis, f. g. a rowyng or sailyng, a rowyng backe agayne.**  
**Remigero, rémigeras, olbe wyters vsed for Remigro.**  
**Remigium, gii, neu. ge. the rowyng of a shippe or bote: sometyme the sleepyng of bydes in the ayre: sometyme a multitude or company of rowers.**  
**Remigo, aui, are, to rowe.**  
**Rémigro, rémigras, aui, are, to goe backe, to retourne.**  
**In nostram domum remigremus**, let vs goe backe in to my house.  
**Remillum, li, n. ge. a thyng crooked and broode**

Ipse an ore.  
 Reminiscētia, a, f. g. a remembrance of that  
 whiche was ones in the mynde.  
 Reminiscor, reminisceris, sci, to call againe to  
 remembrance, to remembre.  
 Remisceo, miscui, miscere, idem quod Misceo.  
 Remissa, a, f. g. remission, forgiveness.  
 Remisse, faintelge, without courage, slackelge,  
 humbly: Sometime merily.  
 Remissio, ōnis, f. m. gene. remission, forgiveness,  
 nelle, a recreating of the mynde after studie or  
 labour, lacke of faintnesse of courage, a slack-  
 kyng, a lewlyng.  
 Remissio & contractio superciliorum, the ca-  
 stying downe and up of the browes.  
 Senescens morbi remissio, slackyng of the  
 sicknesse wearyng awaie.  
 Remissio vocis, fauouryng of the voyce, tem-  
 perate speakyng.  
 Contentio vocis, contrarie.  
 Remissio animi, sayng of courage, sayntes-  
 nesse of herte, also recreation from studie or  
 labour.  
 Remissarius, a, um, that is sent or put agayne.  
 Remissarii vestes, certayne barres or staues,  
 set in the turne of rundell of a vine presse, cal-  
 led in latine Sucula, to bynde or tounne it aboute  
 withall.  
 Remissus, a, um, dull, remitted, sent agayne,  
 ceased or deferred, negligent, slacke, gladde,  
 dissolute in mirth.  
 Remissus animus, whiche hath no courage.  
 Remissum corpus, an vnusty bodie.  
 Remissus frigus, not verie colde.  
 Remissus and tristis, contrarie.  
 Remissiorum esse, to be remisse & negligēt, als  
 to not be very earnest or rigorous in a matter.  
 Remissus dicendi genus, a temperate stile,  
 not verie belement or full of affection.  
 Remitto, misi, mittere, to sende, to sende as  
 gaine, to sende backe, to release or forgive, to  
 graunt, to committe, or remitte, to relinquish  
 or leaue, to slacke, to cesse, to leaue of, to lette  
 passe, to vnbende or lewse, to let downe, as  
 one doeth the stringes of an instrument. Also  
 to caste out agayne.  
 Remittere animum, to put awaie care, to re-  
 create the mynde.  
 Annum remittere, to pardone hym for one  
 peere.  
 Ardorem pugne remittere, not to fighte so  
 fiercely and eagerly.  
 Remittere aliquid adolescentie, to pardone  
 hym somewhat for his youth.  
 Remittere frontem, to looke moze pleasantly  
 and merily.  
 Remittere saporem, To make the taste of a  
 thyng not to be so stronge.  
 Remittere nuntium. Gratia habeo tibi, quum  
 copiam istam mihi & potestatem facis, ut  
 ego ad parentes remittam nuntium, I thanke

the, that thou giest me this leaue and also au-  
 thorize, that I maye sende to thy frendes, to pro-  
 uide for the els where.  
 Contentiōem remittere, To leaue or forsake  
 contention.  
 De supplicio remittere, to pardone hym part of  
 his execution or punishment.  
 De custodia remittere, not to bee so carefull as  
 he was, to be somewhat moze negligent than he  
 was in keepyng.  
 Frānos dolori remittere, to abandone hym to  
 all sorowe, or to leat hym selfe to be possessed with  
 heauynesse.  
 Ius alicui remittere, to release all his title or right  
 vnto one.  
 Librum remittere dicitur arbor, when the barke  
 is lewse or fallen from the tree.  
 Memoriam remittere, to let passe out of remem-  
 brance, not to regarde the memoie of a thyng.  
 Numeros in cantu remittere, to rest in syngyng,  
 as is the vse in psalme songe.  
 Nuntium vxori remittere, to be diuorced, to put  
 awaie his wyfe from hym.  
 Repudium remittere, idem.  
 Officiū remittere, to renunce his dute.  
 Cum aures remittunt, when they caste or hange  
 downe theyr eares agayne.  
 Remittas iam me onerare iniuriis, you wolde  
 cease to ouerlade or combe me with your vnreas-  
 sonableness.  
 Integram causam ad Senatum remissit, he referreth  
 of lette the whole matter to the Senate.  
 Curam animi remittere, to ease the mynde and  
 put awaie care and studie.  
 De voluntate mea nihil est remissum, I haue  
 nothyng changed my mynde, I haue the same  
 will still.  
 Debitum remittere, to quite or forgie one that  
 he oweth.  
 Frāna remittere equo, to leat the horse haue the  
 bydle at will.  
 Vbi primum remiserunt imbres, as sone as the  
 showres of raine ceased.  
 Iracundiam remittere, to appease his anger, to  
 qualifie hym selfe.  
 Labores remittere, to labour and trauaile some-  
 what lesse.  
 Aquam receptam ore remittunt, they caste out  
 agayne.  
 Nervos remittere, to leat downe the stringes of  
 an instrument.  
 Vim principis complecti, nomen remittere, to  
 take on hym the power and authority of a prince,  
 and refuse the name.  
 Opera remittere, to leat the woorkes slacke or  
 cease.  
 Opinionem remittere, to leat an opinion.  
 Sonum vocis intendere, and remittere, contras-  
 tye, to streigne the voyce in speking, and to fauour  
 the voyce and speake moze temperately.  
 Nullum remittis tempus, Thou doost slacke or

leat passe no tyme.  
 Remo, mis, remere, idem quod remeare.  
 Remolior, liris, liri, to put from his place.  
 Remolitus, a, um, partie.  
 Remollio, liri, lire, to make veray softie or eas-  
 ist, or to make softie agayne.  
 Remollius, a, um, partie.  
 Remollesco, scere, to become or waxe softie, also  
 to appeale it selfe and become gentyl.  
 Remona, the dwelling house of Remus.  
 Remora, ra, f. g. a littell sphe, whiche reteineth  
 a great shippe vnder sayle, also tariyng.  
 Remorans, antis, partie.  
 Remoratus, a, um, tariet, hindred, prolonged.  
 Remorbeco, scere, to fall ceterwises in sicknesse,  
 an olde woode.  
 Remordeo, mordi, dēre, to byte hym agayne, of  
 whome he was bitte, to bere or trouble hym, of  
 whom he was bere, to tourmente the mynde,  
 to make one heauy, to greue.  
 Cura remordet me, care greueth me.  
 Remores, bydes, which by theyr sighte or voyce  
 signified, that the thyng purposed was not to  
 be followed.  
 Remoria, a place on the toppe of the hyl called  
 Auentinus, where Remus goodde, and by the  
 sighte of bydes aduysed the buildyng of  
 Rome.  
 Remoror, aris, ari, to tariet or make to abyde,  
 to hynde.  
 Remorari gradum, to rest hym selfe in a place.  
 Ne quod vestrum remorer commodum, that  
 I may not hynde any commoditee or profite of  
 yours.  
 Remotio, ōnis, f. g. a remouyng, a puttynge as  
 waie.  
 Remotus, a, um, farre from, farre of, set asyde,  
 put awaie, remoued.  
 Remotus homo a dialecticis, he that passeth  
 nothyng on logike, or he that is nothyng skil-  
 led or exercised in logike.  
 Remotares a memoria, a thyng not thought  
 vpon.  
 Remoto ioco, in earnest.  
 Remotus a culpa, he that is in no faulte, gilty  
 lesse, without faulte.  
 Remoro delectu, without hauege regarde  
 moze to one than to an other.  
 Remotus ab inani laude, he toucheth no vayne  
 glorie.  
 A religione remotus, without religiō or feare  
 of god.  
 Arbitris remotis, alone without companie.  
 Fœmina a viris remouissima, a veray chaste and  
 honest woman.  
 Longissime a pudore remotus, a veray impu-  
 dent and shamelesse person.  
 Remoueo, remoues, mōui, vēre, to remoue, to  
 take awaie, to put awaie, to set asyde.  
 Remouere morā, make you haste, spede you.  
 Remouere se a negotiis publicis, to meddle

no more with common affayres.  
 Remouere aliquem a re publica, to put one  
 out of the office, which he hath in the weale pub-  
 lyke.  
 Remouere ab oculis, to hyde, to put out of  
 sight.  
 Remouere se arte sua, to leaue or forsake his  
 craft.  
 Remouere de medio, to put a thyng cleane as  
 waie.  
 Remouere metum, to put away feare.  
 Remouere moram, to make haste.  
 Remouere operam suam a populari cœtu, to  
 take no moze paine about other mens businesse.  
 Aliquem a legibus remouere, to leat one that  
 he can not make suche lawes as he woulde.  
 Se ab aliquo remouere, to leaue a mans com-  
 pany, familiaritee, or friendshippe.  
 Ex vrbē me remoui, I wente of remoued a  
 gayne out of the cite.  
 Hunc tu metum remoue, put thou awaie this  
 feare.  
 Remugio, mūgis, giui, gire, to belowe or  
 lowly agayne, to redre a great towne or noyse.  
 Remulceo, cēre, to pacifie or allmage agayne.  
 Remulco, aui, are, & Remulculo, aui, are, is  
 proprely to draue a great ship or barge with  
 a litle vessel, by transactiō it signifyeth to draw  
 a thyng easily.  
 Remulus, ci, m. g. a littell bote or barge, fre-  
 quently to vnlade great vessels, or to set men as  
 bourde.  
 Remulinus ager, Remus fildre.  
 Remuncopæ arum, f. g. instrumentes, wherewith  
 shippes be byuen on lande.  
 Remuneratio, ōnis, f. g. recompence, a reward  
 dyng.  
 Remunero, aui, are, & Remunero, aris, ari,  
 to reward, to recompence a good turne.  
 Remurmuro, aui, are, to murmur agaynst.  
 Remus, the brother of Romulus, whiche build  
 ded Rome.  
 Remus, mi, m. g. an ore to rowe with.  
 Remis venis, p, prouerbielly, with at speede,  
 quickly.  
 Ren, renis, m. g. a kidney.  
 Renascor, eisceris, sci, to get agayne.  
 Renato, aui, are, to tell, to repete.  
 Renascor, natus sum, sci, for denuo nasci, to be  
 borne agayne, to ryse or springe agayne, to be-  
 gyne agayne.  
 Renascens annus, the springe tyme.  
 Renato, aui, are, to swymme backe, or swimme  
 agayne.  
 Renatus, a, um, newe borne.  
 Renauigo, aui, are, to saple home agayne.  
 Renauo, aui, are, to endeuore or doe agayne.  
 Renes, the kidneys of the reines of the backe.  
 Renidens, enus, shynyng bright.  
 Os renidens, a face of countenance veray loy-  
 ons and pleasant.

Renideo, nides, nidi, dère, to thynne, to be bright  
or to glister, to sauer or smell. Sometime to open  
the mouth, as one doeth in smylng or laughing  
pleasantly, to smile.  
Renidesco, scire, to waxe byght.  
Reniteo, renites, niti, nitere, to be veray bright,  
to thynne.  
Renitor, reniteris, nitus, or nixus sum, niti, to  
resiste, to labour or thurst agaynst.  
Renixus, us, m. g. resistance.  
Reno, nui, are, to swimme agayne.  
Renodo, qui, are, to unknitte or vndo a knot,  
also to knit fast.  
Renoues, garments made of skynnes of woulfes  
or other beastes, wherein the auncient Almaines  
were wont to lie in the warres.  
Renouo, nui, are, to renewe or make esteemes,  
to refresh, to recreate, to beginne agayne.  
Bellum renouare, to renewe or beginne the  
warre agayne.  
Casus omnes renouare, to assay all chaunces  
or adventures afeist.  
Campus renouatur aratro, the fildes is newe  
plowed or tilled agayne.  
Renouabo illud quod initio dixi, I will re-  
pete or saie againe that I spake in the begin-  
ning. Animum renouare, to take courage or  
herte agayne.  
Legendo renouabam, I dyd renewe the mes-  
sage of it in redyng agayne.  
A fatigatione renouat, it dooth refresh the men  
and make them lusty agayne.  
Renouatio, onis, f. g. a renewyng.  
Renouamen, uiminis, n. g. idem.  
Renouatus, a, um, renewed, redified, repaired,  
cared or plowed agayne.  
Renouello, nui, are, to make newe agayne.  
Rentifolia, a, f. g. a kinde of wynde roses, which  
haue neyther good sauer nor faction.  
Renunero, nui, are, to pay agayne money which  
was receiued.  
Renuntia, an ile by Ethiopie, so ryche, that the  
inhabitantes doe geue for an horse by exchange  
a talent of golde.  
Renuntio, nui, are, to tell what is doen, or what  
one woulde haue, to make relation, to bypge  
woorde agayne, to reposte, to signifie, to shewe  
openly, to renounce, to refuse, to forsake for e-  
uer, to bidde farewell for euer, to resigne, some-  
time to refuse.  
Renuntiare vitæ, to refuse to lyue.  
Renuntiator consil, he is declared consill.  
Renuntiatu est facilem esse ascensum, woode  
was brought agayne, that they myght easily  
gette vp there.  
Acta renuntiare ad Senatum, to make reposte  
or relation to the Senate, what they haue done.  
Id ego tibi nunc renuntio futurum, I tell you  
now before, that it will be so.  
Renuntiare amicitiam, to renunce or forsake  
ones friendship.

Renuntiare repudium, to repudiate or forsake  
ones wyfe.  
Hospitium ei renuntiat, he sheweth hym plain-  
ly that he will no more lodge in his house: or  
haue no more familiaritee with hym.  
Societatem alicui renuntiare, to denutte or  
sende woorde, that they will haue no longer  
alliance with them.  
Tibi renuntia sunt hæc sic fore, it was tolde  
you before, that these thynges woulde come to  
passe.  
Renuntiatio, onis, f. g. a reposte. also a resigna-  
tion of an office. also a summons by an officer.  
Renuntius, iij, m. g. he that carrieth tidynge from  
one to an other.  
Renuo, renui, nure, to refuse, to dispise, to shew  
that a thyng dooth displease or mislike hym.  
Renutus, tus, m. g. a refusal or deniall with  
countenance, a bechynge or nodyng agayne.  
Reor, reris, ratus sum, reri, to suppose, to thinke,  
to iudge.  
Repagulum, li, n. g. a doore or wyndowe, or of  
ther thynges that shutteth or closeth, a barre or  
raille.  
Repages, gis, f. g. idem.  
Repandus, a, um, bent or bowed, and broad  
backewarde, as eyes were in the olde tyme.  
Repango, pangi, and pauxi, pangere, to set or  
plant, to graffe.  
Repandirostrum pecus, a beast haupng his nose  
turned vppwarde, a woorde used of Marcus  
and Lucilius auncient poetes.  
Reparabilis, le, that maie be repaired, amended,  
or made newe agayne.  
Reparatio, onis, reparacion, makynge or restor-  
yng of a thyng agayne.  
Reparamen, raminis, n. g. idem.  
Reparator, oris, m. g. one that repaireth or ma-  
keth agayne.  
Reparco, parci, fere, to spare.  
Réparo, nui, are, to repayre, to restore to the first  
estate, to renewe.  
Reparare bellum, to make newe prouision for  
warre.  
Reparare exercitum, to repayre or make vp his  
armye agayne.  
Repastinatio, onis, f. g. a newe diggyng about  
vines. Also a bypynge of grounde to temple  
with much labour and diggyng.  
Repastinatus, a, um, newe digged or brought in  
temple.  
Repastino, nui, are, to digge agayne about vines,  
to alter lande or grounde with ofte diggyng or  
labouryng.  
Repatrio, nui, are, to retourne.  
Repauso, nui, are, to take rest.  
Repecto, pexi, or péxui, péctere, to heme ad  
gayne.  
Répedo, répedas, nui, are, to goe awaie, to goe  
backe, to retre.  
Repello, repuli, péllere, to put backe, to repelle,  
to put

to put awaie.  
Repellere sanguinem, to leat one bloude.  
Repellere vim vi, to resist force with force.  
Seruitutem a ciuibus repellere, to kepe or de-  
liuer his countrey men from seruitute and bond-  
age.  
A gubernaculo ciuitatis repelli, to bee putte  
from the gouernaunce of the citee.  
Preces alicuius repellere, not to heere ones re-  
quest.  
Rependo, di, dère, to recompense, to paie or  
geue agayne.  
Rependebatur duplo argento, one paid for  
it the double weyght of syluer.  
Repens, entis, partic. a Repo, crepnyng: as, Hu-  
mi repens, crepnyng by the grounde.  
Repensius, a, um, paid.  
Répens, entis, om. gen. sodaine, vnlooked for:  
also crepnyng.  
Repens bellum, a sodaine warre.  
Repens fama allata, a sodaine rumour or  
bruite was brought.  
Repensio, nui, are, to pöder, to ouersee, to iudge,  
to recompence, to make amendes.  
Repente, sodaynly, by and by.  
Repentino, idem.  
Repentinus, a, um, todayne, vnlooked for.  
Repercussus, us, m. g. a reuerberacion or cry-  
pnyng agayne, a reflection.  
Repercussus solis, the reflection, or reuerber-  
acion of the sonne.  
Repercussus, a, um, beaten or stricken agayne,  
turned backe agayne.  
Repercussio, repércutis, cussi, cütere, to stryke  
agayne, to reuerberate.  
Repercute dicta, to take aduantage of one  
in his wordes.  
Repercute aciem oculi, to dash the eye sight.  
Reperio, reperis, réperi, or poëice, reperi,  
rire, to fynde by aduerture: sometime other-  
wyse, to perceyue.  
Reperire causam, to fynde an excuse or occas-  
ion.  
Reperire negotium in hac re, to haue muche  
to dooe with that matter.  
Reperire gloriam, to gette an honourable res-  
nowme.  
Reperit suos parentes: hath the founde hie pa-  
rentes, or who is his father and mother?  
Reperies hoc non secus, thou shalt fynde it  
to be none otherwyse.  
Non reperitur vllò vestigio, there is no men-  
tion made of it, or there is not one woode men-  
tioned of it, or not one letter witen of it.  
Reperibitur, it shall be founde.  
Reperiri dicitur aliquis, or res aliqua, whan  
it is evidently knowne and perceyued, what  
maner of person or thyng it is.  
Reperio eum venisse Tarentum, I fynde in  
wrytyng, that he came to Tarent.  
Reperitius, a, um, that is founden.

Repertor, oris, m. g. he that fyndeth.  
Repertorium, rij, n. g. an inuentorie.  
Repertus, a, um, founde.  
Repertus es ingratus, thou art plainly found  
and tried to be an vnkynde person.  
Repetitio, onis, f. g. a repetition.  
Repertor, oris, m. g. he that requirerth a thyng  
agayne.  
Repetitus, a, um, repeted agayne, begon agayne.  
Repetito somno, callyng a slepe agayne.  
Répeto, nui, or repétij, tere, to aske agayne, to  
aske often or estones, to reherse agayne, or re-  
pète, to reuolue, to begynne agayne, to restore  
estesones to a thyng, to call agayne, to returne  
or goe agayne to a place, to remembre.  
Hem repudiatu repertor, howe nowe, beynge  
ones refused, I am called agayne.  
Alte reperta, reherced from the begynnyng,  
farre sought or farre sette.  
Repertor pœnas ab aliquo, to bee auenged  
on one.  
Repero, I remembre.  
Me quidem adulescentulo, repeto quendam  
Principem nomine alternis diebus declama-  
re, alternis disputare, I remembre me, whan I  
was a yonge stricpelyng, one called Princeps,  
did one daie declame, an other daie dispute.  
Repertore eum, to accuse esteones.  
Repertore memoria, callyng to my remem-  
brance.  
Fructum repertore, to require fruite or profyte  
of a thyng.  
Castra repertore, to returne or goe agayne to  
the Lampe.  
In Africam repertore, to returne agayne into  
Africke.  
Relicta repertore, to returne agayne to matters  
or busynesse that he lefte of before.  
Repertore consilium, to renewe a purpose or  
intent.  
Casari repertenti negare non potui, I coulde  
not denie it to Cesar demaundyng it of me oft  
ten tymes.  
Promissa repertens, promisyng agayne, res-  
newyng his promysse.  
Repetita longius interrogatio, a demaunde  
or question farre off from the purpose.  
Consuetudo longo intervallo repetita, a be-  
rate auncient custome newly brought by againe:  
or a custome renewed, that was not used mas-  
ny daie before.  
Gratiam pro beneficio repertore, to requyre  
one to be thankfull.  
Pampinationem repertore, to begyn agayne.  
Repeto me correptum ab eo. &c. I remem-  
bre that I was blamed or checked. &c.  
Alte & a capite repertore, to repete the matters  
euen from the begynnyng.  
Inde vsq; repertens, callyng to my remembrance  
euen from that tyme to this present daie.  
Repertore memoria, to call to remembrance.

Repetunt verba data fortis, they scanne the wordes of the oꝛacle geuen.

Repetundarum, repetundis, duos tantum casus habet.

Repetundarum accusari, is properly where a man sometime being in great auctoritee, & having the rule of a countrey, is accused and called to a rekenyng for all that he hath receyved, being in his office, above that, which is his oꝛdinarie allowaunce: also for all thyng that he toke wrongfully from any persone or towne: whiche was the most necessarie action for a prince like weale, that might be deuyed.

Repignerator, oris, m. g. he that redeemeth or quietly his gage or pledge.

Repignero, aui, are, to give or redeme a pledge or gage. it may be taken sometime with vs for that, whiche in our lawe is called to repleue: and Repigneratio, a repleuie: and Repignoratitia actio for the Replegiare.

Replaudo, plausi, dere, to make noyse with the handes beaten together.

Replaudere fratre, to strike by the heare before with clapping of the hande to his foreheade.

Repleo, pleni, plere, to fill, to fill up agayne.

Repletus, a, um, replensched, full.

Eruditione repletus, filled with erudition, full of doctrine.

Replicatio, onis, a replication or unfolding of a thyng, a repling.

Replico, aui, are, to unfold, also to reply, to displate, to turne that is forwarde backe agayne.

Replicare in rugas, to folde, to plaite.

Replicare sarculos ad vitis caput, to bowe backe agayne.

Repletus, a, um, unfolded.

Replumbo, aui, are, to unfold.

Repo, repli, pere, to creepe, to renue as rootes dooe in the ground.

Repolio, repolis, liui, lire, to polye agayne.

Repolleo, lere, to be muche able, to bee of power to dooe.

Repollesco, scere, to bee esteemes stronge in force, for Repullulesco, to springe agayne.

Reponeo, sui, nere, to put or sette agayne in his place, to laie vp, to recte agayne, to hyde, to redeliuer or restore, to reuoke, to repasse, to laie to moze, to exaggerate, to heape one on another, to make to growe agayne, to bynge agayne. also to put in writing.

Et quantum longis carpent armenta diebus, Exigua tantum gelidus ros nocte reponet. Loke howe muche the sheepe in the long dates shall byte,

The colde dwe in one nyght with growyng shall requite.

Reponere seruicem, to wrie ones necke nowe on one syde, and nowe on the other, to stretche ones necke in and out.

Reponere aliquem in deos, to doe honour to

one as it were vnto god, to make one a god.

Reponere in numero eloquentium, to clement hym eloquent.

Reponere in optima spe, to haue good hope of a thyng.

Reponere in suis, to take hym for his friende.

Reponere inimiam, to doe displeasure to him that hath hurte vs before.

Reponere fidem, to truste.

Fabulas & scripta sua reponere postea dicuntur, when they byng their comedies or tragedies to be played agayne after they haue ben ones or twyse played before.

Honoratum si forte reponis Achillem, if it be thy mynde to putte in agayne the tragédie of the renowned Achilles.

Reponere nummos, To paye agayne money whiche is lent vs.

Reponere aliquid in vetustatem, to laie by a thyng for the tyme to come.

Reponere remum, to rowe no moze.

Peto ite, ne id a me quaras, ne uis idem reponam cum ueneris, I praye the aske not that of me, lest I aske the same of the, or lay some thyng agaynst the when thou comest hither.

Semper ego auditor tantum nunquam uereponam? Shall I be alwaie an herer and neuer a writer?

Plena reponere pocula, to set full cuppes on the table.

Alimenta in hyemem reponere, To laie by store of vittayles agaynst winter.

Intelligere deberes in te repositam rem publicam, that the whole common weale consisteth in you.

Cenam reponere, To make a supper to one, that gaue vs a supper before.

In coronamenta reponere, To set among the herbes that garlandes be made of.

In quibus fiduciam omnem reponebat, in the whiche he put his whole confidence and trust.

Causam reponere in manufacturine iudicium, To referre and putte his whole matter to the gentleness of the iudges.

Seorsum reponere, to sette apart from other.

Reporto, aui, are, to byng backe or agayne.

Reportare laudem ex hostibus, to be praised for his victorie, to gette laude or praise by conquering his enemies.

Reportare victoriam, to haue the victorie.

Reportare laudem, to haue good thanke for ones labour.

Reportare ignominiam, To get of beate as was reproche.

Britannia exercitum reportare, to convey the armie out of Britaine.

Reposco, poposci, scere, to aske agayne that which is myne owne, or is as it were due to me.

Reposcere poenas, to punysh.

Reposcere vicem, to aske one good turne for another.

Datum

Datum auxilium reposcere, to requite one to ayde vs as we haue aided hym before.

Rationem vite ab aliquo reposcere, to require accompte of rekenyng how one hath ledde his lyfe.

Reposcit causa, the cause requirerth.

Aliquem ad supplicium reposcere, to requite to haue one punyshed.

Repositorium, ri, n. g. a store house, or rather a cupboard or dresser to sette meate bypon, or other thyng that is brought to the table.

Repositus, a, um, laied by to hyde, put or set as agayne.

Manet alta mente repositum iudicium Paris, deepe in his mynde remayned the iudgement that Paris gaue.

Repositi & frigidi cibi, colde meate that hath ben set on the table before.

Reposita, neu. ge. plur. nu. after Porphirio, the nexte daie after the marriage, when friends come to dynke with the bypde: after Acron, the vii. daie, when the bypde was wonte to returne to hye parentes. the dynkenges or banquets that are made with them that are newe married.

Representatio, onis, f. g. the representyng of a thyng. Also a paymēt of money out of hand.

Represento, aui, are, to represent, to rendre, to bynge in presence, or present a thyng, to laie before one, to shewe or declare.

Si semper se representauerit, if he be alwaie redy at hande, and not out of the waie.

Representare consilium, id est, ante tempus exequi.

Representare se, to be present.

Si representari morte mea libertas ciuitatis potest, if the ctee by my death may be freed with and immediatly restored to lybertye.

Representare supplicia, to punysh sodainely or hastily.

Cooperat esse praecepta ad representanda supplicia, he beganne to be ouer hasty and rash in punyshyng or puttynge men to execution.

Representare iudicia, to present iudgement.

Representare precium, to paye the money in hande.

Representare diem promissorum, to performe that he promised.

Representare aliquid animo, to renewe a thyng in ones memorie.

Faciem veri maris representare, to bee lyke a veray sea in deede.

Ita representauit imaginem sceleris, it dyd so lyquely set forth the acte, as though it had been than presently dooen.

Representare memoria alicuius rei, to represent & set forth lyquely the memorie of a thyng.

Representare improbitatem suam, to make haste to shewe or declare theyr lewdnesse.

Representans pro opera dignam cuius merce dem, id est, exhibens, geuyng out of hande.

Reprehendo, di, dere, to plucke backe agayne, to repproue, to reprehende, to blame, to rebuke. Reprehendi fugitiui dicuntur, to be caught as agayne.

Reprehendere manu, to take by the hande.

Reprehensi, caught agayne.

Reprehensio, onis, f. g. a rebuke, a pullynge backe, a repprouynge, a blamyng, controuersyng, cheryng.

Si reprehensionem non capit persona, if the personage be such that he can not wel be repproued or blamed.

Reprehenso, aui, are, to rebuke Marpely, to take holde on one and plucke hym backe often.

Reprehenso, oris, m. g. he that rebuketh or repproueth, a correcter.

Repressor, oris, m. g. he that restraigneth, letteth, or keepeth downe: he that stoppeth a thyng and letteth it to goe forwarde.

Repressus, a, um, stopped, lette.

Reprimo, pressi, primere, to restrayne, to lette that a thyng be not dooen, to stoppe, to kepe binder by force, to appeale.

Reprimere sermones seu famam, to cause a great fame or reposte to cease.

Impetum populi reprimere, to appeale or cease the furie of the people.

Reprimere iunera, to abbreviate or make the waie shorter.

Ni reprimas tuum stultiloquium, if ye doe not leaue your foolyshe talke.

Reprime iracundiam, be not so angry, pacifie your selfe.

Cursum represserunt, they stopped.

Conatus hominum reprimere, to stoppe what men goe about of indeuor, to lette or resist theyr enterpryses.

Fletu reprimi ne quid scribamus, to bee leat with wepyng, that we can not write: to bee in that case, that we can not write for wepyng.

Sermones reprimere, to appeale the communiication of the people, and make it to cease.

Reprobo, aui, are, to repproue, to disallowe, to reiecte.

Reprobus, a, um, wicked, naught, cast out of the fauour of god.

Reproces, Marpe, rough: but the place of idleserie, by the whiche this wayde is proued, hath not in Reprocibus, but Imbricibus ac supinis lateribus. &c.

Repromissio, onis, f. g. a promysing, a binding of ones selfe by promys in couenant.

Repromitto, misi, mittere, to bynde hym selfe by promys in couenant. Sometime to promys onely.

Reprabundus, a, um, creppyn.

Repraus, us, m. g. a creppyn.

Reptilis, le, any thyng that creppeth.

Reptilius, a, um, that creppeth secretly.

Repto, aui, are, to creepe muche: also to goe softly or slowly lyke a snayle.

P pp iij

Repu

Repubesco, scere, to ware ponge agayne.  
 Repudiatio, ónis, f. g. a refusing, a tozszakynge of his wyfe.  
 Repudiatus, a, um, refused, forszaken.  
 Repudio, aui, are, to forszake, as a mā forszaketh his wyfe. Also to refuse, to abandone or leaue.  
 Obsecrationem alicuius repudiare, to reiecte ones suite, not to here his request.  
 Beneficium repudiare, to refuse a good tourne or benefite.  
 Repudio consilium quod primum intende-ram, I nowe leaue the counsaile that I fyrste intended to folowe.  
 Repudiósus, a, um, an adiectiue.  
 Repudiósus nuptia, a wedding that is after dissolued.  
 Repudium, dii, n. g. a diuorce.  
 Repudium remittere, to be diuorced.  
 Repudium renuntiare, to declare a diuorce.  
 Is me nunc repudium renuntiare iussit tibi, he wylled me to declare to the, that he hath forszaken the.  
 Necessitate me mala vi fiam facis, verum vi-  
 deto, me vbi volēs nuptum dare, ne hac fama faciat repudiósus nuptias, thou compellest me to bee naughte, but take heede, lest whan thou wylte mary me to any man, this fame or bzuite cause me thortely after to be diuorced.  
 Repuerasco, scere, to bee esteemes a chyld, or to waxe a childe agayne.  
 Repugnans, anis, repugnans, resistens, beyng agaynst.  
 Repugnantia, a, f. g. repugnancie, where one thyng agreeth not with an other.  
 Repugnax, ácis, om. g. that is in euery thyng contrarious.  
 Repugno, aui, are, to repugne or saie contrarie, to resist.  
 Repugnare inter se, to be contrarie one to an other, not to agree one with an other.  
 Repugnanter, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth contrariouesly, displeasantly, beyng ill contente.  
 Non repugnanter, patiently, with a good wyll.  
 Repullulo, aui, are, and Repullulasco, scere, to bourgen or sprynge agayne.  
 Repulsa, fæ, f. g. a puttynge backe of hym, whiche eýther demaundeth or seketh for auertizet or office.  
 Accipere, ferre, pati repulsam, to bee putte backe in labourynge for an office, to bee refused in the election.  
 Repulso, aui, are, to repell or put backe often.  
 Repulsor, óris, m. g. he that putteth an other man backe.  
 Repulsus, us, m. g. a repellyng or puttynge backe agayne.  
 Repulsus, a, um, that is put backe, repelled. als to striken or knocked agayne.  
 Repunicatio, ónis, a polishynge or slihyng of buddes of trees, made rough with the sharpe nesse of solde in the sprynge tyme.

Repúnico, aui, are, to rase with a pomeite, to make slyke or smoothe.  
 Repungo, pūpugi, and punxi, gere, to pryche or gayne or mutuallie displease or offende, to greene or vere somewhat agayne.  
 Repurgium, gti, n. g. a purgynge or cleyngynge.  
 Repurgo, aui, are, to purge or cleyne diligently.  
 Reputo, aui, are, to rhynte often, to conside mythe, to consider and weigh diligently, to cast & rechen in the mynde, to reuolue in the minde, to recompt. Also to cut of esteemes, some tyme for imputare, to impute.  
 Non reputat laboris quid sit, he considereth not what paynes and labour is in it.  
 Dum hac mecum reputo, whyle I recompte these thynges with my selfe.  
 Reputatio, ónis, f. g. diligent considering and reuoluyng in the mynde.  
 Requies, ei, or eis, f. g. reste, quiete.  
 Requies bellorum, peace and vacation from warre.  
 Requiesco, eui, scere, to rest or take rest, to slepe, to be or lye at rest.  
 Requiescere in lectione positum, to take pleasure in the redynge of poctes.  
 Requiescere in spe alicuius adolescentis, to content hym selfe and quiete his mynde in the hope whiche one hath in a ponge man.  
 Requiescam in sermone eius, I wyl take my reste and case my selfe in hearynge his commu-  
 nication or talke, or hearynge hym speake of this matter.  
 Non requiescere consilio cuiusquam, not to ceasse for any mans counsaile.  
 Et mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus, the ryuers beyng altered, ceassed to renne.  
 Requies, a, um, that hath taken reste or case.  
 Ager requies, a fildie that hath lye fallowe a certayne tyme.  
 Requirio, aui, are, to secke, demaunde, or aske for thynges often.  
 Requirio, siui, rere, to seke esteemes or often, to requyre, to enquire or demaunde, to synde lacke of a thyng, to desire a thyng that is not, or that is paste, as expedient or necessarie.  
 In quo maiorum nostrorum sepe requiro prudentiam, wherun I synde often tymes, that our auncestours or elders haue lacked discre-  
 tion.  
 Vereor ne literarum officium a me requiras, I feare that ye wylt blame me for wytyng no oftener vnto you: or synde faure with me, that I haue not wrytten to you more often.  
 Si quis requirit a te, yf any man dooe aske or require of you.  
 Requiri, to be requisite, to be necessarie or ex-  
 pedient.  
 In hoc bello virtutes animi multæ & magnæ requiruntur, be requisite or necessarie.  
 Requistum est, one demaunded.  
 Requisita naturæ, needes of nature, or nature's needes.

necessarie.  
 Res, rei, f. g. a thyng, the thyng, the matter, some tyme state, condicion, empire, dominion, businesse, contentio, cause, rycheffe, substance, heritage, money, pprofyte, weale, experyence, occasion.  
 Res est, it is matter in dedde.  
 Res ad manum recte, it is all come to a bag and a staffe, or a staffe and a walette.  
 Res compendiosa, a matter adiouened or defered vntill the thirde day.  
 Res iudicata, the matter or cause finally deter-  
 mined and adjudged.  
 Res controuersa, the matter in suite.  
 Res familiaris, a mannes pproprie gooddes.  
 Res forensis, suite and lawe in the common place of iudgement.  
 Res publica, a common weale. Also it signif-  
 eth meane.  
 Iam repperirem, quo pacto necfur nec soci-  
 us fies, I haue nowe founde the meane, howe thou shalte be neither a thefe, nor a compani-  
 on with hym.  
 Rem facere, to gayne or wyne, to thyrue.  
 Nunquam rem facies, abi, nescis mescare  
 homines, thou shalte neuer gayne penie, get  
 the hence, thou canste not skyle to angle men:  
 or thou shalte neuer thyrue, get the hence, thou  
 knowest not how to laie baits for men.  
 Rem habere cum aliquo, to haue to dooe with  
 one, to meddle with one.  
 Res gerere, to haue or make warres, to fight.  
 Scipione Aemiliano res in Africa gerente.  
 Sc. Scipio Aemilianus makynge warres in As-  
 frike. &c.  
 Res semper aliquid apportat noui, experyence  
 bringeth alwaies some newes.  
 Ad rem redi, to the matter or purpose.  
 Salua res est, the matter goeth well.  
 Amicos res inuenit, richesse findeth frendes.  
 Re iuuare, to helpe with deddes and not with  
 wordes onely.  
 Is amicus, qui in re dubia, re iuuat, vbi re est  
 opus, he is a frende, whiche in a case that is  
 doubtfall, helpeth me with his deddes, where  
 deddes are required.  
 Quid isti credas, res ipsa indicat? what shulde  
 I beleue hym, the dedde selfe declareth it: or  
 sheweth it to be so?  
 Verba ad rem conferre, to doe as he saith.  
 Vsgadeo ego illius ferre possum ineptias &  
 magnifica verba, verba dum sint, verum enim  
 siad rem conferentur, vapulabit, hitherto I  
 can suffre his lewdenesse and bragges, as longe  
 as they are but wordes: but if he doe as he saith  
 eth, he shall swarte therfore.  
 Rem augere, to waxe thyrifte.  
 Re vera, in dedde, in very trouthe, matter in  
 dedde.  
 Re ipsa, idem.  
 E re nata non melius fieri potuit quam factum

est, considering the chaunce or occasion, it coulde  
 not be better doone then it is: as it chaunceth, or  
 as the pfect case requirith, it coulde not haue ben  
 doone better than it is.  
 Pro re nata, the matter considered, to the pur-  
 pose that happened, as the pfect case of sodaine  
 occasion requirith.  
 Res tua agitur, thy matter is in hande, or the  
 matter toucheth the, this adooe or businesse is  
 for the.  
 Si in rem vtrique est, if it be for bothe thez ppos-  
 ites.  
 Facere rem diuinam, to doe sacrifice, to serue  
 god.  
 Tantumne est ab re tua otii tibi? haste thou so  
 muche leasure or vacant tyme from thyne owne  
 businesse?  
 Bellicares, and Res militaris, warfare.  
 Rei militaris scientia, martiall policie.  
 Sed ere ipsa nata videantur, but they may seeme  
 to be inueded at that very present, by the occasion  
 of the matter it selfe.  
 Pro re tua, accordynge to thy goddes or substance  
 that thou hast.  
 Aliquantum ad rem est audior, he is somewhat  
 courtous to get money.  
 Res eos iam pridem deficere cepit, it is a good  
 whyle sens they spent theyr money and fell in por-  
 terte.  
 Accisa res, a manns substance or goddes decaid  
 ed and spent away.  
 Ampla res, riches, great substance.  
 Vt haud magna cum re, a man of no great sub-  
 stance, not very rich.  
 Res vxoria, wedlocke, marriage.  
 Rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu, id  
 est, statum reipublicæ, the state and condicion of  
 the weale publike of the Romaynes.  
 Domina rerum Roma, the lady and emperesse of  
 of all the worlde.  
 Potestas summa rerum, the chiefe gouernaunce of  
 the empyre or kyngedome, soueraintie.  
 Postquam res Asia Priamiq; euertere gentem  
 immeritam. &c. the empyre or dominion of As-  
 sia.  
 Res præclare gesta, noble actes of prowesse,  
 chualric.  
 Res economica, householdynge, houschepynge.  
 Res politica, the orderynge of a citee or of a com-  
 mon weale.  
 Sed res Romana erat superior, but the Romains  
 had the vpper hande: or the partie and armie of  
 the Romaines was the stronger.  
 Rem bellicam administrare, to be capitaine in  
 the warres.  
 Rem in calum dare, to aduenture the matter.  
 Rutili diffisis rebus suis, mistrustynge theyr  
 parte.  
 Ea rerum forma mearum, that is the state or  
 condicion that I am in.  
 Res aduersæ, afflictæ, angustæ, dubiæ, bou-



aduersities.  
 Egenus in rebus, in pouertee or necessitee.  
 Res secundæ, prosperitee.  
 Si mihi secundæ res essent de amore, if all were well concerning my loue.  
 Mutatio rerum, mutation of the worlde.  
 Res humanæ, worldly affayres.  
 Rem miseram, an aduerse of sorowynge, pittie full and heauy chaunce.  
 Rescacio, scilicet, scire, to be fierse or vchement agayne.  
 Resalutatio, onis, f. g. a courtiers speakynge to hym that speaketh to you, a resalutation.  
 Resaluto, aui, are, to salute hym that saluteth you, to salute agayne.  
 Resarcio, si, cire, to amende, to resourme.  
 Resarcire damna, to recompence damages, to make amendes.  
 Resarrio, rui, ire, to werde esteemes cozne.  
 Rescindere, rescindi, scindere, to cutte or breake in sunder, to take awaie, to destroy, to abolish, to fordoe, to make voyde or repell an acte or lawe, to breake vp, to breake downe, to launce.  
 Cælum rescindere fratres tui sunt conati, thise the byetherne assaied to breake vp heauen for to enter.  
 Terræ rescindere, to eare the grounde agayne.  
 Vulnere rescisso, when the wounde was launced or ouerred agayne.  
 Iudicari rescindere, to reuoke or breake a sentence or iudgement ones geuen.  
 Pactiones rescindere, to breake or vndoe cos uenantes that be made betwene men.  
 Voluntatem mortui rescindere, to breake or fordoe a mans testament or laste wyll.  
 Rescindere summum os viceris, to launce.  
 Rescio, sciri, scire, to knowe a thyng, which is hidde and kepte secreete. Also to knowe a thyng after that it is doone, whiche was not howen before.  
 Resciso, scere, idem quod Rescio.  
 Rescissus, a, um, fordoone, broken downe, destroyed.  
 Rescribo, scripsi, scribere, to wyte agayne, to write an aunswere to a letter, to redelpuer, to repaie money.  
 Ad has literas statim mihi rescribe, see that ye write me an answer to these letters immediatly.  
 Ad omnia quæ quærentur rescribere, to write an aunswere to all that a man requirith in his letters.  
 Argentum iube rursus rescribi, bidde that my money be payed me agayne.  
 Rescripsum, ti, n. g. the letters of a pynce, making answer to other letters.  
 Rescero, secui, care, to cut awaie that, whiche is superfluous, to cutte from a place.  
 Resecare ad vitium, to pare to the quiche, to budde the quiche in a matter, to discusse a matyr nellyngly.

Linguam rescare, to cutte out ones tongue.  
 Resecare ungues, to pare the nayles.  
 Resecare capillos, to clippe of the heare.  
 Rescero, aui, are, to praye or desyre esteemes, to pray contrary to that he desyred afore. also to aske one of his auowe.  
 Obscuro te rescero, I praye you, and praye you agayne.  
 Resectus, a, um, cut of, pared.  
 Resecator, moxter.  
 Resectio, onis, f. g. a cuttyng of, a parynge.  
 Reseda, dæ, f. g. an herbe.  
 Resedo, aui, are, to appeale.  
 Resemino, aui, are, to sowe agayne.  
 Resegmen, segminis, n. g. the parynge of a mans nayles, the parynge of that is cutte of any thyng.  
 Resequor, reserqueris, resequi, to folowe.  
 His est resequita roga tem, thus the answer red hym demaunding the question.  
 Reseratus, a, um, opened, vnloche.  
 Resero, aui, are, to open a thyng that is closed, to vnloche.  
 Claudere & reserare, contrarie.  
 Resero, scui, resatum, serere, to sowe, sette of plante agayne.  
 Reservatio, onis, f. g. a reseruacion, a keepynge of some thyng a parte from other, or for the tyme to come.  
 Reseruo, aui, are, to kepe aparte from other thynges, to reserue, to kepe for the tyme to come.  
 In congressum nostrum reseruo, I wyll reserue or kepe this vntill we meet together.  
 Quartam partem agri in pratum reseruare, to kepe in seuerallite th: fourth parte of the fildie for medowe grounde.  
 Presenti sermone reseruentur cetera, let the other thynges be reserued vntill we talke toged ther.  
 Quæ me ad maiora reseruo, for what greates ter enterpises do I kepe and reserue my selfe.  
 Reses, residis, om. g. idell from accustomed labour or occupation, that mouth not, that standeth still, slouthfull.  
 Reses aqua, standynge water.  
 Reses animus, a slouthfull and heauy mynde without courage or spire.  
 Reflex, secis, the vine bianche that is cutte, and spryngeth agayne, and beareth more fruite then it did before. it is also called Custos, and Præsidarius palmes.  
 Resido, residis, sedi, sidere, to reste, to sitte, to sitte downe, to stande faste, to be quiete, to rest mayne, to abyde.  
 Residet eius rei in te culpa, the faulte thereof is in the, or resteth in the.  
 Residere in clunes, to sitte downe vpon the buttockes, as certayne brastes doe.  
 Si quid residet in te amoris erga me, if there remaine any loue in your herte towards me.  
 Eius

Eius etiam in nutu residebat autoritas, there was a certayne authoritee euen in his becke.  
 Periculum tamen residebit, yet shall the perill and danger remaine still.  
 Quum ira residisset, when the anger was also swaged, quieted or appeased.  
 Residet spes in virtute tua, we haue a certayne hope of confidence yet in your vertue.  
 Resideamus si placet, let vs sitte downe if it please you.  
 Ardor resederat, the heate was relented.  
 Resedit apud eum pecunia publica, he did not bestowe it to that purpose that he was appointed, but kept it to hym selfe.  
 Residet in vultu, there dooth reste or appere in the visage.  
 Resido, residis, sedi, sidere, to sitte downe, also to abyde, to light downe as birdes dooe after their flight. Sometyme to relent, to sette.  
 Nam Viennensium vitia inter ipsos residunt, nostra late vagantur, for the fautes of men of Viennæ doe abyde with the, ours renne abrode, and be euey where knowne.  
 Residens, entis, lutyng downe after he hath done a thyng.  
 Residuus, a, um, the rest or remnant, that is left.  
 De residuis teneri, to be in arreage of money that one had to bestowe for some common use.  
 Resigno, aui, are, to open that whiche is sealed: sometyme to scale fast. also to shutte vp. Sometyme to resioye agayne. also to resigne or surrendre, sometyme to abolithe.  
 Resignatum æs, wages stopped for negligent seruice in warres.  
 Resigno, was bled of olde wyters for Rescribo.  
 Resignare literas, To open letters that be sealed.  
 Lumina morte resignat, id est, claudit.  
 Omnem tabularum fidem resignabat, it dyd put awaie cleane or abolithe all the credite that might be geuen to those registres: or made that no man coude surely beleue them.  
 Resignare rationes, id est, dissoluere.  
 Resilio, resiliis, resiliui, liui, or li, lire, to leape backe or steepe awaye quickly.  
 Ab hoc crimen resiliit, there is no blame to be laied to hym, no fault resteth in hym.  
 Resimus, a, um, that hath a camogyle nose, that is to saye, turned vwarde.  
 Resina, æ, f. g. rosen, all like gumme, which renzeth out of trees.  
 Resinatius, a, um, lyke roseine.  
 Resinatus, a, um, rased or dyessed with roseine, or gumme.  
 Resinosus, a, um, full of roseine or gumme.  
 Resipio, resipis, pui, or piut, ere, to sauour or smell.  
 Resipit picem, it sauoureth of pitche.  
 Resipisco, resipui, resipiscere, to returne to persecte vnderstandynge, to be esteemes wife,

where before he erred, to amende and come to hym selfe agayne.  
 Resisto, restiti, resistere, to resist or withstand, to repugne, to be agaynst, to stande still for daynely, to stop as one doeth in goynge, to reste, to pause.  
 Resistitur, the remedie is.  
 Sed ego in hoc resisto, but I reste and stop here in this matter.  
 Incipit eisari, mediæque in voce resistit, and todaynely in the middes of his tale or wordes, he stopped.  
 Resistens oratio, id est, intersticiens, non perpetuo tenore fluens.  
 Resistere dicitur venenatis pabulis herba aliqua, to be medicinable and of force agaynst it.  
 Resistitur vix taminia succo, the iuce of the wyld grape is a good remedie or medicine agaynst it.  
 Legi resistebatur, they withstode the lawe.  
 Resoluo, ui, ere, to resolute, to destroye, to paye debtes, to remoue, to vndoe, to vnloose, to vnbrynde.  
 Humum resolueret, to labour the earthe.  
 In puluerem resolueret, to make in powder.  
 Resoluit nodos, they vndoe the knottes.  
 Fauces resolueret in verba, to open his mouth to speake, to begyn to speake.  
 Litteras resolueret, to open letters.  
 Nebulae resoluantur a sole, whiche cloudes be resolued with the heate of the sunne.  
 Mollire & resolueret hominem, id est, effeminaie.  
 Tristitiam animi resolueret, to put away heauynesse of the mynde.  
 Cinctas resolute vestes, vn buckle or vndoe your clothes.  
 Resolueret ex parte diuersa dicta, To dissolue or shewe by argument, that they be false.  
 Resolutio nervorum, the palsy.  
 Resolutus, a, um, resolued, lewised.  
 Resonans, antis, sounyng agayne with an echo.  
 Resono, sonui, are, to sowe agayne, to make an echo.  
 Resonus, a, um, that souneth agayne, that maketh an echo.  
 Resorbeo, bui, or pi, bere, to sup vp agayne.  
 Respectio, onis, a lokyng backe.  
 Respecto, vix, are, to se often, to loue, to helpe, to loke backe.  
 Respectus, us, m. g. a loke or sight. also respecte or regarde, a reason that moueth a man to doe a thyng.  
 Nemo eo respectu commotus discesserat, haueyng no regarde therinto he departed, or he departed beyng nothyng moued therewith.  
 Miserabilem respectum fore, that it would be a pitauouse sight.  
 Respergo, si, gere, to caste water or other licoure about, to spynkle.  
 Respergimen, inis, a spynkelyng or castynge about

about of licoure.  
**Resperus**, a, um, spynkled about, or ouer and ouer.  
**Resperus**, us, m. g. & **Resperio**, onis, f. g. a spynkeling.  
**Respicio**, respicis, exi, ere, to loke backe, to haue regarde, to prouide, to remedie, to hepe, to reserue, to loue, to fauour, to helpe or succour.  
 Age me in tuis secundis rebus respice, let see now in thy prosperitee, succour me, or loke on me and helpe me.  
**Respicit** nos deus, god hath pittie on vs, or god dweth fauour and loue vs.  
**Respicere** se, to take hede of haue regarde of hym selfe.  
 Neg te respicis, nether doe ye passe any thing of your selfe, or let any stoe by your selfe.  
 Non soles respicere te cum dicas iniuste alteri? art thou not wont to take hede of thy self, or to haue regarde to thine owne conscience, when thou saieste wronge of an other man?  
 Non tu te cohibes? Non te respicis, non tibi exempli satis sum? wilt thou not beware, wilt thou not take hede of thy selfe? am not I a good example vnto ther?  
**Instantem tergo** Cloanthum respicit, he loseth backe and seeth Cloanthus pursue hym harde at the heeles.  
**Sero tellus respicitur**, it is to late to loke backe to the lande.  
**Hanc summum imperium respiciebat**, he had the chiefe rule and gouernance.  
 Si modo rempublicam respicere uolet, if he will haue regarde to helpe the common weale.  
 Nisi quid dñ respiciunt, if god helpe not: or exspectat god fynde some prouision.  
**Sin** Casarem respiciunt, &c. but if they haue regarde to Cesar, and fauoure or helpe hym.  
**Respiramen**, inis, n. g. a breath, or a passage whereby the breath issueth.  
**Respiratio**, ònis, f. g. a breathyng, or waspoung.  
**Respiratio** aquarum, the breathyng when the water sendeth out the vaporacions.  
**Respiratio** in oratione, the taking of breath or pausing in speakyng.  
**Respiro**, aui, are, to take breath. also to take resorte, to retourne to the first state, to pause, to rest. also to sende fourth a certayne sauoure.  
**Ciuitas** respirat, when it riseth out of aduersities, and cometh to the olde state agayne.  
**Respiraro**, site uidero, I shal take comfort, if I may see you.  
**Respirasset** cupiditas, thy couetousnesse would haue ben somewhat moderated or diminished.  
**Resplendeo**, splendi, ere, to shine bryght, to be glorious.  
**Respondeo**, di, ere, to answer, to appere when one is called, to agree, to accorde, to consent or be lyke or equal, to be agaynst, as one thyng set or lyng agaynst an other.

**Respondere** criminibus, to purge vs of thyng that is layed to our charge.  
**Respondere** ad nomina, to appere when he is called.  
**Non respondere**, to make default.  
**Respondere** ad diem, To paie or satisfie his creditour at the date.  
**Respondere** superiori, to accorde to that which he was asoys.  
**Respondere** patri, to folowe his fathers condicions, to be lyke his father in maners.  
**Respondere**, sometyme dooeth signifie satisfacere.  
**Hoc proprium tuum munus est**, vt ita erudatur, vt & patri, & Scipioni nostro, & ubi tam propinquo respondeat, it is your parte specially, that he be so brought vp in lernyng, that he may satisfie his father, and our friend Scipio, and you that are so nigh kynnesman vnto him.  
**Ad interrogata respondere**, to make answer to those thynges that be demaunded.  
**Respondet** frumentum ad pondus & mensuram, it is euen weight or measure.  
**Ad normam respondere**, to be euen with the rule.  
**Ad septimā respondet**, it accordeth or agreeth with the seuenth.  
**Haud quāq̃ ad spem euentus respondebat**, it came not to passe, as he hoped and trusted that it woulde.  
**Qui vestris paucorum respondeat laudibus**, id est, æquet vestras laudes.  
**Fauor** non responder meritis, he is not fauoured so muche as he hath deserued.  
**Voto tuo respondere possum**, I can doe that that you desire.  
**Si bonitas tua responderit iudicio meo**, if your goodnesse be suche as I esteeme or iudge it to be.  
**Amore**, or in amore respondere alicui, To loue mutually, to loue one as muche as he loueth vs.  
**Nobilitati maiorum respondere**, to be like his forefathers in noblenesse.  
**Aedificare** porticum quæ palatio respondeat, whiche may be our right against the palatice.  
**Quam breui responsu**, how shortly they may be answered to.  
**Responsio**, ònis, f. g. an answer.  
**Responsio**, aui, are, to make or geue answer: it perteyneth properly to lawiers, and them, which had the interpretation of ceremonies.  
**Responsio**, aui, are, to answer, sometyme to resist, to gaignesate.  
**Gallina dura** male responset palato, id est, non sapit, non conuenit palato, is not pleasante in eatyng.  
**Responsor**, òris, m. g. a surety, he that promyseth or undertaketh for an other.  
**Responsum**, si, n. g. an answer, also an oracle.  
 Dare

**Dare** responsum, to make an answer.  
**Responsus**, us, m. g. where one thyng doeth agree with an other, a consent, a conueniencie.  
**Respuo**, spui, ere, to refuse or reiect contemptuously.  
**Respuo** hoc sapientissimi cuiusq̃ fides, there is no wyse man wyll beleue it.  
**Respuere** imperium, to refuse to obey hym or be in subiection.  
**Respuo** hoc ferri ictum, one coulde not enter into it with pson, it coulde not be perced or hurte with pson.  
**Auribus hominem respuere**, to be vnwilling to here hym speake.  
**Respuere** aliquid dicuntur aures, when men can not abyde to here it.  
**Conditionem** non respuo, he doeth not refuse the offer.  
**Respuere** secures dicitur lignum, that can not be cutte.  
**Tergus omne** respuens vulnus, a backe so harde, that it can not bee cut nor hurte with any weapon.  
**Restagnatio**, ònis, f. g. an ouerflowyng.  
**Restagno**, aui, are, to renne ouer, to let the water renne out, to ouerflowe.  
**Restat**, restare, to be or remayne of that thyng that is lefte, to stande backe, to resist.  
**Hoc** merest, that abideth or remayneth for me.  
**Restauo**, aui, are, to restore or make agayne, to repayre, to renewe.  
**Restauratus**, a, um, repayred, newe made.  
**Restibilis**, le, that whiche is renewed, or sowne agayne.  
**Restibilis** fecunditas, when the female beareth euerie yere.  
**Restibilis** ager, a fildie whiche is sowne two yeres together.  
**Seges** restibilis, cozne that ryseth of the seede that was caste into the grounde the yere before without any other sowyng.  
**Vinetum** restibile, a vine yerde that is delued euerie yere.  
**Resticula**, la, f. g. a small coide.  
**Restinctio**, ònis, f. g. a quenchyng or puttyng out.  
**Restinctus**, a, um, quenched, put out, stinted, appeased.  
**Restinctum** bellum, when there is no more mention of warre.  
**Restingo**, xi, guere, to stinte or putte out, to quench, to seale, as fyre, light, and thirst, to qualifie, to appease.  
**Cupiditatum ardore** restincto, cleane put out, quenched.  
**Flammam** restinguere, to put out the flame, and by translation, to quiete or stinte a troublous commotion or ruspyng in the common weale.  
**Sermones** restinguere, to cause the communis

tacion and talke of men to cease.  
**Restinguere** incensum, to appease or qualifie one that is intenced agaynst vs, or greatly moued with vs.  
**Studia aliorum** restinguere, to be cause that othertwyl study no more.  
**Sitim** restinguere, to quenche thirste.  
**Restio**, ònis, m. g. a roper. also he that hangerhym selfe.  
**Restio**, stitui, stare, to be ready to bee sowne, plowghed, or digged.  
**Restipulatio**, ònis, f. g. a putting in of pledges.  
**Restipulor**, aris, ari, to make answer in the law, to laie in a pledge or gage, to make answer to an action taken agaynst hym.  
**Restis**, is, f. g. a baler of corde, a rope or bunche of garlyke or opynons.  
**Restem** ducere, when maydens and childzen daunce together hande in hande, or with nappes, leadyng one an other.  
**Ad restim** res redat, the matter is in dyspayre or desperate.  
**Restito**, aui, are, to stagger, to stoppe often, to drawe backe, to struggle agaynst.  
**Restituo**, stitui, uere, to restore, to pelde agayne, to repaire or make agayne.  
**In integrum** restituere, to restore it vnto his first estate.  
**Pugnam** restituere, to begynne or renewe the battayle agayne afresh.  
**Reipublicæ** restitui, to be remitted to the same state that he was in before his banishment.  
**Tu** rem impeditam & perditam restituas? canst thou restore a matter intricate and paste cure or hope of recourie.  
**Restituere** aciem, to fyll vp the armie and set it in array agayne.  
**Restituere** animum alicui, to make couragious agayne.  
**Fraudata** restituere, to restore agayne that we haue deceiued men of.  
**Restituam** te in gaudium, I wyll make the iopous and glad agayne.  
**In gratiam** restituere, to byngne in fauoure agayne.  
**Sanitatem** restituere, and sanitati aliquem restituere, to restore to helth, to make one whole.  
**Corruptum** adolescentem restituere, to resfourme and byngne to good facion agayne.  
**Domum** restituere, to repayre the house.  
**Restitui** sibi dicuntur vina, whiche were ones turned, and are come to theyr olde tast agayne.  
**Restitue** is quem me accepisti locum, restore or set me agayne in the same place or state that thou foundest me.  
**Fores effregit** restituentur, did he breake open the doore? it shal bee repaired and made newe agayne.  
**Restitutor**, òris, m. g. he that restoreth.  
**Restitutio**, ònis, f. g. restitution.  
**Restitutorius**, a, um, that perteyneth to restoring.  
 Resto,

Resto, restiti, stare, to remayne, to tary, to as  
byde, to stande still, sometyme to withstande,  
to stryue agaynst, to struggle.  
Hic nunc me credit aliquam sibi fallaciam por  
tare, & ea me hic restituisse gratia, he thynketh  
that I goe about to beggyle hym: and that I  
haue tarped here for that veray cause.  
Stoici restant, the stoicke philosophers doe res  
siste theyr opinion.  
Restat mihi, it tarieth for me, it shall happen  
vnto me.  
Longa sunt quæ restant, the thynges be longe  
that remayne and be not yet tolde.  
De viginti restabam solus, of .xx. I onely res  
mayned.  
Quid restat, nisi. &c. what remayneth, but  
that. &c.  
Ad Catilinam recipiendum Romæ restite  
runt, they abode still at Rome, to receyue Las  
tilyne.  
In qua re nunc tam confidenter restas stulte?  
in what thyng dost thou now withstande me,  
or stryue or struggle agaynst me so boldely or so  
malapertly thou foolyshe fellowe?  
Restrictæ, or restrictum, strictly or strictly.  
Restrictus, a, um, strictly or harde bounde. also  
couetous, niggish, that will not departe with  
a penie.  
Restringo, strinxi, stringere, to binde or streigne  
harde, to bynde harde agayne, to restraine.  
sometyme it signifieth to lewse of unbynde.  
Apulei. lumentum restrinxit, abireq; stabulo  
liberum sinis, he lewsed his horse, and let hym  
out at libertee.  
Restrinxit nauseam, it puteth awaye the des  
tyre to vomite, it stoppeth vomite.  
Resulto, aui, are, to leape agaynst a thyng, to res  
bounde, to rebell, to leape or streppe backe, to  
hoppe.  
Resumo, psi, ere, to take agayne, to resume.  
Resuo, resui, ere, to sowe agayne or make a dou  
ble sittle. also to rippe or vndoe that whiche  
is sowed, to vnstitch.  
Sument virilem togam, tunica lati clauis  
futa ex viray parte, ad pedes decidit, when he  
came firste to mannes age, his senatours coate  
bepynge rypte on both sydes, fell downe to his  
feete.  
Resupino, aui, are, to turne vppwarde or vpright,  
to reuoke or call backe, to deserre, to peruerse.  
Resupinare collum, to holde vp the necke, as  
chekyns and other birdes dooe when they  
drynke.  
Resupinus, a, um, vprighte, the healy vppwarde.  
Resupinatus, a, um, turned or rolled vp agayne.  
Resurgo, surrexi, gere, to ryse vp agayne.  
Resurgere dicitur herba, quæ iterum crescit,  
to growe or spryng agayne.  
Resurrectio, onis, f. g. resurrection, risynge vp  
agayne.  
Resuscito, aui, are, to reyse vp agayne.

Retra, trees growynge on the bankes of riuers, or  
in the riuers.  
Retalio, aui, are, to requite.  
Retardatio, onis, f. g. a tariynge, a hinderynge.  
Retardatus, a, um, taried, hindered.  
Retardo, aui, are, to make to tari, to stoppe, to  
hoide that one goe not.  
Iter retardare, to let one that is goynge on his  
tourney.  
Quem nisi in via caduca hereditates retardat,  
sent volasse eum, non iter fecisse diceret, whos if  
the inheritance fallen by escheate to the loyde had  
not hindered by the waie, ye woude haue said he  
had flowne and not haue gone.  
Retaxo, aui, are, to blame or cheeke one agayne,  
that telleth vs of our faute.  
Rete, tis, n. g. a nette.  
Retis, in the mas. and for. g. is sometyme redde.  
Reteo, texti, gere, to discouer or disclose, to open.  
Reticus, a, um, vncovered.  
Retendo, tendi, tendere, to vnbinde.  
Retento, aui, are, of Re and tento, to assaie and  
goe about agayne, to attempt chesoonnes.  
Retentio, onis, f. g. a holdynge, a retynnyng.  
Retento, aui, ere, the frequentatiue of Retineo,  
to receyue often, to holde backe.  
Retentus, a, um, holden backe, retined, taried.  
Retexo, textui, ere, to vnwyse, or vnwyt, to  
vnwynde. sometyme to twiste or wynde chesoon  
nes, to dissolue, to vndoe that is once doone.  
Penelope telam retexere, to doe and vndoe.  
Non potest nisi retexueris illa, he maie not,  
excepte thou change his purpose therin.  
Se ipsum retexere, to change or alter his facis  
on othe wyse.  
Retexere orationem, to chaunge and make it  
cleane otherwyse, then it was before, or to bes  
ginne it afresh.  
Retiaculum, li, n. g. a littell nette.  
Retia, x, for. ge. was used of olde wyters for a  
nette.  
Retiarius, ri, m. g. he that casteth a nette, pros  
pely in fightynge to appryhende his aduersas  
rie.  
Reticentia, x, f. g. silence when one holdeth his  
peace, properly when one bittereth not that he  
shuld tell.  
Reticeo, retices, cui, cere, to holde ones peace,  
to speake no wynde, to kepe secreete, to say no  
thyng.  
Ne retice, tell me, hyde it not from me.  
Reticula, la, f. g. a littell nette, wherein a man  
or womans heare is traile.  
Reticulus, a, um, made lyke a nette.  
Fenestra reticulata, wyndowes hangynge as it  
were fyne nettes made before them to kepe out  
flies and such vermine.  
Reticulum, li, n. g. a cosse or call, whiche men or  
women used to weare on theyr heades, or on  
theyr faces, to the ende they woude not be know  
en. also a bagge, wherein meate is caried. also

also a racket to plaie at tennis with.  
Reticulus, li, a littell nette or calle.  
Retinaculum, li, n. ge. what to euer holdeth any  
other thyng, a state, an holdfast.  
Retineo, retines, nui, nere, to holde agayne, to  
holde backe, to reteyne, to kepe in remembrance,  
to holde by that a man falle not.  
Altreune me obsecro. B. Obsecro quid tibi  
est? An. Disperij. B. Perij misera, quid stu  
pes Antiphila? O holde me by I praye the, W.  
Blaske what alleth the? A. I am vndoone. W.  
Blas that euer I was boyne, why dooth thy  
herte fayne the Antiphila?  
Retinere, to restrayne or lettie one from doyng  
that that he woude.  
Pudore & liberalitate liberos retinere satius  
esse credo quam metu, I thynke it better to  
restrayne chyldren from their wanton willes  
by shame and liberalitee, than with feare.  
Suius suum retinet, if he mainteine his title.  
In officio retinere, To enterteyne men to be  
euer redie to doe their dutties, to kepe men still  
in obedience.  
Inuidiam suam apud improbos retinere, To  
be alwaies hated of vnthysse persons.  
Iudicem retinere aliquem, to receyue one for  
a iudge.  
Iudicium suum retinere, To perseuere in his  
opinion.  
Iusticiam retinere, to mainteine Justice.  
Memoria retinere, to remembre.  
Modum retinere, to kepe a measure.  
Morbo retineri, to be sicke.  
Morem retinere, to kepe alway one custome.  
Nummos retinere, to kepe backe money whis  
the ought to be payed.  
Officium retinere, to dooe well his duttie.  
Sinistra manu retinebat arcum, id est, tene  
bat.  
Existimationem retinere, to kepe still his esti  
mation.  
Grauiam alicuius retinere, to be still in ones  
fauour.  
Temperatibus retineri, to be let with tempest  
that he can not departe.  
Retinent tamen charitatem in pastores, yet  
they alwayes loue theyr keepers.  
Custoditis retineri, to be kept in prison.  
In sermone longo aliquem retinere, to holde  
or kepe one with a long talke or proesse.  
Veritatem retinere, to be alwaies true.  
Retinens, entis, om. g. that keepeth still.  
Retingo, tingere, to dippe in agayne.  
Retiolium, a cause or cosse.  
Retondeo, rondi, cere, to clip or sheare all ouer.  
Retono, tonui, are, to make a great sowne or  
nosse agaynst.  
Retorqueo, torxi, ere, to caste backwarde, to  
throwe or throte agayne, to tourne backe agayne  
violently.  
Retorqueri sub terra, to be tournd backe, and

put into the grounde.  
Retorquere telam, to vntwyst yarne.  
Oculos ad urbem retorquere, To turne his  
heade and loke backe toward the cite.  
Retorquere aliquem, to turne one from his  
purpose.  
Retorresco, retorrescere, to be burned with the  
sunne.  
Retorride, as it were burned with the sunne.  
Retorridus, a, um, burned, feared or parched  
with the feruent heate of the sunne.  
Retortus, a, um, turned or wrested backe.  
Retostus, a, um, burned, tosted to muche.  
Retracto, aui, are, to call backe, to reuoke a thyng  
that is done, to drawe backe, or excuse, to laye  
to an other man, to drawe vp, to vnspare that  
one hath said, to handle agayne, to speake as  
gayne of a thyng, to repete, to wite agayne.  
Retracta e librum, to peruse & ouersie a booke  
agayne, or to wite it a newe, to the intent to  
amende and correcte thinges that be in it.  
Pedamenta retractare, to take vp stakes and  
faynes out of the grounde agayne, that were set  
vnder the vine the yere before, to the intent to  
newe dyesse them, and caste those away that be  
rotten.  
Augemus dolorem retractando, we increase  
our sorowe with commynge and sayynge of it  
agayne.  
Vulnera cruda retractare, to handle greene  
woundes often.  
Retractare dicta, to vnspare that he hath once  
spoken.  
Mecum saepe retractans, reuoluyng the mat  
ter often in my mynde.  
Retractare aliquid, to repete that whiche is  
spoken.  
Retractare largitiones, to cease from libtall  
geyng.  
Retractare actionem, To begyn his action a  
newe.  
Retractans, antis, om. gen. that will not be led  
forwarde, that staggereth and draweth backe.  
Retractatio, onis, for. g. a retractation, a reuo  
kyng of ones opinion.  
Retractatus, a, um, retracted, corrected, am  
ended, full of blotches with correctynge and am  
endynge in wytyng.  
Retractus, a, um, drawen backe agayne, taken  
and brought home agayne after one hath runne  
awaie. also farre of, farre distant.  
Retraho, traxi, trahere, to pull or drawe backe,  
or to drawe to.  
Retraham hercle ad me illud fugitiuum ar  
genum tamen, in feith I trowe I will yet for  
all this pull backe to me agayne that slipper  
money, that woude so fayne begone.  
Retrahere aliquem a republica, to withdrawe  
one from the affaires or busynesse of the comon  
weale: or to perswade hym that he doe not bus  
sie him selfe in matters of the comon weale.  
Retra-

Retrahere se, to cease and leave off from doing any thing.  
 Retractans, antis, om. g. idem quod retractans.  
 Retribuo, tribui, buere, to recompense, to render of good agayne.  
 Retrica, ca, fca. g. olde wyters called the water, wherewith gardenes are watered.  
 Retrimentum, ti, n. g. the dyegges of a thyng, sometyme of beure or dounge.  
 Retro, behynde.  
 Est mihi retro vltimis in edibus conclave, I have a certain parlour behynde, or on the backe syde in the furthest parte of all my house.  
 Retro vocare, to call backe.  
 Retro ambulare, to go backe.  
 Retro, sometyme for Contra, or econverso.  
 Retro, for Ante.  
 Quum te semper ultra omnes retro principes laudari oportuit, aboute all that have bene in tyme past, or before you.  
 Tam longe retro, so farre backwarde.  
 Retróago, egi, agere, to bypne backe.  
 Capillos retroagere, to caste the heare backe.  
 Ordinem retroagere, To take that first that shoulde be last.  
 Retrocedo, celsi, ere, to go backe, to gene backe, to retye.  
 Retróeo, lui, ire, to go backe.  
 Retróero, retróuli, ferre, to bypne backe agayne.  
 Retroferre se, to retourne backe agayne.  
 Retrogradior, graderis, gradi, idem quod retroeo.  
 Retrógradus, a, um, that goeth backwarde.  
 Retrorsum vel Retrosus, backwarde.  
 Retrosus, a, um, turned backwarde.  
 Retródo, si, dere, to put of thyng backe.  
 Retundo, reudi, ere, to make blunt or dull that whiche is sharpe, to turne the edge of a thyng.  
 also to beate often on a thyng.  
 Mucronem styli retundere, to moderate the stile in wytyng, that it be not so vehement.  
 Improbiter alicuius retundere, id est, reprimere.  
 Linguam & sermones quorundam retundere, to stop or cease the naughtie wordes of ill retyers of ceterpe men, or to confound them.  
 Retúus, a, um, dull, blant, contrary to sharpe.  
 Alix agrorum partes, quæ acuta ingenia gignant, alix quæ reusa, some partes of couns crepes there be, whiche doe bypne forth sharpe wytes, some bypne sooth dull.  
 Reualesco, scere, to be recovered from sickness, to waxe whole.  
 Reuanesco, scere, to vanishe away agayne.  
 Reuelo, uexi, uelare, to bypne of carie backe of agayne.  
 Reuelatio, ónis, f. gen. a reuelling of disclosing of a thyng.  
 Reuello, uelli, and reuulsi, reuellere, to plucke backe, to pull agayne, to plucke vp, to pull as

waxe cleane.  
 Ventus clauum reuulsit, the wynde plucked the sterne cleane awaie.  
 Reuellere tela de corpore, to plucke the dares out of his bodie.  
 Reuellere omni memoria, to pull cleane out of memorie, to leaue no remembrance of a thyng at all.  
 Reueláus, a, um, discovered, opened, reuelled.  
 Reuelo, aui, are, to discover, to open, to reuelle.  
 Reuénio, reuénis, uéni, ire, to come agayne, to retourne.  
 Reuenire in gratiá, to come into fauour again.  
 Reuera, matter in desce, or for a trueth.  
 Reuérbero, aui, are, to beate or strike backe as gayne.  
 Reuerendus, a, um, woorthy reuerence of his noure.  
 Reuerens, entior, tísimus, he that dooeth reuerence of honour.  
 Reuerenter, reuerently.  
 Reuerentia, a, f. g. reuerence of honour doome to one. sometyme a reuerend feare.  
 Reuéror, réris, réri, to haue in reuerence, to feare.  
 Reuérso, ónis, fca. g. a returnyng, a comyng backe agayne.  
 Reuerto, uerti, ere, is often used of Etero, but onely in the pterperfect tense, or other tenes fourmed of the same, to retourne, to come as gayne.  
 Multa aduersa reuertens, id est, reuoluens, reputans apud se, consyderyng with him selfe, reuoluyng in his mynde.  
 Legati Ameriam reuerterunt, the ambassadours returned to Ameria.  
 Reuerror, eris, ti, to retourne, to come agayne to a place of thyng.  
 Ad Chrysippi laqueos reuertamur, let us now retourne to the subtil and intricate argumens of Chrysippus and speake of them.  
 In gratiam cum aliquo reuerti, to come in fauour agayne with one.  
 Ad diem reuerti, to retourne agayne at the date appoynted.  
 Reuincio, uinxi, circ, to bynde backe or behynde, as to bynde ones handes behynde hym. also to bynde freit of hard.  
 Reuincio, uici, uincere, to confute, to confute.  
 Reuincere paratus est, which the lawiers doe say, Paratus est verificare, he is redie to auerre.  
 Reuincere crimen verbis, to confute a thyng that is layed to our charge with wordes.  
 Reuinci in culpa, to be poyued faulte.  
 Reuiresco, rui, scere, to become elisones grene, to waxe grene agayne. by translation to reuue, to be renewed, to spynng newe agayne, to waxe yong agayne.  
 Reuisito, aui, are, to bisite agayne, to go to se as gayne.  
 Reuiso, uisi, scere, to retourne to se. Reuiso

Reuiso quid agant, I come to see what they dooe.  
 Reuise ad me, come agayne to me and see.  
 Furor reuist, id est, redit.  
 Reuulso, uixi, scere, to be reuulued, to recouer life agayne, by translation, to be renewed and come to the olde state agayne.  
 Reuuctor, óris, m. g. a seruauit of minister of a surgian or phisicion, whiche anoynted them that for the health used wrytlyng and suche other exercises.  
 Reuocatio, ónis, fca. g. a reuocation of callinge backe.  
 Reuocatus, a, um, reuoked or called backe, restored from death to lyfe.  
 Reuoco, aui, are, to call backe, to reuoke, to byng agayne, to drawe backe, to reple from death, to tourne from an enterprise or purpose.  
 Reuocare pedem, to tourne backe, to recule.  
 Ad quæ exempla reuocas? what examples puttest thou me for thy defence?  
 Ad manus rem reuocare, to bypne the matter to that poynte that men will fyght for it, or trie it by dent of swoorde.  
 Reuocare, to restore, to renewe.  
 Item, circa omnium ordinum statum domi forisque, aut correxit, aut exoleta reuocauit, aut etiam noua instituit, more ouer, concerning the state of all degrees, as well within his house as without, cyther he dyd amende them, or renewe those thynges that were out of vse, or elles ordeyned newe.  
 Reuocare promissum, to denie that he promysed, to reuoke his promys.  
 Reuocare testes, to reherse the depositions of wytnesses.  
 Reuocare ad curam, to doe a thyng with much diligence.  
 Rem ad sortem reuocare, to caste lottes for a thyng.  
 In lucem reuocare, to bypne agayne in vse, to bypne to lyght agayne, to bypne to knowlage of men agayne.  
 Morem reuocare, to renewe or bypne by a custome or facion agayne.  
 Defunctos reuocare, to reisse men from death to lyfe.  
 Anne ad M. Antonij frumenti æstimatio nem reuocaturus es? well ye saie that I dyd folow Antone, or dyd any thyng lyke to Antone in bypnyng of grayne?  
 Non reuoco ad arbitrium meum, I dooe not desyre to haue the thyng ordeyned or determyned after my pleasure.  
 Ab incæpto vel ab instituto reuocare, To turne one from his purpose, to perswade him to leaue of an enterprise that he hath begun.  
 Reuocare gradum, to retourne.  
 Ab inferis; vel a morte reuocare, to reple one from death to lyfe, to restore one to lyfe.  
 Ex itinere reuocare, to call one backe that is

goynge in his tourney.  
 Libertatem reuocare, To restore libertee as gayne.  
 Ad mediocritatem reuocare modum alicuius rei, to kepe a meane in a thyng.  
 Reuocare animos vestros ad Mithridatici belli memoriam, I wolde reduce or byng into your remembrance agayne the warre agaynst Mithridates.  
 Reuocant se rursum ad morticiam, they byng thegm selfe agayne to heauynesse of sadnesse.  
 Omnia ad potentiam suam reuocantis est sententia, it is the opinion of hym, that wold haue nothing at all dooen and ordeyned, but by his owne power and authoritee.  
 Ad rationem operum reuocare, To require accompte. &c.  
 Se reuocare, to chaunge his opinion, to vnfaie that he saied.  
 Ab opere aliquem reuocare, To make one leaue of his wothe.  
 A scelere reuocare, to tourne one from doynge a mischeuous acte.  
 Ad vitam reuocare, to restore or bypne one to lyfe agayne.  
 Reuocabilis, le, that maie be reuoked or called agayne.  
 Reuocamen, minis, n. g. idē quod Reuocatio.  
 Reuolo, aui, are, to flee backe, to flee agayne.  
 Reuolant ex aquare, They flee out of the sea agayne.  
 Reuolubilis, le, that maie be reuolued and turned agayne.  
 Reuoluo, ui, uere, to tourne vp and downe, to reuolue, to tourne backe, to remoue, to tumble agayne.  
 Reuolui retro, to bee tumbled backe agayne.  
 Reuolui ad sententiā alicuius, to come of consdescende at length to ones opinion.  
 Victoria ad irritam reuoluebatur, the victorie was in vayne, and came at length to none effecte.  
 Reuolui in eandem vitam, to bee fallen again into the same kynde of lyfe that he was before.  
 Vultus reuoluere, to wryppe or bynde by the wounde agayne.  
 Reuolueris eodem, thou art come to the same purpose agayne: or thou speakest nowe of the same matter, that thou spakest of before.  
 Reuoluo identidem in Tusculanum, I retourne often to my place at Tusculum.  
 Reuoluere librum, to peruse and ouer reade a booke agayne.  
 Reuolutio, ónis, a turnyng backe to the fyrste place of poynte, a reuolution or turnyng of celestiall bodies of spheres.  
 Reuolutus, a, um, tourned backe, remoued, opened, discovered.  
 Reuomo, mui, mere, to parbake by agayne.  
 Reuorto, tere, olde wyters used for Reuerror, to retourne.

Reus, rei, mas. ge. he that is sued or accused, the personne arraigned. sometyne he that is gyltie. sometyne a suretie, or he that hath vnderaken for a man.

Reus facti, gyltie of an offence.

Reus agitur, he is sued or accused.

Reus peragitur, he is condemned.

Reus stipulando, he that bargayneth.

Reus voti, he that hath auowed.

Reus de vi, accused of breaking the peace.

Reum subdere, To accuse one of a greaue offence.

Petitor & Reus, contrary.

Reus satis dandi, he that is bounde to bring in sureties to vndertake for hym.

Reus satis accipiendi, he that hath taken sureties of a man for his debte.

Promittendi reus, he that hath made promise for an other man.

Facere aliquem reum, to accuse one.

Reus aui iur, accused of couetousnesse.

Reus aliena culpa, accused for an other mans faulte.

Reum fieri, to bee accused, or haue somewhat laied to his charge, also to become suretie for an other mans debte.

Rex, regis, m. ge. a kynge. also a lord, a great eyche man.

Rex sacrificulus, was a chiefe minister of sacrifices amonge the Romaynes onely.

Reges auri, they that had the keeping of the common treasure.

**R**Ha, a ryuer of Sarmatia, called also Volga, or Volgia.

Rhabarbarum, or Ponticum, Rubarbe, a precious roote, medicinable to purge coler. also to corroborate and strength the stomache and liver.

Rhacoma, m. ge. an herbe, whiche Ruclius supposeth to bee that, whiche is called Rhabarbarum.

Rhadamanthus, a kynge of Lycia, whiche was a stricte executor of Justice, and therfore was supposed of the painnys, to bee afterwarde one of the iudges in hell.

Rhagades, & Rhagadia, neu. g. plur. certayne cleftes in some partes of the body.

Rhagion, gh, neu. gen. a spider, hauing a littell blacke head, and is somewhat white, and hath shorthe feete, whose biting is venomous, as the stingyng of a scorpion.

Rhagoides, the nether thynne of the eye.

Rhagusium, a citee in Dalmatia.

Rhaia, tote Raia.

Rhamnes, & Rhamnetes, certayne gentyll men of Rome.

Rhamnus, nuntis, a famous village in the countrey of Athens.

Rhamnus, m. g. a kynde of brymbles, whiche is white, and beareth moze fruite than other dooe. and also hath flowers, and sendeth forth braunches with freight pyches, not crooked as other are, and hath brode leaues, of this be diuers kindes.

Rhamnusia, was called the goddesse of vengeance.

Rhamnusia, fidiis, of Rhamnusia.

Rhamnusia, a, um, a man of the towne called Rhamnus by Athens.

Rhamponiticum, the herbe and roote called the moze and great Lentorie: it is named of Plinius (as Ruellius writeth) Rhacoma.

Rhaminitus, the name of a certayne kynge of Egypte, as Herodotus writeth.

Rhaphanofagia, a kynde of wylderadyshe.

Rhaphanus, an herbe called radyshe.

Rhaphia, a citee of Palestine, called of the Jewes Rhama.

Rhaphius, phij, m. gene. a certayne beast lyke a woulfe, and spotted lyke a leopard.

Rhaphis, idem quod Napus.

Rhapsodi, the rehersers and interpreters of Homers verses.

Rhea, the mother of goddes, called also Cybele.

Rhea Syluia, the mother of Romulus and Remus, called also Ilia.

Rhebanus, a ryuer in the mouth of Bosphorus, a countrey in Thracia.

Rhebas, an other ryuer there.

Rheda, dā, f. g. a chariotte.

Rhedarius, rī, m. g. a chariotte man.

Rhedones, the citee of Rhenes in France.

Rhegium, a citee in the borders of Italie toward Sicile. also an other citee not farre fro Parma.

Rheginus, a man of the citee Rhegium in Calabria.

Rhegium, a, um, of Rhegium.

Rhemi, people in France, called also Rhenenses.

Rhenæ, one of the isles called Cyclades.

Rheni, orum, people dwelling by Rhenne.

Rhenenses, people dwelling on the ryuer of Rhenne.

Rhenense vigum, thenisse wyne.

Rheno, onis, m. ge. a coate made of a beastes skynne.

Rhenus, a noble ryuer of Germania, called the Rhenne.

Rheon, Reubarbe.

Rhesus, a kynge of Thracia, whiche came to the ayde of the Troians, and was slayne of Diomedes, of whom a ryuer about Troie was called Rhesus.

Rheti, a people in Italie nere the Alpes.

Rhetia, a countrey in Germanie, hangyng on the weste the Heluicians: on the southe it marcheth vpon Danubius: on the east vpon the ryuer called Lycus: on the southe it lieth vpon the mountaynes called Alpes.

Rhe-

Rhetico, onis, m. ge. a certayne mountayne by Rhætia.

Rhéticus, a, um, of Rhætia.

Rhetor, oris, m. g. he that teacheth Rhetorike.

Rhetorice, ces, or Rhetórica, cā, f. g. Rhetorike, of the craft of eloquence.

Rhetorica, orum, the exercise of feates of Rhetorike.

Rhetorice, lyke a Rhetorician.

Rhetoricor, aris, ari, to speake lyke a Rhetorician.

Rhetoricoteros, a better Rhetorician.

Rhetoricus, cā, cum, of Rhetorike.

Rhetorici, orum, bookes that teache Rhetorike.

Retorsio, au, are, to speake in the fourme of Rhetorike.

Rheus, a gyant, whom Dionise beyng tournd into a lyon, slew.

Rheuma, rheumatis, n. g. a reume or distillation of humours.

Rheumatismus, m, m. g. the disease of the reume.

Rheumaticus, a, um, that hath the reume.

Rhexia, the seconde kynde of Ancusa.

Rhexenor, the soonne of Naustithous.

Rhibis, a brymble called Raspis.

Rhibes, reasons of the coran tree.

Rhinoceros, rōis, m. g. a beaste that hath an horne in his nose, whiche naturally is enemie to the elephant: it is also an oyle vessell, out of the whiche oyle is dropped.

Rhinocerotis nasum habere, is saied of them that be witte.

Iuuenescy, senescy, Et pueri nasum Rhinocerotis habent, younge men, olde men, and children, and all be witte.

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leaves lyke to an almonde tree, but greater, & fatte seedes, open lyke an horne, whiche hath in theyn woulle lyke purple silke, a longe roote, salte in taste, it groweth in watry places, commonly called Meander.

Rhodomeli, honny and the iuce of roses boyled together, called commonly Mel rosatum.

Rhodon, a rose.

Rhodonia, α, f. g. a gardeyne of roses.

Rhodophone, that parte of Syria, that goeth off vnder the mountaine of Taurus.

Rhodope, a mountayne in Thracia.

Rhodopeus, a, um, pertaynyng to that mountayne of Rhodope, or of Thrace.

Rhodos, a famous harlotte of Thrace, of excellent beautie, and wonderfull ryche.

Rhodora, rā, f. g. an herbe, whiche hath a stalk with knottes and iointes, and a leafe lyke a nettle, white in the middes, and in continuance waxeth all redde.

Rhodos, a famous yle in the sea called Carpathum, lyng beyond Eadp, hangyng on the north the countrey called Lycia: on the southe Egypte. In this yle were bozne many excellent philosophers and Rhetoricians: it was sometyne puissant and ryche.

Rhodostacti, idem quod Rhodomeli, all be it some dooe put a difference betwene them, sayyng, that Rhodomeli hath three partes of the iuce of roses, and one parte of honny: and that Rhodostacti hath two partes of the iuce, and one of honny.

Rhoras, whan the corners of the eyes are open, so that there dooeth spyl from theyn continual droppinges.

Rhoræus, & Rhoræus, for Troianus.

Rhoras, a mountayne of Troie, where Hecuba (Chelamonius was buried.

Rhoiton, i, n. g. wyne made of pome granates.

Rhombus, bi, m. g. a figure foure square, hauing the sydes equall, the corners crooked.

It is also a fische (as some thynke) called in English a birte: it is called of the frenche mē a Turbot, whether it be the same, whiche we cal a Turbot, I cā not tel. also a spinning wheele or turne.

Rhomphæa, α, f. g. a twoorde.

Rhonicionus, n, m. g. he that routeth of noyseth, also a mocker.

Rhonychus, chi, m. g. a routyng whan one dooth scape.

Rhonychus, aui, are, to route of noyseth.

Rhopalon, a water litle, called commonly Nenuphar.

Rhoxia, a countrey by Polonia.

Rhoxolani, people on the north parte of the ryuer of Danubius or Donow.

Rhus, is that, whiche apothecaries dooe call Sennach. Manardus libro primo, epistola quarta, saith, that it is also called Ros Syriacus.

Rhuteni, a people in France called Rhodens.

Rhymnus, a ryuer.



Rhyndacus, a ryuer whiche renneth into the sea called Pontus.  
 Rhynicalcus, a man of Thyrace.  
 Rhynion, a certayne comicall poete.  
 Rhyparographus, phi, m. g. a painter of trifles, a fapner.  
 Rhytion, ri, n. g. a beffell lyke to a moone.  
 Rhythmus, mi, m. g. noumbe of harmonie in fpeakynge. it is alfo called ryme.  
 Rhythmicus, a, um, that fpeaketh of fyntheth in noumbe, harmonie of proportion.  
 Rhytus, a certayne cuppe, in facion of an hohne.

## R ANTE I

**R**ica, ca, f. g. a garment of purple, hrmmed of purfled. alfo a kerchiefe, whiche wome men doe weare.  
 Ricina, an ile by Irelande.  
 Ricinus, ni, m. ge. and Ricinium, or Ricinum, ni, n. g. a fclcke, wherof parte was caste ouer a mannes fhoulders. it is alfo cury garmente that is foure fquare.  
 Ricinus, ni, mafc. gene. a dogge tyke. it is alfo that whiche the apothecaries doe call Cherua, wherof is made an oyle, that ferueth to dyuers vfes, fo Agricola. but Ruellius maketh no mention of Cherua, but fayerh, that the Greeces byd call it Cici, and fome apothecaries doe name it Cataputta maior: and that the apothecaries of Fraunce doe call it Palma Chrifti.  
 Rictus, us, m. ge. the panyng of gapyng of the mouthe: alfo a grinnyn of fcornefull opening of the mouthe. alfo the foume of the vilage, whan a man grinneth, or a dogge narreth.  
 Rictus ad aures deliciens, when one gapeth fo wyde that his mouthe fcometh to reche from one eare to an other.  
 Diducere rictum, to gape.  
 Ricula, la, f. g. a handkerchiefe.  
 Ridens, entis, laughynge.  
 Rideo, risti, ridere, to laughe. alfo to fcorne of moche.  
 Aliquem ridere, to mocke one.  
 Ridibundus, a, um, that laugheth muche.  
 Ridica, ca, f. g. a proppe, wherewith a vine or other lyke thyng is holden vp.  
 Ridiculum, li, n. g. a moche, a foolifhe thyng, a thyng to be mocked and fcornd.  
 Ridiculus, li, mafc. ge. a man, who ne men doe moche of laugh at, a reftyn ftocke, a laughynge ftocke.  
 Mili folæ ridiculo fuit, he was a laughynge ftocke to me onely.  
 Ridiculum eft iftud me admonere, it is a foolifhe thyng that you fhoulde tell me this.  
 Iacere ridiculum, to fpeake a mery thyng to be laughed at.  
 Ridicularius, a, um, idem quod Ridiculum.  
 Ridiculè, foolifhly, in mockage.

Rigatio, onis, f. g. a watrynge.  
 Rigeo, gui, gère, to be feruently colde. alfo to be harde of fteffe.  
 Rigerè gelu, to be harde frozen.  
 Rigenis, entis, om. ge. colde, harde of fteffe fog colde, that can not bowe.  
 Rigenes oculi, eyes whiche doe neuer moue.  
 Rigeo, fere idem quod Rigeo, to warr hard, or to waxe colde.  
 Rigide, fteffely, fharpely, cruelly.  
 Rigilacum, a, certayne etee.  
 Rigidor, aris, ari, to be made fteffe or fharke.  
 Rigidus, a, um, colde, harde, fteffe, fharp of eruell.  
 Rigidus leo, a cruel and fierce lyon.  
 Homo rigidus, a rigorous and harde perfon.  
 Rigo, aui, are, to make weate, or to water a gas dyne of fiede.  
 Rigor, oris, m. g. a belement colde, hardneffe, fteffeneffe.  
 Rigor neruorum, fteffeneffe of the finewes.  
 Rigor iuris, the rigour of extremite of the lawe.  
 Rigor naturæ, rigoroufneffe & hardneffe of nature, rudeneffe.  
 Riguus, a, um, that mate be cafly weate or wattered.  
 Rima, mæ, f. g. a chynke of clefte in woodde of fione, whete it is not clofe topned.  
 Rimas agere, to be clouen or chynked, as timbre of boudes are with lypge in the wynde.  
 Rimam inuenire, to fynde an exyle of meane to efcape.  
 Rimarum plenus fum, I am full of chynkes of holes: by trāffacion I hope no fclence of counfayle.  
 Rimor, aris, ari, and Rimo, aui, are, to fceche diligently, to fceche in euery corner of hole. alfo to cleaue as tymber is clouen.  
 Rimofus, a, um, full of cleftes of chynkes.  
 Rimula, la, f. g. a littell chynke of clefte.  
 Ringo, inxi, ringere, or Ringor ringeris, to gryppe or fhewe the teethe, as a dogge dooth whan he wyl bark or byte. alfo to be inwards dely angry, to braule.  
 Ripa, pæ, f. g. a water banke.  
 Ripariefes, certayne fouldours amonge the Romaynes, whiche laie in the borders of theyr countrey to kept out theyr ennemies.  
 Ripa, iæ, f. g. a byde, whiche bredeth in water bankes.  
 Riparius, a, um, that abydeh on the water banke.  
 Ripæ, feu Ripei, mountaynes in Arcadia.  
 Riphei, mountaynes in Scythia, where as is continuall winter, and fnows with huge windes.  
 Ripheus, one of the Centaures.  
 Ripula, la, f. g. a littell banke.  
 Riscus, ci, m. g. a cofer couered with leather. alfo a littell wyndowe, or a hole in a wall.  
 Rifibilis, le, that whiche can lawgh.

Rifio

Rifnum, a citee of Alburenia.  
 Rifio, onis, f. g. a laughynge.  
 Rifus, oris, m. g. a laugher.  
 Rifus, us, m. g. laughter.  
 Rifus fardonius, a laughter without mirth, as of them that bee madde or cruell. fuche as fepfmen vfe whan they be angry.  
 Rifum concitare, to make one to laughe.  
 Rifum captare, to dwe a thyng whiche caueth men to laughe.  
 Rifum adere, to laughe.  
 Excipere aliquid rifu, to laugh at a thyng.  
 Rifus hominū de te erat, men laughed at the.  
 Rifum tenere, to foybeate laughynge.  
 Rite, directly, truly, euen as it fhulde be, well, conueniently, accordyngly.  
 Rites, tis, m. g. idem quod Ritus.  
 Ritius, a citee of Crete.  
 Riualis, le, perteynyng to rites or customes.  
 Riuales, bokes, wherein the foume of ceremonies and olde maners and customes are wryten.  
 Ritus, us, m. g. an appoynted cufome, a rite.  
 Ritū natura, the courfe of ordie of nature.  
 Riualis, lis, m. g. he that loueth the fame woman that an other dooth. Riualis be alfo they, whose landes be diuided by a riuer or broke. alfo they that dwell vpon riuers.  
 Sine riuale diligere, spoken prouerbiaily, of one that is foolifhly in loue with a thyng that no other man can phantafie.  
 Riualitas, atis, f. g. enuie or ofseruance betwene the louers of one woman, riualitee.  
 Riuius, ni, m. ge. a woar, idem quod Riualis.  
 Riuis, ui, m. g. a riuer or brooke.  
 Riuius, li, m. g. a littell brooke.  
 Riuiolos coniectari, fontes rerum non videre, to fpeake thynges of fmall effeete, & omitte the chiefe poynte of the matter.  
 Rixa, æ, f. m. g. a brawlynge contention, a fcollynge, a chynge.  
 Rixor, aris, ari, to contende with brawlynge, to fcolde, & is moft commonly referred to women.  
 Rixantur inter fe, they brawle and chynge one with an other.  
 Rixofè, fcolldingly, with brawlynge or chynge.  
 Rixofus, a, um, that brawleth or chyngeh.

## R ANTE O.

**R**ob & Robur, names barbarous, fignifying uice of herbes or frutes defecate: rede more in Sapa.  
 Robigalia, the ceremonies perteynyng to Robigus, the prefecutour of corne.  
 Robiginofus, a, um, muche blafted.  
 Robigo, ginis, f. ge. was honoured of the Romaynes for a goddeffe, whom they fupposed thought prefecue their corne from blaftynge. it is alfo that vice in corne called blaftynge.  
 Robigus, the old Romaynes named the god that prefecued corne from blaftynge.

Robor, or Robur, róboris, n. g. harde oke. it is alfo ftrength & hardneffe of the body or mynde. fomytne the ftrength or hardneffe of any thyng generally. alfo a ftocke in prifon, or place wher men were put to execution.  
 Tenere firmitatem & robur in virtute, to be firme and ftrong in vertue.  
 Roboraria, places whiche are paled about.  
 Robórneus, a, um, of an oke.  
 Fruges roburnæ, oken mafte or acornes.  
 Róboro, aui, are, to fortifie, to make ftronger.  
 Robóreus, a, um, of oken tymbre.  
 Robofes, the olde wryters vied for Robur, an oke.  
 Robus, bi, m. g. olde wryters called redde of colour. alfo all maner of matter, which had many redde byrnes, was called Robus. it is alfo a kynde of wheate, that yeldeth fapre meale, whiche we call now redde wheate.  
 Robuftus, a, um, that is made of oke, oken.  
 Robuftus, a, um, ftronge and harde, fturdie.  
 Rodo, fi, dere, to gnawe as a moufe or other lyke beaft dooth. fomytne to detract or backe bite.  
 Rodora, loke Rhodora.  
 Rodus, a, um, a thyng vnperfected or rude, but polifhed, vnwrought.  
 Rogalis, le, of a great fyre.  
 Rogamen, gaminis, n. g. a defyre.  
 Rogatari, notaries, which requied the parties, that eche of them fhoulde prompfe.  
 Rogatio, onis, was among the Romaynes, whan the Tribunes, whiche were the heade officers of the people, were contente, that any acte fhoulde paffe, whiche was made by the fenate, or by the fame Tribunes dyuided, an interrogacion, a demaundynge. alfo a lawe, an ordinaunce, a priuilege.  
 Ferre rogationem ad populum, to demaunde and afke of the people, whether they be content to admytte a lawe or ordinaunce.  
 Ferre rogationem per vim, to caufe the people to receiue a law or ordinaunce agaynst the mynde of al other magiftrates, or any that do refifte it.  
 Accipere rogationem, to receiue or admytte a lawe or ordinaunce.  
 Rogator, oris mafc. ge. a beggar from doore to doore, a praier, a defyre.  
 Rogator comitorum, he that demanded the peoples mynde in admytting any ordinaunce or lawe.  
 Rogatiacula, la, f. m. gen. a littell requete or demaunde.  
 Rogatus, a, um, afked, demaunded, praied, defyred.  
 Rogatus, us, m. g. a defyre, a requete.  
 Rogitatio, onis, f. g. a law, an ordinaunce of the people.  
 Rógito, aui, are, to intreate, to defyre, to demaunde, to enquire often, to afke for a thyng.  
 Rogo, aui, are, to require, to praie, to enquire, to afke.

Rhyndacus, a ryuer whiche renneth into the sea called Pontus.  
 Rhynitalcus, a man of Thrace.  
 Rhinton, a certayne comicall poete.  
 Rhyparographus, plu, m. g. a painter of trifles, a flayner.  
 Rhytion, tij, n. g. a beffell lyke to a moone.  
 Rhythmus, mi, m. g. nymbze of harmonie in speakeyng. it is also called ryme.  
 Rhythmicus, a, um, that speaketh of singeth in nymbze, harmonie of proportion.  
 Rhytus, a certayne cuppe, in facion of an hohne.

## R ANTE I

**R**ica, ca, f. g. a garment of purple, henned or purfled. also a kerchiefe, whiche women doe weare.  
 Ricina, an ile by Irelande.  
 Ricinus, ni, m. ge. and Ricinium, or Ricinum, ni, n. g. a cloke, wherof parte was caste ouce a mannes shoulde. it is also curry garmente that is foure square.  
 Ricinus, ni, m. g. a dogge tyke. it is also that whiche the apothecaries doe call Cherua, wherof is made an oyle, that serueth to dyuers uses, to Agricola. but Quellius maketh no mention of Cherua, but saith, that the Greeces byd call it Cici, and some apothecaries doe name it Cataputia maior: and that the apothecaries of Fraunce dooe call it Palma Christi.  
 Rictus, us, m. ge. the panyng or gappage of the mouth: also a grinning or scozefull opening of the mouth. also the fourme of the visage, whan a man grinneth, or a dogge narreth.  
 Rictus ad aures delitens, when one gapeth so wyde that his mouth seemeth to reche from one eare to an other.  
 Diducere rictum, to gape.  
 Ricala, la, f. g. a handkerchiefe.  
 Ridens, entis, laughyng.  
 Rideo, risti, ridere, to laughe. also to scozne or moche.  
 Aliquem ridere, to moche one.  
 Ridibundus, a, um, that laugheth muche.  
 Ridica, ca, f. g. a pyppe, wherewith a vine or other lyke thyng is holden vp.  
 Ridiculum, li, n. g. a moche, a foolyshe thyng, a thyng to be mocked and scozned.  
 Ridiculus, li, m. g. a man, who ne men dooe moche or laugh at, a scyng stocke, a laughyng stocke.  
 Mihi solæ ridiculo fuit, he was a laughyng stocke to me onely.  
 Ridiculum est istud me admonere, it is a foolyshe thyng that you shoulde tell me this.  
 lacere ridiculam, to speake a mery thyng to be laughd at.  
 Ridicularius, a, um, idem quod Ridiculum.  
 Ridicule, foolisshely, in mockage.

Rigatio, onis, f. g. a wateryng.  
 Rigeo, gui, gere, to be feruently colde. also to be harde of stiffe.  
 Rigere gelu, to be harde frozen.  
 Rigens, entis, om. ge. colde, harde of stiffe for colde, that can not bowe.  
 Rigentes oculi, eyes whiche doe neuer moue.  
 Rigeo, scere idem quod Rigeo, to waxe hard, or to waxe colde.  
 Rigide, stiffe, Marpely, cruelly.  
 Rigtacum, a, certayne citee.  
 Rigidor, aris, ari, to be made stiffe or starke.  
 Rigidus, a, um, colde, harde, stiffe, Marpe or cruell.  
 Rigidus leo, a cruell and fierse lpon.  
 Homo rigidus, a rigorous and harde persone.  
 Rigo, aui, are, to make weate, or to waxe a gars bene or stiffe.  
 Rigor, oris, m. g. a belement colde, hardnesse, stiffenesse.  
 Rigor nervorum, stiffenesse of the sinewes.  
 Rigor iuris, the rigour or extremite of the lawe.  
 Rigor naturæ, rigoroussnesse & hardnesse of nature, rudenesse.  
 Riguus, a, um, that mafe be easly weate or wadered.  
 Rima, mæ, f. g. a chinke or cleft in woodde or stone, where it is not close topned.  
 Rimas agere, to be clouten or chinked, as timber or boardes are with lynge in the wynde.  
 Rimam inuenire, to fynde an excule or meane to escape.  
 Rimarum plenus sum, I am full of chynkes or holes: by traslation I hope no silence or counselle.  
 Rimor, aris, ari, and Rimo, aui, are, to serche diligently, to serche in euery corner or hole. also to cleaue as timber is clouten.  
 Rimofus, a, um, full of clefts or chynkes.  
 Rimula, la, f. g. a littell chynke or cleft.  
 Ringo, rinxi, ringere, or Ringor ringens, to gryppe or shewe the teethe, as a dogge dooth whan he wyl bark or bite. also to be inwardly dely angry, to brawle.  
 Ripa, pæ, f. g. a water banke.  
 Riparifes, certayne contibours amonge the Romaynes, whiche laie in the borders of theyr enemyes.  
 Ripa, iæ, f. g. a byde, whiche byedeth in water bankes.  
 Riparius, a, um, that abydeh on the water bankes.  
 Ripæ, seu Ripei, mountaynes in Arcadia.  
 Riphei, mountaynes in Scythia, where as is continuall winter, and snowe with huge windes.  
 Ripheus, one of the Centaures.  
 Ripula, la, f. g. a littell banke.  
 Riscus, ci, m. g. a coffer couered with leather. also to a littell wyndowe, or a hole in a wall.  
 Risibilis, le, that whiche can laugh.

Rist

Risum, a citee of Alburnia.  
 Riso, onis, f. g. a laughyng.  
 Risor, oris, m. g. a laugher.  
 Ritus, us, m. g. laughet.  
 Ritus fardonius, a laughet without mirth, as of them that bee madde or cruell. Suche as Trismen use whan they be angry.  
 Rissum concitare, to make one to laughe.  
 Rissum captare, to dme a thyng whiche causeth men to laugh.  
 Rissum adere, to laughe.  
 Excipere aliquid risu, to laugh at a thyng.  
 Rissus hominū de te erat, men laughd at the.  
 Rissum tenere, to forbeare laughyng.  
 Rite, directly, truly, such as it shulde be, well, conueniently, accordyngly.  
 Rites, tis, m. g. idem quod Ritus.  
 Ritius, a citee of Erete.  
 Ritualis, le, perteynyng to rites or customes.  
 Rituales, bores, wherein the fourme of ceremonies and olde maners and customes are wyiten.  
 Ritus, us, m. g. an approued custome, a rite.  
 Ritu natura, the course or orde of nature.  
 Riualis, lis, m. g. he that loueth the same woman that another dooth. Riualis be also they, whose landes be diuided by a riuer or byoke. also they that dwell vpon riuers.  
 Sine riuale diligere, spoken prouerbially, of one that is folysshely in loue with a thyng that no other man can phantasie.  
 Riualitas, aris, f. g. enue or obseruance betwene the louers of one woman, riualitee.  
 Riuius, ni, m. ge. a woar, idem quod Riualis.  
 Riuis, ui, m. g. a riuer or brooke.  
 Riuius, li, m. g. a littell brooke.  
 Riuiolos coniectari, fontes rerum non videre, to speake thynges of small effecte, & omite the chiefe poynte of the matter.  
 Rixa, æ, f. m. g. a brawlyng contencion, a scoldyng, a chiding.  
 Rixor, aris, ari, to contende with brawlyng, to scold, & is most commonly referred to women.  
 Rixantur inter se, they brawle and chide one with an other.  
 Rixose, coldlyngly, with brawlyng or chidinge.  
 Rixofus, a, um, that brawleth or chideth.

## R ANTE O.

**R**ob & Robur, names barbarous, signifying iure of herbes or feuites defecate: rede more in Sapa.  
 Robigalia, the ceremonies perteynyng to Robigus, the preseruator of corne.  
 Robiginofus, a, um, muche blasted.  
 Robigo, ginis, f. ge. was honoured of the Romaynes for a goddess, whom they supposed thought preserue their corne from blasting. it is also that vice in corne called blasting.  
 Robigus, the old Romaynes named the god that preserued corne from blasting.

Robor, or Robur, rōboris, n. g. harde oke. it is also strength & hardnesse of the body or mynde. somtyme the strength or hardnesse of any thyng generally. also a stockes in prison, or place where men were put to execution.  
 Tenere firmitatem & robur in virtute, to be firme and strong in vertue.  
 Roboraria, places whiche are paled about.  
 Roborneus, a, um, of an oke.  
 Fruges roburnæ, oken masse or scoznes.  
 Roboro, aui, are, to fortifie, to make stronger.  
 Roboreus, a, um, of oken lymbze.  
 Robores, the olde wryters bled for Robur, an oke.  
 Robus, bi, m. g. olde wryters called redde of colour. also all maner of matter, which had many redde beynes, was called Robus. it is also a kynde of wheate, that yeldeth saye meale, whiche we call now redde wheate.  
 Robustus, a, um, that is made of oke, oken.  
 Robustus, a, um, stronge and harde, sturdie.  
 Rodo, si, dere, to gnawe as a mouse or othere lyke beast dooth. somtyme to detract or bache a byte.  
 Rodora, loke Rhodora.  
 Rodus, a, um, a thyng vnperfected or rude, vnpolysht, vnwrought.  
 Rogalis, le, of a great fyre.  
 Rogamen, gaminis, n. g. a desyre.  
 Rogatarij, notaries, which requyred the parties, that eche of them shoulde promyse.  
 Rogatio, onis, was among the Romaynes, whan the Tribunes, whiche were the heade officers of the people, were contente, that any acte shoulde passe, whiche was made by the senate, or by the same Tribunes dyuisd, an interrogacion, a demaundyng. also a lawe, an ordinaunce, a priuilege.  
 Ferre rogationem ad populum, to demaunde and aske of the people, whether they be content to admytte a lawe or ordinaunce.  
 Ferre rogationem per vim, to cause the people to receiue a law or ordinance agaynst the mynde of al other magistrates, or any that do resiste it.  
 Accipere rogationem, to receiue or admytte a lawe or ordinaunce.  
 Rogator, oris m. g. a beggar from doore to doore, a paiser, a desyre.  
 Rogator comitorum, he that demanded the peoples mynde in admytting any ordinaunce or lawe.  
 Rogatiuncula, la, f. m. gen. a littell requeste or demaunde.  
 Rogatus, a, um, asked, demaunded, paised, desired.  
 Rogatus, us, m. g. a desyre, a request.  
 Rogatio, onis, f. g. a law, an ordinaunce of the people.  
 Rogito, aui, are, to intreate, to desyre, to demaunde, to enquire often, to aske for a thyng.  
 Rogo, aui, are, to require, to paise, to enquire, to aske.

aske of one, to inarte.

Rogare plebem, to enquire of the commons, if they bee content that a lawe shall passe: or as in our parliament, to goe to the question.

Rogare aliquem sententiam, to demaunde of one what his opinion is.

Rogare sacramento, to sweare one, or to geue to hym an othe.

Rogare auxilium, to desyre one to helpe vs.

Ab amico argentum rogare, To desyre ones frende to lende hym money.

Vasa inspicienda rogare, to desyre one to lend certaine vessel onely to see theym.

Roget quis, one perchaunce wyl demaunde of me.

Suplice voce rogare, to desyre one humbly.

Occidere aliquem rogando, to intreate one importunately.

Rogus, gi, m. g. a great fyre, wherin deade bodies were burned.

Roma, the citee of Rome.

Romanensis, he that cometh from an other countrey, and dwelleth at Rome.

Romania, is a countrey called Thrace.

Romanus, a Romayne.

Romanus, a, um, of Rome.

Romandues, called nowe Veromandi, Veromandois.

Romula, a tree, vnder the which Romulus, and Remus were founde.

Romuleus, a, um, of Romulus.

Romulide, Romaynes.

Rumulus, li, the fyrste kynge of Romanes.

Romulus, a, um, of Romulus.

Ronchisso, like Rhonchisso.

Ronchus, like Rhonchus.

Ronchifonus, like Rhonchifonus.

Roralis, le, of dew, dewy, that maie bee spynned like dew.

Rorans, antis, that mowsteth with a dew.

Rorarij milites, men, whiche beynge lyght armed made the fyrst begynninge in battaile.

Rorarium vinum, wyne that was geuen to the souldiours called Rorarij.

Roratio, onis, for. ge. a fallynge downe of dew. also a disense in vines, by the occasion whereof the chiefe grapes doe fall awaie.

Roresco, scere, to be washed with dew.

Rorifacio, feci, cere, to spynle.

Roro, aui, are, to dew or droppe downe lyke dew.

Rorare aliquem cruore, to spynle one with bloude.

Rorat, the dew falleth.

Rorifer, rifiera, rum, that byngeth dew.

Rorulentus, a, um, full of dew.

Ros, roris, m. g. dew.

Ros syriacus, that whiche is called of the apothecaries Sunach.

Rosa, a, m. ge. a rose: sometyme used for the oyle of roses.

Rosa mea, my sweete one.

Rosaceus, a, um, of roses.

Aqua rosacea, rose water.

Rosago, idem quod Cisthus.

Rosacina, idem.

Rosalia, garlandes of roses.

Rosarium, ri, n. g. a garden of bedde of roses, or many roses sette together, a rosier.

Roscidus, a, um, that is wetted or moisted with dew.

Nox rosida, a dewy nyght.

Roscius, a Romayne, and a plaier in comedies, whom for his excellencye in pronunciation and lecture, the noble Cicero called his iewel, and to muche delighted in him, that he contended with hym, whether Roscius coulde sette forth the one sentence in mo facions of gesture and countenance, or he expresse the same sentence in a more dyuerstie of eloquent wordes. The excellency of this man in his arte, howe it was esteemed and fauoured of all the Romaynes, it appeareth well, in that they gaue to hym for a continuall stipende, one thousande of theyr groates for every daye: whiche amounteth of our money to sixtene pounde, thertene shyllynges and foure pence. and Lucius Sylla beyng Dictatour, gaue to hym a ryng of golde, whiche was the token of a knyght at that tyme, as a colar of chayne of golde is at this tyme.

Rosetum, ti, n. g. a garden of roses.

Roseus, a, um, of a rose, or of the colour of a rose.

Dea rosea, the mornynge.

Rosidus, a, um, looke Roscidus.

Rosio, onis, f. g. gnawynge.

Rosmarinum, ni, neu. gen. of Rosmarinus, ni, ma. gen. rosemarie.

Rosmaris, a certayne tree.

Rostellum, li, neu. gen. a littell beake of bill of a byrde, or a littell snowte.

Rostra, strorum, rostris, was a place in Rome afore the courte called Hostilia, wherein was a pulpitte, in whiche the oratours of Rome were wont to stande, whan they preached to the people, or declared any matter: of the whiche place this woorde Pro rostris, in the pulpitte, or at the barre.

Rostratus, a, um, that hath a bill a beake or a snowte. also that is armed with a stemme, as a myppe.

Rostrata naues, myppes haupnge pikes of yron without the stemme.

Rostro, aui, are, to thrust in the beake of bill.

Rostrum, stri, n. g. a beake of a byrde, a snowte of a beast of fyre. also the stemme of a myppe or bote.

Rostrum canis, a dogges mousyll or nose.

Rostrum delphini, a delphins beake.

Suis rostrum, a sowes snowte.

Rota, a, f. gen. a whele. also a kynde of fyrethe.

also a kynde of gotes.

Rorans, antis, turnynge or swynge about.

Roratus, a, um, swynge or tourned rounde.

Rothomagus, the citee of Roan in Normandy.

Roto, aui, are, to tourne a thynge lyke a whele, to swynge about.

Roula, la, f. g. a littell whele.

Rotella, idem.

Rotundatio, onis, roundenesse.

Rounde, roundely, aptely, elegantlye, handsomely, propely in wordes, copately, in god orde.

Rotunditas, atis, f. g. roundenesse.

Rotundo, aui, are, to make rounde.

Rotundare caput, to haue a rounde head, or to growe with a rounde heade, as popie dooeth.

Rotundus, a, um, rounde. sometyme well compparte of factioun.

Ore rotundo loqui, to expresse muche in fewe wordes.

Rotundus orator, id est, elegans & coposus.

Roxana, the daughter of Darius, and concubine of Alexander, whiche beynge greatte with childe, was drowned by hir sister Satyra.

Roxicum, a citee of the yle of Corsica, called somtyme Rogela.

Rubecula, la, f. g. a robben redbreast.

Rubedo, dinis, rednesse.

Rubefacio, befasis, feci, facere, to make redde.

Rubescio, fieri, to be made redde.

Rubefactus, a, um, made redde.

Rubella, redde grapes.

Rubellio, onis, a fysh called a rochette.

Rubellianus, a, um, somewhat redde.

Rubellianæ vites, idem quod Rubellæ vites.

Rubellus, a, um, somewhat redde.

Rubellæ vites, vines, the woodde whereof is redde.

Rubellum vinum, clarette wyne.

Rubens, entis, om. g. ruddie.

Rubeo, rubui, bere, to be redde.

Rubesco, scere, to waxe redde, to be made redde.

Ruber, bra, brum, redde.

Rubetra, a, f. g. may be used for that byrde which we call a buntynge.

Rubeta, a, f. g. a tode that breedeth chieflie amonge bymblies and byters, and is of colour somewhat redde.

Ruberarius, ri, m. g. a kynde of haukes, whiche we call a hen harroer.

Rubetum, ti, n. g. a busshy close.

Rubeus, a, um, redde. Hermolaus Barbarus denieth it to be latine. it is sometyme used for Spineus, a, um.

Rubi, borum, a towne in Campania.

Rubia, a, f. g. called of the apothecaries Rubra maior, & Rubra tinctorum, or Rubea tinctoria.

rum, an herbe, wherewith they colour woul of skynnes, madder.

Rubia sylvestris, woodrough.

Rubicilla, la, a byrde of the biggenesse of a sparowe, haupng a veray shoyte bill and broade, a broade tonge. &c. we call it a bulfinche.

Rubicon, conis, a river in Italic, whiche diuideth Gallia from the parte of Italic, now called Romandiola, and in olde tyme Flaminea.

Rubicundulus, a, um, somewhat ruddy.

Rucundus, a, um, ruddy or veray redde.

Rubidus, a, um, a swarte redde. also rough or course, as byrde haupng muche branne.

Rubigalia, drum, feastis ordeyned for the prestes uacion of coze from blasynge.

Rubigino, aui, are, to ruste.

Rubiginosus, a, um, rustie.

Rubigo, ginis, f. g. ruste. also the blasynge of coze.

Rubor, boris, m. g. rednesse.

Rubrica, ca, f. g. redde chalyce, or ruddell, wherewith sheepe are marked.

Rubriceta, a, f. g. roseate colour, suche as women vse to painte theym with.

Rubricofus, a, um, redde.

Rubricatus, a, um, a ryuer in Spayne called Rubiez gat.

Rubricatus, a, um, coloured with redde, or ruddis, as sheepe are.

Rubrus, a, um, redde.

Rubus, bi, m. or for. ge. a bymble, a bushe, the blache berpe tree.

Rubus caninus, the wyld eglantyne byer.

Ructator, onis, m. g. he that belcheth.

Ructatrix, the femmine.

Ructatrix herba, an herbe that maketh one to belche or byrke wynde upwarde.

Ructans, a, um, that is belched vp.

Ructito, aui, are, to byrke wynde often.

Ructo, aui, are, to belche or byrke wynde upwarde.

Ructor, tari, idem.

Ructare crapulam, to sauour of to muche byrke.

Ructatio, onis, idem quod Ructus.

Ructuosus, a, um, that belcheth muche.

Ructus, us, m. g. belkynge or byrke wynde upwarde.

Rudens, entis, om. g. byrpnge lyke an asse.

Rudens, tis, m. & f. g. a cabell of a myppe.

Ruderarium cribrum, a rangeynge sieue.

Ruderatio, onis, f. g. a layng of rubbisthe.

Ruderatus, a, um, where muche rubbisthe lyeth.

Rudero, aui, are, to laie on olde stones and rubs bell. also to daube or laie on morter.

Rudetum, ti, n. g. a place where lyeth muche rubs byrke or ruddell. also lande, whiche hath lyeen lye, and is newely put in replthe.

Rudix, diarum, an olde towne in Apulia, where the poete Ennius was borne.

Rudarius, ri, masc. ge. he whiche is discharged of fyghtynge with a swoorde. also a bodger, or

a mender of olde garmentes, and a sluter of mad  
her of sicures.  
Rudicula, lā, f. g. a pottle sticke, wherewith men  
sturre thynges that are sodde ouer the fyre.  
Rudimentum, ri, neu. gene. the fyrste teachynge  
of childzen, a rudiment, the fyrste instruction  
of beginnyng.  
Rudimentum lucis, the beginnyng of the lyfe.  
Rudimentum ponere, to begynne to learne,  
to practise fyrste.  
Rudimenta tyrocini deponere sub aliquo, to  
learne or be fyrste instructed of one in feates of  
armes or any other thyng.  
Radio, diui, dire, to teache one, whiche is vnder  
learned.  
Rudis, dis, fā. g. a rodde or yerde, whiche was  
geuen to swoorde plaicrs, whan they came to  
lx. peres olde, in token that they were set at lye  
bertec: sometyme lybertec from labour. Iam  
pidius writeth, that swoorde plaicrs did playe  
with suche rodde.  
Rude donari, to be discharged of attendaunce, pro  
priely in swoorde playnge or in the warres.  
Rudem accipere, hath the same signification.  
Rudis, de, rude, ignoraunte, vnlearned, vnder  
taught, that knoweth nothyng, not exercised  
or traded in a thyng, nothyng experte or coun  
nyng. also rusticall.  
Rudis in iure ciuili, ignoraunte in the lawe  
civile.  
Rei militaris rudis, nothyng experte in feates  
of armes.  
Rudis rerum omnium, that knoweth nothing.  
Rude carmen, a grosse verse, a rough verse, an  
vnfacioned verse.  
Ad seditiones rudis, that can not tell howe to  
gouerne and rule in the tyme of sedition and  
businesse.  
Rudus, rudis, n. g. sheldes or pieces of stones  
broken and scattered, rubbell or rubbyshe of  
olde houses.  
Ruditas, āris, f. g. rudenesse, lacke of learnynge,  
or witte, dulnesse of witte.  
Rudo, rudi, rudere, to brate lyke an asse. it is  
sometyme spoken of a man. sometyme of a wo  
man: sometyme of Lions.  
Rufeo, fes, and Rufesco, scere, to be somewhat  
redde, to ware redde.  
Rufinus, the name of certayne Romaynes.  
Ruso, aui, are, to make redde.  
Rufimaceria, a towne of Lampayne.  
Rufuli, certayne capitaynes made by the consull,  
who afterwarde were called Rufuli.  
Rufulus, a, um, somewhat redde.  
Rufus, a, um, idem.  
Rufum ne illam? What that redde headed  
wenche?  
Rufus, the name & surname of diuers Romaynes,  
Ruga, gā, f. g. a wrinkle or plait.  
Rūgio, gini, gire, to rote lyke a lyon.  
Rugitus, us, m. g. a rotyng.

Rugo, aui, are, to be plaited or wrinkled.  
Rugo, xi, gere, to belke.  
Rugosus, a, um, full of playtes or wrinkles, w  
thered or riuelled.  
Ruidus, or Ruuidus, a, um, adiectiuum.  
Ruidum pilum, a pestell that hath no prong as  
the ende, and is rough and not plained.  
Ruuidus panis, bread that is not thorough bak  
ked, and is therfore rough in eatynge.  
Ruina, nā, f. g. ruine, extreme decay.  
Subdere caput ruinae, to put his lyfe in dan  
ger.  
Neronis ruina, the death or decay of Nero.  
Caeli ruina, thunder.  
Ruinosus, a, um, ruinous, in decay, lyke to fall.  
Rulla, lā, f. g. the staffe, wherewith the ploughman  
clenseth the culter, or rather the prong that is  
set on the staffe.  
Rullus, a Romayne, which brought fyrst a whole  
boze to the table in seruice.  
Ruma, mā, f. g. was of the olde wyters called a  
teate. it is also the throte bolle.  
Rumborinus, idem quod Rumpotinus.  
Rumen, minis, n. g. the drawlappe of a beaste.  
also a place in the beap, a panche, also a teate.  
Rumentum, ri, n. g. a bastyng out, an impos  
tume that bastyeth out of the fleshe.  
Rumex, rumicis, f. g. sorrell. also a weapon lyke  
to a speare.  
Rumia, a goddesse, whom the painims supposed  
to be beneficiall to womens brestes, and to  
suckynge childzen.  
Rumifero, aui, are, to carry abroade a rumour.  
Rumigare, to chewe the cudde.  
Rumigero, aui, are, to carry idynges.  
Rumigerulus, a letter of idynges.  
Ruminales hostie, sacrifices of those beastes,  
whiche chewe the cudde.  
Ruminālis ficus, a figge tree, vnder the whiche it  
is supposed that a wolfe gaue sucke to Romu  
lus and Remus.  
Ruminatio, ōnis, f. g. a chewynge of the cudde,  
as a beaste dooth. also deliberation or aduise  
ment, a callynge of a thyng to remembraunce,  
or considerynge and recoulyng of a thyng in  
the mynde.  
Rumino, aui, are, & Ruminor, aris, ari, to chewe  
the cudde. also to call eiesoonces to remem  
brance, to weygh and consider in the mynde.  
Rumis, mis, a teate.  
Rumito, aui, are, to beare idynges.  
Rumo, aui, are, to geue the teate to a chyld. also  
idem quod Rumino.  
Rumor, ōris, m. g. idynges, rumour, or brylle.  
Parua aura rumoris, the least brylle of rumors  
that can be.  
Rumor ait, the repozte of brylle is.  
Disferre rumorem, to spreade a rumour.  
Rumores excipere, to hearken or knowe what  
rumour goeth abroade.  
Rumpi, porum, transomes.

Rum

Rumpo, rupi, rumpere, to bzeake, to make  
weary.  
Rumpere moras, to make haste.  
Rumpere silentium, to kepe no longer silence,  
to speake at length.  
Vt me ambulando rumperet, that he wolde  
make me sturke wepy with walkynge.  
Adius rumpere, to bzeake in.  
Patientiam rumpere, to ware angrie.  
Fidem rumpere, to bzeake promise.  
Vocem rumpere, to speake at the last with  
dignation.  
Me rupi currendo, I haue weied my selfe  
with runnyng.  
Rumpi malis, & non moueri, contrarie.  
Rumpotinum, a bush, which groweth in France,  
of whiche Columella writeth, that no coze  
shoulde be sowne within twente foote thereof.  
Rumpotinetum, the place where suche bushes  
dooe growe.  
Rumpotinus, the name of the poplar tree amonge  
them that dwell beyonde the riuer Po in Italy.  
Rūmula, lā, f. g. a littell teate.  
Rumusculus, li, m. g. a littell rumour or brylle.  
Runa, nā, fā. gen. a weapon sometyme vfed in  
Fraunce.  
Runca, cā, f. g. vfed of olde wyters for Run  
cina.  
Runcatio, ōnis, f. g. weedynge.  
Runcator, ōris, a weeder.  
Rūncina, nā, f. g. a whiplawe, wherewith tymber  
is sawed. it is also a bussheshe or byll to cutte  
bushes. Runcina is also the goddesse of wea  
dynge. it cometh also after some, to be a great  
plane, that topyners vse.  
Rūncino, aui, are, to sawe timber.  
Runco, aui, are, to weede or pull vpp by the  
rootes.  
Runfor, ōris, one of the names of Pluto, called  
god of hell.  
Ruo, rui, ruere, to fall, to rushe or bzeake out  
downe violently, to renne headlyng and with  
violence, to goe hastily, to poure out, to be de  
ceyued, to subuerie, to ouerthrow or cast downe  
violently, to plucke vpp, to digge vpp out of the  
grounde, to bzeake asunder, to throwe downe.  
Quo moriture ruis maioraq; viribus audes?  
Whither rennest thou headlyng to be slayne, and  
attemptest thynges aboue thy puissance: also to  
lyte vpp.  
Et ruit aram ad cælum picea crassus caligine  
nubem, and beyng thicke, it listeth vpp to hea  
uen a cloude as blacke as pitch. sometyme it  
signifieth to make a great noyse.  
Ruit arduus æther, the high firmament rum  
bled or made a great noyse.  
Ruit imbris cælum, it rayned sore, or it ray  
ned as heauen wolde haue fallen downe.  
Ruit dies, id est, oritur, the day cometh on.  
Sol ruit, id est, discedit, the son goeth downe.  
Ruit ver, id est, in finem vergit, the sprynge

tyme bzeaweth towarde an ende.  
Flumina ruunt per campos, the ryuers renne  
swiftly or with great violence throughe the fi  
eldes.  
Vide sis ne quid imprudens ruas, id est immo  
deste agas, see ye plaie no weyde touche ere ye  
be ware.  
Portis ruunt, thei rushe or renne violently out  
at the gates.  
Ruere ad interitum voluntarium, to renne  
headlonge to present deathe willingly.  
Pari emptorem ruere, id est, decipi, to suffre  
the byer to be deceiued and begyled.  
Cæteros ruereim, the other I woulde cast head  
longe downe to the grounde.  
Illum ruere nuntiant, they saie that he cometh  
with all haste and speede that can be possible.  
Rupes, pis, f. g. a hill, a banke, or roche so to kepe  
downe, that no man maie clymme it.  
Rupicapra, a, f. g. a wyld goat.  
Repicias, for damnum dederis, thou shalt paze  
or yelde damages.  
Ruptor, ōris, m. g. one that bzeaketh or vbiol  
teth.  
Ruptus, ta, tum, broken or baste, weied, toze  
or rente.  
Rurālis, le, rusticall or of the village.  
Rurestris, stre, of the countrey, not of the citee or  
towne.  
Ruricola, lā, com, g. an husband man, he that  
laboureth or tyllith the earthe.  
Rurigena, boyne in the countrey out of a citee or  
great towne.  
Ruro, aui, are, and Ruror, aris, ari, to dooe af  
ter the countrey facion, to dwell in the countrey  
or out of the citee.  
Rursus, & rursum, eftsoones or backwarde,  
on the other parte, agayne.  
Rus, iuis, n. ge. the countrey out of the citee,  
where as husbandry is vfed and exercised.  
Ruscum, ci, n. g. of Ruscus, ci, m. g. rede  
Bruscum.  
Ruscium, Rusilion or Perpignan in Fraunce.  
Ruspor, aris, āri, to serche diligently. it is pro  
priely to shape as an henne dooth when she se  
keth for meate.  
Rustatus, a, um, idem quod rufus.  
Rustus, & Rusteus, a, um, redde.  
Rūstica, cā, f. g. a birde lyke a partridge, but he  
hath a longe byll.  
Rusticanus, a, um, rusticall, or of the countrey or  
village.  
Rusticius, a, um, pertynyng to one of the  
countrey, or to husbandry.  
Falces rusticarū, hedgering billes.  
Rusticatio, ōnis, f. g. a bydynge in the countrey.  
Rustice, rusticall, vncurrently, rudely.  
Rusticūm, idem, churlyshly, after the facion  
of the countrey.  
Rusticitas, tātis, f. g. churlishnesse, sometyme  
scarefulnesse, rusticite, rudenesse.

Et si

Et si rusticitas non verat, ipsa rogat, and yet that foolish the bascheafelneſſe let her not, she may her requeste.

Rusticor, aris, ari, to dwell in the countrey, or exercise husbandrie.

Rusticulus, a, um, somewhat rude or rusticall.

Rusticus, a, um, rusticall, uplandshe, homely, without courtelie.

Rusticus, ci, m. g. one of the countrey, an husb band man.

Rusticus, is also the propre name of a man.

Ruta, ræ, f. g. rewe, called also herbe gracie.

Ruta & cæsa, Marcus saith, that in Rutis, & cæsis, are those thynges, that be not fast in the grounde, nor are any parte of the buildyng, or the covering of a house: they bee properly all those thynges that a man causeth either to bee digged out of the grounde, or to bee cut downe for the use of his householde, as grauell, sande, chalker, woodde, tymbre, coles.

Ruta, orum, n. g. Plu. is amonge the lawiers all thynges digged out of the grounde, as stone, sande, grauell, chalker, leade, and other metatalles.

Rutabulum, li, n. g. a cole rake to make cleane an ouen.

Rutaceus, a, um, of or pertaining to rewe.

Rutatus, a, um, made of rewe.

Rutellum, li, n. g. a littell mattocke.

Rutheni, people beyond Liouonia, of whome the countrey is now called Russia, there bee also people in Fraunce about Towres so called.

Ruticilla, a little birde called a red tayle.

Rutillatus, a, um, that is stained with a bryghte redde.

Rutilesco, scere, to waxe somewhat ruddie.

Rutilius, the name of diuers Romaynes.

Rutilo, aui, are, to shine.

Rutilus, a, um, that is shynyng redde.

Rutuli capilli, yelow heare.

Ruto, aui, are, a frequentatiue of Ruo.

Rutrum, ri, n. g. a mattocke.

Rutuba, olde wyters used for Turbatio.

Id postea viderimus, nunc sumus in rutuba, we will afterwarde see, now we be in trouble.

Rutuba, a ryuer in Liguria, rennyng from the mountayne called Appenninus.

Rutuli, an aunciente people in Italie, of whom Turnus was kynge, whome Aeneas vanquished.

Rutulus, a, um, of the people Rutuli.

Rutulli, a mans name.

Rutupia: an haven in Kent called Sandwich.

Rutupinus, a, um, of that haven.

Rutupinum promontorium, a goze or elbowe of lande in Englands, lying into the sea about Sandwiche.



ABA, or Sabe, a great cite in Ethiopia, also the chief cite of the people called Sabæi in Arabia.

Saba, significeth a mistere.

Sabæa or Saba, a countrey in the middell of Arabia towards the east, inuironed

about with great rocks, wherein is a great wood of precious trees, some of Sinamum and Cassia, some hyngyng forth frankensence and myrr. The length of that woodde is twentie of the myles called Schoeni, which comprehendeth of Italian myles, one hundred and fiftie, Plin. li. 12. Theophrastus li. 9. de hist. plant. Solinus writeth, that the region hyngyng forth frankensence is from a towne there named Atramitæ. viii. manions whiche in derde containeth. 224. miles, Mansio of Strabon beyng of. 28. Italian myles. the chief cite of that realme is called Sabota.

Sabæi, people of the realme of Sabæa.

Sabaoth, in the plural nūbre, in the hebrew tonge, significeth of hostes or armys, or powers.

Sabatharius, ri, m. g. and Sabatharia, æ, fæ. g. he or she that keepeth the Sabboth daie.

Sabath, a propre name, wherof cometh Sabadie, ni, the name of a people.

Sabbathismus, a vacacion after labours.

Sabbathizare, to kepe Sabboth daie.

Sabbatum, thi, n. g. was amonge the iewes accustomed the seventh daie, in the which they fasted, in remembrance of the .vii. daies, in the which they were fatigat goyng fastyng in the desert of Arabia, ere they came to the mount of Sinai. Sainte Augustine vpon the psalmes writeth, that Sabbathum is taken thre maner of waies: for the .vii. daie is called by that name, in the which almighty god rested after his worke of .vi. daies. Sabbathum is also eternall quietnesse. moreover Sabbathum is the conscience of a quiet mynde, aduanced by hope of the tyme to come, not beyng shaken or vexed with stormes of thynges present.

Sabæus, a, um, of the people Sabæi.

Sabacus, a tyng of Ethiopia.

Sabata, Sabatia, or Sabatum, a cite of Liguria, a, called Sauona.

Sabara, a certaine poete.

Sabe, in the tongue of Syria, is the moneth of Februarie.

Sabelli, people dwellinge in the mountaynes betwene the Sabines and Marsy in Italie.

Sabellus, and Sabellus, a, um, of the people Sabini in Italy.

Sabidius, a Romayne, which was a notable glutton.

Sabim, amonge the Arabians doeth signifie god.

Sabina, næ, f. g. a weapon lyke to a boie speare, it is also the herbe called Saune.

Sabini, people in Italie, betwene Latini & Vmbri.

Sabinus, a, um, of the Sabines.

Sabiusa, a gate at Rome, out of the which men went to the Sabines.

Sabota, a cite of Traby.

Sabrina, a creeke of the Britayne sea.

Sabrina, a great riuer in Englands called Seracene, whiche renneth in to the sea by Wyke.

Pytholomeus calleth it Sabriana.

Sabucus, like Sambucus.

Sabuleum, ri, n. g. a grauell pitte.

Sabulum, li, n. g. grosse sande, or grauell.

Sabulosus, a, um, grauell, full of grauell.

Sabura, ræ, a mans name.

Saburi, a tynde of sacrifice.

Saburra, ræ, fæm. g. laggage or bale, wherewith shippes are euen popled, to go vpright, whiche is commonly of grauell.

Saburratus, a, um, loded with grauell or other lyke erthe, baled, and by translation, full.

Saburro, aui, are, to bales a shippe.

Sabyllus, a tynde of a cite in Sicile called Gela.

Sacæ, people of Ethiopia.

Sacæ, a tynde of ambre founde in Egypte.

Sacrum, a countrey of Asia beyond the sea called Caspium, the people wherof haue no houses, but dwell in Laues.

Saccaria, æ, fæm. gen. marchandise of sakes or bagges.

Saccarius, a, um, that beareth a sache.

Saccatus, a, um, that is put in a sache.

Saccharum, ri, or Sacchar, ris, n. g. sugar.

Saccellare, to appaile and amende wynges put into saches.

Saccipium, ri, n. g. a pouche.

Sacconia, æ, fæm. ge. a clothe to wype a thyng with, a naphen. also a territorie, or rather (if the place of Vitruuius be not corrupted) the tongue of a balance.

Saccularius, ri, m. g. a crafty decepuer, whiche in sellyng of grapne out of saches, will couer away part, it is also a purse cutter.

Sacculus, li, masc. gen. a littell sache, a bagge or purse.

Saccus, ci, m. g. a sache.

Sacellum, li, n. g. a chapel or littell church.

Sacer, cra, crum, holy, consecrate: somtyme cursed, detestable.

Sacer locus, a place consecrate or dedicate.

Sacer morbus, the falling sicknesse.

Sacer mons, an hill dedicate to Jupiter. iii. miles fro Rome, beyond the riuer called Anien: an other by Gallatia, wherin gold is found.

Sacrum est ritu, it is a holy and laudable custome, that can not be let passe.

Sacer ignis, a sicknesse, wherin is vehement inflammation and burning of the body some doe suppose it to be saint Antonies fire.

Sacerdos, dôris, com. g. a prieste.

Sacerdotissa, a woman prieste.

Sacerdotialis, le, belongyng to a prieste.

Sacerdotium, ri, n. g. priesthod, somtyme a be-

hefice or spirituall promotion.

Sacra via, a strete in Rome, wher peace was made betwene Romulus and Taciuss, and through the which the vanquishers passed with theyr triumphe to the Capitol.

Sacoma, comatis, neu. ge. that is put in the balance to make euen weight, the tongue of the balance.

Sacramentum, ri, n. g. an othe: amonge vs christen men it significeth a holy signe, or a signe of an holy thyng, wherin is conteyned a diuine mistere, and is called a sacrament.

Sacramentum militare, the othe that souldiours make.

Sacramenta, is taken for men of warre.

Sacramentum, as Marro writeth, li. 2. de lingua latina, was a gage in money laied by the parties, whiche contended together: so that he whiche recouered in iudgement, shulde take as gayne his gage, he that was condemned, shulde lose his gage, which was brought to the comon treasure, and this was called Sacramentum.

Sacramento iusto contendere, to gage suite, as is before written.

Sacramento rogari, souldiours swoyne not to depart untill the warres were all finished.

Sacramento teneri, to be swoyne.

Sacraui, certayne people in Italie.

Sacrarium, ri, n. gen. a scetie or bestie, wherin are kepte thynges halowed and reliques. also a chapel or oratory in an house or other place.

Sacratio, ônis, f. g. a consecration.

Sacratus, more holy.

Sacrator, ôris, m. g. he that doeth consecrate.

Sacratus, a, um, sacrate, holy, consecrate.

Sacrata: leges, lawes, in the which it is enacted, that who so dooeth offende against them, is accursed.

Sacres porci, weaned pigges that were sacris ficed.

Sacrifer, crifera, rum, that beareth holy thynges.

Sacrificalis, le, belongyng to sacrifice.

Sacrificatio, ônis, f. g. a sacrificyng.

Sacrificium, ci, n. g. sacrifice.

Sacrifico, aui, are, to doe sacrifice, to consecrate, to aske forgiveness of god.

Sacrificulus, li, m. g. a priest.

Sacrificus, ci, m. gen. he that doeth the sacrifice, a priest.

Sacrificus, a, um, that is used in sacrifice.

Sacrilegium, gi, n. g. thefte, or takyng awaie of thynges halowed, called sacrilege: and by translation, any haynous or detestable offence.

Sacrilegus, sacrilegi, m. g. he that violently taketh awaie or stealeth thynges halowed, or thynges unhalowed out of a holy place.

Sacrilegus is used for impius, nepharius, scelerosus.

Hunc perterrebo sacrilegum, I will make this wicked felow throughly aserde.

Paulus lurecon. Sunt autem sacrilegi, qui



publica sacra compilarint.  
 Sacrum, m., neu. g. muste of newe wyne that was gotten in sacrifice to Bacchus.  
 Sacrificerius, m., g. he that keepeth the hinges letters of Records concerning the crowne, or booke of great appoyntment.  
 Sacrum, a hynde of aumbe, whiche cometh out of Seythia.  
 Sacro, au, are, to dedicate, to halow. sometyme to curse a man and all his goddes.  
 Sacrare foras, id est, sancire.  
 Sacrare caput cum bonis, among the Romans were olde lawes, that for a certayne offence it was lesell for any man, whiche did mete with the offender, to sea hym as a sacrifice vnto the infernall Jupiter: and his goddes were dedicate to the diuilles of hell: and this was called Sacrare caput cum bonis.  
 Templum sacrare, to dedicate a churche.  
 Vota diis sacrare, to make vowes to the goddes.  
 Sacrosanctus, a, um, consecrate or halowed, that whiche mought not be touched but reuerently, or was sure from all iniurie, that might not be hurt on peyne of life and death.  
 Sacrosancta potestas, was properly attributed to the authorites of the Tribunes, called Tribuni plebis, it is now most convenient for the authorites of the catholike churche.  
 Sacrum, cri, n. g. any thyng dedicate to god, also so sacrifice, solemnitee vnto sacrifice, comes tyme a temple or churche: also Sacra doe signifie holy wordes, also charmes.  
 Placulare sacrum facere, to make sacrifice for purgynge of a naughty offence.  
 Socialia sacra, wedlocke.  
 Stata sacra, ordinarie solemnitees, that be kept perely.  
 Inter sacrum & saxum stare, proverbiially to be in daunger.  
 Sacrum promontorium, a great mountayne or rocke in the south west parte of Spayne, lyng on the sea called now Cape saint Vincent.  
 Seduceri, were men of a certayne secte amonge the Iewes, who helde opiniõ, that the soule was mortall, and that it dyed with the body, they were diuers in maners and cruell to strangers.  
 Sadyattes, the sonne of Medys, whiche reigned after his father in Lydia.  
 Saculum, is properly the space of an hundred yeres: it is commonly taken for a space of time, wherein one faction of the worlde hath continued, loke Seculum.  
 Sape, often tymes, diuers tymes, more then ones or twyle.  
 Sapienimero, Sapiuscule, Sapiule, idem.  
 Sapius, more often.  
 Sapiissime, very often.  
 Sapium, a citee of the Samnites.  
 Sauius, uiui, and un, uiue, to be verie angrie, to be valiantly, to be fierse or cruell, to exercise

tyranny, to be eager, to shewe rigour, to rage.  
 Scutiter, rudely, cruelly, fiercelly.  
 Magis cogito scutiter, blanditerne alloquar, I thinke more whiche I may speake to hym rudely or gentilly.  
 Scutia, a, f. g. crueltee.  
 Adhibere scutiam, to be crueltee.  
 Scelus, a, um, cruell, horrible, sometyme angrie, infeste, fierse, valiant, mightie, rough, tiranouse.  
 Sculissima hyems, a meruailous colde winter.  
 Saga, a, f. g. a wyse or subyle woman, also a wyche or sorceresse. Saga, is also a certayne garment, a cassake.  
 Sagacuculla, the hode of a cloke.  
 Sagacitas, a, is, f. g. wyttinesse, or sharpnesse of wyte, quicknesse of spirite and perceyving of a thyng.  
 Sagaciter, wittily, finelly, with great sharpnesse and quicknesse of wyte.  
 Sagax, acis, om. gen. wyttie, hauing the senses sharpe, that perceyuet of forseeeth a thyng quickly before it come.  
 Sagaces canes, houndes or spannielles.  
 Palatum sagax in gustu, that quickly perceiuet the good or ill taste of any meate.  
 Sagaperium, m., n. g. a gumme or rosen that tenech out of a brye or tree called Ferula.  
 Sagaria, a, f. g. the craft to make clothes to weare vpon hatynge, or to make cassakes.  
 Sagarius, m., n. g. a seller of such clothes.  
 Sagaris or Sagarus, a riuer.  
 Sagatus, a, um, apparaped in a souldiours cloke, or in a cassake.  
 Sagda, dæ, f. g. a greene stone, which the Caldeis haue made faste to thepp handes.  
 Sagena, a, f. g. a great net to take fysh.  
 Sagimen, giminis, n. g. nourishynge, after Callepine, but the place in Columella, for Sagimine, hath Sanguine.  
 Sagina, a, f. g. meate, wherewith all thyng is fattened, sometyme superfluous fatte or greace.  
 Sagina dicendi, id est, lubertas.  
 Saginarius, m., n. g. a place wherein any thyng is franched or made fat, a coude or a pen. also an oxe stall.  
 Saginarius, a, um, that is franched or made fat.  
 Saginatio, omis, f. g. a fattynge or crammyng.  
 Saginatus, a, um, fattened, crammed.  
 Sagino, au, are, to make fat, to franchise.  
 Sagio, is, iui, ire, to percepe quickly, or sharpely, to smell a thyng quickly.  
 Sagitta, a, f. g. an arrowe, also the top of a twyg or rod, also a signe in the firmament, and a certayne herbe called of the greckes Pislana.  
 Sagitta uagula, a quarell.  
 Sagittarius, m., n. g. an archer. It is also one of the xii. signes among the sterres. also a toyne of the Persians.  
 Sagittarius, a, um, that belongeth to arrowes, mete to make arrowes of.  
 Sagittifer, ra, rum, that beareth arrowes.

Sagite

Sagittipotens, that is of great power, or that can doo muche with his arrowes.  
 Sagitto, au, are, to shote.  
 Sagma, a, f. g. of Sagma, sagmatis, n. g. a packe saddle or sumpter saddle. also an heape. also a packe. also Sagmata be certayne opyntmentes.  
 Sagmen, sagminis, n. g. grasse plucked by root the earth, whiche in the olde tyme the ambassadors of Rome did, when they denounced warres to other people.  
 Sagra, a riuer in Italie.  
 Sagona, a riuer in France called the Sone.  
 Sagulum, i, n. g. a litle cloke, or cassocke.  
 Sagum, i, n. g. a souldiours cloke, or a cassocke.  
 Sagunna, a citee of Spayne.  
 Saguntus, vel Saguntum, a citee in Spayne beyond the riuer of Iberus, about one myle fro the sea, the people thereof beyng in amity with the Romaynes, were of such faithfulness, that when Annibal had long besieged them, and brought them at the poynnt to be famished: the chiefe of the citee made great fires, and let cast into it thepp treasure, and many of them entred into the fyre, and were wyfully burned. all the residue foughe and were slayne, so that none escaped, wherof came this proverbe Saguntina fames, applied to a great and horrible famine. in the place where this citee stode, is now the towne called Moruetrum.  
 Saji, a people of Thace.  
 Sais, a citee in Egypt, where is one of the entres into the ryuer of Nilus, the entree of poyte is called Saiticum.  
 Sal, alis, m. & n. g. salte, sometyme it is put for wyledome, mythe, pleasaunte wittinesse in wordes, or pleasaunt faction, merie conceites bothe in wordes and otherwyse, pleasantnesse, grace, propre feature. sometyme it signifyeth the sea.  
 Sal, is sometyme a faute in precious stones.  
 Sales, quike or sharpe sentences, jestinges, merie conceites, pleasaunt and delectable communication, that make cause the hearers to laugh, and is somewhat sharpe and biting with all.  
 Nulla est in tam magno corpore mica salis, there is not one crumme or drope of good faction in that great roiles bodie.  
 Sala, a towne and riuer in Mauritania. also a towne of Egyptia, Panonia, and Armenia, and a ryuer of Germania.  
 Salabria, a citee of Cappadocia.  
 Salacia, the goddesse of water, sometyme it is taken for water.  
 Salacitas, a, is, f. g. an instinction or tynge to lecherie.  
 Salacones, men that doe lyue alwaie in excedynge pleasures, and dooe thinke that all men dooe desire in that whiche lyeth thepp appetites.  
 Salamadra, a, f. g. a beast in figure lyke to a Asperde, full of spottes, whiche beyng in the fyre dooth extingue it, and is not burned.

Salamin, Salamis, or Salamina, an yle by Athens.  
 Salaminus, Salaminicus, and Salaminus, a, um, of that yle.  
 Salamina nauis, a shippe of Salamin.  
 Salomoniacus, a kynde of false founde vnder stande, whiche is lyke to alume, and is medicinal, in dissolving and purgynge of acume.  
 Salanga, a promontorie of Irelande.  
 Salanga, a verie hygge hill betwene great Britayne and Irelande, nowe called our ladies hill.  
 Salapia, a towne in Apulia.  
 Salapulus, maie be called a mery lechuge boy, it was a name geuen to Salus an oza our, whiche beyng of a childes personage, used muche lechynge and taunting merrily.  
 Salarum, m., n. g. wages geuen to seruantes.  
 Salaris, m., n. g. a salter, which sellet all thing that is salte.  
 Salarius, a, um, pertainyng to salte.  
 Salaria via, an high waie, by the which salte was caried to Rome.  
 Salasin, people by the Insulitens.  
 Salax, acis, om. g. lecherous, geuen to lecherie or luste of the body.  
 Aquar salaces, water rising out of the springe.  
 Salaces cibi, meates that stee to lecherie.  
 Salebra, arum, f. g. plu. places whiche are not playne, but goynge by and downe, that a man can not passe, but as it were leapyng and hoppyng.  
 Salebra, is sometyme used in singular nũbre.  
 Salebrosus, a, um, vnplayne, where a man can not goe excepte he leape.  
 Salentia, the citee of the Messapians.  
 Salentinum, a countrey in Italie.  
 Salentinus, a people in Italie.  
 Salernum, a towne in Italie.  
 Salgama, orum, n. g. thynges condite or consecrated, as pears, figges, grapes, and other lyke.  
 Salgamarius, m., n. g. he that dooth condite or consecre thynges.  
 Salia, a ryuer of Spayne.  
 Sali, a kynde of birdes, whiche be great breeders: aspartiches or hennes, I suppose them to be heath cockes.  
 Saliaris, re, pertainyng to the priestes of Mars.  
 Saliaris cagna, a banquet or supper made by the priestes of Mars, a costly or sumptuous supper.  
 Salares virgines, mardens, whiche were with the priestes of Mars, and did sacrifici with the bishoppes, wearyng on thepp rote armours, and bishopps miters on thepp heades.  
 Salicestrum, stri, n. g. a kynde of wyde wyne, reynyng vpon yllowme trees.  
 Salicetum, ti, n. g. and by incorporation Salicium, ti, n. g. a place where willowes growe.  
 Salientes, the cockes or pyres of condites, out of the whiche water spouteth.  
 Saligneus, and Salignus, a, um, of yllow or withy.

withy.  
 Salij, the priestes of Mars in Rome, which daunce about the citie bearyng tergates called Ancilia. Salij be also people of Germanie, called Franci, and their countrey Franconia.  
 Salillum, li, n. g. a litle saltcellar.  
 Salina, na, f. g. a place where salte is made.  
 Salinum, ni, n. g. a saltcellar. also any other besell that a poore man useth.  
 Salinae, narum, a citie in Sicile.  
 Salinátor, the name of a noble man of Rome.  
 Salio canus, an haven in France called Sancte Paulus.  
 Salio, lili, lire, to salte or powder.  
 Salio, lili, li, or salui, lire, to leape, to daunce, to hoppe, to leape as the male dooeth the female in tyme of generacion.  
 Salit mih cor, my herte leapeth for ioy.  
 Salitra, a, f. g. poudering or salteng.  
 Salius, a, um, salted, poudered.  
 Salua, ua, f. g. and Saluum, ui, n. g. Spectill.  
 Salua is also taken for ioyce. also for the wine called Chium.  
 Salua lachrymationum, the water that dropeth out of ones eyes in weping.  
 Salua syderum, the tely of hymne that falleth of sterres.  
 Saluarius, a, um, that is clammy and thycke like Spectill.  
 Saluarius, rij, m. g. he that geueth a dzenche to hoxses or other beastes.  
 Saluofus, a, um, that hath the smache or taste of Spectill.  
 Saluo, aui, are, to spette or make Spectill. also idem quod Saluo, to geue a dzenke to hoxses or other beastes.  
 Saluarius herba, reade Pyrethrum.  
 Salij, people of the Alpes, confynes to the Swyzers, and the people called Boij.  
 Salianca, called also Nardus Celtica, an herbe haung a verie thoste stalke, and a blew flower, somewhat longe lyke spihe, and hath a verie pleasant sauour, it is not our spihe, whiche because it is lyke in sauour, is called Pseudonardus.  
 Salix, salicis, f. g. a wylow or wythe.  
 Salix amerina, in Dioscorides, is the tree called also Vitex and Agnus castus, a kynde of wylow, of some called parkelaues.  
 Salix equina, idem quod hippuris.  
 Salio, lili, ire, to salt.  
 Sallo, falli, lere, idem.  
 Salustius, a, notable historiographer, whiche wrote of the conspiracie of Catiline, and of the warre agaynst Jugurtha.  
 Salmacia, a praye gotten without labour.  
 Salmacidas, a, um, of the fountayne Salmacis.  
 Salmacis, a fountaine in Laria, where a nymphe spynnyng Hermaphroditus, the sonne of Heraclius and Venus naked, the embrazing hym, despyed of the goddess, that of them two myght

be made one body, and so it happened. also the people of Laria be sometyme called Salmatij.  
 Salmatica, a towne of Idorigall.  
 Salmo, onis, m. g. a fishe called Salmon.  
 Salmones, trisyllabum, the kynde of Elders, whiche takege footchylde upon hym to haue diuine honours done vnto hym, and wouder seeme to caste lightninges lyke vnto Jupiter, beynge uerthowen with lightning, was cast into hell.  
 Salmonis, nidis, Patronymicum forminum.  
 Salmacidus, a, um, that which is salte in taste, after Calpeine, but the place in Sicile hath Salmacidus.  
 Salmicrum, salte peter, whiche is put into gunne powder.  
 Salo, a river called also Bibilis, wherewith yron is tempred and made stronger.  
 Salomon, & Solomon, onis, is interpreted peacable, the name of a kynde of the iwes, the son of kyng David, who excelled all men in wisedome & knowledge, and neuerthelesse was by dotage on women, brought vnto idolatrie.  
 Salomoni, a, um, of Salomon.  
 Salon, a countrey of Bithynia, veray commodious for the feedyng of cattage.  
 Salone, a citie in Liburnia, betwene Dalmatia and Illiria.  
 Saloninus, the sonne of Pollio.  
 Salopia, a towne and countrey in Englande called Shrewsburie.  
 Salpa, pa, f. g. a fishe that wyll not be laden, except it be beaten, a Rockefishe: This fishe is wonderfully perynted with golde scales from the necke to the taylor.  
 Salpiz, a towne of Apulia.  
 Salpinx, is bled of some for Solpuga.  
 Salpiza, a, f. g. a kynde of emories or ppsmers, that be venemous.  
 Salsamentarius, rij, m. g. he that selleth sawce, that selleth salt spise, or any other salte thyng.  
 Salsamentarius, a, um, pertyng to sawce, salt fishe, or any thyng that is salte.  
 Vas salsamentarium, a vessel, wherinto sawce is put.  
 Salsamentum, i, n. ge. sawce, any thyng that is salted, as saltfishe and such lyke.  
 Salte, wittily, wylfely, pleasantly, merrily, with a grate.  
 Salsedo, sedinis, f. g. salteneffe.  
 Salsicortex, corticis, f. g. a tree that beareth maske, whiche nothyngge wyll take, excepte os nely swyne.  
 Salsilago, laginis, & Salsago, inis, f. g. a salte lycoure.  
 Salsitudo, inis, f. g. a bypne lycoure that is salte.  
 Salsura, a, f. g. idem quod Salsamentum.  
 Salsus, a, um, salte in taste: also mery, pleasant, wittie, Marpe or bypunge in woordes or other wyse.  
 Salsuse, a fountayne of salte water of Barbone in Fraunce.

Salta

Salabundus, a, um, that whiche leapeth or daunceth.  
 Salatio, onis, f. g. a dauncyng.  
 Salator, oris, m. g. & Saltatrix, icis, f. g. a dauncer.  
 Salatorius, a, um, pertyng to dauncyng.  
 Ludus saltatorius, a schoole of dauncyng.  
 Salcius, us, in. g. dauncyng.  
 Saltem, at the lyste waye, if it wyll be none other waye.  
 Salix, people togyng to the sea called Pontus Euxinus.  
 Salim, vel Saluatim, by leapes.  
 Saluatim scribere, to leape from one matter to another in wrytyng.  
 Salito, aui, are, to daunce, to leape often.  
 Salto, aui, are, to daunce, to leape.  
 Laudes alicuius saltare, to syng ones praises in dauncyng.  
 Saluarius, re, that daunceth with the stroke of the instrument.  
 Saluarius, ij, m. g. a keeper of a wod or forrest, a wodwarde.  
 Saluofus, a, um, full of wodes.  
 Salura, a, f. g. idem quod Salatio.  
 Salus, us, m. g. a thicke wodde, or after some, a place voyde of trees, as a laune in a parke or forrest. also a leape.  
 Saluator, oris, m. g. a sauiour, he that kepeth or saueth a thyng from destruction or losse.  
 Saluber, bris, bre, or hic & hac Salubris, & hoc salubre, wholesome, whole.  
 Salubre corpus, a bodie that is in helth.  
 Salubrior, ius, Saluberrimus, a, um, moze holsome, moze holsome.  
 Salubritas, atis, f. g. helth.  
 Salubritas cali, aque temperies, an holsome and temperate ayre.  
 Salubriter, holsomely.  
 Salue, verbum defectiuum, god speede you, you be welcome, sometyme contrarie, farewell, god be with you.  
 Salueo, is bled of Plautus, for Saluus & sanus sum.  
 Saluebis a meo Cicerone, my sonne Cicero commendeth hym vnto you.  
 Salue .S. Satis est mihi tua salutis, nihil moror, non salueo, god speede. It sufficeth me that you are in helthe: but in fewe woordes I am not well at ease.  
 Dionysium saluere iubeas, haue me commended to Dionysius.  
 Salua, a, f. g. an herbe called sauge.  
 Saluatum, i, neu. gen. a dypnke for an hoxse or other beaste.  
 Saluifico, aui, are, to make saule, or to saue.  
 Saluo, aui, are, to geue the dzench called Saluasum, to hoxses or beastes.  
 Salen, i, n. g. the sea.  
 Salio, aui, are, to saue, the better printes haue alway seruo.

Salus, a litle birde, whiche hath deadly hatred toward the asse, because that if he here the asse crye, he casteth his egges before ym.  
 Salus, liris, health, saltee, the good state of a mans condition or lyfe.  
 Nosce omnia hac salus est adolescentulis, to know all these thynges, is the verie saulegarde of yong men, and that kepeth them from all pueil, or their singular profite.  
 Saluti esse alicui, to helpe one, to saue his life.  
 Dare salutem, to saue.  
 Consulere salutem, to prouide or dooe for his health or sauegarde.  
 Salutem dicere, to salute, also to hyd farewell, to take his leaue.  
 Salutem dicere foro, & curiae, To take his leaue of the court or common place, to medle no moze in matters of the common weale.  
 Dic a me illi salutem, haue me commended vnto hym.  
 Impetire aliquem salutem, and alicui salutem, to salute one.  
 Mittere salutem, to sende commendations.  
 Referre salutem, to haue one commended, to beare salutations agayne.  
 Salutem mihi verbis tuis nuntiavit, he saluted me in your name.  
 Salutaris, are, holsome, comfortable.  
 Salutares litterae, comfortable letters.  
 Salutaris littera, the letter, A.  
 Salutare laxamentum ad confirmandos animos dare, to geue a comfortable release or bread thyng tyme, to sette the hertes in full courage.  
 Salutaris digitus, the finger.  
 Salutariter, in health, comfortably.  
 Salutariter recipere me possum, saule and sounde, without hurte.  
 Armis salutariter vi, To the health and conseruation of the people, for their advantage or profite.  
 Salutariter dantur in vino, they be verie holsome or medcinable to be ministred vnto sicke men in wyne.  
 Salutatio, onis, f. g. a salutation, a bydyng good speede, good morowe, or good euen.  
 Saluator, oris, m. g. a saluter.  
 Salutatorium, ij, a place where one standeth to salute men.  
 Saluatorius, a, um, that belongeth to saluting or prayng to god.  
 Saluatorium cubiculum, a chaumbre where men doe stande or abyde to salute a prince or a noble man in authoritee, called now a chamber of presence.  
 Salutarifer, ifera, rum, wholesome, that byngeth helth or sauegarde.  
 Salutiger, i, or Salutigerulus, li, masc. gene. he that byngeth recommendations from an other persone.  
 Salutem, in olde tyme was bled for saltem.  
 Saluto, aui, are, to salute, as well at commynge as at

as at departing, to sende commendacions, to  
byd good morowe, good even or good speede, to  
bydde fare well, to take his leaue, to dooe reue-  
rence, also to honour.

Cur sternutamentis salutatur? why doe men  
saie Chyft help when we neede?  
Palmites salutentur, id est, seruentur. ac-  
lumes; nec refecentur, Let them be refectued  
and kept.

Salutare conuiuas, to say to them at the table,  
muche good doe it you.

Saluto te priusq; eo, I take my leaue of you, or  
I bydde you farewell before I go.

Salutant, ad cenam vocant, they byd me good  
speede, and desyre me to come to supper.

Domus te tota nostra salutat, at my house send  
deth you commendacions.

Deum salutare precibus, To praye, to doe his  
deuotions to god.

Saluus, a, um, saulfe, whole, sounde, without  
daunger or harme.

Salua res est, the matter is come well to passe.

Saluo capite, without daunger of lyfe.

Saluus sis, god speede.

Saluus sum liquidem, &c. I am saulfe and out  
of daunger, if. &c.

Satin' salua, is all well? or howe go all your  
matters? well?

Te saluum venisse, that you be come saulfe and  
sounde and in good helthe.

Galea mihi oportuna esset, salua si foret, if it  
were not losse, if I had it agayne.

Quæsiuit saluus ne esset clypeus, he asked wher  
ther his target were saulfe, and not taken of  
his enemies.

Salua lege, without any breaking of biolatynge  
of the law.

Vasa salua, vessels saulfe and sounde, not  
broken, not cracked.

Salua fide, without breaking of his promise or  
allegiance.

Saluo iure nostræ amicitie, so that we hurt  
not or appaie not our frendshipp, or doe no  
thyng agaynst the law of frendshyppe.

Sam, for Eam.

Samara, an hill in the east oceane sea, at the fur-  
ther ende of the mountayne Caucasus.

Samara, is also the seede of an elme.

Samaria, a countrey and citee in Syria, loynng  
to Iudæa, whiche was the chiefe citee of the  
tribes of Israell, who beyng taken prisoners  
by the kynge of Syria, and ledde awaye ca-  
ptiue, thether were sent paynmes for them to  
inhabyte the countrey, whiche were after called  
Samaritani, and they myxt the lawe of Moys-  
es with idolatrie, the citee was afterwarde cal-  
led Sebaste.

Samarobrini, people in France about Cambrye.

Sambicus, a mans name, whiche was for spoy-  
lynge of Dianas temple, tourmented a whole  
yerp most greuously, and so died.

Sambuca, a, f. g. an instrument of musike, now  
called doucimers, also an ingyne of warre,  
wherewith fortresses were assaulted.

Sambucina, a, f. g. a woman that playeth on  
doucimers.

Sambucus, a, um, of elber or elder tree.

Sambucistris, idem quod Sambucina.

Sambucus, i, f. g. an elder tree.

Same, an ile in the sea Jonium.

Samera, a, f. g. the seede of an elme.

Samio, aut, are, to make sharpe.

Samiolus, a, um, made of steele.

Vasa samiola, earthen vessels made in Samos.

Samium, ij, n. g. an earthen pottle.

Samius, a, um, of the ile of Samos, the old writers  
bydde bte it for sharpe and Samiare, to whette  
or make sharpe.

Samnites, people of Samnium, a countrey in  
Italie called now Aprucium.

Samonium, a promontorie of Crete, ouer against  
the Rhodes.

Samos, the name of two illes in the sea called Ae-  
geum, one by Thracia, & therefore it is called  
Samothracia, the other lyeth against Ephesus.

Samofara, a tree of Asia by Euphrates.

Sampsuchinus, a, um, of matozam.

Sanfuchum, chi, or Sanfuchus, ci, an herbe,  
called matozam.

Samia, sampla, or Samia, a, f. g. the stone of an  
Olyue.

Samsychon, idem quod Samsuchus.

Sanabilis, le, curable, that may be healed.

Sanares, people dwelling about Rome.

Sanatio, onis, f. g. an healing or curing.

Sancio, sui, or sanxi, itum, or sanctum, ire, to  
consecrate, to confirme vnder a certaine peine,  
to ratifie, to establish, to ordeyne, to forbydde  
by ordinance or lawe.

Sancire leges, to constitute lawes.

Fœdera sanxit, he ratified or confirmeth the  
leages or couenantes.

Sanxerunt ne quis emeret, &c. they ordeined  
that no man shoulde by, or ther forbydde by a  
lawe, that no man shoulde vie. &c.

Sanxit edicto, ne quis ex Asia frumentum ex-  
portaret, he forbydde by proclamation, that any  
man shoulde carie or conuey the coine or grapes  
out of Asia.

Dubia sancire, to confirme possessions that be  
doubtfull, with a certaine lawe.

Fidem dextra data sancire, to geue his hands  
to one, and promise by his faith and trouthe,  
that a thyng shall be sure or ratified.

Fide sanxerunt, they plighted their faith and  
trouthe.

Fœdus sanguine alterius cum aliquo sancire,  
to conclude a pease with one on condition that  
a certaine person be put to death.

Iureiurando sancire, to confirme with an othe.

Qui capite sanxit, which ordeyned vnder payne  
of death.

Mula

Mula sanxit, he made many ordinaunces.

Sanctum est lege, ne, &c. it is defended or  
forbydden by a lawe, that. &c.

Sancte, fymely, holily, deuoutly.

Sancte adiua non posse, he sweareth a great  
othe, and confymeth that he can not.

Sanctificatio, onis, f. g. hallowynge.

Sanctifico, aut, are, to hallow.

Sanctitas, atis, Sanctitudo, inis, f. g. holinesse,  
deuoutnesse, honestie.

Sanctio, onis, f. g. a lawe, a thyng decreed and  
established, an ordinaunce that forbyddeth a  
thyng vnder a certaine penaltie.

Sanctimonia, idem quod Sanctitas.

Sanctimoniales, Plunnes.

Sanctimonium, ij, neu. g. the profession of reli-  
gious persons.

Sanctor, onis, m. g. he that maketh an ordinaunce  
or lawe.

Sanctuarium, ij, n. g. a place consecrated or ha-  
lowed, a church, a chapell.

Sanctum, a secret thyng not to be reueled.

Sancti Iacobi herba, Ragge woozte.

Sanctus, a, um, holic, inuolable by a lawe, cons-  
firmed by a lawe, pure and cleane, vncorrupted,  
without spotte of vice.

Vir sanctus, a blessed man, a perfect honest mā.

Sancta ad vos anima, &c. id est, incorrupta,  
nothyng faulre or gyltie.

Ornatus sanctus, honest and not dissolute or  
lyght apparell.

Sanctissima testimonia, most entirc and bus  
corrupt witness.

Sancus, one of the names of Hercules.

Sandalarius, a name of Apollo.

Sandaligerulus, a, um, that weareth a slipper.

Sandalides, a kynde of palme or date trees.

Sandalionis, an ile called now Sardinia.

Sandalium, in, neu. g. a slipper, also a kynde of  
wheate or meale.

Sandalus, a spice called sanders.

Sandaracha, a, f. g. a colour founde in mynes of  
syluer and golde, yelow oker.

Sandarachatus, a, um, that is myngled with yel-  
low oker.

Sandarachinus, a, um, coloured with yelow oker.

Sandastros, a precious stone, haung in it a bright  
colour, yelow speckes, and is called also Gara-  
mandira.

Sandix, sandicis, m. g. is a powder made of Ce-  
ruisa, burned till it was red, as Dioscorides,  
Galen and Arius dooe write other dooe saie,  
that it is made with Ceruse and red chalker, cal-  
led Rubrica, mixte together. it was also called  
Siron, or Syicon. it is also a certayne herbe,  
and a kynde of redde colour.

Sandicinus color, idem.

Sane, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth, ye, or cer-  
tainely, truly, in dedde, on gods name.

Bellum sane difficile gessit, he fought a verie  
daungerous battaile.

Sane vt vis, be it as thou wilt.

Sane quam vtile, surely verie profitable.

Sane quidem, ye hardily.

Nempe ergo aperte vis qua restant me lo-  
qui? D. Sane quidem, but wilt thou then that  
I shall tell plainly all the rest? D. ye hardily

what else? Tulerit sane filius merito pœnas,  
id est, esto tulerit, fac tulerit, admitte that his  
sonne was woorthly punished.

Sit sane vt vis, well, be it as ye will your selfe.

Habeat sane, well go to on gods name, admitte  
that he hath it.

Sane, for valde: as, Bellum gessit sane diffi-  
cillimum. Sane bene, for Bene quidem.

Sane si placet, ye sir, I am well content if it  
please you.

Sane quam sum gauisus, truly I was verie  
topous and giadde.

Recte sane, ironice, it is very well said of you.

Sane quia vero ha mihi semper patent fores,  
truly because these doores, &c.

Sanesco, scere, to be of ware whole.

Sanga, a river in Portugall.

Sangaris, a ruuer of Galatia, whiche runnynge  
through Phrygia, falleth into the sea Propon-  
tis, it is commonly called Zagare.

Sanguarius puer, Ganymedes.

Sanguiculus, li, m. g. the bloudd of a kynde of  
swyne made into meate.

Sanguinaria, and Sanguinalis, an herbe that  
stoppeth bloudd, like Polygonum.

Sanguinarius, a, um, cruell, blouddy, despyous  
of bloudd.

Sanguinarius homo, a cruell person delityng  
in bloudshedynge.

Sanguinaria sententia, a blouddy sentence,  
that condemneth a man to die.

Sanguinalis, le, perterpnyng to bloudd.

Sanguinalis herba, idem quod Sanguinaria.

Sanguineus, a, um, full of bloudd, also cruell,  
some tyme of sanguine or blouddie colour.

Sanguinolentus, a, um, full of bloud, blouddy.

Sanguino, aut, are, to bleede.

Sanguis, guinis, maf. gen. and of olde writers,  
Sanguen, guinis, neu. g. bloudd, kynde,

toric, parentage, liniall descent, generation. it  
is somtyme taken for life, also strength in poe-  
tes often tymes for death, murder or slaughter.

also a tree, the barke whereof is of the colour  
of bloudd.

Sanguine mittere, & detrahere, to leat bloud.

Sanguis ararij, the substance of money of the  
common treasourie.

Vitiosus sanguis, corrupt bloudd.

Facere sanguinem, to make effusion of bloud,  
to kyll men.

Sine sanguinem, to thirst bloudd, to be despy-  
rous of murther or slaughter.

Troiano e sanguine duci audierat, he hadde  
hearde, that he defended of the Troians.

Claro sanguine genitus, descended of a noble  
Rrr bloudd

Stendde of hynde.

Chari sanguinis vincula, id est, consanguinitas. Gradu sanguinis propior, necesse hyne. Consors sanguinis, a brother. Attingere aliquem sanguine, coherere alicui sanguine, and Coniungi sanguine, to be hyne to one.

Amifimus succam & sanguinem ciuitatis, the vigour, strength and force.

Sanguis draconis, a certayne gumme, dropys pring out of a hynde of trees, growyng in the ile of Medera: the fruite of whiche trees is lyke cherries, of colour somewhat darker, but muche moze pleasant in taste.

Sanguisorba, bar, f. g. the herbe called burnet.

Sanguisuga, ar, f. g. a worme, which is in stanzdyng waters, and dooeth sucke the bloude of men or beastes that come into it. It is also called Hirudo, a leche, a bloude sucker.

Sanicula, an herbe, called Saniculum.

Sanies, ei, f. ge. matter comyng of putrifaction, corrupted bloud, sometyne poison.

Sanies olea, id est, fex, the dregs of groides.

Sanidus, a, um, full of matter or corrupted bloude.

Sanna, ar, f. g. a scozne or mocke.

Sanna, ois, a disorde in a plate or disguysing: also he whiche in countenance gesture and maners deuydeth and mocketh other.

Sanitas, ais, f. ge. helth, the good state of ones mynde or wyte, foundentle of memoze.

Reddere sanitatem veram, to make one throughe ly whole, without any grudge or feeling of the sicknesse.

Sannaus, a river or poze in Asia.

Sano, au, are, to heale, to cure.

Sanare vulnera reipublice, To amende the hurtes and displeasures that the commo weale hath receiued.

Sanguis, lis, after some the hynde of egles called Olsiniaga.

Sansa, the stone of an Olive.

Sanfucus, maioram.

Sanfucinus, a, um, of maioram.

Sanctum, a certayne precious woodde, that cometh out of Indie, whereof be thre kyndes, white, redde, yelow.

Santerna, na, f. g. soulder, wherewith golde is souldered.

Santonies, & Santoni, people of a countrey in Fraunce called Antongue.

Santonium, or Santonica herba, an herbe, called Lauander cotton.

Santonum portus, Rochell in Fraunce.

Santonum promontorium, a promontorie in Fraunce called Slape.

Sanus, a, um, whole, holsome, not sicke, vncorrupted: by translation of sounde memoze, well in his wyte, wyse.

Sanum fieri ex morbo, To be made or waxe whole after a sicknesse.

Sanus sim, an ne insaniam, whether I bee wel in my mynde or halfe madde.

Satin' sanus es & sobrius: art thou well in thy wyte, and well aduised?

Pro sano aliquod facere, to dooe a thyng as it becometh one that is wel aduised or in his right mynde. Sanus & curiosus, contrarie.

Maie sanus, halfe besyde him selfe, madde, not well in his wyte.

Vix cum sanæ mentis existimem, I woulde scantly iudge hym to be in his right mynde, or well in his wyte.

Sana & salua respublica, the common wealtly safe and sounde, or in good state or condicion, not corrupted with misorder.

Sapa, ar, f. g. newe wyne hopyed to the thirde part of the measure: if it be to the halfe deale, it is named Defrutum, as Idine wyteth, lib. 14. and if there be but one part consumed, it is then called Calceum, as Ant. Musa affirmeth. Sapa is also called sometyne Syreon, sometyne Hepsima and Hepsion of Galenus in Meth. and of Nonius Mellacum.

Saperda, de, one that is wyse and wittie. also a certayne shell fyfthe, whiche hath a veray symyng fauour. it is sometyne vsed for a dounge hill.

Sapidus, a, um, saourie, well seasoned, that hath a good tast or saour.

Sapiens, tis, om. g. wyse.

Sapienter, wysely.

Vitam sapienter instituit, he appoynted his life wysely.

Sapientia, ar, f. g. the knowlage of thynges detyne and humane, wysedome, sapience.

Doctores sapientie, philosophers.

Sapientipotens, of great power by his wysedome.

Sapio, piui, pij, or sapiui, sapitum, or sapitum, pere, to haue taste or fauour, to feele, to bee wyse, to haue a right opinion.

Rein meum sapio, I knowe what I haue to dooe.

Sapiunt male, they be ill aduised.

Sapit hic pleno pectore, he is mcrayleous wyse.

Sapit plus, he hath moze wyte.

Sapit satis, he is wyse enough.

Sapis multum ad genium, thou knowest how to make good chere.

Iucundissime sapit, it hath a verie pleasant taste or saour.

Ei non sapit palatum, his mouth is out of tast.

Sapit mare, it hath a taste, smache of saour of the sea.

Magis sapuisset, he had been wyser, he hadde dwen moze wysely.

Qui sibi semita non sapient, alteri viam monstrant, they whiche knowe not whiche way to goe them selfes. &c.

Si recta saperet Antonius, if Antony were wyse, or of a right mynde or opinion in the matter:

matter: or if Antonie intended nothyng but that is right and honest.

Hic plane nihil sapit, this felowe hath no witte at all.

Sapinus, ni, f. g. the lower parte of the firre tree, that hath no knottes. it is sometyne taken for the whole firre tree.

Sapineus, a, um, of the firre tree.

Sapiri, people by Pontus.

Sapis, a ryuer of Italie.

Sapo, ponis, m. g. sope.

Saponaria, reade Struthio.

Sapor, poris, m. g. a saour, a taste: by translation pleasauntnesse, or wittinesse in woordes.

Sapphicus, a, um, of Sappho.

Sapphiratus, a saphire full of spottes.

Sapphirinus, a, um, of a saphire.

Sapphirus, ri, f. g. a stone called a saphire.

Sappho, a woman of the ile of Lesbos, a great poetesse, who made verses called Lirici: at the last she was taken with the loue of a ponge man called Idhao, who rennyng awaie from hir, she not suscepyng the anguyshe of loue, thyrwe hyr selfe downe from an hill into the sea.

Sappinus, looke Sapius.

Saprophagus, he that receiucth the poise or drinke called Saprum.

Saprum, pri, n. g. a drinke made with salte and the fruite called Sorba, which helpeth men that haue the colicke.

Sapros, binewed.

Sapsa, of olde wyters was vled for ipsa, or seipsa.

Saraca, a towne of Media.

Sarace, a citee in Colchis.

Sarcarius, a ryuer of Phrygia.

Sarcasmos, a maner of iesting or scoffyng bityngs ly, a nyppling taunt.

Sarcimen, ciminis, n. g. a seame.

Sarcina, na, f. gen. a trusse or packe, a fardell. sometyne it is taken for an vnprofitable bourd dyng.

Sarcinas colligere, is propely of me of warre, when they remoue or departs from thepp campe.

Sarcina, all stufte that is closed or shut by in cofsets.

Sarcinas, atis, n. g. for Sarcina.

Sarcinarius, a, um, pertyng to packes or fardelles.

Sarcinaria iumenta, packehorses or mules.

Sarcinator, oris, m. g. a bodger of garmentes, one that mendeth or repaireth.

Sarcinatrix, tris, the feminine.

Sarcinatus, a, um, laded with fardels or packes.

Sarcinula, la, f. g. a littell packe or fardell.

Sarcino, au, are, to lade: sometyne to sowe.

Sarcio, fars, circ, to make whole agayne, to amende a thyng decayed or appaired, to make amendes, to recompence, to patche, to botche.

Non video mihi sarcire posse ades meas, I can not see how my houses may be repaired.

Damna sarcire, to make reparation, to make amendes.

Dum sarcire acceptum detrimentum volunt, while they couet or go about to amende the hurte or losse that they had receiued before.

Infamiam sarcire, to put awaie an infamie or sklander, and to recoure his good name againe.

Sarcion, a stone of carnation colour.

Sarcito, paie the domages or costes.

Sarcocolla, a gumme of a tree in Persia, lyke to the poulder of incense, somewhat redde and bitter: some is white of colour, whiche is muche better than redde.

Sarcophagus, gi, m. g. a sepulchre, a tumber. also a certayne stone.

Sarculatio, a webpyng.

Sarculo, au, are, to take, or rather to weede by.

Sarculum, li, n. g. a rake. also an instrument to weede sozne: in some places husbandmen vse it in tilling the grounde.

Sarda, a redde stone, wherein scales are grauen.

Sardanapalus, a kyng of Assyria, monstrous in all kynde of lecherie.

Sardanis, a man of Lydia, whiche moued Cressus to make warre agaynst the Persians.

Sardemisus, a promontorie of the mountayne Taurus.

Sardi, people of Sardinia.

Sardinia, an yle in the sea called Ligusticum by Greke, not passenge. vii. myles from Corsica. also a certayne fische.

Sardinensis, se, Sardus, and Sardous, a, um, of Sardinia.

Sardis, a citee in Lydia.

Sardo, au, are, for intelligo, to vnderstande.

Sardoa, or, f. g. an herbe lyke to smallage, which groweth in Sardinia, whereof if a man dooe eate, he shall grenne and make countinaunce of laughing, and so die.

Sardonici, certeine hilles of Lyburnia, called Maranai.

Sardonius risus, a greennyng or laughing without cause, a longe laughter.

Sardonichatus, haupng apparaple garnished with the stone called Sardonix.

Sardonychus, chi, idem quod Sardonix.

Sardonix, onychis, m. & f. g. a stone of the colour of a mans niple.

Sarepta, a towne in Syria, where Hely the prophet was bozne.

Sareptanus, a, um, of Sarepta.

Sargaca, people in the nothe part of the world, ioyning to the great mere of Meotis.

Sargapises, the son of Comitis, taken by kinge Egeus.

Sargus, i, m. gene. a fische beyng in the sea of Egypte.

Sari, an herbe, growyng in waters, haupnge an harde roote, & woude, necessary for smythes.

Sarissa, ar, f. g. a longe speare.

Sarmata, a man of Sarmatia.

Sarmatia, a countrey of Europe, whiche bordereth on the northe upon the sea called Sarmaticum: on the weste upon the ryuer Vistula, and Germanie: on the south upon Sibenburgh, Dacia, and Mysia inferior: on the east upon that Sarmatia, whiche is in Asia, the ryuer Tanais, & the marshy Meotis: vnder this be many countreies cōtēned, Polonia, Rhusia, Prussia, Lithuania, Liouonia, Moscouia, &c. the greater parte of this countrey is now vnder Sigismundus kinge of Pole.

Sarmaticus, a, um, of Sarmatia.

Sarmatice, lyke one borne in Sarmatia.

Sarmatus, tidis, f. g. of Sarmatia.

Sarmatus, a gentill man of Rome, in the tyme of Augustus, whiche was a great scoffer.

Sarmentum, ri, n. g. a twigge of shroube of a tree cut of: sometyme a vine braunche growng on the tree. Sarmenta bee also the littell busshes stalkes, wherof the grapes do hange in clusters. Syluiscere sarmentis dicitur vitis, when it mōteth by plentifully, or bringeth many brāches.

Sarmentarius, a, um, made of twigges of smalle boowes

Sarmentosus, a, um, that hath many shredde of boowes cut of.

Sarnus, a ryuer in Campania.

Saronicus, a bosom of the sea agaynst Athynus.

Sarpa, a vine when it is cutte of shredde.

Sarpodon, the kynge of Licia, whiche came to the ayde of the Troians agaynst the Grekes. also a promontorie of Licia.

Sarpo, pere, to cōfesse or make cleane.

Sarraceni, a people of Arabia.

Sarra, a citee in Phenicia, called somtyme Tyzus.

Sarranus, a, um, of that citee.

Saraballa, plu. nu. a woode of Balbey, signifiyng brāches.

Sarraca, the name of two citees, whereof the one is in Media, the other in Arabia felici, or the ryche Arabia.

Sarracum, ci, n. g. a certayne carre, wherein wood or stones be caried.

Sarranæ vestes, garmentes of purple.

Sarrastes, people in Campania.

Sarrio, riui, rre, to weede coine.

Sarritio, onis, f. g. and Sarritura, ra, f. g. weedyng of coine.

Sarritor, toris, m. g. a weeder of coine.

Sarsina, an olde citee in Italie, where Plautus the writer of comedies was borne.

Sarta recta, winde tight and water tight, when houses be letten to certain persons to kepe them alway repaired sufficiently, for a certayne tyme of money. Sarta recta locare, to let out houses at a price certayne to be repayed.

Sarta recta exigere, to charge a man with reparations. or to see that the houses bee kepte in due reparations by them that haue take the charge so to doe.

Sartum rectum habere, to kepe whole and

founde, or vntorrupted or hurt.

Sarta recta tua praecepta pater vsq; habui, as ther I haue ben alway moste obedient to your commaundementes in euery point: or I dyd neuer one iote contrary to your will and commaundement in any thyng.

Sarta recta conducere, to undertake at a certayne price to kepe houses in due reparations.

Vt Marcum Curium sartum & rectum conserues, that you wolde kepe and defende Marcus Curius from all harme or daunger.

Dicimus interdum cum coniunctione,

Sarta recta, & Sartum & rectum.

Sartago, taginis, f. g. a fryng panne.

Sarte, whole.

Sarticum, an entree into the ryuer of Nilus.

Sartor, oris, m. g. an harrower or weeder of coine,

also a bodcher or mender of garmentes.

Sartus, a, um, amended, bodched.

Sartura, a, f. g. a weddyng of coine.

Sartuillus, i bodie of a swine stuffed with meale.

Sas, olde wyters vsed for Suas, or eas.

Sasone, an ile fīue miles from the citee of Brundisium, in the realme of Naples.

Sat, for Satis, enough, sufficient.

Quantum sat est, as muche as is sufficient.

Sat habet, it is sufficient, he desireth no more.

Sat scio, I knowe well enough.

Non sat commode diuisa sunt tibi temporibus haec, these thynges are not appointed in theyr tymes halfe handsomely, or to the poynte.

Sat est testium, there is witness sufficient.

Sat fecit officium, he dyd his dutie sufficiently.

Sat habet, si tum recipitur, he is contented, or

he despyeth no more, if he more than be receiued into your house.

Quaeso vt sat habeas pater, quod. &c. I praye you father, that you woulde content, your selfe with this, or thinke this sufficient that. &c.

Sata, vsed substantiuely for coine.

Satagira, people, in the countrey now called Cartharis.

Satago, satēgi, gere, to bee diligent, to doe with speede, to be busy about a thyng, to be greatly occupied, to haue as muche as he can to doe, to haue busynesse or matters enough to doe: and

it is sometime construed with a gerundiu: sometimes it is set absolutely without any case.

Suarum rerum satagit, he hath enough to doe about his owne matters.

Nunc satagit, adducit domum. &c. now he is becom diligent, or maketh speede in the matter. &c.

Consulibus de vi ac multitudine hostium satagentibus, id est, soliciis.

Satan, is interpreted an aduersarie, by the whiche name the diuill was called, because he was aduersarie to Chryste. also what to euer is contrary to peace, is called Satan.

Satarchae, people in Scythia, whiche excluded from them the vse of golde and silver,

Satae

Satates, a Persian, the sonne of Teaspes.

Satelles, tellius, m. gen. one retained to garde a mannes person. also a sergeant, a catchpoll or bailiffe, that doeth attache men. also an armiger.

Satelles louis, an eggle.

Satellitum, ti, n. g. a garde: the office of such a person or officer.

Saterona, a beast, whiche dooeth lye, sometyme in water, sometyme on lande.

Satias, ari, f. g. satietie, fulnesse or werynesse in muche vsing of a thyng. sometyme it signifieth abundance.

Hi salubus occupatis externorum agros inuasere, frumentum ex inopia graui, satias facta, after that they had gotten the wooddes of forests, they inuaded the landes of them that were borderers, and from scarcitie of coine they happened to haue their fil of abundance.

Vbi satias copiosi fieri, commuto locum, when I begynne to be werpy, either of the one or of the other, I change my place.

Satiabilis, le, that whiche may be easily satisfied.

Satiatus, a, um, filled, satisfied.

Somno satiatas, that hath slepte sufficiently.

Saties, for Satietas.

Satietas, ari, f. g. satietie or fulnesse, lothsome-nesse or werynesse.

Rerum omnium satietas, tediousnesse of all thynges.

Sicubi eum hominum satietas ceperat, if he were at any tyme werpy of the company of men.

Satietas nostri, and Desyderium, contrary.

Satin, for Satis.

Satin' sanus es? art thou well in thy wittes?

Satin' salua? be all thynges well?

Satin' id tibi placet? doeth that please thee?

Satin' habes? si. &c. is this sufficient for you?

or will this content you, if. &c.

Satin' sic est? is it well, if it be thus?

Satio, onis, f. g. sowpyng of coine.

Satio, aui, are, to satiate or fill, whiche hath relation not onely to the body and senses, but also to the mynde, to satiffie.

Satiare cupiditatem, to satiffie his appetite, to haue as muche as he can desyre. Satiari, to haue enough.

Satiator, & hoc satius, oris, better.

Satis, enough, as muche as dooeth neede, sufficient, verie well.

Satis iam verborū est, thou hast said enough: we haue talked enough of the matter now.

Satis habere, to be content, to desyre no more.

Satis habeas, nihil me etiam tecum de tui fratris iniuria conqueri, be content, or content your selfe with this, that I haue not also laide to your charge, the wrong that your brother hath dooen me.

Quot sunt satis? howe many will be sufficient?

Satis certo scio, I knowe surely.

Satis credo tibi, I beleue well, I thinke well.

Satis cum periculo, with great daunger.

Satis

Satis diu hoc iam saxum voluo, I haue laboured about this now long enough, if that in good.

Satis multa me scripsisse arbitror, I thinke that I haue written enough.

Vt non est satis aestimare, that one can not well iudge or esteeme.

Non enim satis intelligebam, for I dyd not perceiue the matter verie well.

Ne satis habeas, doe ye not thinke it enough.

Non satis me pernosti qualis sim, you doe not know me thoroughly what maner of man I am.

Oculis non satis prospicio, I doe scant see from me, my syght doeth somewhat faile me.

Plurquam satis opus est, more than needeth.

Satis recte mones, thou dooest aduertise me rightly well.

Satis purabat se tempore veterum, he thought he shoulde come tyme enough, or in good season.

Satis superis, enough and to muche.

Satisfactio, onis, f. g. a couenaut, whereby a man is bounden, and sureties with hym, a taking of sufficient sureties.

Satisfactio, cepi, cipere, to take sufficient sureties.

Satisfactio, onis, f. g. the suretie or bonde, whereby men are bounden for an other, for performāce of couenaut, or the couenānt and sureties with hym, a putting in of sufficient sureties.

Satisfactum, ti, neu. gen. a bonde, when one hath put in sufficient sureties for performāce of a thyng.

Satisfactor, oris, m. g. he that is bounden or hath putte in sufficient sureties for performāce of couenaut.

Satisfactio, dedi, dare, to put in sureties for performāce of couenantes. also to be bounden with sureties for performāce of couenantes.

Satisfactio, satisfactis, feci, cere, to satiffie, to excuse, to content, to make satisfaction, to paie debtes, to purge.

Satisfacere suis, to cōtēt or paie his creditours.

Satisfacere de visceribus suis, to paie debtes with his owne money.

Quam vt mandatis tuis satisfacerem, than that I might doe your commaundement in euery thyng.

Vt mihi satisfieri paterer a te, that I shoulde here your excuse, or what ye coulde saye for your selfe.

Officio erga aliquem in re aliqua satisfacere, to doe his dutie thoroughly.

Satisfacere immortalitati laudum alicuius, to make one haue immortall praises.

Non satisfacere alicui, not to doe that one woulde haue hym.

Alicui disputationi satisfacere, to handle a matter as it shoulde be.

Satisfactio, onis, f. g. satisfaction, contentyng, purgypng, excusyng.

Satisfactio, aui, are, idem quod Satisfactor.

Satius, the comparatiue of Satis.

Satis

Satis

Satis

Satis

Satis

Satis

Satis

Satis diu hoc iam saxum voluo, I haue laboured about this now long enough, if that in good.

Satis multa me scripsisse arbitror, I thinke that I haue written enough.

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Satis

Satis

Satis

Satis

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Satis

Satis

Satis



**Satius**, a, um, that mate be or is sowed, set or planted.  
**Satium tempus**, see de tyme.  
**Satnois**, a, rupe in Phrygia.  
**Sator**, oris, m. gen. he that soweth cozne, he that setteth or planteth, also a begetter, a father.  
**Smor mundi**, Janus.  
**Diuum sator**, Jupiter.  
**Sator lucis**, he that causeth contention or variance.  
**Satorius**, a, um, belonging to hym that soweth.  
**Satraz**, people of Grece, by the sea syde of Thrace.  
**Satrapia**, or **Satrapes**, pæ, among the Persians was as a duke and an erle is here, a great ruler, a peere of a realme. it is also a capitayn or lieutenant: as the capitayne of Berwike, the lieutenant of Irelande.  
**Satrapia**, æ, f. g. a prouince, duchie or countie.  
**Satullo**, aui, are, idem quod **Saturare**, to satiate or fill superfluously.  
**Satum**, ri, n. g. a measure of the Hebrewes, which recepueth of wyne. 33. li. and 4. vneces: of oyle 30. li. of honny 50. li. it is of our measure stans derde. ii. gallons and a quart: and byng a measure of drie thynges, it is our pecke, and the. iii. parte of a pecke.  
**Satur**, **satura**, rum, full fedde, sometyme abundant or plentiful.  
**Rus saturum**, a plentifull or fertile piece of grounde.  
**Saturatus**, a, um, filled, satisfied.  
**Satureia**, æ, f. g. an herbe called sauerie.  
**Saturio**, onis, m. gen. he that hath eaten enough and to muche.  
**Saturitas**, aris, f. g. fulnesse, saturitie, fertilitie or plentifulnesse. also abundance in excesse.  
**Saturitas ponitur aliquando pro excrementis ventris.**  
**Saturnalia**, orum, neu. gen. plur. fine dates assigned to Saturne in December, wherein men vsed to feaste one another, and to sende mutuall presentes.  
**Saturna colonia**, a towne of Tuscan.  
**Saturnalius**, a, um, pertaining to the feast of Saturne.  
**Saturnia**, was the name of a towne. also high places were called Saturnia.  
**Saturnius**, a, um, of Saturnus.  
**Saturniniani**, were heretikes, whiche affirmed, that onely. vii. angels made the world agaynst the consience of god the father.  
**Saturnius**, a mountayne at Rome, which was afterwarde called **Carpeus**.  
**Saturnus**, one of the. vii. planettes. also a god of the painfulls, sonne of **Cælus** and **Vesta**, and father of **Jupiter**.  
**Saturo**, aui, are, to saturate or fill with any thyng superfluously, most commonly in eatyng.  
**Stercore saturare terrā**, to dounge the ground sufficiently.

**Satureianus**, a, um, of Saturnus.  
**Saturum**, & **Satyrum**, a citee of Calabria, not farre from Tarentum.  
**Satus**, a, um, sowed or begotten.  
**Satus Anchisa**, haupng **Anchisa** to his father **Anchisa** sonne.  
**Stirpe diuina satus**, haupng some god to his father.  
**Satus**, us, m. gen. sowyng, plantyng, also ferde, generation, begettyng.  
**Iouis satus edius**, begotten of Jupiter, haupng Jupiter to his father.  
**Sata**, vsed substantiuely for cozne.  
**Satyræ**, ræ, f. g. a poeple rebukyng vices sharply, not regarding the persons.  
**Satyrus**, and **Satyrus**, a, um, belonging to satyres, or that writeth suche poesies of verses.  
**Satyræ**, a, a crowe.  
**Satyræum**, an image of Priapus.  
**Satyræsis**, sis, f. g. a sickness, whereby the members of a man standeth alwaie without appetite or dilectation.  
**Satyræica**, was a comedie, wherein satyres were brought in.  
**Satyræicæ**, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth sharply and with reproche.  
**Satyrus**, a beast, haupng the head of a man, the bodie of a goate, the pottes vse **Satyræ**, for gods of the wooddes.  
**Satyræum insulæ**, three illes by India, the inhabitauntes wherof haue caples lyke to the monstrous beastes **Satyræ**.  
**Satyræion**, rij, n. ge. an herbe, haupng leaues lyke a lillie, but smaller, a knappe with many smalle purple floures, and a roote lyke the gentiours of a man.  
**Saucio**, aui, are, to wounde, to hurte.  
**Ferro**, **sauciare**, to cutte.  
**Sauciatio**, onis, a woundyng.  
**Sauciatus**, a, um, wounded, hurte.  
**Saucius**, a, um, cutte, wounded. sometyme weyr with labour.  
**Sauior**, aris, ari, to lyffe sweetely.  
**Sauium**, ur, n. g. loke **Suauium**.  
**Sauo**, a rupe in Campayne.  
**Sauona**, a rupe of Liguria called **Sauon**.  
**Saura**, ræ, f. g. a lparde, whiche lyeth in hedges.  
**Saurites**, tæ, m. ge. a stone, whiche is founde in the bealy of a greene lparde.  
**Sauromata**, people called also **Sarmata**, **Russes**, **Tartaryns**, **Moscovites**. &c.  
**Saurus**, a notable image maker.  
**Saxetanus**, a, um, that breedeth among stones.  
**Saxatilis**, le, stonie.  
**Pisces saxatiles**, fyshes breed among stones.  
**Saxetum**, ti, neu. gen. a place full of rocks or stones.  
**Saxeus**, a, um, stonie, or of stone.  
**Saxiphagon**, or **Saxiphages**, in greke, or **Saxifraga** in latin, **Dioscorides** and **Plinie** doe call it also **Empetron**, whiche in derde is the herbe called

called **Sampyre**, vsed for a saure and in fadletes: and therfore is boyled and kepte in byne.  
**Anton**. **Musa denieth**, that **Saxifraga**, and **Empetron** be one. **Ruellius** descriueth **Saxifraga** with littell braunches, growyng on stones, haupng small stalkes, not vnyke to **Euphymus**, but that they are blacke and shorte, and hath leaues lyke to maidenhaire, but that they be greater, or to **Polypodi**, on the toppe bushy, but out of order, haupng nether floure nor ferde, and a superfluous roote. He also saith, that it is founde in olde buydnges, in the topes of the stones. In an other place he nameth that kynde of maydenhaire, whiche is called **Adiantum Saxifraga**. **Our Saxifraga** I neede not to describe, it is so commonly knowne, and groweth in suche aboundance, whiche is not lyke to any of the other: nor yet to that, which in Fraunce (as **Ruellius** writeth) is called **Saxifraga maior**, whiche he affirmeth to bee **Sefeli Massiliense**: nor to that, whiche he supposeth to be a kynde of **Napli**. Some thynke **Saxifragum** to be the herbe called **Wintwoorte**.  
**Saxificus**, a, um, that tourneth into stones.  
**Saxoforatum**, a towne in the confines of **Vmbria** and **Picene**.  
**Saxones**, the people of **Saxonia**.  
**Saxonia**, **Saxonia**.  
**Saxosus**, a, um, full of great stones or rocks.  
**Frutex saxosus**, an herbe or shrub, that groweth among stones.  
**Saxulum**, li. n. g. a littell rocke or stone.  
**Saxum**, i, n. g. a rocke. sometyme a stone. sometyme an hyll.  
**Signare carmine saxum**, to write an **Epitaphie** vpon a tumber.  
**Saxu voluere**, to tourne the stone, a prouerbe, applied to them that bee fatigate or wearied with continuall and vnprofitable labours.

**Scabellum** li, n. g. a fote stoole or low sette.  
**Scaber**, bra, brum, rusky, rough, sometyme filthy.  
**Dentes scabri rubigine**, the teeth being filthy, as it were with rust, when they bee not washed.  
**Pecus scabrum**, hoc est scabiosum.  
**Scabies**, ei, f. g. a scabbe.  
**Scabile**, lis, n. g. idem quod **Scabellum**.  
**Scabiola**, an herbe, rebe **Psora**, scabiose.  
**Scabiolus**, a, um, scabbed.  
**Scabo**, bi, bere, to rubbe or scratche.  
**Scabratus**, a, um, made rough or rugged, as it were a thyng that is scalde.  
**Scabrèdo**, brédinis, fæ. gen. a roughnesse of the skinne, as when it dooth wynde.  
**Scabrè**, roughly, not playne or smoth.  
**Scabritia**, æ, and **Scabrities**, ei, fæ. g. rustinesse, filthyne, roughnesse.

**Scabro**, onis, a woyme, which is engendred of the carragins of a dead horse.  
**Scabrosus**, a, um, idem quod **Scaber**.  
**Scabrum**, bri, n. g. idem quod **Scabritia**.  
**Scæa**, an haue at **Æolie**, where as was the sepulchre of **Laomidon**.  
**Scæi**, people in **Thracia**.  
**Scæna**, næ, f. g. a place, whiche serueth onely for enterludes or comedies to bee played in, whiche was in the fourme of a halfe circle. it is also where trees or bushes are cut and laied ouer the head, in such forme as men may vnder them walke or sitte in the shadowe. it is also where a vice or offence is openly detected, in suche wyse as men dooe erie out, or wounder at it. looke **Scæna**.  
**Scænaicus**, vel **scænailis**, for a plaier in comedies or enterludes.  
**Scænicula**, a diminutive of **Scæna**.  
**Scænicus**, a, um, pertaining to enterludes.  
**Scænicus**, a place in enterludes.  
**Scænitæ**, people of **Ærabie**, whiche dwell alwaie in tentes, couered with the heares of goates: among whom yf a swine or hogge be brought, it dieth.  
**Scænoma**, nômatis, n. g. a tente, also a bagge.  
**Scænopegia**, orum, n. g. the feast of the tabernacles, wherein the Jewes dyd set by tabernacles or tentes in similitude of thepm, wherein they dwelled when they came out of **Ægypte**.  
**Scæua**, uæ, f. g. the left hande. also he that plyeth the left hande for the ryght.  
**Scæuus**, a, um, ill. sometyme it signifieth good: as, **Scæuum omen**, good lucke or chaunce.  
**Scæuola**, a noble man of **Rome**.  
**Scala**, læ, or **scala**, **scalarum**, f. g. a ladder. also a payre of Staires. some put this difference, that **Scala**, læ, is a ladder, and **Scala**, arum, a payre of Staires.  
**Scalabilis**, a citee of **Portugall**, called somamonly **Erugillo**.  
**Scalde**, a river in Fraunce.  
**Scalmus**, mi, m. g. a littell piece of wood, wherewith to thymmen dooe bynde theyr oyes, to rowe the more easly.  
**Scalpellum**, li, n. ge. or **Scalpellus**, li, m. ge. a penne knife. also an instrument or fine knife, that surgeons vse to leat bloude with.  
**Scalper**, pri, m. g. any instrument of yron, wherewith incision is made, as a lancette, cissors, or such other.  
**Scalpo**, pli, pere, to scratche, to clawe, to scrape, also to graue in metall or stone.  
**Scalprum**, pri, n. g. an instrument, wherewith any thyng is scraped, or ripped: also a surgions instrument, wherewith he taketh corrupte fleshe from the bones. it is also a grauing iron, a thapnyng knyfe. also a knyfe, wherewith they cutte bynes.  
**Scalprum librarium**, a penne knyfe.  
**Scalprum sutorium**, a shoemakers paring knife,  
Rrr iiii of Mas

of haupng knife.

Scalptor, oris, m. g. a grauer.

Scalptura, ræ, f. g. graupng in mettall.

Scalpturatum pauimentum, a pauement made with stones of diuers colours ioynged together, haupng ymages of beastes made in them.

Scalpturio, or Scalpturio, riui, riræ, to scrape as a cothe dooth of other foules.

Scalpturo, aui, are, to ingraue.

Scalpurigo, riginis, f. g. a clawng.

Scamander, dri, a ryuer of Troie descendng from the mountayne Ida.

Scamandria, a towne by the hauen of Ilium, not farre from Troie.

Scamandrus, the soonne of Hector and Androz mache.

Scamium, ni, n. ge. a benche of fourme. also a steppe of grice, whereby a man goeth vp into a hygh bedde. also a balke vntilled betwene two sowowes: by a metaphore a barre of shelle in the sea.

Scamna, bee sometyme taken for boughes of trees.

Scamonea, or Scamonia, æ, or Scamonium, ni, an herbe, the iupe whereof is vfed in medicine to pouerge cholere vehementely. All be it that it is venomous, and leaueh worse matter behynde, than it doeth expell.

Scandalides, a hynde of batce.

Scandalizo, aui, are, to offende.

Scandalum, li, n. ge. occasion to synne, geuen by an other to hym that synneth: any thyng that one is offended in.

Scandiana mala, a certayne hynde of appula.

Scandiana, an yle in the northe Ocean sea, the quantite wherof was neuer founde.

Scandix, dicis, f. g. an herbe lyke to cheruill, but it is sweeter, and hath a white flower, and a litte tell roote, wylde cheruill.

Scandō, didi, dere, to clymme.

Scandor, scanderis, the passiue.

Scandulaca, ex, f. g. an herbe, whiche renneth bypon cozne, as yue dooth on trees.

Scandula, læ, fæ. gen. a shingle, whiche is a tyle of woodde, wherwith dyuers churches bee coered.

Scandularii, they do couer houses with shingle.

Scandulum contractū, a house couered with shingle of woodden tiles.

Scandilis, le, that which maye be climmed or gone by on.

Scansio, onis, f. g. a climmyng by.

Scapha, phæ, f. g. a bote made of a whole tree, or a shyppe bote.

Scapharius, rij, m. g. a bote man.

Scaphium, phij, n. g. a basen or vessel to receiue brine or oyldure. Also a drinkeing pottle. Sometyme a spade or lyke toole to digge with.

Scapilum, li, n. g. the space betwene the shoul: ders: also the backe.

Scapensula, a place in Macedonia, where Iulus

was digged.

Scapia, an olde citee in Italie, wherof came Scapia tribus.

Scapula, læ, f. g. the hynder parte of the shulders.

Scapularis, re, perteyning to the shulders.

Scapularis vestis, a garment, whiche couereth onely the shulders.

Scapularis, a bope of wenche, which is often beate about the shulders.

Scapus, i, mæl. g. the body of a pillour, betwene the chapitre and the base. also an instrumente that weauers vse: after Buellius, it is a Ralke, whiche riseth bolte vpright: some doe call it a knappe, wherein seedes are contained, as a poppie: some doe so name the huske of a grape. also the greene skinn of a silbarde, acorne, walla nutte, or such lyke. also a beane Ralke.

Scapi candelabrorum, the parte of a candill Ralke betwene the base of foote and the nose, the shanke.

Scapus cardinalis, the chiefe poste of a gate, wherunto the hynges bee fastned, and wherby in some places the gate is turned in a suchet as boue and beneth, the head of a gate.

Scapus trutinæ, the tongue of the balance.

Scapus in chartarum ratione, a reame of a quere of paper.

Scarabæus, bæi, m. g. a fle with a blacke shell or huske, called a bitell, whiche byedeth and feredeth in cowe shardes, and is blacke. also there is a hynde of them, whiche hath hoynes lyke to an hare.

Scarabæus aquilam, a prouerbe, applied to such as induoure them selfe to do displeasure to those that be more puissant then they are.

Scardona, a citee of Liburnia called Scardo.

Scarificatio, onis, f. g. launcyng.

Scarifico, aui, are, to launce or open a soze, that the corrupte matter maye issue out.

Scarites, æ, m. g. a pyrcious stone.

Scarium, rij, a certayne measure of cozne, how much it conteyneth I know not.

Scarus, a fische, whiche doeth thewe lyke a beaste: some me suppose it to be a gylt head or goldnie

Scatebra, bræ, fæ. g. the bollng of risng by of water out of a spring, or a surge of water.

Scateo, scatuī, tere, to renne or braste out, as water doeth out of a narrow or street place, to renne ouer, to be full, to haue exceedyng great plentie.

Scaturiginosus, a, um, that bursteth out of renneth ouer.

Scaturigo, riginis, f. g. brastyng out of water, or other thyng in like maner.

Scaturio, scaturis, riui, riræ, to renne out of a byode. also to springe of growe abrode plenis fully, as some herbes doe.

Scaurus, ri, m. ge. he that hath his toes swollen, or his anckel crooked, that he maye not goe faste. it was also an honorable house of the Ro: maynes.

Scaus

Scaurus, a certayne fische.

Scazon, tis, m. g. a hynde of meeter.

Scelerate, mischeuouely, naughty, wickedly.

Sceleratus, a, um, he to whom a mischeuous dede is doone: or that dooth a mischeuous dede, mischeuous, naughty, lewde. also noysome, hurtfull.

Sceleratum frigus, id est, nocens.

Smapis scelerata, sharpe and bytyng mustarde seede.

Malta scelerata, proscription and open sellng of meunes goddes against realon and honestee.

Sceleratus campus, a fiede at Rome, where the nunnes of Alesia were buried quiche, if they were founde to lyue incontinently.

Scelero, aui, are, to pollute, to defyle.

Scelerosus, a, um, that hath done an vngacious or mischeuous dede, full of mischiefe, a mischeuous and a naughty knaue.

Scelerate, vngaciousely, mischeuouely, wickedly.

Scelustus, a, um, vngacious, full of unhappinesse, mischeuous, vengeable.

Scelus, sceleris, n. ge. a mischeuous dede. also an vngacious persone, a naughty felowe.

Abesse ab aliquo scelere, not to be gilty in any mischeuous acte.

Astringi scelere, to be culpable of faulte.

Scena næ, fæ. g. a pavilion or haule, also a scaf: folde. also a place couered with bowes of trees, growng one within an other, and geuyng a shadow. the shadow of an hyl, woodde or other lyke thyng: like Scena.

Scena totius rei hæc est, this is the some and argument of the whole matter.

Seruire scenæ, to doe accordyng to the present tyme and occasion.

Scena minore, id est, minore apparatu & ostentatione.

Scenalis, le, perteyning to a scaffold, or stage.

Scenice, lyke to them that plaie on scaffoldes in comedies, or tragedies.

Scenicus, a, um, belonging to the playng of tragedies or comedies, or one that plaioth in a tragedie or comedie.

Scenitz, people of Arabia felix.

Scenofactorius, a, um, that belongeth to the making of tentes, pavilions, scaffoldes, arbors or other shadowed places.

Scenographia, æ, fæ. ge. is an adumbration or lyght descripcion of the front and sydes of a house, where the lynes do answer to the compasse and centre of euery parte.

Scenoma, nomatis, n. ge. a pavilion, a sacke.

Scenopogia, orum, n. g. plu. the feast of tabernacles or tentes.

Scenonon, ni, n. g. a coueryng.

Scepis, a citee in Phrygia.

Sceptici, were a secte of philosophers, which affirmed nothyng, the chiefe of that secte was Pyrrho and Terillus.

Sceptica, æ, fæ. m. ge. the secte of these philoz

sophers.

Sceptrum, tri, a princes sceptre.

Potiri sceptris, to be hynde of ruler.

Reponere aliquem in sceptrum, to restore one to his kingdome agayne.

Sceptrifer, ra, ruri, that beareth a sceptre.

Sceptrichus, ci, m. g. he that holdeth a sceptre.

Sceda, æ, fæ. g. a leafe of paper, a scrowe, a scedule. sometyme a booke. it was vfed in olde tyme for writyng tables.

Schedia, orum, n. g. a thyng lyke to a bypde with trees pinned together, wheron thynges are ca: ried in the water, in the stede of a barge, as it maye be seene on diuers great riues in Germania. also a bote or littell shippe.

Schedia, orum, n. g. plu. verses made without meditation or studie.

Schedia, chippes that carpenters make in hewyng of tymber.

Schedion, di, n. g. any thyng sodapnely made, and without much labour, as a bypde or other thyng.

Schedula, læ, fæ. gen. a littell scrowe or leafe of paper.

Schema, ætis, n. g. and Schema, mæ, f. g. an ornament specially in speche. also Schema, mæ, is vfed for a garment.

Schesis, where a multitude of wordes are brought in together vniopnged: as, Nubila, nix, grandis, procellæ, flumina, venti, cloudes, snowe, hayle, showres, fluddes, wyndes.

Schilchi, amonge the tewes was a weyghte of foure ounces.

Schinis, the name of a notable and cruell robber, that was slayne by Theseus.

Schinos, the tree, out of the whiche renneth Phas: tre. rde Lentiscus.

Schinusa, one of the yles called Sporades.

Schisma, schismatis, n. g. a diuision specially in the churche.

Schistum, ti, n. g. the milke that remaineth after that the milke is sodden, whiche is called well roundes: after Budanus it is creame.

Schæneus, called also Jæneus a hyng of Arcadie, father of Alalanta.

Schæneus, a, um, of Schæneus.

Schæneis, idis, patronymicum femin.

Schœnicule, harlottes, whiche dresse them selves with stinkyng opmentes.

Schœnismos, a measure of grownde.

Schœnobates, he that goeth on a roide.

Schœnobaticus, a, um, perteyning to him that goeth byon a rope.

Schœnobaticam facere, to exercise the feat of walkyng on roides.

Schœnoplotos, ci, m. g. a ropar

Schœnos, or Schœnum, a roide. also that which is called luncus odoratus: Sclisus calleth it luncus rotundus: the apothecaries call it Squinatum.

Schœnus, nuntis, a ryuer by Athens: also an os: they

ether in Arcadia.

Schenus, a space of ground, containing .60 furlonges, whiche is scuen miles, and an halfe.  
Verbum egyptium.

Schola, l. e. g. a schoole, a college. also a place in a bapne, where men did abide, whyles other were bained. Iphewse in a porche, wherein men varied for answers. Schola, are taken for disputacions betwene the master and his scholars. Scholam explicare, id est, præcepta doctrinæ vel sectæ alicuius exponere.  
Pomeridianis scholis Aristoteles. &c. Art. stote in his disputacions at after noone. &c.

Scholâris, re, pertainyng to schooles.

Scholasticus, ci, a scholar.

Scholasticus, a, um, scholasticall.

Schôlium, li, n. g. a shorte or compendious exposition.

Sciamachia, x, for. g. a priue exercise, a shadowe or image of contention or fighing.

Sciâter, teris, m. g. an instrument of Astronomic, that men used in choosynge situations of cities.

Sciâtericon, ci, m. ge. a diall set upon a wall to knowe by the soonne what is a clocke.

Sciathos, a, certayne ple.

Sciens, entis, knowyng, wityng.

Sciens feci, I dyd it wityngly.

Nunc adeo ut tu sis sciens, and nowe I wolde thou shouldest knowe.

Ut sis sciens, that you may not bee ignorant of the matiere.

Te science faciam quidquid egero, thou shalt be of counsaile what so ever I shall dooe: or I will dooe nothyng without your counsaile.

Sciens non faciam, I will not dooe it wityngly.

Sciens latinæ linguæ, one that is skilful in the latyne tongue.

Sciens citharæ, counnyng on the harpe.

Scienter, counnyngly, wityngly.

Scienter feci, I did it counnyngly.

Scientia, x, f. g. counnyng, knowlage, science.

Iuris civilis scientia, knowelage of the ciuile lawe.

Scilicet, as who sayeth, it is as muche, that is to witte, surely, mozeouer, yea what els, sometyme it implieth a negatiue.

Id populus curat scilicet, yea the people careth muche therfore, as who sayeth, they care nothing for it.

Scilicet equidem istuc factum ignosciam, yea may that is well said, ye I will pardone the anone: or thyngest thou that I will pardone this deede of thyne?

Scilicet expectemus illud quinquennium, ye marie it is best that we tarye yet untill the fift yeres be passed, as who mought saye, I will not tarye so longe.

Scilicet grauiorem dolorem tibi patri tui mors attulit, quam C. Graccho fratris, mate that be true, that the death of thyne vncle grees

ued the more, then greened Gracchus the death of his brother.

Scilicet ita res est, truly it is as I tell you.

Non vides? P. videas obsecro quem? Ph. hunc scilicet, seeke thou not? See, I praye the whom? Id h. hym I tell the.

Fratris igitur Thais tota est? C. scilicet, yea it is euen so.

Alterum quod iam diu fuit scilicet consulare, iam perdidistis, that is to wit, that is to saye.

Scilla, l. e. g. a certayne herbe, whiche hath a roote lyke an opynon, growyng bothe on the lande and in the sea: some call it Squilla.

Scillinus, a, um, and Scillitius, a, um, made of Scilla.

Scillites, ra, m. g. a kynde of wyne made with Scilla.

A cetum scillites, vinegre, hangyng the rootes of Scilla stiped in it.

Scimpodium, di, n. g. a littell couche or benche.

Scincus, a kynde of small crocodiles in the riues of Nilus.

Scindo, scidi, scindere, to cutte, to diuide, to rent, to teare.

Scindere sententiam, to diuide his opynon.

Humum scindere vomere, to plough the grounde.

Nebulas scindere, to goe through the cloudes.

Penulam scindere, prouerbiaily, to force or holde one to tarye.

Ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, that I maie not refreshe or renewe myne owne sorowe or greefe.

Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, hoc est, it in diuersas sententias tanq partes.

Scindidi, is, vñd of Plautus for Scidi.

Scintilla, l. e. g. a sparke of fyre, such as is striken out of a flint.

Scintilla belli pro reliquijs.

Ve nequa scintilla terribili belli relinquitur, that no sparke of that most cruell warre be left.

Scintillatio, ônis, a sparkelyng by of fyre: also a sparkelyng by as newe wyne dooeth in the cuppe.

Scintillo, aul, to sparke.

Scintilla, l. e. g. a little sparke.

Scio, sciui, scire, to knowe.

Scire fidibus, to be perfecte in playng on instruments.

Scire scissere, to ordaine and make, as it is in our parliament.

Scire omnes linguas, to speake all languages.

Scit fidibus, he can playe on the harpe.

Latine vel grace scire, to vnderstande of bo counnyng in greche or latine.

Sciens non faciam, I will not dooe it wityngly.

Scio vi foro, I knowe what I haue to dooe, also I can accomodate my selfe to other mens maners, & to the condicions of the tyme and place

place present.

De argento ni mater tua sciat, ut factum sit, if your mother knowe not what is become of the money.

Scire certum velim, I wolde know the truthe.

Non venerat quod sciam, he came not as farre as I knowe.

Sciri, the pastue.

Scin, for Scisne.

Scibitur, the impersonall.

Scibo, for Sciam.

Sciome, a towne of Macedonie.

Sciolus, li, m. ge. he that knoweth somewhat, a smatterer in any knowlage.

Sciomania, a parte of nichromancie, wrought by shadowes.

Sciopodes, people, whiche lyng byright, dooe shadowe them selves with their feete: all be it euer one man hath but one legge, yet see they wonderfull wyse.

Sciotericon, loke Sciatericon.

Sciopada, and Scipionida, they whiche were of Scipiones progenie, the noble capitaynes of Romayns.

Scipio, the surname of diuers noble Romayns, of the whiche. iiii. were most excellent, as well in martiall prowesse, as in other most notable vertues. The one, called Scipio Nasica, sonne of Gneius Scipio, who had ben bothe Consul and triumphed: and being a very pong man, was demed of al the people of Rome to bee the beste man in that cite. Two other were byrtherne, & sonnes of Publius Scipio. The one of them, L. Scipio, for the subduyng of Asia, was called Scipio Asiaticus, & other, P. Cor. Scipio, for vanquishyng Anniball, and the people of Africa, was named Scipio Africanus Maior, this Publius Cor. Scipio, from his chyldhode was of a wonderfull towardnesse: for byng but xvi. yeres olde, in a great battaile by Narue in Lombardie, he rescued his father being enuironed with enemies, and in danger to be slayne. Also after the discomfiture at Cannas, where the moze parte of the flour of chualtrie was slayne, because the residue of the yong men concluded to haue forsaken Italie, this Scipio dyeme out his sword, and compelled them to fwere, that they shuld not leaue the cite, but defende it. After that his father and vncle were slayne, all men fearyng to be Capitaynes in so dangerous warres, he stept forth with a noble courage, profering hym selfe to take that charge in hande, wherunto the Senate and people consented, he being then but 22. yeres olde, they beholdyng in his personage and visage a beautie incomparable, his countenance meere and gentill, and in his gesture and pace to be a wonderfull maiestee, whiche was had in suche admiration, throug out all the worlde, that after he had dyed Anniball out of Afrique, subdued the cite of Carthage, and constrained

the great kynge Antiochus to despye peace of the Romayns, the warres being ceased, men came out of all countreis to Rome, onely to see and honour hym, as one excedyng the state of mortalitee, wherby suche enuie was stirred toward hym, that he was accused for deteynyng of cessayne treasure, whiche shulde haue ben brought into the common Treasurie: but he with a noble and valiant courage came before the people, and remembryng what he had done for the weale publike, required them to go with hym to the Capitoll to geue thanks to god for his victorie: and so departyng; all the people followed hym, and left the iudges alone. But not withstanding he so greuouly toke the indignitee of the Senate and people, that he aban-doned all common affayres, and went out of the cite of Rome to a manour place, whiche he had at Linternum, and there ended his life, when he had lued lxx. yeres. A notable rethens bzaunte to them that dooe trust on fortune or fauour of the people. The fourth was Scipio Africanus Minor, sonne of Paulus Aemilius: he subuerted Carthage and Numantia.

Scipio, ônis, m. g. a staffe to walke with. also the staffe of a grape.

Sciron, a notable robber, whose bones beyng caste into the sea, were turned into great rockes: loke Scyron.

Scirôma, tis, n. ge. hardnesse. also an infection or a disease of the huer that can not bee healed.

Scironia saxa, rockes in the sea by Athenes.

Scirpea, x, for. ge. a dounge potte or colne made with rodde, or rushes.

Scirpeus, a, um, that is made of bull rushes.

Scirpicula, l. e. g. a littell booke, wherewith rushes or any thyng is cutte of in byndyng of thynges.

Scirpiculum, li, n. ge. a basket or hamper made of wyppes or rushes.

Scirpiculus, li, a littell bull rushe.

Scirpi, subtile and capcious sentences.

Scirpus, pi, m. g. a bull rushe.

Scirpium, in scirpo quære, to sche for a knot in a rushe, is a prouerbe, wherby is signified, to sche to diligently for a thyng that maie not be founde, or to make doubte of a thyng, whith is a playne. Scirpi in Aul. Gellius, are capcious arguments, subtile saynges, darke questions, riddles.

Scirrus, or Scirron, ri, neu. ge. is an hardnesse growen in the fleshe within the skynne, or in some other parte within the body, a kercell.

Scirrhosis, sis, f. ge. a disease in the cite, compyng of a longe inflammation, fleshe growyng in the somewhat blew.

Scirta, a kynde of opynions growyng in wynter called scaltions.

Sciscitor, âris, ari, to demaunde, to aske, to inquire, to endeavour to knowe a thyng, to wathe to the intent to knowe.

Libet

Libet sciscitari, I haue a fantasy to inquire, I haue a great desyre to aske, that I maie knowe.  
 Sciscito, is vsed of Plautus actiuelly.  
 Scisco, sciui, sciscere, to knowe. also to deterne or geue sentence, to make ordinaunce of lawes, to ordeine.  
 Accurro vt sciscam, quid velit, I renne to him to knowe what he wolde haue.  
 Scisilis, le, that is of maie be cutte.  
 Scissura, re, f. g. and Scissus, us, m. g. a cutte, a chappe, a clesse.  
 Scissus, a, um, cutte, diuided, clesse, rent, tozre.  
 Scita, people in the north part of Asia, whiche were cruell and harde to be vanquished, thei be now called Russians, Moscouites, and Tartarians.  
 Scire, counnyngly, craftily, preatly, wittily, gately.  
 Scitamenta, drum, neu. gene. pleasantnesse, by translatione such thynges, as one perswadeth hym selfe to be wittie or subtil in his communication, fine and wittie thynges set to adorne an oracion.  
 Scitor, aris, ari, to demande or inquire thynges secrete or unknownen.  
 Scitum, ti, n. g. a decree or statute, an ordinaunce.  
 Scitum facere, to make an ordinaunce or decree.  
 Scitulus, a, um, preatp, featc.  
 Sciut, a, um, wise or wittie, also propre or featc.  
 Hoc sciut est, this is a goodly wise sayng.  
 Sciurus, ri, m. g. a squyrell.  
 Sciut, a, um, that knoweth a thyng.  
 Sclerialis, sis, f. g. a swellng of the ele liddes, with pepne and rednesse.  
 Sclerophthalmia, x, f. g. where the ele liddes bene harde, and waxe heauy with ache.  
 Scopus, pi, m. g. a towne, whiche is made with puffng of the chikcs.  
 Scobina, na, f. g. an instrument that bowlers vse to shoue their bowes with, called a grauer.  
 Scobino, aui, are, to wounde, to shoue of.  
 Scobs, scobis, f. g. that which cometh of swyng, thauyng, filyng, or bozng of woodde or mettal, sawe duste, pyne duste and such like, also grete of stoncs, wherewith metall is scoured.  
 Scodra, a citee of Liburnia, called nowe Scutara.  
 Scolicia, x, f. g. a hynde of rust or canker.  
 Scolicum, cu, a certayne wourme.  
 Scolopendra, dra, a fyfthe that hath many teete, whiche begng taken with an angle, casteth out all his bowelles, untill the hooke be out, and sucketh them in agayne.  
 Scolopendria, x, f. g. ge. the herbe called hart's tongue.  
 Scolopendria, an herbe called also A splenon, it groweth on finte walles, where the son cometh neuer or seldom, and hath leaues lyke Polypodium, somewhat pelyow by the grounde and rough, and aboue greene, hauyng neither stalke, floure, nor teete. it is not hartes tongue, whiche is commonly called Scolopendria,

but it is that whiche the apothecaries dooe call Cetrac, rede before in Hemionitis, & Phillis.  
 Scolopendra, ra, f. g. a littell wourme, with many legges, wherewith he goeth like to a barge with many oyes.  
 Scolus, a village in Asopia, vnder the mountaine Cithierone, a place vnpleasant, vnfruitfull, untilld and rough: Stephanus boundeth it in Scotia.  
 Scolymos, mi, m. g. a thistle nowe called wilde Arichoke: of some men it is tak for the thistle, whiche beastes doe eate, called cowthistle.  
 Scombrus, or Scomber, bri, m. g. a fishe, a certayne hynde of Tunny.  
 Scommas, scommaris, n. gen. a scoffe or sentence spoken in mirth, whiche fowndeth otherwise then is ment of hym that speaketh.  
 Scopar, arum, f. ge. plu. a bryowme or besome to sweepe houses.  
 Scopas manuales camomeli, handfules of the cresses of camomile.  
 Scopas dissoluta, p. proverbially, dissolute men without wittie or counsaile.  
 Scopas dissolue, to saie or doe a thing without any purpose or reason, to make a thyng vnpofitable, that it wyl serue to no vse.  
 Scopa regia, an herbe called Whistyle.  
 Scopa regia, called also Bunium, an herbe hauyng a stalke lower square, a leafe like percel, a flower like dill, and a swete sode.  
 Scopas, the cresses of herbes of trees.  
 Scoparius, rij, m. g. and Scoparia, x, f. g. he or she that sweepeth the house.  
 Scopas, a mannes name, a notable graue.  
 Scopel, men of littell stature.  
 Scopos, certayne birds.  
 Scopelon, li, neu. ge. an high place, where men stande to beholde or espie.  
 Scopi, be grapes, after that the wyne is pressed out, after Alepine.  
 Scopo, aui, are, to sweepe.  
 Scopula operta, two bones, whiche come from the necke to the shuldres.  
 Scopula, la, f. gen. a bysthe, such as painters and petgettours doe vse.  
 Scopulosus, a, um, rocky or full of rockes.  
 Scopolus, li, ma. gen. an high rocke, by translatione that wher at a thyng taketh great hurte or perissheth. Sometime it is taken for Scopus, a marke to shoote at.  
 Ad scopulum ire, to renne on a rocke, to perishe or be destroyed.  
 Ad coldem scopulos nauem appellere, To renne on the same rocke: by translatione, to take hurte or displeasure by the same matter that a nother hath done.  
 Gestare scopulos in corde dicitur, when one is moued with no pitee or compassion.  
 Scopus, pi, m. gene. a marke wher at men doe shoote, a butte, a pyche. Sometime it signifyeth any thing, wherunto that which is spoken, hath appyned.

apprincipall respecte, the ende or marke, wherunto a mannes purpose is directed. also the chike and butty stalke, that grapes bee on in clusters.  
 Scordion, di, n. g. an herbe that hath leaues lyke to germander, but muche larger, and the stalke four square, and hath some parte of the sauour of garlyke: whiche fourme declareth it to bee neither ransome, nor yet saue alone.  
 Scordotis, idem. it is called water german's der.  
 Scordona, an ile lying towards Dalmacia, called commonly Malconseglio.  
 Scoria, x, f. g. the refuse of metall tried out by fyre, dyosse.  
 Scordon, di, n. g. garlyke or cressis.  
 Scorpæna, a fishe, whiche keepeth his selfe to one make.  
 Scorpoides, the herbe called also Scorpis.  
 Scorpis, onis, m. g. or Scorpis, pi, m. g. a venomous wourme, called a scorpion, which hath bit. teete, and stretcheth with his tayle, and neuer ceaseth to scarche, where he may haue occasion to strike. also a signe in the firmament, it is also an instrument of warre lyke a scorpion, that shooteth small arrowes, some take it for a crosse bowe, some for a faction of fingers. Also a whype hauyng plummettes of leade at the ends of the cordes. it is also an herbe, whiche hath seedes lyke to a scorpions tayle, and beray fewe leaues, this herbe is diuersely described.  
 also a certayne fishe.  
 Scorpionarn, they whiche dooe shoote in crosse bowes.  
 Scorpites, m. g. a stone of the colour of a scorpion.  
 Scorpionron, ri, ne. g. called also Heliotropion hauyng the name of the lyphensic of a scorpions tayle, whiche is in the flowers.  
 Scortator, oris, m. g. he that haunteth harlottes.  
 Scortes, the robbe of a man or beaste.  
 Scorteus, a, um, that is made of skynnes or leathers.  
 Scortillum, li, n. g. a diminutive of scortum.  
 Scortor, aris, ari, to haunte or companie with harlottes.  
 Scortum, ti, n. ge. the hyde or skynne of a beaste. it is also a comon harlot or strumpet, a queane, a dyabbe.  
 Scotia, Scotlande, the parte of Britannia from the ryuer of Tweede to Latanes.  
 Scoti, scottes or scottishe men, of whome sainte Hierome writeth in this wise: Quid loquar de ceteris nationibus, quum ipse adolescentulus in Gallia viderim Scotos, gentem Britannicam humanis vesci carnibus, & quum per sylvas porcorum greges & armentorum, pecudum reperiant, pastorum nates, & formidarum papillas solere abscindere, & has solas ciborum delicias arbitrari: what shall I speake of other nations, sens that when I was a boy,

I sawe in Fraunce scottes, a people of Brittainne, eate menues fleshe: and when they founde in the forrestes herdes of swine, beastes and cattall, they woulde cutte of the buttoches of the boyes, whiche kepte them, and also the womens pappes, and toke that to be the moste deintie and delicate meate.  
 Scotos, in greche, darke nesse: it is moze aptely called in the northerne tongue mirbe.  
 Scotoma, maris, n. g. dymnesse of syght, or a dazelyng of the eyes.  
 Scotusa, a citee of Chessalie.  
 Scrateu, rei, n. g. a skynne, wherin arrows are putte, it maie be called a theffe.  
 Scrapia, a wourme, whiche is founde in leaues, also a vile and stinkynge harlotte, a duielynge queane.  
 Screabilis, le, that whiche maie bee spette or retched out of the longes or stomache.  
 Sreator, oris, he that retcheth or spetteth.  
 Sreatus, us, m. g. a spettyng or retchynge to spette.  
 Sreatio, onis, idem.  
 Sreco, aui, are, to reache in spettyng.  
 Scriba, x, m. g. a secretarie, a notarie, a scribe, a clerke of an officer.  
 Scribanus, us, m. g. the office of a clerke or scribe.  
 Scribello, aui, are, the olde wryters used for scribo.  
 Scribigo, ginis, f. g. an untrue forme of speakeyng or wrytyng, called also Solecismus.  
 Scribita, x, f. g. a delicate meate made of paste, stouffed and wounden lyke a rope, I thinke it be such as fettes of Portugall are, after some it is a tart.  
 Scribo, scripsi, scribere, to write: also to make, as one maketh a booke or ether woork. Some tyme to pepnet.  
 Scribere seruo libertatem, to geue freedome to a bonde man in his testament.  
 Scribere nummos alicui, to delpuer monye by exchange or out of the hande.  
 Supplementum legionibus scribere, to prepay fourme of make by the legions with the iuste numbre of souldiours.  
 Scribere mea, tua, sua manu, non autem propria manu: nusquam enim apud bonos autores reperitur.  
 Ad me scripsit, quemadmodum. &c. he wryote to me how. &c.  
 Hec igitur pluribus scripsi, therefore I haue wrytten these thynges moze at large.  
 Nons scribere, to wryte in rhyphers.  
 Scribe salarem patri meis verbis, write commendacions to your father in my name.  
 Leges scribere, to make lawes.  
 Aliquem heredem scribere, to make one his heire: to appoint or ordeyne one to be his heire by testament.  
 Dicam alicui scribere, looke Dica.  
 Scripta illa sunt in animo, those thynges are wrytten

written or printed in my mynde.  
 Scripte & Apolline & Dianam, id est pinxit.  
 De bonis gravis male scripta launce, booke  
 translated into ill latyne, that were before in the  
 greke tongue eloquent and good.  
 Scribiarius, rij, m. g. a keeper of secreete letters.  
 Scribolum, li, n. ge. a hacket or fozlar, a gardis  
 uiance.  
 Scrium, nij, n. ge. a coffre or other lyke place,  
 wherein Jewels or secret thynges are kept, as es  
 uidences and recozdes of iudgements or in  
 rollementes.  
 Scriptio, onis, f. g. an inscription or any other  
 writing. also the acte of writing.  
 Scriptio, auis, are, to write often.  
 Scriptor, oris, mas, f. g. a writer, an authour, one  
 that maketh a booke, epistol, or any other worke  
 written. sometime a secretarie or scribe.  
 Scriptorem legum, a maker of lawes.  
 Scriptorius, a, um, apte for writing, or that be  
 longeth to a writer.  
 Atramentum scriptorium, writing ynke.  
 Scriptum, ti, n. g. that whiche is written.  
 Tradere aliquid scripto, to put a thyng in wri  
 tynge.  
 Scriptum facere, to gette ones lyfynge with  
 wrytynge, to be a secretary or clerke.  
 De scripto dicere, to rede a thyng vpon this  
 paper: to pronounce a thyng that was penned  
 before.  
 Scriptura, re, f. g. wrytynge. sometime style, al  
 so the rente of common fermes. also a rekenyng  
 of a common bailiffe, whiche byeth and selleth  
 cattall, or hath the lettyng of common pastures:  
 or of hym whiche oughte to paie certayne reues  
 newes for that whiche he hath hired, as custod  
 mers, or they that haue in ferme colles and o  
 ther common duties.  
 Reliquum scripturæ consumetur in exem  
 plis, the residue that is to be written. &c.  
 Genus hoc scripturæ, for this kynde of wry  
 tynge.  
 Magister scripturæ, he that hath the lettyng of  
 common pastures, and kepeth the registers and  
 accounptes of the bailiffes, or them that haue in  
 ferme the common colles, cottomes and other  
 duties and payementes.  
 Scripturarius, rij, m. ge. he that writeth thynges  
 that be commonly done, or booke of rekenyng  
 for bailiffes and reues, a clerke: idem quod  
 magister scripturæ.  
 Scripturio, riui, rite, to be with childe to be wri  
 tynge, to longe or haue a great desyre to be wri  
 tynge.  
 Scriptus, a, um, written.  
 Scriptus, us, m. g. a wrytynge.  
 Scrobiculus, li, m. g. a littell dicke or furrowe.  
 Scrops, scrobis, f. & m. g. a dicke or furrow.  
 Scrobis, is sometime vfed in the nominatiue case.  
 Scrobulus, a littell dicke or furrow.  
 Scrofularia, re, f. g. some thyng it to be the blinde

netstill, other the herbe called of Dioscorides  
 Chelidonium minus.  
 Scrophia, or Scrofa, re, f. g. a sowe that hath had  
 pigges more then ones.  
 Scrophiscus, ci, m. g. one that feedeth swyne, a  
 swyne herde.  
 Scrofula, re, f. g. a littell sowe pigge. also the dis  
 ease called Struma.  
 Scrotum, ti, n. g. the codde or skinne, wherein be  
 the stones of a man. Scrota be also litle images  
 made of paste, whiche are wont to be geuen to  
 children.  
 Scrupus, a, um, of littell stones.  
 Scrupulus, a, um, full of littell grauell stones.  
 Scrupularum, by small pieces.  
 Scrupulose, curiously, anxiously, scrupus  
 lously.  
 Scrupularis, re, that belongeth to the copie of mo  
 ny called scrupulus, or that is the thirde parte  
 of a diamme in weight.  
 Scrupulatum, by littell peaces.  
 Scrupulositas, atis, fce. ge. anxietee, or curiositee  
 nesse of conscience, scrupulositee, spied conscia  
 ence.  
 Scrupulosus, a, um, full of littell grauell stones,  
 scrupulous, curious or doubtfull in lighte thyng  
 ges, sometime it signifyeth diffide or difficulte.  
 Scrupulosa res, a thyng wherein there seemeth to  
 be some difficultee.  
 Scrupulus, li, m. g. a littell sharpe stone, whiche  
 sometime happeneth to fall into a mannes shoe  
 and hurt his foote. it is also taken for muche  
 sollicitude: also for difficultee or spied conscia  
 ence. also a payre, whiche is the thirde parte of  
 a diamme, and then it is also written with a, y,  
 as Scrypus. it is more ouer a certayne meas  
 sure of grounde, containyng. 100. foote square,  
 that is. 10. in brydth, and as many in lengthe.  
 Scrupulum iniicere, to bynge into a mannes  
 mynde doubt, carefulnesse, or thought.  
 Scrupulum eximere, to put awaie doubt or  
 care.  
 Inieci scrupulum homini, I haue geuen hym a  
 bone to gnawe vpon.  
 Qui sit in hac res scrupulus? what doubt is in  
 this matter.  
 Vnus mihi scrupulus etiam restat, qui me  
 male habet, I haue one gnawing bone of doubt  
 left yet, whiche troubleth me curiously.  
 Scrupus, pi, m. g. a littell sharpe stone, or pece of  
 a stone: after come it is a doubt or intricate sen  
 sence that vexeth a mannes mynde.  
 Scruta, drum, ne. ge. plu. olde garmentes, hofes  
 shoes, and suche other baggage, solde for nes  
 cessitee. also littell images made in paste, solde  
 to the people.  
 Scrutaria, re, and Scrutatio, onis, f. g. a scrute  
 yng. also a sellpyng of olde stuffe.  
 Scrutariam facere, to get ones lyfynge by sel  
 lpyng of olde stuffe.  
 Scrutarius, rij, m. g. he that selleth olde stuffe, or  
 maketh

maketh suche images.  
 Scrutatio, onis, f. g. a scruteyng.  
 Scrutator, oris, m. g. a searcher.  
 Scrutellus, li, m. ge. the bealy of a swyne farced  
 or stuffed.  
 Scruto, auis, are, and Scrutor, aris, ari, to scrute,  
 to inquire diligently.  
 Vestigia scrutari, to trace out by the steppes.  
 Scrutinium, nij, n. g. a scrute, a scrutinie.  
 Scrutum, ti, n. g. the singular numbze of Scruta.  
 Sculina, olde wyters vfed for Sequester, an ar  
 butour.  
 Sculpo, pli, pere, to carve images in stone. some  
 tyme to graue in metall.  
 sculponia, re, f. g. a wollen socke.  
 Sculponatus, a, um, that doothly weare wollen  
 sockes.  
 Sculpilis, le, that is carued or grauen.  
 Sculptor, oris, m. g. a grauer, a caruer.  
 Sculptrix, trices, a woman of that occupation.  
 Sculptura, re, f. g. grauyng or caruyng.  
 Sculptus, a, um, graued, carued.  
 Scungum, a citee of Germanie.  
 Scura, re, f. g. a railer, a scoffer.  
 Scurras, anus, playng the scoffer or iester.  
 Scurilis, le, perteynyng to railyng, scoffyng, or  
 dishonest tellyng.  
 Scurilitas, atis, f. g. railyng, scoffyng, immoder  
 ate tellyng.  
 Scurriler, in railyng or scoffyng facion, saucily,  
 malapertly.  
 Scurror, aris, ari, to plaie the scoffer or railer.  
 Scutale, lis, n. g. the leather of a syngge.  
 Scutarius, rij, m. g. a buckelar maker, or a ma  
 ker of tergates.  
 Scutinus, ria, rium, perteynyng to shieldes or  
 tergates.  
 Scutinus, a, um, armed with a shield or tergate.  
 Scutella, re, f. g. a saucer.  
 Scutica, re, f. gen. a whyppe made with leather  
 thonges.  
 Scuticulus, li, m. g. a custrell or page, whiche  
 beareth his maisters shield or buckelar.  
 Scutulum, li, n. gen. that is leane and hath no  
 thyng but skynne vpon it.  
 Scutiscum, ci, n. g. a kynde of vessel.  
 Scutula, re, a rounde figure, suche as spynners or  
 spiders doe woofe. also a vessel, whiche con  
 teyneth. but. ounces. also a staffe, wherewith  
 flaxe is beaten. also a certayne serpent. more  
 ouer a littell rounde pece cut out of the bark of  
 a tree in the kynde of graffynge, called Inocula  
 tio. also a staffe or pade that the Lacedæmonis  
 mas vfed in wrytynge their priue letters, whiche  
 is more truly called Scytala, loke there.  
 Scutularis, a, um, rounde and wrought in the  
 fourme of a copwebbe.  
 Scutulata vestis, a garment of silke, wherein be  
 wrought figures like to round copwebbes.  
 Scutulatus color, is a colour, I suppose wat  
 chet.

Scutulum, li, n. g. a littell shield or scouchin.  
 Scutum, ti, n. g. a tergate or shield, a bucklar.  
 Scythos, an ile and a towne in the sea Aegeum.  
 Scylace, a citee in Grecia.  
 Scylaceum, a towne in the furthermoste parte of  
 Italie, firste builded and inhabited by men of  
 Athenes.  
 Scylarium, a citee of the Byzantians, called com  
 monly Schulazo.  
 Scylax, a musician.  
 Scylla, a dangerous rocke in the sea by Sicile.  
 also a lady, daughter of Atlas, king of Megar  
 ensis, whiche for loue of Minos, hir fathers  
 enemye, stole a purple heare from hir fathers  
 head, whiche caused hym to be hanged. But  
 the byng forsaaken of Minos, threwe hir selfe  
 into the sea, and was trañsfourmed into a birde  
 of hir name. it is also a kynde of fishe in the ri  
 uer of Liris in Campania. it is also an herbe,  
 whiche hath a roote lyke to an opion, and is of  
 the apothecaries called Squilla.  
 Decidit in Scyllam cupis vitare Charybdim,  
 prouerbially, to fall into one daunger while he  
 coueteth to eschew another.  
 Scyllus, a, um, of Scylla.  
 Scylliticus, a, um, of the herbe Scylla.  
 Scyllera, places wherein is taken the fishe, called  
 Scylla.  
 Scyllæum, a promontorie or hill in the parte of  
 Grecia, now called Morea, also a towne of  
 the Byzantians in Italie.  
 Scyllias, or Scyllis, the name of a greke, whiche  
 swymyng vnder water, did cut in sunder the  
 cables of the Persians shippes.  
 Scyllus, lunis, a towne in Achaia.  
 Scylurus, the name of a man that had 80. sonnes,  
 who whan he died called them afore hym, & de  
 liuered to eueryche of them a sheffe of arrowes,  
 commandyng them to breake the sheffes incons  
 titut: whiche when they mought not doe, he  
 toke out of the sheffes one arrow after an o  
 ther, & brake them all lightly, declaring that by  
 vnto his sonnes, that if they continued & agreed  
 well together, they shulde be puissant: and if  
 they varied and were dissuaded, they shulde be  
 feble and shortly destroyed.  
 Scymnus, ni, m. ge. the whycalpe of a lion. also a  
 mannes name.  
 Scynifes, bytynge gnattes.  
 Scyphus, pli, m. g. a great cruse or iugge: some  
 take it for a bason.  
 Scyriades, women of the ile Scyros.  
 Scyricum, ci, neu. gen. a blonket colour or light  
 watchet.  
 Scyria, people in India, whiche haue no noses,  
 but in the fide of a nose, they haue two holes  
 in their visage.  
 Scyrius, and Scyrius, a, um, of Scyros.  
 Scyron, a thefe in the countrey of Arica, who  
 wolde sitte on an high rocke, and compell them  
 that came by to walke his fete, or els to honoure  
 hym:



hym: and when they had so doone, he threwe them downe into the sea. Finally he was slaine by Theseus, and it was furnished, that his bones were turned into rocks, which of him were named Scyronia: and they be betwene Attica and Megaris, wherby the passage is harde.

Scyron, a certayn wynde, whose hurtfull blast, is of all Grece knowen, onely to them of Athens. Scyros, an ile in the sea called Aegeum, stony and unfruitfull, where Achilles was hidde by his mother in a womans apparail, to the intent that he shulde not go with the grekes against Troye.

Scyrpus, pi, loke Scirpus.

Scytala, la, or Scytale, les, for. ge. a littell fild mouse, called also Mus araneus, some suppose it to be an ermine, some, a shewe, also a kynde of serpentes, whiche hath a backe of mercuriours glistering and beautifull colour.

Scytale laconica, a littell round staffe, that the Lacedemonians used to write their letters by, and therfore that kinde of letters be called Scytala, loke Bellius the. 17. booke and. 9. chaptre.

Scythia, a man or woman of Scythia. also hies rules sonne.

Scythies, one of Scythia. also Jupiters sonne, whiche first invented bowe and arrowes.

Scythia, a great countrey, whiche is divided with the river Tanais, and stretcheth into the east. so that one parte therof is in Europa, the other in Asia, and hath on the south part Sacos and Sogdianos, people under the kyng of Persia: and on the north part be countreies unknownen and desert: and is now under the dominion of the great Kane of Cataie.

Scythicus, and Scythius, a, um, of Scythia.

Scythia, patronymicum, form.

Scythion, a mans name, whiche whan he listid was man or woman.

Scythopolis, a citee of Decapolitana in Syria.

Scythiourai, people of Scythia, whiche sacrifice straungers that come thither.

## S. ANTE E.

**S**e, a pronowne, the accusative case of Sui, and signifieth hym or hir.

Se, a preposition, used atwaie in composition, and noeth a separation, division, or negation: as, Separo, seduco, securus.

Se, a syllable in composition, signifieng dimidiū: as, selibra, semodium, semuncia.

Sebaste, a citee in Syria, called before Samaria. Sebastopolis, a citee in Pontus, called saincte Gregories.

Sebennyum, a citee in Egypt.

Sebesten, is that fruite, whiche Dioscorides callith Myxa.

Sebethis, bechidis, f. g. of Sebethos.

Sebethos, a fountaine at Naples, whiche seructh the citee, rennyng throught the citee.

Sebinus, a poole, that the river Tullius maketh. Sebra, or Sebre minor, is (as Antonius Gula saith) our Estula, or Spurge.

Sebrita, a people sometyne called Sembrita.

Sebum, bi, n. g. idem quod Seum.

Sebo, au, are, idem quod Seuo.

Secale, lis, neu. g. a certayne grayne, whiche serveth onely to put awaie hunger.

Secamentum, ti, neu. gen. that is cutte of or dyed.

Secanabin, amonge the Arabians is our Oxy-mel, amonge the Latines it is called Actum multum.

Secarius, a, um, that wherein sheddies are put.

Secedo, secessi, dere, to goe backe, or to goe out of company, to goe a parte from other, to goe awaie, to goe to plaie or sporte from labour.

Secede huc, come a syde hyther.

Ad stylum secedere, to geue hym selfe to writing and exercysing of his style.

Secerno, secerni, secernere, to diuide or lare one from an other, to putte a funder or a parte, to seuer, to separate from other, to chose from among other, to late or put by it selfe.

Secespsita, ta, for. ge. a cutting knyfe, wherewith the painymys diuided theyr sacrifice. Some take it to be an hatchet or axe of brasse, used for that purpose.

Secessio, onis, for. g. a departing from other, a separating of ones selfe from others company, a forsaking.

Secessionem facere, to forsake other and goe apart by them selves.

Secessus, us, m. g. a departing, a variation from busynesse, a secrete place.

Secuium, uij, n. g. a cake of brasse cutte in sacrifice, some call it secium.

Secius, later, lesse.

Nec eo secius, neuer the later.

Nihil eo secius, idem.

Secludo, si, dere, to shutte out, to shutte aparte from other.

Secludite curas, put away care and heavines of mynde.

Vitam corpore secludere, to hyll hym selfe.

A communi luce seclusum, To be kepte in a doungeon or prison, that he can not see light.

Seculum, for Seculum, the space of one hundred yeres.

Seclusorium, rij, n. g. a place, wherein any thyng is shutte up aparte from other.

Seclusus, a, um, shutte, or kepte up aparte from other.

Seclusa sacra, ceremonies that be secretly used, to be had in the more reverence.

Seco, secul, care, to cutte, to cutte of, to cutte a funder.

Viam secare, to leade the wate, to goe on forwarde.

Campos salis are secare, To saile on the sea with shippes that haue stemmes of brasse.

Pabu-

Pabulum secare, to mowe grasse to make hey for bestes.

Spem secare, id est, tenere, habere, to haue a certayne hope, to be in hope.

Secors, dis, om. ge. herlesse, apt to no purpose, profitable neither to him self, nor to any other.

Secordes agni, lambes late eaned or fallen.

Secordia, and Sordidia, a, f. g. sluggishnesse, luthfulness, vnaptnesse, foolishnesse.

Secreto, onis, form. ge. a separating of setting aparte from other.

Secreto, priuily, secretly, a parte from other. Loqui cum aliquo secreto, to speake with one priuily or apart from other.

Secretum, ti, neu. ge. a secrete place awaie from company. also a secrete thyng that one discloseth to no man or to very fewe.

A secretis, of the priuie counsaile.

Secretus, a, um, secrete, apart from other, farre of, separate.

Consultant secreta, they consulte aparte by them selves.

Secta, ta, f. ge. a diuerse consent in sundry wylfull opinions, a secte of philosophers, a secte of heretikes, a certayne maner of teachenge, a forme of lyfe.

Sectacula, la, for. g. a diminutive of Secta, a forlowing, an offsping, a sequele.

Sectarius, a, um, that other doe folowe.

Sectarius vernux, the bell weather, that goeth before the froche.

Sectator, oris, m. g. a folower, he that imitateth an other, to the intent to learne.

Sectilis, le, that whiche is of maie be cutte, or that whiche is cutte, cropped or lopped to the vse of men. also that maie be taken one piece from an other.

Imagunculae sectiles, images, wherof one piece maie be taken from an other.

Sectio, onis, form. ge. a cutting, a diuision, the partenge of a prae in takinge of a towne. also all that is taken in prae at the wyppenge and sackyng of a towne, the forfait of ones goodes or penaltie, all that is forfeited or taken to the kynges vse.

Sectinus, a, um, that is often cutte, idem quod Sectilis.

Sectium porrum, vnsette leches.

Sector, aris, ari, to folow, to renne after one. also to folow in maners and forme of speaking or typpng, also to hunte or chase a beaste.

Sectari leporem, to hunt the hare.

Sectari iusti, I bad hym folowe my facion or trade of typpng, and learne at me.

Sector, oris, m. ge. one that cutteth or loppeth, also an accuser that tellyth prosyte, he that prosyteth by the condemnation of other, also a byer of forsapted gooddes, one that by faulse complayntes causeth men to be put besydes all that they haue, to the intent to haue the prosyte in the sale of the gooddes.

Pabu-

Sectura, a, for. ge. a cutting. also a caue or myne vnder the earth.

Sectus, a, um, dypped, cutte.

Secubitus, us, m. g. a lying a parte fro the other.

Secubo, cubui, are, to lye aparte or a funder fro other.

Secula, la, form. gene. a sythe, wherewith hepe is mowen, a hoke.

Secularis, re, that is renewed euery hundred yeres.

Seculum, li, n. g. some dooe suppose it to bee the space of one hundred yeres, some of one thousand yeres, other of thysie yeres, sometyne it is taken for tyme.

Seculum sterile, a barren tyme.

In multa secula, for a longe tyme, for many hundred yeres.

Aliquot seculis post, certayne hundred yeres after.

Seculum, or Seclum, is used often of Lucretius, for Genus.

Secum, the ablative case of sui, with the preposition cum, with hym.

Secundæ, arum, pluraliter tantum, the thynne that the chyld of other younge thyng is wrapped in whan it is brought forth. it is also called Secundina.

Secundanus, a, um, of or belonging to the secunde.

Secundani milites, souldiours of the seconde legion.

Secundarius, a, um, of the seconde sorte.

Panis secundarius, thet bread, browne bread.

Secundarium, for Secundum, or Proximum, the seconde, the next.

Secundo, an aduerbe, the seconde tyme or place, also esteemes.

Secundo, au, are, to prospeere or make prosperouse, also to make better or amende a thyng, sometyne for Obscundari, to obey.

Vento secundante, the wynde blowing prosperously.

Secundum, a preposition, signifieth nigh or by.

Secundum auram, by the eare, also next after.

Secundum patrem, next after my father, some tyme, for.

Secundum te liem do, I iudge the matter for the, or on thy parte, also in.

Secundum quietem, in rest, in ones slepe, also to vpon.

Secundum ea, thereupon.

Secundum Platonē, after the sayng of Plato.

Secundum Pythagoram viuo, I lyue lyke to Pythagoras.

Secundum flumen, a long by the riuers syde.

De absentē secundum presentem iudicare, to geue iudgement on his part that is present, against one that failed at the daie appointed.

Secundum hunc diem, after this daie.

Secundum ea quæ, seruatis in eo fidem, id est, Postea, præter hæc, further more, moreouer than this.

Multa secundum causam nostram disputavit, he spake many thynges for our mattier, of that concerned of touched our matter.  
 Secundum eum fieri, to be done for his profite.  
 Secundus, a, um, seconde of next to the fyrst, also prosperouse.  
 Secunda fortuna, good of prosperouse fortune, prosperitee.  
 Res secundæ, that whiche dooth folowe our desire of appetite, good fortune, prosperitee.  
 Secundo flumine nauigat, he goeth of sailth, of roweth with the streame.  
 Secundus ventus, a good wynde.  
 Secunda mensa, the laste course, wherein cometh fruite and conserues.  
 Secundo populo, with the peoples good will of fauour.  
 Secunda prælia, battailes prosperously fought.  
 Secundo lumine, the nexte daie.  
 Cæsaris interdicta, si re secundo lumine hic offendero, respuentur, if I fynde the here the nexte daie, I wyl let litle by Cæsars commaundement.  
 Secundus panis, browne breade.  
 Pasti siliquis & pane secundo, fed with beane huskes, and browne breade.  
 Nulli virtute secundus, inferiour to no man in vertue.  
 Secundus a rege, next to the kyng.  
 Secundis admurmurationibus senatus illum accusauit, the senators spake softly on my part whan I accused hym.  
 Secundis auribus aliquid accipere, to heare a thyng gently, gladly, of fauourably.  
 Secundis aubus, happily, with good fortune.  
 Secunda existimatio, good fame and estimation.  
 Maxime, thierst, Secundo loco, next, Tertio, thierdely, Nota secunda vites, id est, bonitatis, præstantie. Oratio secunda, id est, grata, plausibilis.  
 Me in tuis secundis rebus respice, looke on me, of helpe me nowe in your prosperitee and good fortune.  
 Si mihi secunda res de amore essent, if I had good fortune, of if all were well concernynge my loue.  
 Secundus rumor, gladd tydynges.  
 Secunda autoritatis homo, he that is in better auctoritee than an other.  
 Secunda in aliquem voluntas, the godd will of fauour towards a man.  
 Secunda voluntate hominum, with the good wyl and fauour of all men.  
 Prælium secundum fecit, he fought prosperously, he hadde the victorie, of had good fortune in that battaile.  
 Secundus, a philosopher of Athens.  
 Secure, quietly, surely, in sauegarde.  
 Securula, a, f. gen. a swallowes tale, of a doue tale in carpenters worke, whiche is fastynge

of two pieces of timbe or bourdes, so strongly together, that they can not awaie.  
 Securicula, a, f. g. an hatchet.  
 Securidaca, a certayne weede, that hurteth the pulse, called Linthea.  
 Securifer, and Securiger, rigera, um, that beareth an axe.  
 Securis, ris, f. g. an axe, somtyme it is taken for an officer that hath auctoritee to committe men to the execution of death.  
 Infigere, of Inijcere Securim, by standacion, to hurt soze.  
 Securitas, atis, fœm. g. quietnesse, lache of care, suretie, negligence.  
 Securus, a, um, sure, quiete, without care, assured, carcles, negligent, fearynge nothing.  
 Securus admodum de bello Romano, fearynge of mistrustynge nothing at all, that the Romans would make any warre.  
 Testamentum securum, a sure testament, that needeth not to be feared.  
 Securus tam parua obseruationis, nothing at all regarding so small a matter.  
 Securi animi homo, one that feareth nothing.  
 Ab omni afflicto securus, that feareth not the wynde.  
 Securus viuut, he spueyth at hertes ease.  
 Secus, a preposition, by or nyghe to.  
 Secus flumen seruntur salices, nyghe to the ryuer willowes are set.  
 Secus, an aduerbe, otherwyse.  
 Non dixi secus ac sentiebam, I said none of therwyse than I thought.  
 Quid diximus tibi secus quam velles? what said we vnto the otherwyse than thou woldest haue vs saie?  
 Nisi quid secus tua sententia est, excepte your mynde of opinion be otherwyse.  
 Secus quam, Secus ac, Secus aque, otherwyse than.  
 Longe secus, farre otherwyse.  
 Sed, bur.  
 Sed autem, yea but.  
 Sed quid hoc, admirantis, but what meaneth this.  
 Sed videon' ego Philosophum? but is not that Philosophus that I see?  
 Sed enim, for Certe.  
 Sed & nostrorum gloriam percontamus, id est, quin etiam.  
 Tuus deus non digito vno redundat, sed capite, collo. &c. id est, verum etiam, thy god hath not onely a finger to muche, but also an head and a necke. &c.  
 Hem, sed mane, concrepuit. &c. but hark, tarpe. &c.  
 Sedate, without trouble, quietly, patiently.  
 Sedatio, onis, f. g. a mitigation, a qualifing.  
 Sedatus, a, um, appeased, mitigated, qualifed, also sobze, temperate, quiete.  
 Sedacula, a, f. g. of Sedicula, a littell seate.  
 Seden-

Sedentarius, rij, m. g. he that woozeth sittynge, as a shoemaker or tayler.  
 Sedenim, all bee it.  
 Sedentarius, a, um, that is done sittynge.  
 Sedeo, sedi, sedere, to sitte, to bee idle and dooe nothing, to content of please, with a batiue case, to tarie or abide, to take counsaile.  
 Si sedet hoc animo, if it please you so to doo.  
 Sedentiuus, the snowe abideth of tarieyth longe.  
 Ad latus alicuius sedere, to sitte harde by ones syde.  
 Ad gubernacula reipublicæ sedere, to be occupied in the gouernance of the comon weale.  
 Sedere iudicem in aliquem, to sitte in iudgement vpon one.  
 In equo sedere, to sitte on horse backe, to ryde.  
 In ouis sedere, to sitte abroode on egges.  
 Post aliquem sedere, to sitte behynde one.  
 Animo sedet fixum, id est, statui, I haue purposed of determined with my selfe.  
 Adeone penitus sedet hic tibi morbus? is this disease so deeply rooted in the?  
 Nunc mihi parū sedet iudiciū, now my iudgement is not constant and firme.  
 Ita sedet melius toga, so his gowne dooth sit better on his backe.  
 Quam bene humeris tuis federet imperium, how mete of apte ye were to haue the soueraigne rule.  
 Passer sedet in lecto, the sparowe sitteth on the house.  
 Si essent venti, nos Corsyra non federemus, we would not abyde of tarie at Corsyra.  
 Arre sedendi egerat, id est, cunctatione, by deliberation, taking of counsaile of good aduisement.  
 Sedeo, was somtyme used of olde wryters to consider, to take counsaile.  
 Sedeor, deris, deri, the passiue.  
 Sedes, dis, f. g. a seate of place to sitte on, also a mansion house, a place to abyde of dwell in, a resting place, somtyme a sepulchre. somtyme all that parte of the bodie, wheron one dooth lyttle.  
 Sedicula, læ, f. g. a settle.  
 Seditus, the name of Volcatus, a noble poete, whiche had .vi. fingers on one hande.  
 Sedile, lis, n. g. a bench of other place to sit on, a settle.  
 Seditum, ti, n. g. a sinking downe to the bottoome.  
 Seditio, onis, f. g. a sedition and disorde among the people.  
 Seditiohem comprimere, to suppress of quize a sedition.  
 Seditioarius, a, um, a seditious persone.  
 Seditiosè, seditiosely, contentiously.  
 Seditiosus, a, um, seditious, contentious, that souerly sedition and debate.

Sedo, aui, are, to mitigate, to pacifie, to asswage, to reitregne, to extincite.  
 Animū sedare, to swage of quiete ones minde.  
 Bellum sedare, to quiete of finishe a warre.  
 Flammam sedare, to quenche of put out the flame of fyre.  
 Sedare infamiam, to ease the yll byuite that goeth on a man.  
 Vt matris iram esse sedam sciat, that he may knowe that my mothers anger is asswaged.  
 Vt sedes lassitudinem, that you maie ease your selfe of this weynesse.  
 Seduco, duxi, cere, to leade a fyre of leade away, somtyme to deceiue, to separate of diuide.  
 Animum a corpore seducimus, whā we with drawe our mynde from thynkinge on worldly matters.  
 Etiam nunc me seducere, of (after some pyntes) subducere istis dictis postulas, thou woldest yet again deceiue me with these flatterynge woozders.  
 Seducere arrogantiam, to laie aparte pryde.  
 Seductilis, le, that maie be deceyued.  
 Seductio, onis, a deceuyng of beggynge, a lea dyng abyde of apart.  
 Seductus, a, um, ledde apart, ledde asunder one from an other. also seduced of beggled. somtyme for Distinctus, of Discretus.  
 Seductus, us, m. g. a vnde place from company.  
 Seduculum, li, neu. g. a certayne scourge of whip that one is beaten with.  
 Sedule, idem quod Sedulo.  
 Sedulitas, atis, f. g. diligence with muche care.  
 Sedulo, in dede, diligent, without feignynge.  
 Faciam sedulo, I wyl doe it with a good wilt, I wyl doe the best I can.  
 Sedulus, a, um, he that plainely without craft dooth a thyng diligently, diligent.  
 Sedum, di, an herbe called singene or houseleke.  
 Seges, segetis, f. g. corne whan it standeth: somtyme the grounde sallowe and redie to receiue corne. somtyme it is spoken of pulse.  
 Segetes quæ interquieuerunt. &c. those landes that haue lyne fallow.  
 Seges scelerum.  
 Segesta, an olde towne in Sicilie, also the name of a goddesse.  
 Segestanus, a, um, that dwelleth in the citee Segesta.  
 Segestia, the goddesse called also Segesta.  
 Segestria, was the strawe that was leied in a lictor, wherin great men were bozne by their seruantes.  
 Segmen, inis, n. g. idem quod Segmentum.  
 Segmenta, bee certayne lynes imagined, by the whiche Cosmographers doe deuyde the worlde into porcions, whiche bee called also Paralleli, wherby the distaunce of places be founde.  
 Segmentarius, he that maketh garmentes of cloth of golde.  
 Segmentatus, a, um, maie be saied of any thyng, that

that hath borders of trayles, fynely wrought with small pieces fastened thereon, be it of metall or of tymbre.

Segmentata vestes, garded or purfled garments.

Segmentum, ti, neut. ge. a littell piece of paring cut of from any thyng, bee it metall or stone. It is also a bee, colar or ouch, which is about a womans necke. Some doe take it for the purfle of a womans gowne, it maie as well bee taken for a garde or border aboute any garment.

Segnis, ne, neutri. gene. slowe or dull witted, battayne. Haud segnis, quicke or with spyrte and lyfe.

Segniores ad imperadum posthac ceteri sint, other mai not be so halpy to be in auctoryte or to beare rule.

Segnis ad credendum, harde of beliffe.

Non segnior discordia domi, there was no lesse variance or discorde at home in the citee.

Segnis animus, a fepnte and bafe courage.

Segnipes, segnipedis, that goyth slowly.

Segnitas, aus, pro Segnitia, slouthfulness.

Segniter, slowly.

Segnitie, ei, or Segnitia, x, f. g. downesse, dullnesse, great negligence, also barainnesse.

Segodunum, Rhodes in Fraunce.

Segodunum, is also a noble citee in Almaine, now called Aurenberge.

Segobrida, a towne in the parts of Spaine, whiche is now called Byskape.

Segrego, aui, are, to fence or separate from other company, to segregate.

Segregare suspiciones, to put away suspicion.

Segregare sermonem, to speake no wordes.

Siquis ibi est odiosus, ab eo domum, sermo nem segrego, if any man be there, who I loue not, I get me home, and speake neuer a worde.

Segrega sermonem, taces, holde thy peace, I am werte, or it trketh me to heere the.

Ne abs te hanc segreges, that you woulde not put this woman from you.

Vt culpam ab se segreget, that they maie put awaye the faulte from them, or shewe that they be not faultie.

Seque gregari, pro Segregarij. Vt segregaret pugnam eorum, that he myght breake their arraye in battayle.

A numero civium segregare, to disfranchise and make no citizin.

Segrex, gregis, om. g. solitarie, aparte fro other.

Segullum, li, ne. ge. a beyne of earth in mynes, whiche declareth that therein golde maie bee founde.

Segor, a citee, which was preserued by the praiser of Mothe, whan Sodome was destroyed by the vengeance of god.

Segusiani, or Segutiani, Bresse in Fraunce.

Segusium, the parte of the Alpes called mount Sion.

Seia, the goddess called Segesta.

Seianus, a mannes name.

Seir, a mountayne in the countrey of Edom, where Esau, the brother of Jacob the patriarch dwelled.

Seiugi, & Seiuges, a teeme of fyre hoxes.

Seiugo, aui, are, idem quod Seiungo.

Seiunctio, onis, f. g. a separatynge or puttyngge a sundre.

Seiunctus, a, um, separated, put asundre.

Seiungo, nxi, ere, to separate, to put a sundre, to take from an other.

Seius, a mans name.

Selagio, laginis, f. g. a certayne herbe.

Selctio, onis, f. g. a chosynge out from other.

Selectus, a, um, tholen from amongst other, picked, also chiefe amonge other.

Selecti iudices, amonge the Romaynes were iudges appoynted of the state of gentlemen called Ordo equestris.

Selenetes, tis, m. g. a stone, wherein is a white, whiche decreaseth and increaseth as the moone dooth.

Seleucia, the principall citee of Syria, whiche is 30 furlonges from Babylonia.

Seleucides aues, certayne birbes, which helpe the inhabitants of the mountayne Casius to kyll the Locustes, that often tymes doe swarme there. and destroye theyr coigne: from whence they come, or whither they go, it is vncertaine.

Seleucus, a kynge of Syria, nexte after Alexander the great.

Selibra, x, f. g. halfe a pounce.

Seligo, liginis, a certayne herbe.

Seligo, legi. seligere, to gather a parte of the chiefe thyng amonge many.

Selinis, the name of three ryuers in Grece.

Selinis, a ryuer by Lilybaum.

Selinon, an herbe called also Apium, whereof be dyuers kyndes, as Hippocelinon, Petroselinon, seeke for theym in their places. this herbe

Selinon is of some take for smalage. loke Apium.

Seliquastra, x, f. g. a stoole to lye on.

Selis, a stoole, that was wonte to stande in the fore parte of the shippe.

Sella, x, f. g. a stoole, chaire, or seate.

Sella curulis, a chaire, wherein the chiefe officers of Rome sate in a chariot, and were to carryed whan they came from theyr houses. some doe suppose that it was called Curulis, because the seate were trodd, the iudgement thereof I

remitte to the readers.

Sellaria, x, f. g. a place, wherein were fourmes and stooles for men to sit on.

Sellariolus, a, um, that belongeth to sitting.

Sellularius, a, um, that worketh sitting.

Sellularij opifices, artificers, whiche wrought sitting.

Selymbria, a citee in Propontis, nere to Byzance.

Sembella, x, f. g. halfe a pounce.

Semel, once: also at one tyme, mostly, by itselfe.

summarily, once for all together.

Semel anno, once in a yere.

Semel ac iterum, once or twyse.

Semel ac vities, one and twentie tymes.

Pharmacum semel totum hauriendum est, the drynke must be syp by all at once.

Semel ait se in vita perituisse, he saied he was once fore awayde in all his life, and neuer elles.

Semel a condito xuo, neuer but once sente the worlde beganne.

Vt semel finiam, finally, that I maie once make an ende.

Semele, the daughter of Cadmus and mother of Bacchus.

Semeleus, a, um, of Semele.

Semen, seminis, n. g. seede, a kernell, somtyme setts of young trees, or narssegardaynes, somtyme the kynde, or generation: by translation the chiefe autour and begynner or causer of a thyng, also that, where by a thyng is nourished and mainteyned.

Deponere semina, to plante.

Huius belli semen tu fuit, thou wast the verte cause of begynner of this warre.

Abire in semen, to seede as herbes dooe.

Sementicus, a, um, that maie be sown.

Sementinus, a, um, belonging to sowynge.

Sementina feria, holy daies ordained to pray that coigne begyn sown, mought come forth and encrease.

Sementina pyra, peares that haue many kernelles, or that continue tyll grassynge tyme.

Dies sementina, a feast kepte after seede sowynge.

Sementis, is, form. g. the acte of sowynge, some tyme seede that is sown, somtyme coigne, also seede tyme.

Sementem facere, to sowe coigne.

Prima sementis, id est, primum tempus sationis, the begynnyng of seede tyme.

Sementem malorum facere, to sowe mischief.

Sementim, was used in the accusatiue case.

Semento, aui, are, to byngge forth seede.

Semestris, tre, of fyr monethes.

Semestre regnum, a kyngedome that contyneth but halfe a yere.

Semestre aurum, money to proude bitaile for halfe a yere.

Semestus, a, um, halfe eaten.

Semet, hym selfe, the accusatiue case of Suimet.

Semi, indeclinabile, halfe.

Semianimis, halfe quicke halfe deade, almoste deade.

Semianimus, idem.

Semiapertus, a, um, halfe open.

Semiasus, a, um, halfe rostid or broyled.

Semibos, mibous, that is halfe an oxe, halfe an other beaste.

Semicadium, dii, n. g. halfe a barrell.

Semicacus, a, um, halfe blynde.

Semicaper, i, that is halfe a gote and halfe an

other beaft.

Semicinctum, ii, a certaine garment, that cometh no further than the beale, or that cometh onely from the beale downewarde.

Semicircularis, re, that hath the forme of halfe a circle.

Semicirculus, i, m. g. halfe a circle.

Semicoctus, a, um, halfe sodden.

Semicoctus, a, um, halfe eaten.

Semicosumptus, a, um, halfe consumed or wasted.

Semicrematus, a, um, halfe burned.

Semicremus, idem.

Semicrudus, a, um, halfe rawe.

Semideus, a, um, halfe a god, or belongynge to halfe goddess.

Semidoctus, a, um, meanely learned.

Semiermis, me, halfe armed.

Semifactus, halfe made.

Semifera animalia, beastes engendred betwene a wilde beaste and a tame, as betwene a woulfe and a dogge, or betwene a wilde boare and a tame swyne.

Semiferus, a, um, somewhat wilde, halfe wild.

Semiformis, me, that hath halfe a forme or fashion, vnperfect.

Semifultus, a, um, halfe vnderlet or stayed by.

Semigermanus, an halfe brother.

Semigræcus, a, um, halfe a greke.

Semigrauis, ue, halfe dyowful or heauie.

Semigro, aui, are, to goe to dwell in an other place.

Semihomo, halfe a man.

Semihora, x, halfe an houre.

Semilugrum, i, n. ge. halfe as muche lande as contepneth 120. foote in length, and halfe as muche in breadeth.

Semilacer, a, um, halfe tozney or rent.

Semiliber, a, um, halfe free.

Semiliffula, & Semilixula, a littell cake, made with meale chefe and water.

Semilix, x, masc. gene. a vile felowe, a scolian or dyudge.

Semimadidus, a, um, halfe wette.

Semimares, they whiche are not perfecte men, as those whiche are gelded.

Semimarinus, belongingge partly to the sea, partly to the lande.

Semimas, aus, m. g. any beaft that is gelded.

Ovis semimas, a wether.

Semimortuus, a, um, halfe deade.

Seminâlis, le, that belongeth to sowynge.

Seminânis, ne, halfe voyde or emptye.

Seminarium, ii, n. g. a place, from whence settes and plantes be translated or removed, also a tree, of the whiche settes be taken, by translation, the fyrst begynnyng or chiefe cause of any pill or good.

Seminatio, onis, f. g. sowynge.

Seminator, onis, m. g. a sower.

Seminicis, ci, cem, ce, halfe slaine.

Seminium, nij, n. g. seede, also the gaine of seede.

Sémino, aui, arc, to sowe.  
 Seminudus, a, um, halfe naked.  
 Semibolus, the twelue the parte of a Greeke diamme.  
 Semipaganus, a, um, halfe an housebandeman; halfe a carle of the countrey.  
 Semipater, tris, halfe a father.  
 Semipedalis, le, halfe a foote in quantitee of height.  
 Semipedaneus, a, um, idem.  
 Semipes, mipedis, m. g. halfe a foote.  
 Semiplacentinus, halfe a placentine, partly of the cite of Placentia.  
 Semiplagium, ij, n. g. a littell nette.  
 Samplenus, a, um, nor full, halfe full.  
 Semiploria, were those that couered but halfe the foote, whiche the Romaines byd weate on whan they went on hunting.  
 Semiputatus, a, um, halfe curte, halfe vneutte, not all cut.  
 Semiquinarius, a, um, that whiche is halfe fine in numbre.  
 Semiramis, mis, and idis, the wyfe of hngy Ninus that made the cite of Babylon, and conquered many countreys.  
 Semiratus, a, um, halfe shauen or scraped.  
 Semirefectus, a, um, halfe refrected.  
 Semirutus, a, um, partly decayed, halfe destroyed or cast downe.  
 Semis, halfe.  
 Semisenex, & Semiseneus, after olde wytters, halfe olde.  
 Semisepultus, a, um, halfe buried.  
 Semisextula, lae, the .xii. parte of an ounce. also a measure of grounde. 10. foote broade, and 20. in length: that is, 200. fote square.  
 Semisomnis, ne, & Semisomnus, a, um, halfe a sleape, halfe in a slumbr, halfe sleppinge halfe waking.  
 Semisomnarius, he that plaicth on a tymbyell.  
 Semisopitus, a, um, halfe slepyng halfe waking.  
 Semisoporatus, a, um, idem.  
 Semispathium, a thorte swoorde.  
 Semisis, is, m. g. halfe of any thyng, halfe a cut bute. it is also the halfe pounde weyght, or 6. ounces. also a certaine piece of money, whiche was halfe the Romaine coine called Aureus.  
 Semisis homo, a byle persone.  
 Semisis vsura, the gain of xij in an hundred.  
 Semisapius, a, um, halfe bypight.  
 Sémita, x, f. g. a pathe, also a foote wate.  
 Semitarius, a, um, that haunteth pathe wates.  
 Semitarius mæchus, a vile knaue and lechour that haunteth quenes in the hygge wates.  
 Semitatus, a, um, deuided in pathes.  
 Sémito, aui, arc, to make pathes, or to deuide in to pathes or wates.  
 Semitogatus, & Semitogatus, he that weareth a thorte gowne.  
 Semitogium, gij, neu. gener. a thorte gowne, a pyettes cloke.

Semitraxon, vel Hemitraxon, a feuer, the whiche is a tercian and a halfe, and of .48. houres, and verryeth one .36. houres.  
 Semitritus, a, um, halfe brayed or pouned, halfe brused, not all thersed.  
 Semiuiculus, a, um, somewhat foste.  
 Sémiuri, miuri, m. g. an vnperfecte man, halfe a man, also an effeminate person.  
 Semiuuius, a, um, halfe alque.  
 Semiuulandus, a, um, to be halfe burned.  
 Semiuulatus, a, um, idem quod Semiuulatus.  
 Semiuustus, a, um, halfe burned.  
 Semimodius, ij, m. g. halfe a bushell.  
 Semotus, a, um, remoued, put asyde.  
 Semoueo, semoues, moui, ere, to moue or goe awaie, to remoue awaie, to put asyde.  
 Semper, euer, alwaies, continually, from tyme to tyme.  
 Semperlaetitas, atis, f. gen. accustomed gentleness of mildnesse, continuall gentleness.  
 Semperuiuum, i, n. g. an herbe called Ségreene.  
 Sempiterno, an aduerbe, euer, alwaies.  
 Sempiternus, a, um, euertastng.  
 Sempronius, a senator of Rome.  
 Semuncia, x, f. g. halfe an ounce.  
 Semuncia terra, a platte cotempng. 1200. fote 30. fote broade and 40. longe.  
 Semuncialis, le, of halfe an ounce.  
 Semunciarius, a, um, idem.  
 Sena, a cite in Tuscaue, called Senes, whiche is an hundred myles from Rome, sometyme it is witten Sena, in the plural numbre.  
 Senaculum, li, n. g. a counsaile hous, a counsaile chambr, also a littell senate.  
 Senarius, a, um, that is of the numbre of xij.  
 Senarij versus, & Senarioli, verses hauing xij feete, properly lambici, or Trochaici.  
 Sanator, oris, m. g. a senatour, a counsaillour.  
 Senatorius, a, um, pertaining to senatours.  
 Senatus, us, m. gen. a senate or counsaile, also a place where the counsaile is holden.  
 Cogere, couocare, or vocare senatum, to call a senate, to assemble a counsaile or parliament.  
 Habere senatum, to hold a counsaile.  
 Dare senatum alicui, to cause ones matter to be heard before the senatours or counsaillours.  
 Extinguere senatum, to abolythe the auctoritee of the senate.  
 In senatum aliquem legere, to chosse of electe one to be a senatour.  
 Mitti vel dimitti senatus dicitur, whan the senate is dissolued, whan the prator geueth licence to departe.  
 Mouere senatu, to put out of the senate.  
 In senatum venire, to be made a senatour.  
 Frequentem senatum efficere, to make a great assemble of the senatours.  
 Senatus discedit, the senatours departe and goe home to theyr houses.  
 Senatum cooprare, to chosse counsaillours.  
 Senatus consultum, ti, an acte of counsaile, or an ordy

ordynance made by the senate.  
 Seneca, x, the name of two great learned men.  
 Senecio, onis, an herbe, whiche groweth on walles and tiles, and is hore in sommer, and hath redde stalkes, called groundswell.  
 Senecta, x, f. g. olde age.  
 Senectus, uris, f. g. age.  
 Adipisci senectutem, to become olde.  
 Confectus senectute, beie olde.  
 Obrepit non intellecta senectus, age crepeth on a man et he be ware.  
 Desipere senectute, to dote for age.  
 Senectus orationis, id est, maturitas.  
 Senectus, is also an adders skinne, whiche he casteth of in the spyng tyme.  
 Senectus, a, um, olde.  
 Seno, & senesco, scere, to waxe olde, to growe in age.  
 Fama senescere dicitur aliquis, when his byte or renoume decayeth.  
 Ne cunctando senescerent consilia, lest by longe delaynge theyr counsaile shulde come to none effecte.  
 Hyems senescit, id est, declinat, wisther draweth towarde an ende.  
 Littera senescunt, learning or knowlage of good letters beginneth to decaye.  
 Luna senescens, the moone whan it is in the wane.  
 Morbus senescit, whan it beginneth to weare awaie.  
 Pugna senescit, the battaile beginneth to quail, or to drawe towards an ende.  
 Senescit laus, whan ones prayse beginneth to decaye.  
 Senex, senis, com. gen. an olde man or wooman. it is sometyme taken for Rugosus, withered or riuclod.  
 Seni, x, na, xij.  
 Senio, onis, m. g. a spece of numbre of xij marked in the dice.  
 Senior, oris, m. g. a beaie auncient persone, a graue father or counsaillour.  
 Senior, & hoc senius, elder.  
 Senilis, le, belongng to an olde man.  
 Seniliter, lyke an olde man.  
 Senium, nij, n. g. olde age. Somtyme an olde man. sometyme sadnesse, heauinesse and mourning.  
 Senium luna, the later parte of the wane of the moone.  
 Ut illum dii, deaque senium perdant, I praye god and all the saintes in heauen byngge that olde charle to a mischiese.  
 Sennar, the fildes, where the toure of Babylon was builded.  
 Senogallia, a cite in Itale.  
 Senones, people in Fraunce.  
 Senia, the senes or those thynges, whiche we doe meane.  
 Sensibilis, le, that maie be felte, or that can feele, sensible

Sensculus, li, the diminutue of sensus, a smolthe or trifelyng sense.  
 Sensifer, sifera, rum, that bringeth sense or feeling.  
 Sensificus, a, um, that caueth feeling.  
 Sensilis, le, that maie be felte.  
 Sensim, littell and littell.  
 Sensim & repente, contrarie.  
 Sensus, us, mal. ge. sense, feeling or perceiuing, sometyme that one thinketh or hath conceiued in his mynde. also the sense or meanng of any wytyng.  
 Nullus in te sensus est humanitatis, there is no sparke of gentleness in the.  
 Ego illius sensum pulchre calleo, I knowe the mans mynde or fantasie iolily well.  
 Suffugere sensum res dicitur, whan it can not be felte or perceiued.  
 Ostendere sensum suum, to shewe his mynde.  
 Exponere sensum, to shewe or utter that he hath conceiued in his mynde.  
 Sensus communis, the common sense, experiance & perceiuing of thynges, y is in euery man.  
 Sensus, si, neu. g. that one hath conceiued in his mynde.  
 Sena, was called Fauna or Bona dea, the good goddess.  
 Sententia, x, f. g. sentence, iudgement, opinton or counsaile spoken or witten concernynge the lyfe of man.  
 Contrariam sententiam accipere, to haue the cause iudged agaynst hym.  
 Sententiam dicere, to shewe his opinton.  
 Sententiam facere, to geue sentence or iudgement.  
 Sententia, arum, graue and moxall sentences of counsaile, or any vertuous matter.  
 Si sententia est, yf your mynde or purpose be.  
 Esapiunt mea quidem sententia, and in faith after myne opinton and iudgement they dooe wpsely.  
 Quantum intellexi senis sententiam, as muche as I perceiued by the olde mans mynde or woordes.  
 Mouere aliquem sententia, to cause one to change his sentence or opinton.  
 Mihi per alium ostendit suam sententiam, he sheweth me his mynde vnder the colour or presence of an other.  
 Ponere suam sententiam, to wyte his owne opinton.  
 In ista sum sententia, I am in this mynde, I thynke this, this is myne aduise or opinton.  
 Eorum magis sententia sum, I incline moze to theyr sentence or opinton.  
 Sic sententia est, I haue to be determined with myselfe.  
 Sententijs omnibus hostis iudicatus est, he was iudged an enemye of the common weale by euery mans voice and consent.  
 Sententiola, lae, f. g. a littell or thorte sentence.  
 Sententiose, sententiousely.

Sententiōsus, a, um, sententious, full of shoyte sentences.  
 Senticca, a towne of Spayne called Simancas.  
 Senticetum, ti, n. g. a place full of byers.  
 Senticōsus, a, um, sharpe as a byer, full of byers.  
 Sentina, nre, f. ge. the pumpe of a shippe, a place where all filthe is receiued, a sinke: sometye a lakes: and by translation a place, whither all naughty people resorte, or a company of naughty parties, or lewde & mischeuous felowes: also the lowest & most bale estate of the comō weale.  
 Sentinaria, a countrey in Italie.  
 Sentino, aui, are, to auoide peryll. also to pumpe by water out of a shippe, to labour harde to auoide daunger.  
 Sentinum, a towne in Italie called nowe Saxo-ferratum.  
 Sentio, sens, sentire, to perceiue, to vnderstande, to feele, to iudge, to suppose, to knowe, to be of opinion.  
 Aliud sentire, aliud loqui, to speake one thyng and thinke an other: to beare two faces in one hooide: to speake otherwise than he thinketh.  
 Sentio tecum, I am of thine opinton.  
 Sentio sonitum, I heare a noyse.  
 Famein sentire, to suffer hunger, to be hungry.  
 Sentire sum, to be hoze.  
 Sentire medicinam, to be somewhat better after the receyuing of a medicine.  
 Celeriter senticariem, it is quickly rotten.  
 Si me senserit eum quatuor, if he perceiue that I doe seke hym.  
 Recte sentire, to thinke well, or be of a good opinion.  
 Ille cui ipse sentiet posterius, that marchaunt of yours shall feele it hym selfe an other daie.  
 Ille haud mecū sentit, this man is not of myne opinion.  
 Sentire grauius de aliquo, id est, ei male cupere, to wish euill to a mā, to desyre some great displeasure to come to hym.  
 Male sentire de aliquo, to haue an yll opinion of one.  
 Sentire qui vir siem, he shall knowe what a fellowe I am.  
 Sentis, is, m. g. a byre or byemble.  
 Sentis canis, dogge byre.  
 Sentisco, scire, to begyne to knowe or perceiue.  
 Sentis, a, um, heary, rough.  
 Seorsum, an aduerbe, a parte, a sinder, one from an other. also namely, specially.  
 Omnibus gratiam habeo, & seorsum tibi praterca Demca, I thanke you all, but names by the Demca.  
 Seorsum ate sentio, I am of an other opinton then thou artt.  
 Seorsus, idem quod Seorsum.  
 Separ, separis, vnlyke, vnequall, diuers.  
 Separabilis, le, easy to be diuided or separated.  
 Separatē, aparte, separately.

Separatio, ōnis, separation, setting aparte, putting one from an other.  
 Separatim, aparte, seuerally.  
 Separatus, a, um, separate, or diuided from an other thyng.  
 Séparo, aui, are, to put aparte or departe one from an other, to separate.  
 Separatus, a, um, of talowe, or made of talowe.  
 Candela separata, talowe candles.  
 Sépedes, emotes.  
 Sepelibilis, le, that is or may be buried.  
 Sepelio, sepelis, liui, lire, to burie, to interre, to lay in the earth.  
 Sepelire se vino & epulis, to geue hym selfe to drunkenesse, and banquetting.  
 Sepes, of seps, seps, f. g. a hedge.  
 Præterendere sepem, to make a hedge before a place.  
 Sepia, x, a fische white of colour, but it hath a blacke toppe, it is called a cuttill.  
 Sepiola, x, f. g. a diminutiue of Sepia.  
 Sepimentum, ti, n. g. an inclosure or hedge.  
 Sepio, sepiui, sepitum, or sepsi, septum, sepire, to hedge or inclose.  
 Sepiuns, piuntis, Sipus, puntis, & Sipunum, a citee in the realme of Naples.  
 Sepiarius, a maker of soote oymentes.  
 Sepidicium, or Sepiasia, a shoppe where sweete oymentes are solde. it was a strete in the citie of Capua, wherein were diuerse delicate oymments.  
 Spono posui, ponere, to put or lay aparte.  
 Saponere pecuniam in edificacionem, to lay by money to builde with.  
 Saponere sibi tempus ad rem aliquam, to reserue or kepe a tyme of leysure to dooe any thyng in.  
 Sepositus, put or laid aparte. sometye for Res motus, that dwelleth farre of.  
 Seps, seps, m. g. a venomous wounde, of whose stroke or byng the fleshe rotteith.  
 Seps, seps, f. g. a hedge.  
 Sepia, ōrum, n. g. the generall name of all places inclosed, looke Septum.  
 Septangulus, a figure hauing seven corners.  
 Septem, adiectiuum indeclinabile, plur. nū. seven.  
 September, bris, m. g. the moneth of September. it is sometye vsed adiectiuely.  
 Septemfluus, a, um, that floweth in seuen partes.  
 Septenipeda, a place in Italie called Sancte Desuerne.  
 Septempedalis, le, of seuen fete, seuen foote longe.  
 Septemgeminus, a, um, seuen tymes double.  
 Septemplex, plicis, seuen folde.  
 Septemuir, uiri, m. g. an officer in Rome, where seuen were of lyke authoritee.  
 Septemuiralis, le, belonging to those officers.  
 Septemuiratus, us, m. g. the authoritee or dignitie of those officers.

Sep

Septendecim, seuentene.  
 Septeni, na, na, seuen.  
 Septennis, ne, of seauen yeres.  
 Septennium, the space of seuen yeres.  
 Septentrio, ōnis, the northe cost. also the northe pole.  
 Septentrionalis, le, northerne, or towards the northe.  
 Septentriones, the seuen sterres, which are scene by Charles wayne, or Vrfa maior.  
 Septiana mala, a kynd of rounde apuls graffed firste by one Septius.  
 Septicollis, by that name Rome was called, because of the seuen hilles, which were in it, Palatinus, Quirinalis, Auentinus, Caelius, Viminalis, Esquilium, and Ianiculum.  
 Septicus, a, um, putrefactive, or corrosiue.  
 Septies, seuen tymes.  
 Septisariam, seuen maner of facions, or wates.  
 Septisarius, a, um, seuen dyuers.  
 Septimum, the seuenth tyme.  
 Septimana, na, f. g. a weeke.  
 Septimatus, was an holy daie, kepte the daie following the firste Idus of euery moneth.  
 Septimantium, a place hauing seuen hilles.  
 Septimus, a, um, the seuenth.  
 Septingentarius, a, um, that conteyneth seuen hundred.  
 Septingeni, and Septingenti, seuen hundred.  
 Septingentes, seuen hundred tymes.  
 Septingentesimus, a, um, the seuen hundredth.  
 Septingentuplus, a, um, seuen hundred folde.  
 Septimius, a Romaine, of whome Catullus writteth.  
 Septuagenarius, a, um, thre score and ten yeres olde.  
 Septuagenus, a, um, the seuenteth.  
 Septuages, thre score and ten tymes.  
 Septuaginta, thre score and ten.  
 Septum, ti, n. g. euery place inclosed, as the place of exercise at Rome, in the fildes called Marsius, a close or leuwe hedged about, sometye a folde for sheepe. also an hedge: more ouer a cause or locke in a riuer, either to stoppe or let go the water, made of stone, timber or other matter.  
 Septum transversum, the middest, whiche diuideth the stomacke from the lower bowelles.  
 Septuosc, darkely, obscurely.  
 Septuncialis, le, of seuen unces.  
 Septunx, uncis, m. g. a poise of seuen unces. also a measure of lande conteyning in bredth and lengthe. 16800. fote, and is halfe the measure called iugerum, and a. 12. parte.  
 Septunx, seuen partes of any hole summe or measure: as, Septunx vini, a cuppe conteyning seuen partes of the measure Sextarius. i. Septem Cyathos, and euery Cyathus is two ounces. so that Septunx vini is. xiiii. ounces, but after phisicians, taking Cyathus to be an ounce and an halfe, Septunx is but. 10. ounces, and

an halfe.  
 Vñra ex septunce, the vñrie of vii. in the hundred.  
 Septus, a, ii, inclosed, hedged, or compassed about, fenced.  
 Sepulchralis, le, belonging to a sepulchre or graue.  
 Sepulchretum, ti, n. g. a solemnitie kepte about a graue or tumber, a buriall.  
 Sepulchrum, chri, n. g. a sepulchre or tumber, a graue.  
 Sepultura, ra, fce. g. an interment, a sepulchre or burying. sometye for sepulchrum.  
 Sepulus, a, um, buried or hidde. also lyke as it were dead.  
 Sepulus sum, I am but a dead man, I were as good be buried, I am utterly badde of all awaie.  
 Sepum, pi, n. g. talow.  
 Sequana, a riuer in France called Sein.  
 Sequani, burgonions of high Bourgoyne.  
 Sequax, acis, om. g. that whiche foloweth, pliant. also clammy, that sticketh to ones fingers lyke birdelyme or pitche.  
 Sequax bynumen, the clammy claie or tyme called Bynumen.  
 Hederæ sequaces, puie that groweth and spreadeth abroade on walles.  
 Sequela, la, f. g. the acte of folowynge, sequele.  
 Sequester, is, tre, and Hic & hac sequestris, & hoc sequestris, or Sequester, stra, strum, m. different to bothe partes, with whom money is left, or in whose handes any thyng is putte by agreement of bothe the partes that be at controversy. also he that at the election of officers receiued money to make friendes, and sollicite the people to geue theiſe voyces: or one that is byped to corrupte a iudgement, or vnderstandeth to byng any naughty matter to passe for money. In Quintilian Sequester is taken for hym that is instructed of the partie that seareth, and informeth the aduocate or attourney, a solicitor.  
 Pax sequestra, a truce or league.  
 Sequestrarius, a, um, an adiectiue.  
 Actio sequestraria, an action in the law, when one is frowed to deliuer a thyng that was left in his handes.  
 Sequestro, aui, are, to laie or sette a thyng indifferently, or in the keeping of an indifferent person.  
 Sequestro, an aduerbe, a parte.  
 Sequis, for Secius.  
 Sequor, sequeris, sequi, to folowe, to goe after, to ensue, to seeke for.  
 Sequi lites, to seue at the lawe.  
 Sequi quod assequi non queas, to labour to haue that thou canst not attaine.  
 A tergo sequi, to follow one at the backe.  
 Amicitiam populi Romani sequi sumus, we haue alwaie sought the frendship of the Romaines.  
 Amicum sequi, to doe as his frende dooth, to obey



obey his friends.

Quicunq; ex fuga Pompeium sequerentur, all that dyd flee and folow Pompey.

Feras sequi, to hunt beastes.

Cæsaris fidem sequutus, belcuyng or trustyng to the promyses of Cæsar.

Imperatū hortetur, vt fidem populi Romani sequantur, he chargeth hym to exhort them to be faithfull to the Romayns: or to take parte with the Romayns and sticke to them.

Compendia temporis sequi, to auoyde the spending and losse of tyme, to bestow or spend as littell tyme as one can about a thyng.

Gratiam Cæsaris sequi, to seke Cæsar's frendship or fauour.

Intervallo magno sequi aliquem, to folow one a louse of, or a great waie after.

Sequi matrimonium diuitis, to desire the marriage of some ryche persone.

Sequi naturam ducem, to folow nature in euery thyng as a gouernesse and leader.

Officium sequi, to endeavour to doe his duttle, or that reason and honestie moueth hym to doe. Credo illos sequutos oportunitatem loci, I thynke they had respecte to the oportunitie of the place.

Pedibus sequi, to goe after on foote.

Promissa alicuius sequi, to truste ones promyses.

Disparis mores disparia studia sequitur, thei that be vnlike in maners, haue vnlike affectis one, and delite in contrary thynges.

Utilitatem sequi, to seke or loke for profite.

Vestigis sequi, to folowe by the trace, to folow steppe by steppe.

Sequitur, oris, m. g. one that foloweth.

Sequitus, a, um, that foloweth.

Die sequito, the nexte daie folowyng.

Sera, an aduerbe, idem quod Sero.

Sera, a citee of Asia.

Sera, ræ, f. g. a locke.

Serauus, the surname of a noble Romayne, which was set from the plough and made Dictatour.

Serapias, an herbe called also Orchis, and hath leaues lyke to leeke blades, and a roote lyke to a mannes stones.

Seraphim, angels.

Serapion, an opatour of Alexandria, which wrote to Adrian the emperor: an other was bishop of Antioche, in the tyme of Commodus: an other was a notable painter.

Serapis, or Seraphis, idis, a serpente, whiche the Egyptians worshipped for a god.

Serenitas, atis, f. g. faynes of weather, dytche, also quietnesse.

Serenissimus, a, um, is a terme appoynted nowe adates to kinges onely, and is vsurped for most famous, or most renowned.

Serenum, ni, n. g. fayre weather.

Sereno, aui, are, to make fayre and clere.

Serenus, a, u, faire, clere, without flowers or vaine,

Cælum serenum, fayre weather.

Tranquilla & serena fronte, a glad and mery countenance.

Seres, a people in Asia, hauing great plenty of silke.

Sericus, a, um, of the people Seres or of silke.

Serice vestes, silken garmentes.

Seresco, or serenesco, scere, to be fayre and dye, also Seresco, is to turne into whey.

Sergestus, one of Aeneas shipmen.

Sergia, a hynde of olives.

Seria, a citee of Spayne.

Seria, earnest, graue and sad woordes.

Seria, æ, f. g. a wyne vessel, whiche is longe.

Sericarius, ri, m. g. a weauer of silke.

Sericatus, a, um, apparayled in silke, or he that weareth a garment of silke.

Sericum, ci, n. g. silke.

Sericus, a, um, of silke.

Series, ei, fæ. g. an order or proceste in any matier, when a thyng hangeth well together.

Serilla, botes or shippes calked with tow.

Seriola, a diminutiue of Seria.

Serio, in good earnest.

Seriphus, a, um, of Seriphos.

Rana seriphia, spoken prouerbiually of theym that be as they were dumme, or can say nothing in any matier.

Seriphos, an yle by Grecia, in the sea called Aegæum, where the frogges that there breede, are dumme.

Seriplum, phi, n. g. a hynde of wourme woode, growyng in the sea.

Seris, is, f. g. is the generall name of all cichoye & endiue, rebe lutybus.

Serius, a citie of France.

Serius, a, um, earnest, graue, of importance, that is doone or spoken earnestly.

Sermo, sermonis, m. g. a speche, a fourme of speakyng. Sometime an oration. also communication. also sermo is a brute of a rumour: as sermo datus per ciuitatem, a brute spredded ouer all the citee.

Erat in sermone res, there was a rumour.

Quum mihi in sermone inieceris, when he had caste out a worde to me in communication, Eccum tibi lupum in sermone, prouerbiually, see, here cometh the man that we spake of.

Sermonis caput & pes, the beginnyng and ende of ones communication.

Latialis sermo, the latine tongue.

Obsceni sermones, rebauldyng.

Oriosi sermones, idelt talke.

Patrius sermo, our mother or natie tongue.

Pedestris sermo, id est, humilis.

Abrumpere sermonem, to byche of communication or talke of a matier.

Conferre sermonem cum aliquo, to commun or talke with one.

Delabi in sermonem, to fall by chaunce into communication of any matier.

Diulgare sermonibus rem aliquam, by communi-

munication and talke to sprede a matier abroad.

Dare sermonem alicui, to cause one to speake of us.

Habere sermonem de re aliqua, to speake of a matier, to intreate of a matier, to handle a matier.

Incidit sermo de. &c. we chaunced to commen of. &c.

Sermo est de te, we talke of you.

Sermo est eum. &c. the brute of sayng is, or men saie that he. &c.

Primus annus habuit plurimū sermonis, there was muche talke or speakyng of this matier the first yere.

In sermone, as we talked together.

In sermone omnium esse, to be in euery mans mouthe, to be talked or communed of of euery man.

Percrebuit omnium sermone, idem.

Instituere sermonem cum aliquo, to beginne to talke with one.

Multus est sermo te. &c. it is a great brute or sayng abroad: or men talke muche abroad, that you. &c.

Muli sermonis sunt ista, these thynges requite many woordes, or to be communed of at large.

Sermocinatrix, tritis, fæ. g. she that instructeth to speake.

Sermocinor, aris, ari, to talke, to commune.

Sermunculus, li, m. g. a littell talke or communication.

Sernula, a citee of Macedonia.

Sero, aui, are, to quite or locke.

Sero, seui, satum, serere, to sowe, to plante, to ingendye, to sprede abroad a brute or rumour.

Manu serendum non corbe, ye must cast your seede by litle & litle with your hand, & not in heapes with the hole basket: for he that so doth by ouer muche hast leseth all his thysse: hast maketh wast.

Serere bella, to moue or reise warre.

Bella sermonibus serere, to sprede abroad rumours of warre.

Inculcauerat bella ex bellis feri, he laied to thei charges, that they reised warres vpon warres.

Serere certamina, to moue disencion and debate. also to fight.

Leuia certamina serere, to shyrmishe.

Secreta colloquia serere cum aliquo, to talke or commune secretly with one.

Crimina serabant in Senatum, they spake or reported ill abroad of the senators, and blasmed them for diuers thynges.

Discordias or lites serere, to sowe or make debate or discorde.

Mentionem alicuius rei serere ad vulgus, to talke common or babble abroad amonge the people of any matier.

Prælia serere, to fight, to shyrmishe.

Sermones serere, to commune or talke.

Aliquid serere oculis sermonibus, to sprede a thyng abroad in priue communication.

Mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, that is no thyng for my profite, I haue no thyng to dooe with it.

Sero, an aduerbe, significth late, to late, after the tyme that it ought to be, also in the cunyng.

Longe absum, audio sero, I am farr off, it is long ere I here any thyng.

Sero enim est, for it is to late.

Venit sero, he came late in the cunyng.

Sero venisti, thou comest to late, thou comest when the feast is done: or in an other sens, after meate mustred.

Sero, serui, seruum, serere, to put to, to laie on, also to set or laie in order, as men doe floures in a garden.

Serouin, idem quod Serotum.

Seropia, a citee in Phœnicia.

Serōtinus, a, um, that whiche is in the cunyng. Sometime late, or latewarde.

Serōtini fructus, latewarde frutes.

Serpens, entis, om. gen. creepyng or procedyng forwarde, augumentyng or spreadyng abroad by littell and littell.

Serpens, penis, m. & f. g. a serpente, the generall name of all beuine that crepe as serpentes dooe.

Serpentiger, tigera, rum, that beareth a serpent.

Serpentigena, ingendyng of serpentes.

Serpentaria, æ, f. g. an herbe, called dragons.

Serperastum, a swathyng or swadlyng band, or rather a thyngs bounde to chyldrens knees to make thei legges straight.

Serphus, a littell beaste, not vnlike an ampt or pismere.

Serpillus, li, m. gen. or serpillum, li, neu. gen. an herbe, whiche groweth on old walles about welles or poudes: and in some places it smelleth lyke tyme, and in some places lyke to sauoury: some doe take it for the common sauoury.

Serpo, pli, pere, to creepe, to pzyede or goe forwarde by littell and littell, to go or hyde vpon the bealy, as peles and serpentes do, to sprede abroad by littell and littell as herbes doe growyng harde by the grounde.

Serpis amicitia per omnem vitam, frendship & amitie spreadeth it self in the life of all men.

Serpis consuetudo, when it is taken vp by littell and littell.

Ad alios etiam hæc res serpit, this matier extendeth it self, or apperteyneth or belongeth to other also.

Serpis cura, it encreseth and waxeth more and more. likewise Serpis malum.

Serpis rumor, this rumour increaseth and goeth abroad.

Serpula, læ, f. gen. of olde writers was vsed for Serpens, a serpente.

Serpyllus, li, loke Serpillus.

Serra, ræ, fem. gen. a sawe. also an instrument, that men were timented with by drawing of oren. also a kinde of sea fische, and the name of the river Epher.

Serra præliari, is to fight in battayle, somtyme marchyng forwarde, somtyme reculyng, as a sawe goeth, whan it is drawen.

Serrata, an herbe, whiche is called Germander.

Serracula, læ, the herbe Betayne.

Serratus, a, um, like a sawe. also sawed.

Serrati dentes, teeth standyng a funder like the teeth of a sawe.

Serrati, a certayne cogne, which had the pinte of a sawe in it.

Serro, aui, are, to sawe.

Serrula, læ, f. g. a littell sawe.

Sertor, ôris, m. ge. he that soweth seedes of setz teth herbes.

Sertorius, a Romayne, whiche rebelled agaynst his countrey.

Sertum, ti, n. g. a garlande.

Sertus, a, um, set with floures, as in a garland.

Serti flores, floures set in a garlande.

Sertula campana, an herbe called Bellilote.

Seruabilis, le, that maie be kepte.

Seruatus, ôris, m. g. he that preferueth of delz uereth one from harme.

Seruatrix, tris, the feminine.

Seruatus, a, um, kept, preferued, saved.

Seruia, æ, f. g. a garlande of floures.

Seruilis, le, perteynyng to seruantes, scrulle.

Bellum seruile, warre, whiche the seruantes of the Romayns made agaynst their lordes.

Seruiler, lyke a bondman of slaue.

Seruo, uiui, uire, to serue, to geue all ones indouour and diligence to a thyng, to labour of doe the beste he can to helpe a thyng of persone.

Seruire auribus, to flatter.

Seruire alicui rei, to intende vpon any thyng, to geue his whole diligence to a thyng.

Aetati seruire, to accomodate hym selfe to the age of one.

Petitioni seruire, to doe nothyng els but attende to the suite and labouryng for an office.

Scenæ seruire, to doe accordyng as the scene requyeth.

Rumori seruire, to go about to get a great name.

Valitudini seruire, to prouide for his helthe, to haue regarde to his health.

Ne apud lenonem hunc seruam, that I maie not serue this baudie.

Vi huic bello seruient, that they shulde attēde and geue their hole diligence to this warre.

Quam maxime seruire vestris commodis, to doe all diligent seruice that I can for your profites.

Summa fedulitate cultura seruati, lette hym geue all diligence possible to husbandrie and culyng of the grounde.

Cupiditatibus seruire, in all thynges to obey

his sensuall appetites.

Nisi tunc existimacioni seruisset, if he had not doone his endeuour to helpe of saue your existimacion.

Gloria seruire, to be desirous of conuious of gloste, to dooe all that he can to attēte gloste, or for glorie sake.

Defensionis patriæ seruire, to defend of helpe to magnetyne his countrey.

Matrimonio puellæ seruire, to doe all that he can to helpe of prouide a mayden to be married.

Posteritati seruire, to geue all his diligence to please of to doe good to his posteritee.

Rei familiari seruire, to be busy and occupied about his houtholde affaires, to attēde to his houtholde busynesse.

Seruire seruitutem, to be in bondage.

Seruitur, the impersonall.

Seruiro, of Seruiam, in the future tense.

Seruior, uiris, uiri, the pastue, to be serued.

Seruitium, ti, n. gen. seruice, also the multitude of seruantes, the meyn.

Genitus in seruitio, a seruant of bondeman boyne.

Seruitia, ôrum, plu. seruantes of bondmen.

Seruitus, tûris, f. g. bondage, seruage, seruitude.

Asserere in seruitutem vrbis, to byng cities in bondage and subiection of tyannes.

Pati seruitutem, to be in bondage.

Seruius, a surname among the Romayns.

Seruo, aui, are, to kepe, to preferue, to possede, to dwell in a place, to walche diligently and carefully, to take good herbe, to obserue.

Seruare fidem, to kepe touch, to be feithfull, to kepe promyse, to do that he promised.

Seruare de celo, to awaite what weather shall come, to obserue tokens or signes in the heauen or firmament.

Omnia integra principis seruare, to reserue the whole matter vnto the pince.

Modum seruare, to kepe a meane.

Seruare obsecro hac nobis bona, kepe of continue vs in this good fortune, felicity, of prosperitee I beseeche the.

Ad reditum seruare, to kepe till ones comyng agayne.

Concentum seruare fides dicitur, To be in tune.

Seruare consuetudinem, to kepe a custome of fashion.

Seruare quod deceat, to dooe that is comely and sityng.

Seruare fidem veritatis, to write simply as the trueth is.

Seruare officium aduersus inimicum, to doe his duety, of that honeste requyeth euen to his enemye.

In vultustem seruare vinum, to kepe wyne a longe tyme.

Seruare suum, is used in the lawe, for Recusperare, to recour.

Seruare

Seruaueris, beware what ye dooe, take hede what ye dooe.

Serum, ri, n. g. the laste parte of the date, the escentyde. it is also whey of milke.

Rem in serum trahere, to prolonge the matter vntill it be night.

Pasci sero pingui, to be fedde with fat whey.

Liquidum serum, clere whey.

Quia serum erat dici, because it was in the escentyng.

Serus, a, um, late, somtyme great: somtyme greuous of heauy, that is longe a comyng.

Sera arbor, a tree whiche byngeth footye leaues veray late.

Serum lumen, almost night.

Sera frondes, leaues whiche fall veray late.

Sera omnia, all full of sorowe of heauinesse.

Sera rosa, for serotina.

Serumbellum, great and greuous warre.

Quid tam sera aduenis? why comest thou so late?

Serum est, it is to late.

Seruula, læ, f. g. a wenche of woman seruant.

Seruulus, li, a diminutive of seruus.

Seruus, a, um, that is in bondage of subiection.

Seruus, ui, m. g. a seruant, properly whiche is compelled to serue, as bondmen of apprentices doone.

Seruum pecus, a prouerbe, applied to hym, which in speaking or writing, dare not digresse from an other mans steppes or course of writing.

Seruus ordinarius, a chiefe seruant, that hath the ouersight of other.

Seruus vicarius, an vnder seruant.

Seruus mediastinus, a mongerell.

Seruua, uæ, f. g. a wenche of woman seruant.

Sesama, mæ, f. g. & sesamum, mi, n. g. a white greayne, whiche groweth in India, wherof oyle is made, whiche is called oleum sesaminum.

Sesaminus, a, um, of sesama.

Sesamoides, an herbe, which purgeth melancoly.

Sesamus, a cite of Paphlagonia.

Sescentialis, le, of an vnce and an halfe.

Sescentia, cuncis, m. g. and Sescuntia, æ, f. g. an vnce and an halfe.

Sescentium, pli, neu. ge. the whole and the halfe parte.

Sese, the accusatiue case of Sui.

Seselis, lis, f. g. an herbe, called also Siler.

Sesostris, a kyng of Egypte, whiche intended to make a ryuer betwene the redde sea and the ryuer of Nilus.

Sesqui, as muche and halfe as muche, 'logned to an other woorde, it signifyeth halfe as muche moze.

Sesquialtera, so muche and halfe so muche, a proportion in musike.

Sesquihora, an houre and an halfe.

Sesquidgerum, an aker and an halfe.

Sesquilibra, bræ, fæ. ge. a pounce and an halfe.

Sesquimensis, a month and an halfe.

Sesquibolus, a poise containyng three partes of a scruple: it maie bee vsed of vs for three farthynges.

Sesquioctauus, a, um, the eight and a halfe.

Sesquimodius, a bussell and a halfe.

Sesquiperera, ræ, f. g. one tourney in tillage and a halfe.

Sesquiplaga, æ, f. g. a stroke and a halfe.

Sesquipes, pedis, m. g. a foote and a halfe.

Sesquipedalia verba, great and vnde woordes, as some noble men dooe speake to thepp inferiours, when they are displeased.

Sesquipleus, idem quod Sesquialter.

Sesquibulum, li, n. g. a benche to sitte on, a sette, a couche.

Sesilis, le, that sitteth or seemeth to sitte.

Tergum sesile, a backe wheron one may sit.

Sesilis lactuca, lettise that groweth harde by the grounde, so that it seemeth to sitte.

Sesio, ônis, f. g. a sittynge.

Sesito, aui, are, to sitte often.

Sestans, antis, m. g. a certayne cogne, lesse than that whiche is called Quadrans, by the thirde parte, and containeth it. vnces: after some it is also called obolus, the sixte parte of a diamme: after some other, it is the sixte parte of a poide.

Sestans, the sixte parte of any somme, measure, or quantitee, which is diuided into twelue partes: as, Sestans vini, the sixte parte of sextarius, that is, fower vnces of wine.

Exsesante heredem facere, to make an heire of the sixte parte.

Vsura exsesante, two in the hundred: as in a hundred pounce. 40. Millinges.

Sestans agri, the sixte parte of iugerum, contentyng. 4800. foote.

Sestantarius, a, um, that is the weighte of Sestans.

Sestertius, seu Sextarius nummus, was a siluer cogne of the Romaynes, wherof Denarius contained foure: so that when viii. grotes english made an vnce, then was Sestertius our english peny: and it was called Sestertius, as it were Semitertius: for it contained. ii. and a halfe of the brassen coigne called As, and therefore it is written with this figure LSS, whiche signifyeth. ii. ii. and dim. Sestertium, in the neutre gender, signifyeth a thousand Sestertij, that is. ii. ii. and an halfe of the Romaynes called libra, or pondus, in value. 25. crownes frenche, v. li. sterlyng.

Decem sestertia, and Decem millia Sestertia, idem, 250. crownes frenche. 50. li. sterl.

Dicimus autem mille sestertij, Mille nummi, mille sestertium, mille nummum, and Mille sestertium nummum, 25. crownes frenche, v. li. sterlyng.

Decies sestertium, idem quod decies centena millia sestertium. 25. thousande crownes frenche. 5000. li. sterl.

Mille sestertia, idem.  
 Sestertium, tij, n. g. a certayne lewse garmente that men vsed to cast about them lyke a sheete.  
 Sestertium, li, n. g. adiminitive of Sestertium.  
 Sestria aqua, certayne water in the pproince of Marbon.  
 Sestiana mala, a certayne kynde of apuls, named of one Sestius.  
 Sestios, a citee in Thracia.  
 Seta, tx, f. g. a byrdill of bygge heate.  
 Serabis, a river in Spaine.  
 Seria, a citee in Campania.  
 Sériger, ra, rum, that beareth of hath byrdills on his backe.  
 Setinum vinum, wyne made about the citee of Setia.  
 Setim, a tree, lyke to white thorne, whiche doeth neuer rotte: wherof was muche of the tymber in the temple of Salomon.  
 Setosus, a, um, full of byrdills.  
 Serubia, a towne of Spayne.  
 Setuose, lōke Septuose.  
 Setuosus, a, um, olde wynters vsed for obscurus, darke.  
 Seu, for siue, either, or.  
 Seuer, seuerely, with grauitie. also Marpely, cruely rigorously.  
 Seueriter, idem.  
 Seueritas, tatis, f. g. grauitie, constantnesse, ppropiety in ministeryng iustice, seueritee, rigour, Marpenesse, streitnesse, hardenesse.  
 Adhibere seueritatem, to vse seueritee or grauitie.  
 Seueritas animaduersionis, streitnesse, rigour, or seueritee in punisshyng.  
 Seueritudo, dinis, f. g. idem quod Seueritas.  
 Seuerus, a, um, graue, constant, cruell, sharpe, dangerous to meddill with, seuer, harde, streite, rigorous.  
 Acerbe seuerus in filium, very cruel and harde towarde his sonne.  
 Seuerus, the name of diuers men. also an hill in Italie, after Seruius.  
 Seuooco, aui, are, to call aparte or awaite, to call aside from other.  
 Animum ab omni negotio seuoicare, to withdraue the mynde from cogitation of all maner of businesse.  
 Seuoicare se a corporibus, to withdraue hym selfe from cogitation of corporall and worldly matters.  
 Seuo, aui, are, to make candills of talow.  
 Seuosus, a, um, greatly lyke talow.  
 Seuum, ui, n. g. talow of beastes.  
 Sex, lyke in numbre.  
 Sexageni, na, na, sixtete.  
 Sexageni dies, thre scoze daies.  
 Sexagies, thre scoze tymes.  
 Sexaginta, thre scoze.  
 Sexangulus, a, um, haungng six corners.  
 Sexcentismus, a, um, the six hundred.

Sexcenties, six hundred tymes.  
 Sexcentenus, and Sexcenus, a, um, six hundred.  
 Sexcenti, tx, ta, idem.  
 Sexcentoplagus, he that receiveth six hundred stripes.  
 Sexcuplus, a, um, six double, or six tymes so muche.  
 Sexdecies, thre scoze tymes.  
 Sexennis, ne, of six yeres olde.  
 Sexennium, nij, n. g. the space of .vi. yeres.  
 Sexies, six tymes.  
 Sextans, and Sextarius, looke Sestans, and Sestarius.  
 Sextarius, is a measure, wherby all other measures made be made: it containeth two measures called Heminae of Cotila: and .vi. sextarii dooe make one Congium: and .viii. Congia dooe make Amphorin: ff. Amphora, one Culeum, notwithstanding there is Sextarius Romanus, and Sextarius Atticus. Romanus containeth the weighte of oile. xlii. vneces: of wyne. x. vneces: of honny. x. vneces. Atticus receiveth the weighte of oile. xv. vneces: of wyne a pounce. iii. vneces, x. diagma, and one scruple: of honny. ii. pounce and one vneces. This far Beliothe. But after Budei, Glarian, and mooste certaine triale by weight and measure, Sextarius Romanus containeth of wine or wheate, ii. pounce Romane, that is. xiiii. ounces, a pounce and an halfe of habber de poyle weighte, lesse then the pinte of Parise by eighte ounces. ye may trie it by making a measure. liii. inches longe by squere, iii. inches deepe, and as many broade, whiche is the true sextarius. According to this compe sextarius is one pinte & an halfe. for in our pint (as I haue proued) is but .16. ounces, I meane a wyne pinte: The phisicians do assigne but .18. ounces to sextarius, and then is it but .ii. ounces moze then our pinte.  
 Sextiana pyra, a certayne kynde of peares.  
 Sextilis, the moneth nowe called Auguste.  
 Sextus Caballus, the name of a notable scotter or rapler.  
 Sexula, tx, f. g. the sixte parte of an vnce: whiche is a dramme and a scruple. also a measure of lande, containyng .400. foote.  
 Sextus, a philosopher, Plutarchus nephew, and instructour of Marcus Antonius the emperour.  
 Sextus, a, um, the sixte.  
 Sextum, the sixte tymes.  
 Sextum consul, the sixte tymes consull.  
 Sexus, ur, or Iexus, i, after Hippoclan, m. g. a kynde.  
 Sexus virilis, the male kynde.  
 Sexus muliebris, the woman kynde.

S I, if, although, I wolde god.  
 Si dis placet, if god will, or on gods name: or in the name of god: a woorde spoken either in disdeigne or in mockage, for any thyng not well done.  
 Etiam latini, si diis placet, hoc biennio magistri dicendi extiterunt, yea and also the latters, on goddis name, haue ben these two yeres masters of eloquence.  
 Quin etiam, si diis placet, nephas aiunt consulem plebeium fieri, they saie also, on goddis name, that it is vnlesfull for a commoner to be made consull.  
 Si sapis, if thou be wise.  
 Si nihil aliud, saltem vt. &c. if he coude do nothyng els, at the least wise that he might. &c.  
 Si modo senescere datum est, if it be my fortune or destenie to lye tyll I be an olde man.  
 Si non perfectio, at conatus tamen, if there be no perfection, at the leaste wile there is an endeavour.  
 Praesentibus amicis, si tamen illa non grauantur, id est, si modo.  
 Magnus orator est, si non maximus, he is a great oratour, if he be not excellent and passyng all other.  
 Non si capiudos mihi sciam inimicos omnes homines, no though I knewe I shulde haue the displeasure of all men luyng.  
 Non si me obsecret, no, not though he wolde desyre me.  
 Si for Esti, as, Nam si ego digna hac contumelia sum maxime, at tu. &c. id est, est ego. &c.  
 Hec si redierit, id est, quum, or Postq.  
 Solui, si quid ad me literarum, nihil erat, id est, viciam si, that I might see or know, whether there were any letters to me.  
 Visam si domi est, id est, an, I wyll go see whether he be at home.  
 Si est vt velit, if it be so that he will.  
 Si concessa peto, si dant ea inania parca, id est, siquidem, for.  
 Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus ostendat. &c. I woulde to god, or that god wolde.  
 Si te in germani fratris dilexi loco, If you know that I haue. &c.  
 Siambis, an ile in the Whittish the ocean sea, on the north parte.  
 Sibaris, or rather Sybaris, an olde towne. xlii. miles from Rome. also a citee in Calabria. sometyme it is taken for delicate and wanton luyng.  
 Sibariticus, or rather Sybariticus, a, um, wanton or delicate.  
 Sibi, to hym selfe.  
 Sibimet ipsis concitare mortem, to kill them selves.  
 Sibilo, aui, are, to whistill, to hysse.  
 Sibulus, li, maf. gen. pluraliter. m. & neu. ge. a

whistlyng, a hysyng, in poetes the blowynge of wynde.  
 Sibilo signum dare, to whistle when one shuld dooe a thyng.  
 Edere sibilum, to hysse, to whistle.  
 Sibilo confectari aliquem, to hysse at one.  
 Sibulus, a, um, that hysseth or whistleteth.  
 Sibus, of olde wynters was vsed for Calidus, or Acutus.  
 Sibyllinus, a, um, of Sibylla.  
 Sibylla, tx, form. ge. a generall name to all women, which had the spirite of prophetic of them (as Marro and Lactantius dooe write) were ten: the firste called Persica, the second Libyca, the thirde Delphica, the fourth Cumana, the fift Erythrea, the sixte Samia, the seuenth Cumana, the eight Hellespontia, the nynthe Phrygia, the tenth Tyburtina, euery one of these (as Lactantius saith) wyate of the incarnation of Christe.  
 Sic, so, in likewise, accordyngly, so lightly, in this wise, after this facion.  
 Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, I wolde haue me vnappled, if it shulde haue passed so lightly.  
 Sic ago, so I am wonte to dooe.  
 Sic sum, such a one am I, suche is my facion.  
 Sic est, sic est factum, sic est res, sic res habet, so it is as I tell you, the truthe is so, it is true that I tell you, it is euen so.  
 Sic cogitabam, I thought this or in this wise with my selfe.  
 Sic satis, so so, indifferently.  
 Sic est ingenium, suche is my nature, disposicion or facion.  
 Sic est vulgus, this is the facion, maner or trade of the common people.  
 Sic vita erat, suche was his nature, suche was his life or facion.  
 Nihil sic celere est, id est, tam, nothyng is so swifte.  
 Sic vt quimus (aiunt) quando vt volumus non licet, as we maie (accordyng to the olde prouerbe) when we can not as we wolde.  
 Sic salutas quasi, ye doe salute me after that facion as though.  
 Sica, tx, f. g. a thorte swoorde.  
 Sicambri, the people of Sackau and Hellen in Germany.  
 Sicani, people of Sicillie, whiche came out of Spayne.  
 Sicania, the ile of Sicillie.  
 Sicanus, and Sicanus, a, um, of Sicillie.  
 Sicarius, rij, m. g. a murderer.  
 Siccaneus, or Siccaneus, a, um, drie of nature, that hath no riuers or springes to water it.  
 Siccatus, a, um, dried vp.  
 Siccus, dryly, without godd moysture.  
 Siccifico, scere, to drie, to ware drie.  
 Siccine? of that facion? in suche facion.  
 Siccine tu illam? Siccine nos habes ludibrio omnes? wylt thou handle hir of that facion? wylt

Wylt thou in such facion moche vs all?  
 Siccine est sententia? be you of that mynde of  
 opinion? be ye so mynded?  
 Siccitas, aris, farm. ge. drynesse, drythe, lacke of  
 moysture.  
 Sicco, aui, are, to drie of make drie.  
 Siccoculus, a, um, that hath drie eyes.  
 Siccus, a, um, drye, wythered, without moysture  
 of iuyce. also sobze.  
 In sicco, out of the water on the lande.  
 Sicclion, an herbe, that groweth commonly in  
 bynepardes.  
 Sicclis, sicclidis, of Sicilie.  
 Sicclides musæ, the muses of Sicilie.  
 Sicendus, a lake in Thessalie, where the frogges  
 bee dumme.  
 Sicera, æ, f. gen. all maner of drynke, wherewith  
 one maie be made drunke.  
 Sichæus, Didos housbande.  
 Sicileo, siciles, cilui, cilere, of Sicilio, liui, lire,  
 to cut agayne that whiche was not well cut be-  
 fore, properly graffe in a meadowe.  
 Sicilia, a noble ile first called Trinacria, after-  
 warde Sicania, and at the laste Sicilia, it is in  
 foure thre corners, and therfore hadde the  
 name of Trinacria, The one corner called Pa-  
 chynus, extendeth towarde the parte of Grece,  
 whiche was called Peloponnesus, nowe Mo-  
 rea: The second corner called Pelorus, lyeth  
 towarde Italie: The thyrde called Lilyæus,  
 is extended towarde Affrica: of the whiche Pe-  
 lorus extendeth in the temperance of the earth,  
 for with no weate there maie be any myze, nor  
 by any drythe dult. This ile contyneth in cir-  
 cuite (as Solinus writeth) thre thousande  
 furlonge, whiche is of Italian myles .375. as  
 Diodorus Siculus writeth. 4360. but Phi-  
 nus saith, that the thre corners be disaunt,  
 from Pelorus to Pachynum by lande. 166.  
 myles: from thens to Lilyæum. 200. myles:  
 from thens to Pelorus. 170. myles. and saith  
 also, that Agrippa affirmed it to be in circuite  
 618. myles, whiche dooe not agree with Soli-  
 nus nor Diodorus, whiche maie happen to be  
 by the diuersitee of furlonges. Reade therof in  
 Stadium. The fertilitie of this ile in al grayne,  
 beaultie of meadowes, delicatenesse of waters  
 colde and hote, mountains and caues miracu-  
 lous, and other thynges there exceeding nota-  
 ble, many autours haue written and wondred  
 at, bothe Greeces and Latines.  
 Sicilicum, ci, of Sicilicus, ci, a people of weyght  
 weyghynge two drammes, and is the fourth  
 parte of an ounce. also a measure of grounde,  
 20. fote broade, and .30. longe, that is, a platte  
 contynyng 600. fote.  
 Sicilices, the broade heades of iaculins.  
 Sicilienses, people dwellynge in Sicilie, whiche  
 were bozne els where.  
 Sicliensis, e, that is in Sicilie.  
 Sicilimentum, i, n. g. that is cut or mowed after

It hath bene yll mowed before.  
 Siciliso, aui, are, to speake the language of Sic-  
 ilie.  
 Sicimia, after come, a kynde of trees growynge in  
 Palestine, but after Hierome, it is a kynde of  
 bypers that bynge forth berries.  
 Sicinius dentatus, a valiant warriour.  
 Sicinnium, ni, n. ge. of Sicinnis, is, farm. gen.  
 a kynde of dauncyng, wherein they that daunced  
 didde syng, as they do in Christmas whan they  
 syng carrolles, and as maydens dooe nowise  
 to dooe in the stretes.  
 Siclus, cli, ma. gen. called also Tetradrachmum,  
 and Stater argenteus, is as well a coyne as a  
 weyght, beyng halfe an ounce in wyght, and in  
 value about. iiii. grotes. some write, that amog  
 the Hebrewes it is an ounce, among the Greeces  
 and Latines, onely the fourth part of an ounce,  
 it. drammes.  
 Sicoris, a ryuer in Spayne.  
 Sicula, the herbe called bete.  
 Sicubi, where so euer, it in any place, it at any  
 tyme.  
 Sicubi eum satietas hominum ceperat, if he  
 were wey of mens company in any place.  
 Siculi, men of Sicilie.  
 Siculus, a, um, of or belongyng to Sicilie, or that  
 dwelleth in Sicilie.  
 Siculum mare, the sea by Sicilie.  
 Sicunde, if from any place.  
 Sicunde potes eruere, if you can pull it out of  
 any place.  
 Sicut, & Sicuti, as, lyke as, euen as.  
 Sicut dicis, as you saie.  
 Sicut, for Vt.  
 Sicut solebat Antiochus, as Antiochus was  
 wont.  
 Sicut, for Tanquam.  
 Sicut in aram confugit in huius domum, he  
 fledde for succour into this mans house, euen  
 as it had ben to an altar.  
 Sicynus, one of the isles called Sporades.  
 Sicyon, onis, of Sicyonia, æ, farm. gen. a citee  
 in Achaia, not farre from Corinth, called now  
 Clarentia, where is greaite aboundaunce of  
 mettall.  
 Sicyonis, of Sicyonia, an ile in the sea Aegeum.  
 Sicyonii, the inhabitants of Sicyon.  
 Sida, a towne of Pamphilia.  
 Sidens, entis, synkyng, fallynge downe.  
 Siderites, is, mal. gen. an herbe, whiche groweth  
 on yles and olde walles, walle sage or stone  
 sage. also a kynde of diamandes. also a stone  
 lyke pyron, whiche hath the nature to cause  
 riance betwene men.  
 Sidicinum, ni, n. g. a towne of Italie.  
 Sidicinus, a, um, of Sidicinum.  
 Sido, sedi, sidere, to settle, to synke to the bot-  
 tome, to lyght downe as byrdes dooe on trees  
 after they flyght.  
 Sidere ad ima vasis, To synke downe to the  
 bot-

bottom of the vessel.  
 Sidon, a citee in Phoenicia, vpon the sea syde, so  
 called for the plentie of fische there beyng taken,  
 there was glasse fyrst made.  
 Sidones, people of Thace by Hebrus. also peo-  
 ple of Scythia.  
 Sidonij, people of Sidon.  
 Sidonis, is, f. g. a woman of Sidon.  
 Sidonius, a, um, of the citee Sidon.  
 Sidrona, a citee of Dalmatia, where saint Hies-  
 come was bozne, called commonly Sdrigna.  
 Sidus, eris, lwek Sydus.  
 Sibilare, blor of olde wyters for Sibilare.  
 Sibilator, oris, for Sibilator.  
 Siga, a citee of Mauritania Casariensis.  
 Sigæum, a great mountaine in the sea by Troy.  
 Sigæus, and Sigæus, a, um, of Sigæum.  
 Sigillaria, orum, plur. certain stetes in Rome,  
 also certain daies added to the feast called Sa-  
 turnalia, on the whiche men dyd sende littell  
 images for gettes one to an other.  
 Sigillaria opera, woorkes, wherein were sette  
 small images.  
 Sigillaris, re, belongynge to scales of lytell  
 images.  
 Sigillatim, one after an other, lwek Singillatim.  
 Sigillatus, a, um, scaled, that hath littell images  
 set on it.  
 Sigillo, aui, are, to scale, sometime to close or shut,  
 to set a littell image vpon a thyng.  
 Sigillum, li, n. g. a littell image, also a scale.  
 Sigillum Solomonis, an herbe, reade Corri-  
 giola.  
 Sigma, aris, n. g. a littell table, wherat six men  
 maie sitte.  
 Signaculum, li, n. g. a scale.  
 Signatorius, a, um, that scaleth, or that is used  
 to scale with.  
 Signatorius annulus, a signet, a ryng with a  
 scale.  
 Signator, oris, he that scaleth testamentes.  
 Signatus, a, um, scaled, marked, also notable.  
 Signata virgo, a pure maiden of notable cha-  
 ritee.  
 Signia, a citee in Campania, after come an hill, at  
 the fote wherof standeth Apamia.  
 Signifer, feri, he that beareth a standard or ban-  
 ner in a fyelde. it is sometime taken for the cir-  
 cle in the firmament, called also Zodiacus,  
 wherein bee the xii. signes.  
 Significans, antis, that significeth, that declareth  
 a thyng playnly.  
 Verba significantia, woordes declarynge well  
 the thynges that they be spoken of.  
 Significanter, plainly, that it maie be well vnder-  
 stande.  
 Significatio, onis, f. g. a signification, a declar-  
 yng, a notifyng.  
 Significatio virtutis, a token and signification  
 of vertue.  
 Ne qua ei' aduetus significatio fiat, that there

myght be no token of sygne of his comynge.  
 Significatio, is sometime taken for a message  
 or tydynge.  
 Significans, us, m. g. a signifyng, a declarynge,  
 a betokenynge.  
 Significo, aui, are, to signifie or geue knowlage,  
 to doe to witte, to notifye, to shewe.  
 Significare per literas, To geue knowlage by  
 letters.  
 Ut significantiures venerint, that they might  
 geue some token or warnynge if theaues dyd  
 come.  
 Signini, people of Italie.  
 Signinus, a, um, an adiectiue.  
 Signinum vinum, wyne made by the people  
 Signini.  
 Signinum opus, a woork made with shelles  
 and moxer, or tiles and moxer.  
 Signo, aui, are, to make a signe, to signe or scale,  
 to signify of them by a signe or token, to write.  
 Argentum signare, to make or coyne money.  
 Locum signat, he sheweth the place, or poynt  
 eth to the place.  
 Signare numeris, to write or declare in verses.  
 Ex auro denarium signare, to coyne a piece of  
 golde.  
 Ut proxime vniu'sq; differentiam signem, that  
 I maie note, declare or signifie the difference of  
 them both, as nere as can be possible.  
 Signum, i, n. g. a signe, a token, a marke, a mi-  
 racle signifyng a thyng to come. also an image  
 or figure of a beaste or other thyng, also a stan-  
 dard or streamer, a signe of herces in the fir-  
 mament. sometime a scale, a signet, a signe ma-  
 nuell, a signe that hangeth at mens doores.  
 Signum dare milibus, to cause the trumpet-  
 tes to blowe, that the souldiours maie prepare  
 them to battaile, or to assemble theym selves  
 together.  
 Signa ad salutem, tokens of health.  
 Clarum signum, a manifeste token or argu-  
 mente.  
 Coniecturam facere ex signis, to coniecte by  
 signes and tokens.  
 Id erit signi me inuitum facere, that shall be a  
 signe or token, that I do it against my will.  
 Adulterina signa, countrefaite scales.  
 Imprimere signa pecori, To marke the cat-  
 tle.  
 Signis aspera pocula, id est, sigillata, cuppes  
 hauyng littell images grauen about them.  
 Exculpere signum, to graue an image.  
 Signis collatis, tosynge in battaile.  
 Prospera signa, lucky tokens and signes of  
 thynges to come.  
 Multa signa dederat, quamobrem responsu-  
 rus non videretur, he hadde shewed many si-  
 gnes or tokens. &c.  
 Sil, filis, neu. ge. certaine ethy pelowe of colour,  
 founde in the mines of golde and siluer.  
 Sila, au helmette.

Silaceus color, a yelowe colour.  
 Silanius, an hygge hyll in Irelande.  
 Silago, an herbe, whiche Brunellius supposeth to be common crowsote.  
 Silarus, or Silaris, a riuer of Lucania, which touneth boowes, twygges and leaues into stones, and yet is the water holefome to be drunke.  
 Silatrum, vfed of olde wyters for ientaculum.  
 Silaus, an herbe called commonly Crefcio.  
 Sile, lis, neu. g. an herbe, called also Secelis, the seede wherof was wont to be steeped in wyne that men dranke in the mornynge, and therfore Silatrum was vfed for a breakefastte.  
 Silens, entis, om. ge. hyll, hepyng silence, without nyste or trouble.  
 Silencia loca, quiete places, wherin is no nyste.  
 Caelum silens, a faire or calme weather.  
 Dies silens a ventis, a calme daye without wynde.  
 Spiritus silentis dies, idem.  
 Flos silens, a floure that is not full spredde.  
 Luna silens, the wane of the moone, or the tyme betwene the olde moone and the new whan the myneth not.  
 Surculi silentes, shotes that doe not yet burge.  
 Venu silentes, still and calme wyndes.  
 Vineae silentes, vines that do not yet burge.  
 Silentiarius, n. m. g. an emprouer seruauit in his palaice.  
 Silentium, n. n. ge. silence, quietnesse.  
 Silentio aliquid facere, to take a thyng pactly enty, without speakeinge any woorde, or making any nyste.  
 Silentium noctis, mydnight whan all thynges be at quiete.  
 Agere silentiū de aliquo, not to speake of one.  
 De omnibus atais suae oratoribus silentium egit, he spake no whit of any of the oratours that were in his tyme.  
 Dissimulare silentio, to leat a thyng passe as though he knewe it not.  
 Rumpere silentium, to speake after long silence.  
 Silentium facere, to cause men to kepe silence.  
 In silentium descendere, to holde his peace and saie nothyng.  
 Silentium est causarum & iuris, whan there is no pleadyng of causes, nor ministryng of iustice in the common place.  
 Tenuere silentia cuncti, they all kepte silence or helde theyr peace and saied nothyng.  
 Transmittere aliquem silentio, to leat a man passe and speake not of hym. Likewyse, Transire quippiam silentio.  
 Silentio, aduerbially, styly, patiently, without nyste.  
 Silenus, the foster father of Bacchus.  
 Sileo, lui, lere, to kepe silence, to speake nothyng.  
 Siletur, the impersonall.  
 De iurgio siletur, they speake nothyng of the variuance betwene them.  
 Sileatur ille, leat hym not be spoken of.

Silent musæ Varronis, Harro wytteth no more.  
 Silent inter arma leges, in the tyme of warre lawes be not exercised, or be of none authority or force.  
 Sileo verbum facere, I holde my peace.  
 Siler, leris, n. gen. a hynde of wyllowe or withy growyng in water, commonly called Shier.  
 Siler, or Silerus, a riuer in the royaume of Naples, some write it Silarus.  
 Sileco, scere, to be in silence or quiete.  
 Silex, icis, m. g. a flinte stone.  
 Silex, is vfed of Virgile in the. f. g. Stabat acuta silex. &c.  
 Silia, a riuer in Asia, in the which (after some authors) nothyng doeth swimme, but sinketh to the bottome.  
 Silicatus, a, um, made with flinte stones.  
 Silicernium, ni, n. g. a certayne puddyng, eaten onely at the tyme of funerals, some doe take it for a feast or diner made at the funerals of a man or woman, a dirge feast.  
 Silicerniū, is vfed of Terence, for an old creple that is ready to haue such a diner made for hym.  
 Siliceus, a, um, of a flinte stone.  
 Silicia, siue Silicula, an herbe called fengreche.  
 Silicius, ci, m. g. seemeth in Plinie to be a part of a carued or ioynd bed.  
 Siligineus, a, um, made of the wheate called Siligo.  
 Siligineus panis, manchet or fine breadde.  
 Siligo, ginis, f. g. a hynde of wheate haugng an vpreight stalbe, and the coze verie whyte, and therof is made the finest breadde and most principall, as Galenus wytteth. it was also called Olyra, of some Typha.  
 Siliginarius, n, one that sellet or distributeth the fine wheate called Siligo.  
 Siliqua, a, f. g. the huske or codde of any thyng, also a certain tree called of the Grekes Ceratonia, also the fruite of the same tree, which is in length of a mans synger, and brode, and comes what hooked, the weyght of fyre of them made the people called Scrupulus, wherof they dooe make a dramme, it is now called a carate, and is vfed amonge finers of golde and siluer, and also copeners in the fynyng and alayng therof.  
 Siliqua, is also a tree, whiche the Jones dooe call Cerauma, diuers from the other before mentioned.  
 Siliqua, is sometyme taken for Fornugracum,  
 Siliqua Aegyptia, is casia fistula.  
 Siliquastrum, i, n. ge. an herbe called rosmarie, or alle quooke.  
 Siliquor, aris, ari, to growe in huske or codde.  
 Silis, a riuer by Venice.  
 Silla, idem quod Silia.  
 Silli, tauntes, froffes.  
 Sillura, an ile in the Britaine sea.  
 Silo, lonis, he that hath great browes, or after some, he that hath a nose crookynge upwarde.  
 Silon, an ile of Andie, where the trees neuer lose theyr

their leaues.  
 Siloson, the brother of Polycrates, the tyrante of Samia.  
 Silosontis chlamis, is spoken in a proverbe, of hym that boasteth hym selfe of rich garments.  
 Silphū, proprie of Libya.  
 Silphium, n, an herbe, wherof cometh the gum called Beniton. Some learned men thinke Silphium to be a hynde of Laserpium.  
 Silarius, i, a fische called a Sturgio, or rather a fish muche lyke to a Sturgio, which is chiefly founde in the ryuer of Nilus.  
 Sius, li, m. g. a ramolied nose, or a nose that is tourned upwarde.  
 Simbella, a, f. g. halfe a pounce, also a paire of golde balauice.  
 Simethis, a nymphe.  
 Simethius, a, um, of Simethis.  
 Simia, a, f. ge. & Simius, n, m. g. an ape, and by translation, he that imiteth, counterfeiteth or endeuoreth to be lyke an other in any thyng.  
 Simichida, the name of a sheepeherde in Theros ritus.  
 Simila, a, f. g. fine meale of cozne, or floure.  
 Similagineus, a, um, made of fine floure.  
 Similagineus panis, manchet breadde.  
 Similago, ginis, f. g. idem.  
 Similax, idem quod Smilax.  
 Similis, le, lyke. dyuers grammarians haue noted, that when similis governeeth a gentiue, it becometh lyke of inners or conditions: as, Domini similis es, suche master suche man. Tui similis est probe, he is verap lyke vnto the in conditions. whan it governeeth a dative case, than it doeth betoken lyke in fauour: as, Fratris similior quam patri, moze lyke in fauour to his brother, than to his father. But this obseruation is not alwaies true: for Plautus saith, Nec aqua aquae, nec lac lacu vnquam similis, quam hic tui est, tuque huius, sprache of the lykenesse in fauour. and Lucero. Non video cur non potuerit patri similis esse filius, speaking of the lykenesse of the witte, nature and manners. Similis veri, and vero est, it is moze veritable or lyke to the trueth.  
 Similes inter se, one lyke an other.  
 Similes sunt, vch qui dicant gubernatorem, &c. they be lyke to them that late. &c.  
 Nil in his simile, as lyke as an apple is to a nutte, or as womeale to grene chese.  
 Similes habent labra lactucas, a proverbe applyed to them that begyn of lyke pill roundis one, be matched together, as a lewde seruauit with an ill master, an vnruy people, to a neglygente gouernour, a shrewed wyfe, to a froward husbande. &c. lyke master lyke man, lyke wyll to lyke.  
 Simile gaudet simili, lyke wyll to lyke.  
 Simile, an aduerbe, lykewise.  
 Similius, aus, f. g. lykenesse.

Similiter, lykewise: also after the same fecton.  
 Similiter facis, ac si me roges cur &c. you doe even as though you should demaunde of me whye. &c.  
 Similiter atq; ipse eris, even as I was my selfe.  
 Similitudo, inis, f. g. lykenesse.  
 Simillimus, a, um, most lyke.  
 Similo, auis, are, to be lyke.  
 Simiolus, li, m. g. a little ape: also he that counseth a man somewhat.  
 Simitu, pro simul, together.  
 Simius, looke Simia.  
 Simmias, a phisosopher, of Thebes.  
 Simoecius, a Troiane.  
 Simois, moentis, a ryuer by Troy.  
 Simon, the name of diuers learned men, and also of a notable heretike, surnamed Magus, who was wooshipped in Rome for a god.  
 Simonia, a, f. g. symonie.  
 Simonides, a poete of Grece, bothe in the ile called Cece, who was the fyrste that inuented the verses called Lyrici, and was excellent in prouoking of teares, and in that hynde of wytyng, there was in hym a wonderfull grace. It is written, that Pausanias kynge of Lacides montans, at a banquet, despyed instantly of hym, that he woulde than speake some thyng notable, and that saucour of wisdome, Simondes therat symplynge, remembre saied he, that thou arte a mā Pausanias toke & scornful ly, and esteemed it nothyng. afterwards Pausanias beyng putte in prison in Chalcedon, and there beyng famished he dyed, remembre the sayng of Simonides, & with a lowde and lamentable voice, saied: O my frende of Laus, thy wordes were of great importance, but I for madde pryde esteemed them not thyng.  
 Simples armaturæ, hostyng harnesses, so called because they that weare it, haue but single alowauance.  
 Simplicia, or rather Simplicaria, simple thynges or of little value.  
 Simplicarius, a, um, belongynge to a thyng that is but once, or that hath a thyng but once.  
 Simplicia venditio, whan the seller byndeth hym selfe to rendre onely the pryce, and not the double or triple.  
 Simplex, icis, is not double, sincere or plaine, without deceptes, of one sort, vnmyxt.  
 Anni simplices, qui simplici numero efferuntur, all the yeeres vntill xi.  
 Cibus simplex, pure meate without sauce or other delicate dyschynge.  
 Homo simplex, an honest plaine man, without fraude or guyle.  
 Simplicius, aus, f. g. plainnesse, simplicitie.  
 Simpliciter, plainly, simple.  
 Simplicius, for Simpliciter.  
 Simplus, a, um, single in nombre, one onely.  
 Simpliciter, women dedicate to diuine thynges.  
 Lii q Simpu





**Sirènes**, were three daughters of Achelous and Caliope, whiche dwelled in an ile betwene Italic and Sicile, who with thei sweete synnginge drowe suche unto them, as passed that sea, and than slewe theym. As it happened to Ulysses to sayle that waie, he stopp'd the eares of all his company, to the entent they shoulde not heare the songes of Sirènes, and caused hym selfe to be bounde to the masse of the ship, and so escaped. Sirènes sorowed so much, that they were disapoynted, that they threwe them selves into the sea, whom poetes feygned to be mermaidens.

**Siri**, pittes, wherein cozne was layed to be pzeferu'd.

**Sirialis**, a sickness of trees, whereabout the tyme of the canicular daies, by the excedynge heate of the soonne, the trees be bzent and doe sterue. It is also a sickness in the heades of childrene, pzoecdyng of the inflammation of the bzayne.

**Siringa**, gr. f. g. a pipe, recorder or flute: somes tyme a reede of the fennes: somtyme a reede or other thyng, through the whiche any thing is blowen or caste, pzoopely a trunk of a squite.

**Siris**, the name of the ryuer Nilus amonge the Aethiopians.

**Sirius**, a sterre in the middell of the firmament, unto the whiche whan the soonne cometh, the feruentesse of heate is doubled, whereby the bodies of men become sicke with heate. This sterre is also called Canicula: and the daies, wherein it appeereth, be called Caniculares, whiche doe begynne the vii. daie of Iulie.

**Sirion**, a citee of Dannonia inferior.

**Sirpea**, x. f. g. a matre of other thyng made of rushes.

**Sirpeus**, a, um, made of rushes.

**Sirpices**, were instrumentes made with teeth like to a sawe, whiche beynge drawen with oxen, plucked vp by the rootes flagges, & great weeds, whiche grew in meadowes.

**Sirpical**, falces, hookes, wherewith vines are cutte.

**Sirpiculum**, a littell baskette.

**Sirpo**, aut, are, to bynde or wynde with rushes or otiars, or other lyke thyng.

**Sirpus**, pi, m. ge. a rushe, like Scirpus.

**Sirpi**, be also wozkes of verses, which be verie harde to understande.

**Sirus**, a caue vnder the ground, in the which men kept wheate.

**Sis**, olde writers used for Si vis.

**Sisacthea**, x, a rangyng sieue.

**Sisacthea**, a lawe of the Athenientes, made by Solon, for the mitigation of debtes of money owed.

**Sisama**, x, f. m. gen. a maner of pulse or cozne. It is also that, whiche the apothecaries doe call Sefama.

**Sisamus**, a citee of Daphlagonia.

**Sisapo**, a towne of Spaine.

**Sisara**, rā, f. c. ge. after Marro is a tree, wherof the bees doe gather liqvide honny. Plinius calleth it Sifarum, it is supposed to bee that, whiche Dioscorides calleth Ericem, not muche vnzlyke to Tamarix: the Athenientes (as Plinie writeth) call it Tergalicem.

**Sisaron**, or Sifarum, rī, idem quod Sifer.

**Sisenna**, a mans name in Horace, whiche was a great detracter.

**Sifer**, a delicate roste to be eaten, which some men doe suppose to be yelow sarrettes.

**Siscia**, a citee of Dannonia, called now Lublana.

**Sisigambis**, kyng Darius wyfe.

**Sisto**, sistis, stere, to make to tarte or stande still, to reteine or kepe backe, to stoppe, to appeere, as a man doorth beynge sued in the lawe, also to staie, to confirme, to make moze strong.

**Sistas** tu, appeere thou.

**Ore sistere**. Eminor, interminorq; ne quis mihi obstitit obuiam: nam qui obstitit, ore sister, I thyetten, and I menare, that no man leat me of my waie: for who so euer letteth me, shall hyffe the ground. Likewise Sister capite quemcuq; offendero.

**Sistere** vadimonium, to bynne in suretie.

**Sistere** gradum, to stoppe, to stande still, to goe no further.

**Siste** lachrymas, cease your wepyng, weep no moze.

**Sistere** sanguinem, to stent bleedynge.

**Aluum sistere**, to stoppe or bynde the bray.

**Hic rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu**

**sister eques**, id est, corroborabit, confirmabit.

**Sistere** fugam, to cause men to stoppe, that be fleeing or rennyng awaie.

**Templum eisdem vestigiis sistere** ut, id est, conderetur.

**Vas factus est alter sistendi eius**, the other be same suretie for his apparance.

**Ego illam huc tibi sistam in via**, I wyll byng hie hyther in to the strete before you.

**Ecce me sisto**, Lo I appeere here personally.

**Rempublicam sistere** negat posse, id est, conderetur.

**Ruinas sistere**, To do reparacions, and make that the house fall in no further ruine and decaye.

**Sistrum**, stri, neut. gener. an instrument lyke a hozne, which was used in battaile in the stede of a trumpet. also a bzasen tymbyrell used in olde tyme.

**Sisymbrium**, an herbe, wherof bee two kyndes, the one is called Sisymbrium alone, whiche is also called Thymbrea, in englishe water mynter: the other is called Sisymbrium Cardamine, whiche in englishe is watercresses.

**Sisyphus**, a, um, of or belonging to Sisyphus.

**Sisyphus**, a great thefe, which was slayne by Theseus, of whom it is feign'd, that in hel he turemeth a stone vp to a great hill topp: but whan it is

it is at the topp, it falleth downe agayne, and reneweth his labour.

**Sitanius**, a, um, made of newe cozne.

**Sitanius panis**, breadde of newe wheate.

**Sitarchia**, a bagge of gardiniandes, wherin meate is putte.

**Sitella**, x, f. c. ge. a diminutue of Situla, a littell potte, wherinto lottes were put.

**Sithonis**, nidis, f. g. the that is of Sithonia.

**Sithonia**, a countrey in Macedonia vpon the sea syde.

**Sithonius**, a, um, of Sithonia.

**Sitibundus**, a, um, verie thyrstie.

**Situen**, circinis, he that did blowe in a trumpet whan men were buried: or he that singeth at mens burialles.

**Situculus**, a, um, that is alwaie a thyrstie, very thyrstie, drye, lackyng moysture.

**Situculosa** loca, drye places.

**Situen**, entis, om. ge. that is a thyrstie, thyrstie, drye, that coueteth of desyreth any thyng.

**Sitienter**, thyrstily, greedily.

**Sitientia**, drye places.

**Sitis**, is, f. c. g. thyrstie or desyre to dypnke, and by translation a great appetit of greedye desyre of any thyng.

**Concipere** sitim labore, to become thyrstie with labour.

**Compescere**, depellere, restinguere, explete sitim, to quench ones thyrst.

**Sitim** sedare, leuare, to asswage ones thyrst.

**Consumi** siti, to be almost dead for thyrst.

**Excessit** sitim potio, he drank moze than he needed.

**Sistere**, and Alere sitim, contrary.

**Facere** alicui sitim audiendi, to make desyrus or greedye to here.

**Sitocomia**, an officer or magistrate, which hadde the pzoouision of graphe or vitayle.

**Sitta**, x, a little birde called a nuttobber, whiche clymeth often on trees, and eateth nuttes, brezkyng them with his bill.

**Situla**, lā, f. g. a littell coffet, wherin lottes were putte at the choosyng of officers. also a bucket to drawe water.

**Situs**, a, um, of Sino, suffred, permitted.

**Accusare** non est situs, he was not suffred to accuse hym.

**Situs**, a, um, put of set, situate, placed.

**Res** omnis in incerto sita est, the whole mattis er is in doubte.

**In** res omnis sita est, all our hope lieth of resteth in you.

**Si** in te solum sit situm, if it rested onely in you, if it were onely in your handes or power to do it.

**Huiusce** rei potestas omnis in uobis sita est, all the doryng of this mattis is in your handes, or you haue full power and auctorite to do in this mattis as ye wyll.

**Ara** sita Druso, id est, constituta, aut posita, was made of sette by.

**Hic** siti sunt Acarnanes. &c. here lie buried the men of Acarnania. &c.

**Situs**, us, m. ge. epithynesse gathered of moysture by lacke of clenspyng. also of sturynesse, hozennesse, duste. also the settyng or standynge of a place, which is now called the syte or situation of a manour or countrey.

**Ducere** situm, to wake hope and epithy, to be foule with dust.

**Sine**, either, or if, whether.

**Sine** me amas, sine odisti, non magni aestimo, whether thou hate me or loue me, I do not greatly passe.

**Postulo**, sine aquum est, te oro Daue, I requie, or if it be mete, I praye the Daues.

**S** Maragdinus, a, um, of an emeraude. **Smaragdus**, di, m. g. a pzoerious stone called an emeraude.

**Smegma**, mais, n. g. sope, and all other thyngs that doorth parte awaie spots of brulennesse.

**Smegticus**, a, um, that hath the strengthe of efficacy to purge or clense.

**Smerdis**, the brother of Cambyses kyng of Persia.

**Smilax**, smilacis, a tree, called of the latines Taxus. also an herbe, which hath leaues lyke an iup with bearies, and a white flour, and smelleth lyke a lilly, and renneth vp vpon trees. **Duidis** us feigneth it to be a wenche, which dypnge for the loue of a younge man, called **Crucius**, was transfourmed into the saide herbe.

**Smilium**, li, n. g. a shoemakers paring knyfe. also to a knife or instrument that surgians vse to cut woundes with.

**Smytheus**, one of the names of Apollo.

**Smyrna**, a citee of Ionia in the lesse Asia, whiche was supposed of some to be the countrey of Homerus.

**Smyrneus**, a, um, of Smyrna.

**Smyrnium**, an herbe, whiche **Critius** **Corobus** supposed to be the commune Angelica. **Marnardus** epist. li. 12. epist. 4. interpreteth it to be **Olus** arum, in englishe **Milander**. **Quelius** affirmeth it to be that herbe, whiche in Fraunce is called **Leneche**, I suppose in englishe **Louage**: which saith moste truly I referre to the reader.

**S** Oana, a ryuer in the ile Caprobana.

**Soanes**, people of Asia, dwelling about the extreme parte of the mountayne called

**Caucasus**.

**Soboles**, lis, f. ge. issue or succession of childzen, offsprynge.

**Sobolesco**, scere, to increase people.

**Sobrie**, sobriety, abousidly, prudely, temperately.



to disquiete or make sozie, to vex, to trouble, to make heauy, solicitouse or carefull, to make penitue, to solite, to procure, to prouoke and tie instantly vpon one, and entyce him to dooe a thyng.

Cur me sollicito huius amentia? why doe I trouble and vex my selfe with this mannes madnesse.

Quid te sollicitat autem? what thyng troubleth your mynde?

Nulla spe, nullo timore sollicitor, I am not moued either with any hope or with any feare. Siccine me arq; illam operata tua miseros sollicitarier? is it well done, that bothe I and she vnhappie bodie, be thus brought in hope and feare by thy meanes? or thus vexed, troubled and disquieted by thy meanes?

Amicos ad perniciem alicuius pecunia sollicitare, to egge or entise ones frendes with money and rewardes to slea hym.

Ferro sollicitare humum, to labour or tye the grounde.

Remis sollicitauit aquas, he rowed with ores on the water.

Arca sollicitare feras, to hunt wyld beastes with the bowe.

Quod me sollicitauit ad emendū, which thyng moued me to by it.

Sollicitare pacem, to labour or sue for peace.

Forem sollicitare, to open the doze.

Sollicitare ad se aues, to allure byrdes vnto hym.

Sollicitudo, dinis, care, heauinesse, penituenesse, trouble and vexation of mynde.

Abstrahere se a sollicitudine, to withdraue his mynde from care and heauinesse.

Afferre sollicitudinem, to make solicitouse and carefull.

Exedi sollicitudine, to bee consumed with care and penituenesse.

Sibi struere sollicitudinem, to wooke or purchase carefullnes & trouble of mind to him selfe.

Conficere alicui sollicitudines, to bynge one in care and heauinesse.

Ex te duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, we bee in double care and heauinesse of mynde, by your meane or for your sake.

Esse sollicitudini alicui, to cause one to be full of trouble and care.

Esse sollicitudini dicitur res aliqua, whē it vexeth and disquieteth the mynde.

Esse magna sollicitudine, to be veray solicitous and carefull.

Sollicitus, a, um, careful, solicitouse, penitue, and disquieted in mynde, busy, much occupied, that hath as much to doe as he can turne him to. Omnes sollicitos habui, I had all my matyn as busy as they coude be to serue them.

Vt meam, non modo reipublice vicem videretur sollicitus, that he seemed to be carefull not onely for the comon weale sake or misfortune,

but for myne also.

Sollicitū habere, to vex, to disquiete, to make solicitouse and carefull.

Sollicitum tenere hostem ad lucem, to kepe the enemies solicitouse and carefull vntill it were daie.

Res sollicita, a thyng full of care and disquietnesse of mynde.

Solidago maior, wall woste.

Solidarij, they that doe sell in grosse.

Solidē, whole, perfectly.

Solidescō, scere, to close together as a wounde doeth when it healeth, to waxe sounde and whole.

Solipes, that hath fecte hole without toes.

Soliditas, asis, f. g. massuenesse, foundenesse.

Solido, aui, are, to make fynde, to consolidate, to make sounde & massue, to make whole and stronge.

Soliduri, or rather Solduri, were men of warre in Fraunce in the tyme of Julius Cæsar, which beyng once retayned with any people or captyayne, were so addicted vnto them, that in their quarrells they would die: or if victorie inclined on the other parte, they would slea theym selfe ues.

Solidus, a, um, whole, sounde, continuall, not holowe, not broken or cutte, massy.

In solidum, wholly.

Solida terras spectauit imagine luna, with her full bodie.

Corpus solidū & succi plenū, a bodie sounde, lustie, and nothyng decayed, but full of good bloude and holisome humours.

Decem annos solidos, ten whole yerres.

Solida felicitas non est, that felicitie is not whole and perfecte.

Solida columna, massy & made all of one matstier.

Non satis visum hoc solidum est gaudium? byd nor this ioye seeme to the to be full and persferte enough.

Inibis a me solidam & grandem gratiam, thou shalt get earnest and great thanks of me.

Solidum suum cuiq; reddere, to paie to every one that he oweth full and wholly.

Solidus, was amonge the Romaynes diuerse ly taken, somtyme for a coyne of byasse conteynyng .xii. small coynes. Sometime it was taken for Dragma in Cilicet, as primi Esdræ. 8. & secundi eiusdem capite. 7. in Paralipomenō, capite. 29. Some were of the value of Dragma, as in the tyme of Alexander the emperour.

Solidus aureus, was in the tyme of his same emperour two draymes of golde. After in the tyme of Justinianus. vi. of them made one ounce, they beyng the twight of our olde nobles.

Soliferreum, rei, a weapon made all of yron.

Solifuga, a, f. g. a hynde of venemouse pismyres, which hepeh hym selfe out of the sunne

or flecth from the heate of the sunne,

Soli-

Solipunga, a, f. g. a flie, whiche in the heate of the sunne pricketh most sharply.

Soliloquium, cōmunicacion, which a man being alone, hath with god in contemplacion.

Soliloquus, he that talketh beyng alone.

Solunt, for Solent, they are wont.

Solstitium, i, n. g. a hynde of dauncyng among the diuinours called Augures, or a diuinacion taken by the fallenge of byade on the ground, whiche was geuen to chichens.

Solitanus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Solis insula, an ile in the Indian sea.

Solis ostia, places in Indie, where Alexander was in great daungier by reason of great heate.

Solis mensa, a place in Æthiophe, where the tables be alwayes full of good meate and readie for them that will come and cate it.

Solitarus, a, um, solitarie, alone without company.

Cochlea solitaria, whiche be founde in Æfriche.

Solitautilia, orum, n. g. plu. an offering of three thynges of sundrye kyndes, as a bull, a ramme, and a boye.

Solito, the ablatiue case vsed aduerbially.

Solito magis, more then he was wont.

Solito, aui, are, to be wont often.

Solitudo, inis, f. m. gen. desert, where no man dwelleth.

Solitudo puerorum, when they haue neyther father nor mother.

Solitudo hominis, when one hath no man to defende and helpe hym.

Solitudo ante ostium, there was no man before the doze.

Solitus, a, um, of Soleo, wont, accustomed.

Solitus sum, I was wont.

Solitus, a, um, of Solus, alone.

Solituagus, a, um, that wandreth alone.

Solium, li, neu. gene. a place of estate, where a hynde sitteth. it is also a great vessell that seruerth to diuers vses, as to translate lycour from one to an other, to walche linnen clothes, and for men and women to be bathed in, whiche was sometyme among the Romans made of spluer. it signifyeth also a cospyne, wherein deade bodie be put.

Solo, aui, are, to make desolate and without company.

Solo, in the oske tongue, signifyeth all.

Solæ, a cite of Cilicia, the people wherof be called Solenses.

Solacismus, i, m. ge. a vice in speakyng, wherein the true congruence and right speache is peruerted, incongruite.

Solacophanes, a figure: as, Præneste sub ipsa.

Solfuga, gæ, a hynde of pismires, called also Solifuga.

Solon, a noble man of Athens, whiche by his another finally descended from Xodrus the last hynde of Athens: he was a man of excellent

witte, and called one of the seven wise men of Grece, and was in such authozite in that cite, that he made and gaue to them lawes, whiche were neuer repelled: not withstandyng whan Æristrat? (his kinsman) went about to chaunge the fourme of that comon weale, whiche was popular, into a monarchie, he willingly went in exile, and so died: A cade of him in Cræsus. whan he was writing of his lawes, Anacharsis the philosopher said, that Solons lawes shulde be lyke to copwebbes, that littell flies shuld be fast tied with the, but great flies shulde make holes and breake through them.

Solor, aris, ai, to recreate, to comforte, to solace, to make pastime.

Solox, locis, m. g. course woull or lockes. also the beaste that beareth course woull.

Solsequium, an herbe, whiche hath ben long taken for marigoldes. but Ruellius nowe doeth denie it, not withstandyng I am not so scrupulous, but that I am content with the olde opinion, the description of Heliotropium not much abhorryng it, as me seemeth.

Solstitialis herba, an herbe, whiche doeth beare flowers onely at the tyme, when the sonne is at the hyzhest: or as some men suppose, but one daye.

Solstitialis, le, belongyng to the tyme, when the sonne is at the ferthest.

Solstitialis vita, a life, whiche dureth but a littell space.

Solstitialis morbus, a sickenesse, whiche helseth men shortly.

Solstitialis agritudo, is of some men taken for the burnyng feuer, which happeneth about the canicular daies, of excedyng heate of the aie.

Solstitium, ti, u. ge. the state of the sonne, when he can not be either higher or lower, whiche is twice in the yere, in wynter the eight Calendes of January, and is called Solstitium hyemale, in sommer the eight Calendes of July, and is called Solstitium æstiuale.

Solum, li, n. ge. the soyle or grounde. sometyme lande. generally it signifyeth all thyng, whiche doeth susteine or beare any other thyng on it, and is spoken sometyme of the sea. it is also the sole of the foote. also the sole of a shoe.

Natale solum, a mans naturall countrey.

Solum vertere, to make bankrupte, to forsaake his owne countrey.

Solum fossa, the bottum of a ditche.

Stellarum solum, the firmament.

Solum aquæ, the vpper parte of the sea, wheron shippes doe saile.

Bonitas soli, good nature of the grounde or soyle.

Aquare solo magistratum, to pull downe the authozite of any magistrate or officer.

Solum, an aduerbe, alone.

Solummodo, idem.

Soluo, solui, uere, to lewse, to paie, to recom-

pense,

penne, to putte awaile, to deliuer, to resoluē of mette, to open.

Soluere fidem, to breake promise.

Soluere venas, to open the veynes.

Soluere votum, to persourne an auowe.

Aluum or vitem soluere, to make one laske, to lesse the bealy.

Soluere viam, to sea one.

Soluere ebrietatem, to make one sobze, to put awaie drunkenesse.

Soluere legibus, to dispence with one, to geue hym a placarde.

Obsidione and obsidionem soluere, to reise a siege.

Soluere morem, to breake a custome.

Morbo solutus, dead.

Soluere, to make satisfaction.

Solue lachrymas, wepe no more.

Soluite corda metu, put all fence out of your hertes.

Ego vos solui curis ceteris, I haue deliuered you from all other cares.

Soluere nauem, to weigh by the anchoys and set forwarde, to take the sea.

Soluere foras, to breake the league.

Soluit Alexandria, he departed fro Alexandria.

E porta soluere, to departe out of the haue and take the sea.

Nives soluantur, the snowe is resolued and melted.

Mimus qui pro vectura solueret, we sent one to paie for the cariage.

Verbis soluere, to make amends in woordes.

Neg. in verbis vnquam solues, quod mihi re malefeceris, thou shalt neuer make me amends in woordes & purge thy selfe of that, which thou hast done me displeasure in in dede.

Soluere iusta funeri, to dooe all thynges that apperteyne to burials or intermentes.

Suprema alicui soluere, idem.

Solutar acris hyems, The bitter and colde wynter is relented.

Soluendo non erat, he was not able to paie his debtes, he had not wherewith to paie his debtes.

Ad denarium soluere, to paie euery grote : or after some, to paie for the lone of euery grote.

Solus, alone, one onely, solitarie.

Solus omnium, ex omnibus, or inter omnes, onely amonge all other.

Solis erratis in agris, id est, desertis.

Locus solus, a deserte place.

Mihi sole ridiculo fuit, he was a laughynge stocke to me onely.

Solis tribus ictibus, at thre strokes onely.

Solute, wantonly, incontinently, lewscly.

Solutilis, le, that will bee some leused or vndone, or that is leused and not sure fastned.

Solutio, onis, a lewspng, a pateryng.

Solutus, a, um, lewscd, or loute. also paied.

Solutus risus, a great laughter.

Belli cura solutus, fearng warre no more,

Iureiurando solutus, discharged of his othe.

Somno solutus, fast a slepe.

Vino solutus, drunke.

Cetero soluto discedunt, they breake companie and departed.

Optio eligendi soluta, free choyse.

Soluta oratio, contrarie to meter, prose.

Solyma, plur. the citie of Hierusalem, an other citie in Aethia.

Solymi, people by Aethia.

Somnians, antis, om. g. one that dreameth.

Somniator, oris, a dreame.

Somniculose, dreampngly, negligently.

Somniculosus, a, um, sleapy, drowly, sluggish: sometyne that maketh drowly or desirous of slepe.

Somnifer, ra, rum, that induceth or byngeth slepe.

Somnificus, a, um, idem.

Somniosus, a, um, that dreameth often, that is troubled with dreames.

Somnio, aut, are, to dreame.

Somniare aliquem, to dreame of one.

Vti somniis iucundissimis, to dreame very pleasant thynges.

Somnium, ni, n. ge. a dreame, by translation a vayne thynge not like to be true.

Somnolentus, a, um, disposed to slepe, drowly, sleapy.

Somnolentus, a, um, of olde wyters was bled for any thyng that was seene in a dreame.

Somnus, ni, m. g. slepe. Sometyne night.

Somnum hac nocte oculis non vidi meis, I slept not one wyntle all this night long.

Datur in somnum eunubus, it is geuen to the that go to slepe.

In somnis, in the night, in his slepe.

Benignus somni, qui bene dormit.

Frigidus somnus, death.

Abrumpit somnos cura, care waketh men out of theys slepe.

Si somnum possem capere, if I coude slepe.

Carpere somnos, to nappe.

Arctior quam solebat somnus complexus est, I slepte more soundly then I was wont.

Conciliare somnum, to make one slepe.

Somno se dare, to lie downe to slepe.

Ducere somnos, to byng a slepe. also to slepe.

Excitare e somno, to waken, to stee one out of his slepe.

Somnum facere, to make to slepe.

Animalia somnus habebat, brastes were a slepe.

Somnum perere, to go to bedde.

Somno priuare, To make that one can not slepe.

Repetere somnum, to fall a slepe agayne.

Sonabilis, le, that soundeth.

Sonans, antis, soundng.

Sonandus, a, um, to be spoken or pronounced.

Sonchos, an herbe, which Lordus taketh for Cicero.

Cicerbita, whiche is our Southstiff. But Hieronymus Tragus taketh it to bee the ragged lettuce, whiche cometh vp in the begynnyng of the yere.

Sonipes, pedis, m. g. a lyght or swift horse.

Sonito, to sounde often.

Sonitus, us, m. g. a sounde.

Soniuit, for Sonuit.

Soniuius, a, um, for Sonans, antis.

Sono, sonui, are, to sounde or make a noyse.

Cuius vox auribus sonat procul, whose voice dooe I here a farre of.

Vox hominem sonat, his voice sheweth him to be a man.

Idem sonant hac verba, id est, significant.

Quid sonet hac vox voluptatis, what this woorde voluptas dooeth signifie.

Sonor, oris, m. g. a great sounde or noyse.

Sonore, Mill or louder.

Sonoritas, ais, a thynesse or loudnesse.

Sonorus, a, u, lowde or making a great sounde, Mill.

Sons, tis, om. ge. gillie.

Sonatus, a, um, noysome, hurtfull. Sometyne iuste.

Sonicus morbus, in the Pandectes of the civil lawe, is taken of Celsus and Venuleius, for any continuall sicknesse, whereby one is lette to dooe his necessarie businesse, and therfore in the tyme of warre, they whiche were in that maner sicke, were discharged of their othes.

Sextus and other interpreters of the twelve tables, toke it for a vehement and verap great sicknesse, it may be taken for the falling sicknesse.

Sontica causa, was expounded in Aetio for a iust and lausfull cause.

Sonus, ui, m. g. a towne, a voice, a noyse.

Fundere sonum, to singe, to speake aloude.

Elicere sonum nervorum, to strike the stringes, and make them to sounde.

Sophaci, people of Aethia.

Sophena, people of Armenia.

Sophia, x, f. g. wisdom.

Sophilus, a Theban poete.

Sophisma, matis, n. g. a craftie and deceitfull sentence, an oration of inuencion, whiche seemeth to be true, when it is false.

Sophista, and Sophistes, x, m. ge. a dissembler of wisdom, a disceuer vnder an eloquent or crafty speakng, he that professeth philosophie for lucre or vainglorie.

Sophistice, ces, the parte of logike, which is capacious and subtil, sophistrie.

Sophocles, a writer of tragedies. also the name of diuers other lerned men.

Sophocleus, a, um, of Sophocles.

Sophos, or Sophus, a wyse man.

Sophron, phronis, m. g. a temperate persone.

Sophronia, a matrone of Rome in the tyme of Augustus the emperour.

Sophrone, nes, f. ge. temperance, whereby carnall appetites and lustes be restrained.

Sopio, pui, pue, to set at rest, to bynge a sleape.

Sopitas, a, um, brought a sleape or to rest, or in a towne with a sodaine stroke, astonished.

Ignis sopitus, fire couered with ashes or other thyng, that it shewe not.

Leto sopitus, lyng a slepe in his bedde.

Sopor, oris, m. g. dead sleape.

Collocare aliquem in soporem, to bynge a sleape.

Profligatus remulento sopore, lyng drunk and fast a sleape.

Perpetuus sopor vrget illum, he is faste a sleape.

Soporatus, a, um, faste a sleape, brought a sleape, that hath rested or taken quiete.

Soporifer, ra, rum, that byngeth sleape, that induceth or causeth sleape.

Soporo, aut, are, to byng or induce sleape.

Sora, a towne of the Molians in Campanie.

Sorani, people, called also Hirpini.

Soranus, a physician of Ephesus, whiche lured at Alexandria.

Soracte, tis, n. g. sorax, ractis, and Soractes, tis, f. g. an hyll twentie myles from Rome.

Sorbeo, but, sorbitum, or sorpsi, sorptum, bere, to suppe as one suppeth pottage.

Odia sorbere, to susteine displeasure patiently.

Quid cum non sorbere animo censens? what naughtynesse thinke you dooeth he not conceiue and imagine in his mynde?

Sorbilis, le, that may be supped.

Quam sorbile, a rare or soft egge.

Sorbillo, aut, are, to suppe, to suppe often.

Sorbillum, li, n. g. pottage or other liquide meates ordained to suppe, whiche women be wonte to call a littell supping, when they do exhorde a sicke man to eate.

Sorbilio, onis, supping. also a supping or broth.

Sorbites, ei, idem.

Sorbiculula, a thynne brothe.

Sorbus, bi, for. g. a tree, which is longe, and hath a straight steepe and a thynne bark, somewhat fatty, and firste yelow, and after whitish, a leafe lyke to a laurell, but that it is thinner and lesse, and crested by the edges, which hangeth by a longe stalk: also white floures in a cluster, and beareth fruite, whiche is in foume of an egge, and in a cluster: in frenche it is called Cornier, in Englyshe, as some iudge, the seruis tree.

Sorbum, bi, ne. ge. the fruite of Sorbus, whiche hath no stones, and they whiche growe in woodes haue a more sauour then those whiche be in gardens, in fraunce it is called Corme.

Sordeo, dui, dere, to bee foule or vncleane, to be filthy.

Sordere alicui dicitur res aliqua, when one iudgeth it vile and nothing woorth, when he dooeth nothing esteeme or regarde it.



Sordebat ille suis, his countret men, seruantes  
or subiectes did contemne hym or sette naught  
by hym.

Sordes, dis, f. g. filthe or vnclannesse, the swea-  
ping of houses and canels. Sometyme vilenes,  
couctousnesse.

Sordem vrbis, Cicero called naughtyp persons,  
or the common people, and the rallall or vile  
sorte of men.

Inculcas eius sordes, laiyng to hys charge his  
dishonest couctousnesse.

Propter hominis sordes, for the couctousnesse  
and dishonest facion of the man.

Sordes, is sometyme bybes or gesses that offi-  
cers receiue.

Sordesco, scere, to waxe filthy or fluttische moze  
and moze.

Sordiditas, a, um, fluttischely arraid, vilp appar-  
railed for h. auincelle of mynde, as a persone as  
raimed or arraid.

Sordide, vnclannely, fluttischely, couctousely, fr's  
thily, dishonestly, with takyng bybes in disho-  
nest matiers.

Sordidulus, a, um, somewhat fluttische, or fil-  
thy, somewhat couctous, dishonest or vile.

Sordidissime, molte vnclannely, verap couctous-  
ly and dishonestly.

Sordido, au, are, to make foule, to arraid filthi-  
ly and fluttischely.

Sordidus, a, um, filthy, vnclane, fluttische, vile,  
couctous, of no estimation.

Sordidus color, a naughtyp, vnpleasant, or ill  
fauoured colour.

Sordidus homo, a pinche penie, a greby gutte,  
that mindeh nothig but hurdyng by of money,  
a vile persone that doeth all thyng for moncy.

Sordido loco natus, descended of a base lina-  
nage.

Sordida lingua, a naughtyp and lipnge tongue.

Nihil illo confuso sordidius. i. corruptius.

Sorduido, dinis, filthynesse, fluttischynesse.

Sorex, sôricis, m. g. a ratte or a filde mouse.

Sorech, the Jewes doe call vines, whiche cons-  
tinually doe bynge forth most pleasant and dis-  
lectable fruite.

Soriantes, swozne bretherne.

Soriceus, a, um, and Soricius, a, um, of or pers-  
teyng to a ratte.

Soriculatus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Soriculata vestis, a garment of changeable silke.

Sorilla, shippes, whiche are calked or stopped with  
hempe or flaxe.

Sorita, re, f. g. a subtile and capcious fourme of  
arguyng.

Sorita, people whiche are diuided from India by  
the ruer called Arabis.

Soriant, is propriety of maidens bycastes, when  
they beynne to be imbold.

Soror, ris, f. g. a sister.

Sororia, maidens pappes.

Sororiantes manunula, maidens pappes rounds

and harde, set out to the shewe.

Sororicide, da, he that hath killed his sister.

Sororius, a, um, of or belonging to a sister.

Sororius, rij, m. g. my sisters husbunde.

Sorracus, ci, m. g. a coffar or bakket, wherein are  
caried the instrumetes or apparayle, scrupge  
for comedies or enterludes.

Sors, sortis, f. g. chance, lotte, fortune, portion  
in inheritance, patrimony, the whole summe in  
a common banke or kocke, wherein many haue  
parte. It is also the principall summe of money  
borrowed. It is also destenie, iudgement, farrall  
necessitee: Sometyme the free grace of god. also  
charge, office, state.

Sortes, be also oracles, or the rolles, wherein the  
answers of idols were written.

Quod non sua sortis id negotium erat, bes  
cause that matter of businesse pertained nothing  
to his charge, or was no parte of his office.

Sors tua mortalis, thy state or condition is moza-  
rall, or thou arte a man mortall.

Saturni fors ego prima fui, I was the firste  
childe that Saturnus had. the woordes of  
Juno.

Hei mihi etiam de forte nunc venio in dubi-  
um, alas wretched fellow that I am, now I am  
in doubte, whether I shall haue that money,  
whiche I laied out for hir.

Fancinae sortes, oracles that tell mennes desti-  
nies.

Sortem trahere, to take the lotte out of the  
pote.

Hic exiuit illum forte tulit, by fate or destenie.

Sorti, an aduerbe, by lotte.

Sorticula, lx, f. g. the scrow, wherein the lotte is  
written.

Sortilegi, be they, whiche doe tell mennes desti-  
nies by takyng of lottes or verses of holy scrip-  
ture.

Sortilegium, gij, n. g. a diuination by lottes.

Sortio, tiris, tiri, to make lottes, to take or haue  
any thyng by lotte or chaunce. also to dispose  
or order.

Sortiri prouinciam, to receiue the rule of a coun-  
tre by lottes. It is vsurped to haue autozites  
by election.

Sortiri aliquibus, to make lottes for men.

Consules sortiri vter dedicaret, the consule did  
caste lottes, whiche shulde dedicate the temple.

Dicas sortiri, looke Dica.

Sortitio, ônis, f. g. castyng of lottes, a chosyng by  
lottes.

Sortitio prouinciarum, a poptyng of the prou-  
inces by lotte.

Sortitio iudicum, a chosyng of the iudges by  
lotte.

Sortitor, ôris, m. g. he that casteth lottes.

Sortitio, an aduerbe, signifyng by lot or chaunce.

Sortitius, us, m. g. a castyng of lottes.

Sortitius, a, um, taken by lotte. also chauncyng to  
haue a thyng.

Sorti-

Sortitij vices, and euery one of vs, haupnge  
his charge appoynted hym.

Sortiti remos, they had euery one their charge  
appoynted them by lotte in rowyng.

Sos, olde writers vied for eos.

Solia, a mans name.

Solij, certayne boke sellers.

Sospatra, a prophete of Libya, the wife of Des-  
dicius the sophist.

Sospes, sospitis, com. g. whole or saufe. also he  
that geueth healtie.

Sospita, re, f. g. he that geueth helthe or pres-  
erueth.

Sospitalis, le, that is cause of helthe, that preser-  
ueth out of dangier.

Sospito, au, are, to hope in healtie, to preserue  
out of danger.

Sostratus, a mans name, whiche builded the towne  
in the ile Pharos.

Sorades, the name of a lasciuious and wanton  
poete.

Sotateum, a kynde of metter consistyng of fise  
feete, the two first Ionici, the other three Tro-  
chai: after other it is a meter of. vii. feete. Ioh.  
Aldus.

Soter, tiris, masc. gen. a sauour, he that geueth  
healtie.

Soteria, re, helthe, saluacion.

Soterea, gram, gesses sent to men that be reco-  
uered from sicknesse, by their frendes.

Sotericus, a poete whiche wrote Diocletians  
paisses.

Soticensa, one of the names of Juno.

## S. ANTE P.

**S**Paco, hynges Lyrus nurse, and signifieth in  
the tongue of Spedes a dogge.

Spadicus, a, um, of skarlet colour.

Spadix, dicis, masc. gen. a date with the bzanche  
plucked from the palme tree. It is also a skarlet  
colour. It is sometyme taken for the colour of  
an hoxe, called a bright baie. It is also an in-  
strument of musike.

Spado, dônis, m. gene. a geldyng, be it man or  
beaste, also a bzanche that byngeth no fruite.

Spadonia, a kynde of laurell.

Spargonon, the roote of an herbe, called Lins  
quefoyle.

Spargapifes, the sonne of Chomiris, the queene  
of Phagages.

Spargo, si, gere, to scatter or caste abyode, to cast  
here and there, to spynkle, sometyme to diuide  
into diuers partes.

Spargere bellum, to make warre in sundry  
partes of a countrey.

In brachia ramorum spargitur, it spreadeth or  
groweth abyode in bzanches.

Spargit se in amnem Mosam, it renneth by di-  
uers heades into the ruer Mosam.

Sparsi per agros, scattered abyode in f. fieldes.

Spargite humum folijs, stawe the ground full  
of leaues.

Spargere semen, to sowe.

Spargere in vulgus, to sprede or sow abyode  
among the common people.

Spargite me in fluctus, caste me peremele into  
the sea.

Spargere corpus aqua, to spynkle water vpon  
the body.

Sparsim, here and there.

Sparsus, a, um, scattered abyode, spardled here  
and there one.

Spasis pellibus albo, haupng the shynue spe-  
ckled with white, or haupng white spottes on  
their shynues.

Sparta, re, or Sparte, tes, the chiefe citee of La-  
cedemonia: it was also called Lacedæmon and  
Theramne.

Spartam nactus es, hanc orna, a prouerbe, sig-  
nifyng, the adate or office whiche thou hast,  
order or apply it well.

Spartacus, was a famous swoorde plaier, whiche  
gathered an host of slaues, and made battaile  
against the Romans, and was vanquished by  
Crassus.

Spartarium, rij, neu. gen. a place where bzooome  
groweth or the shubbe Spartum.

Sparteum, rei, n. g. a money bagge.

Sparticus, a, um, of the shubbe Spartum, of  
bzooome.

Spartiata, re, and Spartanus, one of Sparta.

Spartum, ti, n. g. a shubbe or herbe, wherof they  
kfed to make bondes to tie vines: also to make  
cabuls & ropes for shippes. Dioscorides saith,  
it is the same that Genista is: but Fuchsius de-  
niet it: for so muche as Genista hath leaues,  
this hath none. It is a kynde of bzooome.

Sparum, ri, n. g. a littell dart.

Spara, be calked caitropes, sown in tyme of bat-  
talle to wounde the feete of men and hoxes.

Sparus, ri, m. g. a clubbe.

Spasmus, mi, or Spasima, spasmatis, n. ge. a sic-  
kenesse of the synewes and muskles, calked also  
Convulsio: it happeneth sometyme of reple-  
tion, sometyme of inanition or lacke of noutys-  
shement. Sometyme of gricfe, as in the pyching  
of a sinewe, otherwhyle of colde, as by berie  
colde ayer, or cold water. It is named in englysh  
the crampe.

Spasticus, a, um, out of the whiche any thyng is  
plucked.

Spatha, re, f. g. a two handed or basterd swoorde.  
It is also an instrument of the hychen to turne  
meate that is fried, a thiffe.

Spathalum, n. ge. an oznamet perteynyng to  
women. It is also a bzanche of palme with dar-  
tes hangyng on it.

Spathe, thes, a certaine tree, also the bzanche of  
a date tree.

Spathula, re, f. g. a diminutiue of Spatha.

Spatians, antiis, that spreadeth abyode.

Spat-

**S**patiator, óris, *To walke for Errator, a wand-  
derer.*  
**S**páticus, a, um, *bered with an ill spirite.*  
**S**pátior, áris, ári, *to walke abroad.*  
**S**patioſe, & Spatioſius, *largely, more largely.*  
**S**patioſus, a, um, *large, ſpacious, ample.*  
**B**ellum ſpatioſum, *a longe warre.*  
**S**pátium, ij, n. gen. *a ſpace, as well in tyme as in  
place, lapſure, a courſe or ſwate in walking the  
length of any place, a place of rennyng or exerciſe.  
Sometime the meature or quantitee in a  
foote of meter.*  
**P**ari ſpatio diſtate vtrinq, *to be in the myddes  
and equally diſtant from bothe partes.*  
**R**eliſto ſpatio ſequi aliquem, *to ſolowe one a  
loufe of.*  
**S**pátium vnum baſilicæ, *one courſe or ſwate in  
walking by and downe the palace.*  
**D**uo aut tria ſpatia facere, *To walke by and  
downe once or twice.*  
**S**pátium vitæ, *the courſe or tyme of ones life.*  
**E**uanefcit dolor ſpatio, *ſorrow baniſſeth away  
in continuance of tyme.*  
**M**ihi ſi ſpátium fuerit, *if I haue leiſure heres  
after.*  
**S**pátium hominis a veſtigio ad verticem, *the  
length of a man.*  
**V**itæ ſuæ ſpátii daretur, *that is anger myght  
haue a delate.*  
**H**oc interim ſpatio, *in this meane tyme.*  
**I**n medio ſpatio, *in the mydde waie, in the  
myddle of his life.*  
**B**revi ſpatio erravit, *he wandred within a lit-  
tell roume, a little circuit of compaſſe.*  
**S**pecialis, le, *ſpeciall, peculiar, propre.*  
**S**pecialiter, idem quod Speciatim.  
**S**peciatim, ſpecially, particularly, *proprely.*  
**S**pécies, ei, fæ. ge. *a figure or image, a fourme,  
kinde, libeneſſe, ſimilitude, poſtature, phynom-  
me, beautie, fauour, it is diſtined by logicians,  
to be that which is ſaid of many thynges var-  
ying in numbꝛe: as, Homo, which is ſpoken  
of Socrates, Plato, Licerio, which do not vary  
in figure but in numbꝛe, ſometime Species, do  
ſignify ſpices, alſo it is apparance, a colour, a  
ſhadowe, a preſence, alſo a ſight or thing ſcene.  
Per ſpeciem legationis, *In a ſham ablegatus  
eſt, vnder the colour of ambaffade, he was baſ-  
niſhed into Asia.*  
**I**n ſpeciem eſſe, *to be to the honour.*  
**P**reſentare ſpeciem alicuius rei, *to reſemble  
or be lyke a thyng.*  
**S**pecies, viſions in the nyght.  
**S**peciem habet hominis, *it hath the poſtature  
or lykenneſſe of a man.*  
**S**pecie ouorum, *lyke eggges.*  
**S**pecies vrbis, *The forme and ſituation of a  
cittie.*  
**P**raeter ſpeciem ſtulus es, *thou art more foo-  
lyſhe than one woulde iudge by thy countinace  
or phynomic.**

Speciem boni viri prae se ferre, to resemble  
a be lyke an honest man.  
Oris species, the forme or faction of the visage.  
Species, was of ancient lawyers taken for  
Calus.  
In specie huiusmodi, in such a case as this, or  
whan it chaunceth thus.  
Specie rixa, as though they didde chide to-  
gether.  
Præclara classis in speciem, a goodly naueto  
fleet.  
In speciem modo, onely for a colour or faction.  
Quæ speciem habent magnæ coniunctionis,  
that haue a colour or resemblance of great  
friendship.  
Speciem pugnantium præbere, to appeare as  
it were men that did fyght.  
Specie quidem blanda, faire to see to at the  
syght.  
Quæ habent speciem gloriæ, which haue an  
appearance of shadowe of glorie.  
Specificæ, particular.  
Specificus, a, um, particular.  
Specillum, li, n. g. a small instrument, wherewith  
surgeons doe scerhe the dependance of woundes  
and sores, called a probe. also to annoynt sores  
etc. it is also a spectacle to looke with. also an  
eare pickar.  
Specillum oricularium, a toly pickar.  
Specimen, specimenis, n. g. an example, a profe,  
a sale, a token, a pattern, also beutie.  
Specimen edere, or dare, to shewe a proffe of  
a mans cunningg.  
Sumere, and capere specimen, to take a proffe  
or sale.  
Specimen innocentie, an ensample of pati-  
ence of innocencie.  
Specio, spexi, spicere, vfed of olde writers for  
videre, or inspicere.  
Speciosè, beautifully, gayly, goodly to see to.  
Speciosus, a, um, beautiful, faire, goodly to see  
to, well fauoured, honest.  
Specito, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Specio.  
Specium, ij, n. ge. a little instrument, wherewith  
surgeons scerhe woundes, a probe.  
Spectabilis, le, woorthy to be seene, of great re-  
nowme, notable.  
Spectaculum, li, n. g. a thyng to be seene or loo-  
ked on, a sight, a pageant, a plaie, sometyme  
the selfe beholding. also the place from whence  
men dooe beholde thynges, a scaffold.  
Spectamen, aminis, n. g. idem quod Specimen.  
Spectamen bono seruo, id est, qui rem heri-  
lem procurat, videt, collocat, it is a token of a  
good seruant, whiche attendeth about his mas-  
ters businesse, and dooth suruey all thynges  
and set it in order.  
Spectare, happily, goodly, faire to see.  
Spectatio, onis, f. g. a triall or proffe of money,  
also a viewyng, a consideryng.  
Spectatiuus, a, um, that belongeth to speculation.  
Specta-

Spectator, oris, masc. gener. a beholder, a titler  
 of money.  
 Quam elegans formarum spectator sim, how  
 well shilled I am in faire womā, or how deuitie  
 or fyne a felowe I am in choyng faire women.  
 Spectatrix, icis, the feminine of Spectator.  
 Spectatus, a, um, approued, well tried and con-  
 sidered.  
 Spectatus & honestus vir, an honest man, wel  
 known and tried.  
 Femina spectatissima, a beaite faire & godly  
 woman, a woman of greatte honestee and well  
 knowne.  
 Specto, aui, are, to beholde, to loke vpo, to viem,  
 to cie a man, to consyder, to haue regarde, to  
 approue, to tende to some conclusion or ende,  
 to compare, to iudge, to esteeme.  
 Qua spectat Africam, on the syde towarde  
 Afrique.  
 Ne me spectes, doe not cie me so.  
 Spectat orientem, it lreth towarde the east.  
 Aurum spectatur in ignibus, id est, probatur.  
 Spectare aliquem, to haue regard to one.  
 Spectare aliquē ex bona vita, to esteeme what  
 a man is by his good lyfe.  
 Animum alterius spectare ex suo, to esteeme  
 an other mans mynde by the exaample of his  
 owne.  
 Si ad vitulum spectes, if you consider the calfe.  
 Victoriam spectet, let hym loke for victorie, or  
 haue desyre of victorie.  
 Voluntatem spectet eius, let hym consider his  
 wyll diligently.  
 Quorū hac spectat oratio? to what ende  
 doe ye speake this?  
 Consilium eius ad bellum spectat, his purpose  
 or entent is to haue warre.  
 Omnia vtriusq; consilia ad concordiam spe-  
 ctauerunt, all the counsailes and deuises of the  
 bothe were to make peace and concord.  
 Spectat ad rebellionem res, a rebellion is lyke  
 to ensue.  
 Spectandum, we must beware of take heede.  
 Spectatur, the impersonall.  
 Spectrum, tri, n. g. an image or figure in a mans  
 imagination.  
 Spēcula, æ, f. ge. an hyghc hyl or toure, wheron  
 thynges be elyped fyre of. also litle hope, a di-  
 minutiue of Spes.  
 Speculabundus, a, um, looking about, spyng.  
 Speculāris, ris, specularis, and Specularium,  
 rij, n. gen. idem quod Speculum, also a glasse  
 wyndow. sometyme the coucring of a walke in  
 a gardegne.  
 Specularia, spectacles.  
 Speculāris, re, any thyng whereby a man maie see  
 the better, persepnyng to tryng or spyng.  
 Specularis significatio, a geupng of a signe or  
 token to other out of an hygh toure.  
 Lapis specularis, a cleare and bright stone that  
 they vsed in olde tyme in steede of glasse.

**Specularius**, rij, m. g. he that maketh glasse win-  
 dows of Spectacles, a glasier.  
**Speculatio**, ónis, f. g. a spying, a watchyng in an  
 hygh toure oꝝ other place.  
**Speculátor**, óris, m. gen. an espiall in warres, a  
 thoutewatche.  
**Speculatrix**, icis, the feminine.  
**Speculatórius**, a, um, belongyng to a spie.  
 Speculatoria nauigii, shippes of espiall.  
**Speculátus**, us, m. g. spying.  
**Spéculor**, áris, ari, to see farre, to consider, to  
 espye, to scrche out, to watche in an hygh toure,  
 oꝝ other lyke place.  
**Spéculum**, li, n. g. a looking glasse.  
**Specus**, us, and ci, m. & f. g. oꝝ Specus, oris,  
 neu. g. a denne. Lectum, est hac Specu, x, hoc  
 Specum, ci, & hoc Specu indeclinabile.  
**Spelta**, reade Zea.  
**Spelæum**, lai, n. g. idem quod Spelunca.  
**Spelunca**, x, f. m. g. a denne oꝝ hole in a rocke,  
 a caue.  
**Spespondi**, foz Spospondi, I haue promysed.  
**Sperabilis**, le, that maie be hoped foz.  
**Sperátus**, a, um, hoped oꝝ looked foz.  
 Sperata virgo, a maiden asked in marriage.  
**Sperchias**, adis, f. g. Patronymicum fæmi-  
 ninum, of Sperchius.  
**Sperchionides**, Patronymicum masculinum.  
**Sperchius**, a river of Thessalie.  
**Speres**, ris, olde wyters vsed foz Spes, hope.  
**Sperma**, aís, n. gen. seede, most commonly vsed  
 foz the naturall humour, whereof all huyngs  
 thynges be engedred and fourmed. also spawne  
 of fshes.  
**Spermatia**, x, f. g. the melon.  
**Spernax**, spernacis, that contemeth oꝝ despiseth.  
**Spernendus**, a, um, to be despised.  
**Sperno**, spreui, spernere, to despice, to disdain,  
 to set naught by.  
**Spero**, aui, are, to hope, to trust, to haue a good  
 hope, to looke foz, to feare.  
 Si potui tantum sperare dolorem, id est, ti-  
 mere.  
 Spero confore, I trust it will come to passe.  
 Iubeo te bene sperare, haue a good hope at my  
 woorde. Vt spero, as I trust.  
 Bene de aliquo sperare, to haue a good hope  
 of one.  
 Sperabam iam deferuuisse eius adolescentiæ,  
 I hoped that the rage of his youth had ben past  
 oꝝ well rooted.  
 Non vsu veniet spero, it shall not chaunce I  
 truste.  
**Spes**, spei, f. m. ge. hope, trust, lokyng foz any  
 thyng to come.  
 Spem abicere, to dispaire.  
 Spem alere, to make one hope and looke still  
 foz a thyng.  
 Spem fallere, to disapoint one.  
 Plenus spei bonæ, thar hath a great hope of a  
 thyng.

Pertenuis spes ostenditur, there appeareth but  
 herie littell hope in the matter.  
 Ad irritum spes cadit, our hope is disapointed,  
 and cometh to naught.  
 Abscissa omnis spe, put cleue out of hope, all hope  
 beeng cleane taken awate.  
 Adducere nos in spem dicuntur literæ, whan  
 they put vs in hope to haue a thyng.  
 Spe deuoratum lucrum, a gaine that a man ha-  
 peth earnestly for, and doeth in a maner assure him  
 selfe of it afore hande.  
 Adduci spe mercedis, To be meued or indu-  
 ced with the hope of some rewarde, to dooe a  
 thyng.  
 Facere and Dare spem, to put in hope.  
 Ex illo fluere spes illorum cepit, after that their  
 hope beganne to wauer or be doubtfull.  
 Spes cum frustrata est, he is disapointed of that  
 he hoped for.  
 Spem mihi afferebat summæ probitatis, he cau-  
 sed me to conceiue a great hope, that he would be  
 a right honest man.  
 Spem pretio non emo, I had liether haue one  
 byrd in hand then two in the bush.  
 Impulerunt in spem certissimam consilatus,  
 They caused hym to conceiue a sure hope to be  
 consull.  
 Inducor in spem, I conceiue an hope.  
 Infringi spes dicitur, whan one begynneth to mis-  
 trust or despayre.  
 Inijcere spem, to put in hope.  
 Agitare spes, to wauer in hope.  
 Hac spe lapsus, despayning to bring this to passe.  
 Capere spem de aliquo, to conceiue a great hope  
 of one.  
 Spe qua iubet nitemur, we will stickle or trust  
 thereto, as you bydde vs.  
 Occidit spes nostra, our hope to dooen.  
 Tua profectio spem mihi debilitat, your goyng  
 forth causeth me to hope the lesse.  
 Hac illi spe hoc inciperunt, on this hope, or  
 hereto they trustyng, beganne this enterpryse.  
 Ponere spem in aliquo, To put his whole hope  
 and confidence in a thyng.  
 Sed id quidem in optima spe pono, but I haue  
 herie good hope of that matter.  
 Spes est, & hunc aliquando. &c. we trust or  
 hope. &c.  
 Spes est de argento, I haue a good hope to get  
 this money.  
 Præcidere vel incidere spem alicui, to putte out  
 of hope.  
 Spem auferre, adimere, eripere, idem.  
 Ea spe istum fuisse prædium, that he had suche  
 an hope.  
 Rapi ad spem immortalitatis, to conceiue an es-  
 nest and great hope of immortallitee.  
 Deserit me spes, I am cleane out of hope.  
 Exardere ad spem libertatis, id est, incitatus esse.  
 Vna hæc spes est, there is no hope but this.  
 In spem tamen venio, yet I hope or trust,

Plus habent spei hæc quam timoris, there is  
 moze hope in these thynges to come to passe,  
 than feare of the contrary.  
 Spes, in the plural numbze is sometyme bled.  
 Spem vultu simulat, id est, latitiam.  
 Spemici panes, loaves of breade made in haste, or  
 that be quickly made and baked.  
 Speusippus, a noble philosopher cousin to Plato.  
 Sphæra, a, fæ. g. a kynde of cakes made of biz-  
 uers rounde pieces.  
 Sphærica, a, fæ. gen. a figure in all partes equally  
 rounde, a sphere, a circle, a boule.  
 Sphærica, a, fæ. g. a kynde of cakes made of biz-  
 uers rounde pieces.  
 Sphæricus, a, um, in the forme of a sphere, round.  
 Sphæristærium, ij, n. g. a rounde place in a bayne  
 where men are exercised, a tennis plaie.  
 Sphæromachia, a, f. g. playng at tennis.  
 Sphagnos, a certaine gumme: loke Pl. li. 12. ca. 23.  
 Sphæselus, an herbe, somewhat differenge from  
 sauge. it is also a sickness, that cometh of to  
 muche weynesse. Theophrastus writeth, that  
 in the roote of plantes happeth suche a discaie.  
 Hesychius saith, that euery greuous maladie  
 maie bee called Sphæselus.  
 Spheninda, a bal made of lether or cloth, greater  
 ter than a tennis ball.  
 Sphinx, gis, or spingos, f. g. a monster, whiche  
 had the head & handes of a mayden, the body  
 of a dogge, wynges lyke a byrde, naples lyke a  
 lyon, a tayle like a dragon, the voyce of a man,  
 whiche proposed to men subtyll questions. it is  
 also a beaste like an ape, but moze rough, & hath  
 a tayle, I suppose it to be a munker or babion.  
 Sphirena, a beate of the sea.  
 Sphondylium, li, n. ge. or Spôndylus, or rather  
 Spondilium, a ioynte or knotte of the backe  
 bone. xii. of them dooe make the chyne, and the  
 spue respydue dooe make the lynes. it is also a  
 certaine fytthe, which Aristotle calleth Sphon-  
 dilena. also a braten thyng that the Atheniens  
 used in geuyng voyces. also a wheele to set on  
 a spyndell.  
 Sphragide, es, m. g. a stone which printeth yfely  
 Sphygmus, the pulse.  
 Sphyrana, a, fæ. g. a certaine fytthe, called also  
 cestra, or Sudis.  
 Spica, a, f. g. & Spicus, i, m. g. and Spicum, i,  
 neu. gene. the care of coyne, properly whan it  
 begynneth to come out of the hole. also a spice  
 called spikenarde. also a signe of sterres and a  
 cloue of garlyke.  
 Spica nardi, a spice called spikenarde.  
 Spica musca, an care of coyne hauing no ward.  
 Spicatus, a, um, eared, or in care as coyne is.  
 Spicatum vinguenum, a sweete oyle made of  
 spikenarde.  
 Spiceus, a, um, that which hath eares like coyne,  
 or that is made of cares of coyne.  
 Spicifera, the surname of Ceres, called goddess  
 of coyne.  
 Spicifer, ra, rum, that beareth cares.

Spici-

Spicilegium, ij, n. g. gleyng of coyne, gathering  
 of eares of coyne, leasyng of coyne.  
 Spicilegium facere, to glene, to leaue coyne.  
 Spicio, spexi, etc, to looke, to beholde.  
 Spico, aui, are, to shooe out in care.  
 Spiculatores, they whiche be called of the kinges  
 garde, some dooe take Spiculator to bee an  
 hangeman, or other persone which putteth men  
 to deathe, by execution of the lawes.  
 Spiculo, aui, are, to make any thyng sharpe at  
 the poynt, to poynt.  
 Spiculum, li, n. g. a dart, also an narrowe, it is  
 moze properly an narrowe heade.  
 Spilumenes, a flutthe dyabbe.  
 Spina, a, fæ. minini generis, a thorne, also the  
 backe bone. sometyme the stinge of a bee. also  
 a pickle, suche as is on hedghogges and cer-  
 tayne fytthes.  
 Spinam facere, to grow and beginne to haue  
 thornes or pickes.  
 Spina Aegyptia, is of John Agricola suppo-  
 sed to bee that, whiche of some apothecaris-  
 es is called Sucalia or Bedeguar. also that  
 it is the tree, whereof cometh the fruite called  
 Acacia.  
 Spina alba, our ladies Chistle.  
 Spina acuta, the Berbery tree.  
 Spinacia, spinache.  
 Spinoli, a wynde fruite called sloes.  
 Spinetum, i, n. g. a place where thornes growe.  
 Spineus, a, um, of thornes.  
 Spinifer, ra, rum, that beareth thornes or pick-  
 es.  
 Spinosus, a, um, full of thornes, by translation,  
 difficulte, harde, crabbed.  
 Spinter, eris, n. g. a pinne, also a tache, sometime  
 a brachlet.  
 Spintharus, a notable carpynter, whiche builded  
 the temple of Delphos.  
 Spinturnix, icis, f. g. a byrde, which was wonte  
 to come to the altars and catie awate a bur-  
 nyng sole, whiche was taken for an vn lucky  
 byrde.  
 Spinus, i, f. g. a sloe tree. also a birde, loke ligurio.  
 Spio, onis, idem quod Nympha.  
 Spionia, a certaine kynde of vines called also  
 Spinea.  
 Spionicus, of that vine.  
 Spira, a, fæ. g. an ornamet of a womans head,  
 also the tournyng of cables or ropes, whan they  
 be wounde vpp. also a bande of lace, wher-  
 with a cappe or hatte is made faste vnder a  
 mans chinne. also the base of a pyllar. also a  
 cake made lyke a trendell. also a multitude of  
 people.  
 Spira, thynges whiche dooe tourne and winde  
 in diuers circles lyke a trendle or adder linge  
 rounde. Spira, by translation, difficulte and  
 harde thynges.  
 Anguis colligit se in spiram, the adder wrap-  
 peth hym selfe rounde.

Spirabilis, le, lyuely, or that wherby we liue.  
 Spiraculum, li, n. g. idem quod Spiramentum,  
 out of the whiche the ayer or breath passeth.  
 Spiramen, raminis, ne. ge. that wherby ayer or  
 breath issueth.  
 Naris spiramina, the holes of the nose.  
 Spiramentum, i, n. g. that wherby breath, ayer,  
 or smoke issueth.  
 Spirans, auis, om. g. breathyng, lyuyng. also  
 that causeth a sauour of smell.  
 Spirantia signa, images so liuely made, that they  
 seme to breathe.  
 Spirantia consilii extra, beeng as it were yet as  
 lyue and mouyng.  
 Aura spirans, qua spiramus & viuimus, lyues  
 ly, that geneth lyfe.  
 Spirarchus, a capitaine in the forwarde.  
 Spirillum, a gotes bearde.  
 Spirituâlis, le, or Spiritalis, le, that breatheth,  
 lyuely. Spiritales aura, id est, vitales.  
 Spiritus, us, m. g. spirite, breath, wynde, sauour  
 smell, sometyme aier, also stomache, hautaesse  
 of courage, fiercenesse.  
 Angustus spiritus, a thozte breath.  
 Spiritus fædi odoris, a stinking breath.  
 Reddere spiritum, to breathe out.  
 Ducere spiritum, to fetch the breath, also to lyue.  
 Communi spiritu frui, to lyue among men.  
 Extremum spiritum alicuius excipere, to kisse  
 one whan he is dyng.  
 Patriæ reddere spiritum, to die for his coun-  
 trey. Spiritum trahere, to lyue.  
 Vno spiritu, at one brette.  
 Auferre spiritum alicui, to kyll.  
 Euadit spiritus per angustias, the breathe to  
 meth sooth by narrowe passages.  
 Tranquillum & otiosum spiritum ducere, to  
 lue quietly and without trouble or busines.  
 Miserum spiritum trahunt, they lyue wret-  
 chedly.  
 Suspendere spiritum in lectione, to pause.  
 Ac mihi nescio quos spiritus arulerunt, and  
 I can not tell how they haue caused me to haue  
 an haute and lofty stomache.  
 Ingentis spiritus vir, a man of great courage  
 and of a lofty and haut stomache.  
 Vnguenti spiritus, the sauour of sweete smell  
 of the ointment.  
 Placidi spiritus dies, a calme day without great  
 wynde.  
 Spiro, aui, are, to breathe, to blowe as winde doo-  
 eth, to sende forth our oure, to lyue.  
 Spirula, a, f. g. a littell rounde compasse, the base  
 of a pyllar.  
 Spissamentum, i, ne. g. any thyng that is put in  
 oymntes to make them thicke. also harte, cos-  
 ton, woll, or any lyke thyng, wherwith a clefte  
 or hole is stopped.  
 Spissatus, a, um, made thicke.  
 Spisse, an aduerbe signifying thicke, sometyme  
 slowly, grossely.

Vvv ij

Spisse

Spisse calcatis carbonibus, the coles being trod  
den downe harde together.  
Spissius virens gemma, hauing a thicke greene  
colour.  
Spisse arare, to care thicke together.  
Spisse atq; vix, slowly.  
Spissesco, scere, to waxe thicke.  
Spissigradior, gradi, to go thicke or make many  
stepe.  
Spissigradus, di, m. g. he that goeth thicke.  
Spissitas, atis, f. g. thickenesse.  
Spissitudo, inis, idem.  
Spisso, aui, are, to make thicke.  
Spissus, a, um, thicke, slow.  
Spissum verbum, a longe woorde.  
Spissum opus, a woorde longe in dooyng, or  
whiche requirerth longe tyme.  
Spissus tactus, when one fealeth a thynge mas-  
syue.  
Spissa theatra, id est, repleta spectantibus.  
Tardum & spissum.  
Pro spisso euenit, it cometh slowly.  
Spissa & solutioris humi regio, contrarie,  
harde and compacte.  
Spithama, x, f. g. called also Dodrans, is the meas-  
sure betwene the thumbe & the litle finger, ther  
both beyng stretcht forth, and contenteth .ix.  
ynches, or .xii. fingers breadth, a spanne.  
Splen, enis, m. g. the splene.  
Splendeo, dui, dere, to shyne, to be beautifull.  
Splendescio, scere, to shyne, to waxe fayre and  
beautifull.  
Splendide, an aduerbe, signifying clere or bright.  
also ryche, honorably, beautifull, goodly.  
Splendidus, a, um, brighte, cleare, goodly, beau-  
tiful, famous, notable, excellēt, that hath great  
buite and renoume, he whiche bleth to haue  
his house richely decked, with abundance of all  
thynges is called Splendidus, contrarie to Sor-  
didus, and Auarus.  
Splendor, oris, m. g. light, brightnesse, sometime  
honor, noblenesse in luyng, glorie, excellencie,  
buite, renoume.  
Splendor & dignitas, glorie and honoure.  
Imperii nostri splendor, the brightnesse, no-  
blenesse or maiestee of our empyre.  
Ad gloriam & splendorem, to glorie and re-  
noume.  
Splendor nominis, honorable fame and re-  
noume, glorie.  
Summo splendore præditi, men of excellent  
renoume and glorie.  
Harum rerum duarū splendor omnis & am-  
plitudo, all the excellencie and great worthines  
of these two thynges.  
Spleneticus, a, um, that is sicke in the splene.  
Splenarius, a, um, wrapped in a plaister of cloth  
or other thyng.  
Splenion, the herbe commonly called heetes  
tongue.  
Splenium, nij, n. g. a plaister of clothe or lether,

made to late to the bodie of him whiche is sicke.  
Spodium, dii, n. ge. that whiche cometh of leade,  
lyke to soote whiche is about vessels of brasse  
that dooe hange ouer the fyre.  
Spoleium, a citee in Italie.  
Spoleitini, people of the citee Spoleium.  
Spoliarium, ij, n. g. a place where men be rob-  
bed and spoiled.  
Spoliatio, oris, a spoilinge or robbing, a tak-  
ing from one.  
Spoliator, oris, m. g. a spoler, a robber.  
Spoliatrix, the feminine.  
Spoliatus, a, um, spoiled, deppriued of that he had.  
Spolio, aui, are, to robbe and despoyle, to pill.  
Spoliare fama, to take awaie a mā's good name  
from hym.  
♣ Alium spoliari, vialium dicit, he robbeth  
Peter and pateth Paule.  
Provincia spoliare aliquem, to take the gouer-  
naunce of a prouince from one.  
Spolare vira, to kill.  
Pampinis vitem spoliare, to pull leaues or  
braunches from a vyne.  
Spoliare auxiliis, to take awaie the ayde or as-  
sistance that was leste to defende one.  
Spolior, aris, ari, to be robbed, sometime to robbe.  
Spoliari forunis, to haue his goodes or sub-  
stance taken from hym.  
Spoliarius, a, um, that whiche receiveth spoyle of  
thynges taken by robbrie.  
Spolium, in, n. g. spoyle taken of enemies.  
Ampla spolia referre, to gette great spoyle.  
♣ Alienis spoliis alios augere solet, he is  
wonte to robbe one and geue to an other: he is  
wonte to robbe Peter and pateth Paule.  
Sponda, x, f. g. the fyde of a bedde stede.  
Spondalium.  
Spondalicus, belongynge to the foote called  
Spondeus.  
Spondeo, spondendi, ere, to promise freely, and  
with a good wyll.  
Spondere pro aliquo, to undertake for one.  
Spondere puellam dicitur pater, to promise to  
geue her in marriage.  
De quo tibi homine hæc spondeo, of whome  
I promise you this muche.  
Spondax, daci, m. g. a foote in meter of two  
longe syllables.  
Spondylis, lis, f. g. a kinde of Serpentes.  
Spondylium, in, n. g. a certayne herbe lyke Feru-  
la, or rather Ferula it selfe, loke Sphondylium.  
Spondylus, li, masc. gene. a wheerue, whiche is  
a rounde thyng of stone, woodde or leade, put  
on a spindell to make it renne rounde. it is als  
so a white harde thyng in an oyster, whiche is  
couered with the fische. also a torne of knotte  
of the backe bone, a braken thyng that the  
thenienles bled in geuyng bogges, a fische  
of the sea. Marcell blith it for the bone of a  
fische.  
Spongia, x, f. g. a sponge, or that wherewith  
any

any thyng is wyped.  
Spongiare, to wpye cleane with a sponge.  
Spongiola, lx, f. g. gene. a littell sponge. also  
that whiche the apothecaries call Bedaguar,  
that that groweth on a swete briar and other  
trees lyke a sponge. also the roote of the herbe  
Asparagus.  
Spongioli, mushrooms.  
Spongiolus, a, um, lyght and full of holes lyke  
a sponge.  
Spongites, m. g. a stone lyke a sponge.  
Sponia, fa, f. g. gen. a woman spoused or as-  
sianced.  
Sponsalis, le, perteynyng to spousage.  
Sponsalia, drum, neu. ge. plur. the spousage or  
betrothyng of a man and woman befoze that  
they be wedded.  
Sponsio, oris, f. g. gen. a promyse, a bargayne, an  
agreement, a couenaunte, euery promyse made  
by the demaunding or ashyng of an other. also  
a certayne suite or wager in the lawe, where by  
the prouyng of one part, a certayne summe  
of money was pauned to abyde the trial of the  
matter: and was forfaited of hym, whiche was  
condemned in the suite.  
Sponsio voti, a vowe, a promise made to god.  
Sponsione lacerare, and prouocare, to will  
one to abyde the trial of a matter with him vn-  
der the peyne that he whiche is condemned shall  
lose a certayne summe of money, whiche was  
pauned downe for that intent.  
Sponsione certare, or sponsionem facere, to  
laye a wagier.  
In sponsionem deponere, To laye downe in  
wagier whiche man to lese, whiche be overcome.  
Quanti placet sponsionem facere, how muche  
will you lay.  
Sponsus, us, idem quod Sponsio.  
Sponsus, si, m. g. the man to whom a woman is  
betrothed, the hyde grome.  
Sponso, aui, are, to affianse or betrothe, to pro-  
myse.  
Sponsor, oris, m. ge. he that promyseth or bar-  
gyneth. sometime a suretie, whiche undertak-  
eth an other man's acte, he that betrotheth or  
promyseth his daughter in marriage.  
Sponsus, a, um, promysed, affianced, betrothed.  
Sponsalis, le, voluntarie.  
Sponsatus, a, um, that doeth or is done willyn-  
gly, naturally, without constrainte or helpe.  
Sponte, the ablatiue case, naturally, willyngly, of  
his free will.  
Paxq; fuit non sponte ducum, and peace was  
made against the capitaines willes.  
Sponte natura, naturally, of nature.  
Homo suæ spontis, a man that is at his free li-  
bertee to dooe what he wyll.  
Sponte, an aduerbe, willyngly.  
Sporades, ites in the sea called Hegeum.  
Sporta, tx, f. g. a basket or maunde.  
Sportula, lx, f. g. money or meate distributed by

princes vnto the people, a littell gaste or almshouse,  
a small banket or drynking, that the riche  
maies made to them that came to satiate them,  
the proper value of Sportula, whiche the an-  
cient Romans bled to geue, was .x. festerij,  
that is .x. d. sterling, or our common shilling.  
also lucre of courte was called Sportula.  
Sportella, le, f. g. gen. a kynde of tartes or  
tunkettes.  
Spreto, oris, m. gen. he that contemnerth or des-  
pyseth.  
Spreus, a, um, contemned, despised.  
Spuma, mæ, f. g. the some or froth of any thyng  
liquide.  
Agere spumas, to some.  
Spumatus, us, m. g. fomyng.  
Spumatus, a, um, couered with froth or some.  
Spumescio, scere, to begynne to some.  
Spumens, a, um, fomyng or frothy, that hath the ro-  
ture of some.  
Spumifer, and Spumiger, ia, rum, that beareth  
some.  
Spurio, aui, are, to some or gather vnto some.  
Spumulus, a, um, that wherof cometh a some,  
fomy, full of some.  
Spuo, spui, spuer, to spette.  
Spurce, vncleane, filthy, dishonestly, villan-  
ously.  
Dicere in aliquem spurce, to speake dishonest-  
ly and villanously against one.  
Spurcidus, a, um, that speaketh dishonestly or  
vncleane, filthy.  
Spurcidus, a, um, that maketh thynges vncleane  
or filthy.  
Spurcitas, x, and Spurcites, ei, f. g. vnclean-  
nesse, filthy, dishonest, villanie.  
Spurco, aui, are, to defyle or make vncleane, to  
bedurte, to dishonest.  
Spurcus, a, um, vncleane, filthy, vnpure, stin-  
kyng, bloudie, dishonest, vile.  
Spurcum vinum, wyne myngled with water.  
Tempestas spurcissima, a foule and greates  
tempest of stoure.  
Spurcus ager, a baragane and dyce ground vns  
housebanded.  
Spurcus gladiator, a cruell & bloudy swoorde  
player or souldier.  
Spurcissimus helluo, a vile and styngynge  
glutton.  
Spurina, a capitaine of the Parthians, whiche  
slew Crassus the Romane.  
Spurius, a, um, bozne of a common woman, that  
knoweth not who is his father, bafe bozne.  
Spurius verus, verbes feygued, the authoure  
beyng falsly named or vnknewen.  
Spurius, rij, m. g. a bastarde. also it was the sur-  
name of diuers Romans.  
Spurior, oris, m. g. one that speteth.  
Spurio, aui, are, to spette.  
Spurium, ij, n. g. spurill.

**S**quala, olthe wyrters vſed for ſqualida.  
 Squalens, enis, beynge ſoule filthy of ſute  
 fiſhe, all couered with any thyng.

Squalens auro, id eſt, fulgens, all ſhynynge  
 with golde.  
 Squaleo, or ſqualleo, lui, lere, to be filthy, ſute  
 in the, ſoyled or ſtained with ſome vnclene  
 thyng, to be ſoule or out of ſacion for lacke of  
 cleynng.

Squalent arua, the fieldes are full of weedes  
 and ſoule for lacke of huſbandynge.  
 Arma ſqualent rubigine, the harnes & wea-  
 pons be all ſoule with ruſte.

Squalide, ill fauouredly, nothyng clenly.  
 Squalidus, a, um, ſuttlyſhe, filthy, cauſynge one  
 to abhorre the ſight therof. ſometyme it ſignis-  
 fieth ſpotted. alſo carraie leane, nothyng beaus-  
 tifull or faire, vnpleaſant.

Squalida res, thynges vnpleaſant.  
 Squalidus ager, grounde out of tilthe.

Squalor, oris, m. ge. ſuttlyſheſſe, filthineſſe,  
 vncleneſſe, the deſoyntee of any thyng for  
 lacke of trimmyng.

Squalus, a fiſhe.

Squama, mæ, fæ. gen. the ſcale of a fiſhe. alſo a  
 maile in haberdoun, or a littell plate in a coate  
 of ſence.

Squama æris, the flower or offall of braſſe, that  
 is blowen from it in melting, or that is beaten  
 from it after it is coled in the water.

Squamatum, in the ſacion of ſcales, like ſcales.  
 Squameus, a, um, full of ſcales.

Squamiger, ra, rum, that hath ſcales.  
 Squamigerum genus, fiſhe.

Squamofus, a, um, ſcaly, full of ſcales.  
 Squamofum pecus, Plautus vſeth for fiſhe.

Squarofus, a, um, rough and warpe, lyke to a  
 thyng which is ſcaly.

Squatina, næ, fæ. ge. a ſole fiſhe with a rough  
 ſkynne, wherewith ſetchers dooe make their ar-  
 rows ſmoother.

Squilla, læ, f. g. a fiſhe called a ſhympe. alſo an  
 herbe, reade Scylla.

Squintij, people in Italie, called alſo Sabelli and  
 Samnites.

## S ANTE T.

**S**T, a voyce of hym that commaundeth ſilence,  
 as we ſaye in engliſhe, huſhe, whan we  
 woulde haue one to holde his peace.

Stabilimen, liminis, and Stabilimentum, ti, n. g.  
 that whiche heperh a thyng ſtedfaſt, that ſtabil-  
 meth or confirmeth.

Stabilio, ſtabilis, liui, lire, to make ſtedfaſt or  
 ſtable.

Stabilire rempublicam, to confirme and make  
 ſtable and ſtrong the common weale.

Stabilis, le, ſtable or ſtedfaſt, firme, ſtat, durable.  
 Stabile eſt me patri aurum reddere, I haue  
 ſurely determined to geue my father the mo-  
 ney.

ney agayne.  
 Incertum & ſtabile, contrary.  
 Stabilis & firmus animus, a firme and con-  
 ſtant mynde.

Imperium ſtabilius, an empyre or dominion  
 that continueth longer.

Mala ſtabilia, appals that fall not from the tree.  
 Stabiliras, aïs, fæ. g. ſtableneſſe, firmeneſſe, con-  
 ſtancy, continuance.

Stabulariæ mulieres, women whiche kepe bita-  
 lynge houſes, for to reſerue waitfaring men.

Stabularius, rij, m. gen. an inholder, an hoſtler,  
 alſo he that hath the charge of the houſe where  
 cattell is kepte.

Stabulatio, onis, ſtandynge or lyng of cattell, as  
 bydynge in a ſtable or houſe, as beaſtes doe in  
 the wynter tyme, alſo harbyourynge of lodgyng  
 of deere.

Stabulo, aui, are, to ſtande as cattall doeth in a  
 ſtable.

Stabulare pecus, to put beaſtes into the ſtable.  
 Stabulari damas aut ceruos, ſalowe deere or  
 red deere to be lodged or harbyoured.

Stabulum, li, n. g. an inne, where men doe lodge  
 or baite. alſo it is the general name of the place,  
 where cattall doeth abide, whan they come from  
 theyr paſture. alſo a ſtable, wherein hoxes or  
 mules are kepte. alſo a ſolde for ſheep.

Stabulum pauonum, a place where peccocks  
 are kepte.

Stabulum confidentiæ, ſagittij, nequitie, a  
 place of refuge or ſuccour.

Stachys, a certayne ſhrubbe, lyke to Marrubium,  
 but hauynge ſomewhat longer leaues. ſome  
 thinke it to be that, whiche apothecaries call  
 Ambroſiam.

Stacte, res, fæ. m. g. is that, whiche is called com-  
 monly Storax liquida, the ſoure of Myrrhe, or  
 the fatneſſe that ſpitt diſtilleth out of it.

Stacteus, a, um, that byngyth out the gumme  
 ſtacte.

Stadiodromus, mi, m. gen. he that renneth in a  
 courſe of rennyng. alſo the rennyng place.

Stadium, di, n. g. a place, wherein rennyng is ex-  
 erciſed, as well of men as of hoxes. Stadium is  
 alſo a quantitee of meaſure of ground, wherof  
 (as Lenoxinus wyrteth) were the ſortes: the  
 one was of Italic, & that contained 625. fectes,  
 whiche is 125. paces: The ſecond was called  
 Olympicum, and that was of 600. fectes, that  
 is 120. paces: The thyrde was called Pythi-  
 cum, whiche conteyned 1000. fectes, whiche is  
 200. paces. whiche parauenture was forgotten  
 of Plinius and Solinus, whan they wote the  
 deſcription of Sicilia: whiche maketh the va-  
 riance betwene them and Diodorus Sicu-  
 lus. Of the Stadia called Italic, or of Ita-  
 lie. viſt. dooe make an Italian mile, conteynyng  
 a thouſande paces, euery pace byng ſixe fectes:  
 we haue none other name to geue it but a ſure  
 longe.

Stagno,

Stagno, aui, are, is properly of water: to ſtande  
 and not to flowe.  
 Stagnare terra dicitur, whan water ſtandeth on  
 it, and is not ſucked in.

Stagnum, ni, n. g. a ſtanding water, a poole. alſo  
 ſothe deepeſt parte of the ſea.

Stalagma, lagmatis, n. g. a certayne ointemente.  
 Stalagnum, ni, n. g. a certayne oznamēt that  
 men vſed to weare in their eares.

Stamen, ſtaminis, n. g. the henge of flaxe ſette on  
 the diſtaffe to ſpinne. alſo clothe whan it is in  
 the lome of frame. alſo a threede.

Stamina trahere, or ducere, to ſpinne.  
 Leuia ſtamina ducere, to ſpinne ſine.

Sollicitat ſtamina docto pollice, the ſpinneſh  
 cunningly.

Torquere ſtamina digitis, and Solicitare ſta-  
 mina pollice, idem.

Stamina, be alſo in woodde or herbes as it were  
 ſmall thredes.

Stamina, be alſo the chieues of littell thynges  
 ſtandynge out lyke thredes in the middes of  
 floures, as in a lillie, a honny ſuckle, and ſuche  
 other.

Stamineus, a, um, that hath in it as it were littell  
 thredes.

Stanneus, a, um, of tinne.

Stannum, ni, n. g. mettall called tinne.

Stapedes, ſtreppes.

Staphis, phidis, f. g. called alſo Staphis agria, pi-  
 tuitaria, and pedicularis, a kynde of vyces,  
 whiche hath a blacke ſtemme and ſtrepghte, and  
 hath a ſeuite moze lyke to a littell bladder, than  
 to a grape, whiche is greene, within the whiche  
 is a kernell thre coynered.

Staphilinus, ni, m. g. a wyde parſeneye, or ra-  
 ther carrets.

Staphyle, a vyne, or grape that reaſons bee made  
 of.

Staphilodendron, a tree growynge beyonde the  
 Alpes, like to Acer, and beareth a frute in rods  
 des taſtynge lyke a ſilberde.

Staphylus, he that dyd ſprike mingle water with  
 wyne.

Starchaterus, a kynde of the Danes.

Statanus, a god, whiche the painims ſuppoted to  
 haue the gouernaunce of chyldren.

Statarus, a, um, ſtable, quiete, without ſterng.

Statarij milites, ſouldiours that abyde ſtill in  
 one place.

Stataria comædia, a quiete comedie without ſte-  
 rnyng and buſyneſſe.

Stater, tæris, m. g. a certayne coynes, whiche was  
 in value foure dynammes, or foure groſes. bill.  
 to an ounce.

Statéra, ræ, f. g. golde ſmithes balance.

Statice, ces, f. g. a certayne herbe.

Staticulum, li, n. g. a certayne wanton meynge  
 in daunſinge. ſometyme a littell carre.

Statilinus, was called a priuate god, whiche men  
 ſuppoted to be alwaie with them.

Statim, anon, conſtantly, continually, by and by,  
 without tariyng, ſootythwith.

Statim a radice, harde by the roote.

Statim atq; negauerit, by and by as ſoone as  
 he ſhall denie it.

Statim, quàm vrbem egreſſi fuerint, ſootyth  
 with as ſoone as they ſhall bee departed out of  
 the citee.

Statim ut literas tuas legeram, incontinentie as  
 ſoone as I had readde your letters.

Statio, onis, fæ. g. a place, where either men of  
 warre or ſhippes doe abide or reſt for a certayne  
 tyme. alſo a common place, where muche peo-  
 ple dooeth reſorte to here matters decided.

Statio nauium, a rode for ſhippes.

Stationem vitæ peregiſſe, to haue paſſed the  
 walke of this lyfe.

Stationalis, le, that ſtandeth faſt or abyde.

Stationarius, a, um, that is appointed to abyde in  
 any place.

Stationarij milites, ſouldiours assigned to abide  
 ſtill in one place to kepe a towne or fortreſſe, or  
 the marches of a countrey.

Statua, orum, or Statuæ, arum, a certayne place  
 fortified, where men of warre laie at the ſiage of  
 a fortreſſe.

Statua caſtra, idem.

Statuicula, læ, f. g. a littell reſtyng place.

Statuus, a noble porte.

Statuus, a, um, that belongeth to reſtyng or abid-  
 yng.

Stator, oris, m. g. a ſeruant, whiche is alwaie reas-  
 dy attendynge about an officer, to be at comma-  
 dement: wherefore in that woode bee included  
 perſeuaires, poſtes, ſergeantes, bailiffes, and  
 cathepolles. alſo Jupiter was called Iupiter  
 ſtator of Romulus, becauſe he ſuppoted, that  
 he made the Romaines to ſtarie when they fled,  
 the Samnites perſuayng them.

Statua, æ, f. g. an image of mettall, vpon, ſtone,  
 or tymber.

Statuaria, æ, f. g. the craſte of grauyng or peyntyng  
 of images.

Statuarius, rij, maſc. ge. he that carueth or peynteth  
 images.

Statuarius, a, um, perteynyng to images.

Statim, minis, ne. ge. that whiche is ſet by to  
 ſuſtayne or beare a thyng, a proppe, ſoppe or o-  
 ther lyke.

Statimino, aui, are, to proppe by, to vnderſet, to  
 make ſure.

Statuminare lapidibus, to vnderſette with ſto-  
 nes, to vnder pinne.

Statuo, tui, tuere, to ordeyne, to determine, to  
 appoynte, to deſpene, to iudge or eſtyme, to  
 thynghe or iudge for a ſuretye, to ſet faſt, to ſet  
 by, to ſtable a thyng, to purpoſe ſurely, to geue  
 iudgement of ſentence againſt one, to dedicate,  
 to beate one thyng agaynſt another.

Statuere ex æquo & bono, to iudge or deter-  
 mine accordyng to equitee, leſſe then the rigour



of the lawe wolde require.

Statuere precium, to set a price on thynges vendible.

Sublimem illum arriperem, & caput primum in terram statuerem, vt cerebro dispergat visum, I wolde lifte hym vp alofte, and firste of all dalt he his head to the grounde, that I mought scatter his bryne abrode in the strete.

Apud animum statuere, to determine in his mynde, to purpose & determine with hym selfe. Exemplum statuere in aliquo, to punishe one in such wise, that other maie take example there by.

Statuere in aliquem exemplum, idem.

Statuere in aliquem, to make an ordinaunce agaynst one.

Mercedem statuere, to assigne to one what wages he shall haue.

Modum statuere, to appoynte a rule.

Statuite quantum hoc putatis, & quam multo redemisse, thynke you what it is woorth, or of what value it is.

Statuere de se, to hylt hym selfe, not looking for the iudgement of any officer agaynst hym.

Statuere summum bonum non dolere, to determine and iudge with hym selfe, that it is the chiefest felicitye, to haue no sorowe or payne.

Cum animo statutum ac deliberatum habere, to haue thoughtly purposed & determined with hym selfe.

Statues ex nostra dignitate, per vultu determine the matter so, as shall be for myne honoure.

Ve in posterum documentum statuere, ne quis &c. tant I might geue an example in time to come that no man &c.

Statuum statuere alicui, to set by ones image.

Exemplum statuere in me, shew you an example by me.

Vix statuere apud animum meum possum, I can scarce define or determine with my selfe.

Hanc legem mihi statuo, I prescribe this lawe to my selfe.

Locum colloqui statuere, to appointe a place where they shall common together.

His stipendium de publico statuit, he assigned or appointed them to haue wages of the common treasure.

Vibem præclarâ statui, I haue builded a goodly citie.

Craterasq; duos statuam tibi, id est, deducabo.

Senatus statuit, the senate hath ordeined.

Statura, a, fem. ge. the stature or bignesse of the bodie.

Statura humilis, a dwarfish lowe stature.

Statura arboris, the bignesse and height of a tree.

Status, us, m. g. state, fourme, facion or gesture of the bodie, the condition or state of ones lyfe or other thyng, it is amonge oratours the principall poynte, wherein all the controuersie consisteth, called of Cicero, Constitutio causa, the issue.

Collocare aliquem reipublicæ statum, to estas blisse and set the common weale in some good state or fourme.

Collocare in statu amplissimo, to auance or set in some high degree or honour.

Concidere ex amplo statu, to fall from high degree or great auctoritie.

Conuellere reipublicæ statum, to trouble the quietnesse or good order, state, and poise of the common weale.

Conuellere de statu, to trouble and byng one out of his purpose.

Declinare de statu, to doe some thinge that apperteyneth not, or doeth not agree to the accustomed state and forme of his lyfe.

Deducere aliquem de statu vitæ suæ, to cause one to dooe a thyng that he was not wonte to doe, or that is contrarie to his accustomed trade and faction.

Denegare aduersarium de statu, to make our aduersarie that he can not tell what to saie.

Deterere aliquem de statu suo, to make one astrayde to continue in his purpose. To scape from his purpose or enterpryse.

Status corporis rectus, standyng vpryght with the bodie.

Status, a, um, firme, that chaungeth not, ordinarie, certayne.

Statui dies, dapes appoynted, daies ordinarie, dapes in banke for apperance, or for the parties to pleade.

Statia sacrificia, sacrifices customably doone at certayne daies of an olde ordinarie, ordinarie.

Statæ matris simulachrum, an image set up by the people in euery strete at Rome.

Stati redditus, rentes certayne.

Statyelli, a people of Liguria.

Steatites, m. g. a precious stone lyke to fallowe.

Stentōma, a gathering of greace or fat in some place against nature.

Stechades, thye little itles by Marfiles.

Stega, a, f. g. a cabin of a shippe. also a cote or cottage.

Stegnus, a, um, idem quod Strictus.

Stegnae fabres, seuers, in the whiche a man may haue nether sieg nor vrine, nor sweatte nor none other euacuation.

Stela, a, f. g. a little pyllar, a crosse or other lyke monument set up by the high waie, for the memorie of any thyng.

Stella, a, f. g. a sterre. also a fische. also the name of a poete.

Stella crinita, a blasphem sterre.

Stellæ traectio, shoryng of a sterre.

Stellans, anis, thynyng lyke a sterre.

Stellans volans, a shoryng of a sterre.

Stellatura, a, f. g. was an excozcion of capitains in takyng from fou'diours the portions of vi'sailes appoynted vnto them by the emperour, or rather

rather a certayne quantitie of vi'sailes appoynted to fou'diours.

Stellatus, a, um, full of sterres. replenished or garnished with sterres.

Stellifer, and Stelliger, ra, rum, that beareth sterres in it.

Stellio, onis, m. g. a beast lyke a lpsarde, hauing on his backe sportes lyke sterres.

Stellionatus, us, m. g. a deceite in dissemblyng a thyng to take profite of an other vniuersity, or els by counterfayting of merchandise.

Stellus, a kynde of birdelyme made in Eubœa.

Stelio, aut, are, to shine or glister lyke sterres, or to be made lyke sterres. also to enue.

Stemina, stemmaris, n. g. a garlande of floures. also the stocke or bloude of a gentle house. some tyme the degrees of kynred. also an inscription grauen in a stone, sometime a great acte of enterprise.

Stemo, was sister to Medusa.

Stennio, the daughter of Phorcus.

Stenobœa, the wyfe of Pæteus kinge of Ephirte, who loued Bellozophon, that vanquished the monster Chimæra.

Stentor, oris, a Greeke, whiche had a voyce as loude as fistic men.

Stephanice vites, a certayne kinde of vyces, made rounde lyke garlandes.

Stephanoma, euery herbe that serueth for garlandes.

Stephanonia, the herbe called also Lorus Aegyptia.

Stephanoplocos, a maker of garlandes.

Stephanus, in grecke is a crowne or garlande.

Stercoratio, onis, f. g. a dongynge.

Stercorarius, a, um, pertaynyng to dunge or mucke.

Stercoratus, a, um, danged, mucked or comf passed.

Stercoreus, a, um, of donge or mucke.

Stercoro, aut, are, to dunge or compasse.

Stercorosus, a, um, full of donge or mucke.

Stercus, oris, ne. ge. donge, mucke, compasse, ordure.

Stercore saturare agrum, to dunge the field.

Stercutius, the sonne of Hannus, he firste founde and vsed dongyng of the grounde.

Steresis, pzuacion.

Stegeton, the herbe called Sedum maius.

Sterilia, olde wyters used for Sterilis.

Sterilefco, lefcere, to be or wape barraine.

Sterilia, for Sterilitas.

Sterilis, le, barraine.

Sterilis amator, a loue that lacketh money.

Sterililas, aut, barraynesse, sterilitie.

Sternax, acis, om. g. that flyngeth or casteth.

Sternax equus, a plūging hors that casteth his spdar.

Sterno, straut, ere, to throwe downe, to spreade, to couer, to laie the table, to make playne, or smoothe, to lye downe to rest.

Sternere lectum, to make a bed redie.

Sternunt se somno, they laped theyn downe to sleape.

Sternere equum, to saddle and make redie an horse.

Sternere mensam, to laie the table.

Iuuenet cæsi strauere terram, id est, operuerunt, couered the grounde.

Veni phidici strauerunt aquora, id est, plana fecerunt.

Humi sternere aliquem, to stryke one to the grounde.

Floues humi sternere, and Sternere humum floribus, to strawe floures on the grounde, to couer the grounde with floures.

Sternitur omne solum iaculis, all the grounde was couered with dartes.

Sternere locum saxi, to pauce.

Viros sternere cæde, to kyll men.

Segetes sternuntur, the coigne was moshed and cut downe.

Sternuo, nui, ere, to snee.

Sternutamentum, i, n. g. sneynge. also a medicine that prouoketh sneynge.

Sternutamenta euocare, to prouoke sneynge.

Sternutatio, onis, f. g. sneynge.

Sternuto, aut, are, to snee often.

Sterquilinum, ni, n. g. a dounge hylt or mixen.

Terence calleth a vaude by that name, as one wolde saie, vile and stynkinge hnaue.

Sterrogoma, a kinde of frankensence, called comus monti Thora am, in latine Thus masculus.

Sterto, rui, ere, to route when one sleapeth.

Steibrocus, the sonne of Epaminondas duke of Thebes.

Stelichonites, the numbre of eight in disc, so called of the sepr thye of Stelichorus the poete, made in figure lyke to eight dice.

Stelichorus, a famous poete, of whome it is writen, that when he was an infanc in his cradell, a nightingale sat on his mouth and did singe, signifyinge that he shoulde be the sweetest poete that euer was afore him: he found first linging of songes in a daunce.

Stelixa, a woman of excellent beautie, whome Aristides and Themistocles loued.

Stesimbrotus, an historiographer.

Stenelus, the sonne of Capaneus and Euadne: an other the sonne of Perseus.

Steneleus, a, um, of Stenelus.

Sthenobœa, the wyfe of Pæteus.

Stibadium, dn, n. ge. a chaire or cotche made of herbes wounde together: some dooe call it an herbe or summer parlour also a littell parlour, where it was writen how many guestes it wolde receiue.

Stibium, bi, ne. g. a white stone founde in siluer mynes, which stoppeth the rennyng of eyes, and dooeth make them seme very fayne.

Stibon, idem quod Antinonium.

Stichas, chados, loke Stechas.

Stichos, a verse of an order in a thyng, a lyne.  
 Stigma, matis, n. g. a marke made with fire, of a hotte yron. Sometime it signifieth infamie and reproche objected openly.  
 Stigmaticus, a, um, infamed, notably taken for a naughty persone, marked with a hotte yron.  
 Stigmatus, a, um, idem.  
 Stigo, aui, are, to pycke footthe, to stee forwarde.  
 Silico, a noble man in the tyme of Honorius the emperor.  
 Stilla, la, f. g. a droppe.  
 Stilians, antis, droppingg.  
 Stillatio, onis, f. g. a droppingg.  
 Stillarius, a, um, that droppeth.  
 Stilbo, a philosopher, vide Stilpo.  
 Stilbon, bonus, the sterre of Mercurie.  
 Stillicidium, di, n. g. the droppingg of an house, the caues of the house, a littell gutter or sinke.  
 Stillo, aui, are, to droppe.  
 Stilobata, looke Stylobata.  
 Stilpo, ponis, a philosopher, bozne in the cite of Megara in Grece, whiche (his countrey being burned, and his wyfe and children losse in the fyre) escaped onely, and departyng alone, the kyng Demetrius asked of hym, if he had losse any thyng, he answered: I haue lost nothing: for all that is myne I carie with me, meanyng thereby, that vertue, (whiche is onely the pryncipal goddes of a wise man, and can not be taken from hym) he toke awaie with hym.  
 Stipones, dwarfes.  
 Stimicon, a shepherdes name in Virgill.  
 Stimmi indeclinabile, idem quod Stimium.  
 Stimulatio, onis, f. g. a prickyng of feruent mouyng to doe a thyng.  
 Stimulator, oris, m. g. he that pricketh or stereth one forwarde to doe a thyng.  
 Stimulatrix, the feminine.  
 Stimuleus, a, um, that is done with prickyng.  
 Stimulo, aui, are, to pycke, to moue, to stee forwarde, to greue.  
 Stimulare ad arma, to stee to warre.  
 Stimulus, li, m. g. a gode, wherewith oxen are diuen, a pycke: by translation euery thyng that stereth or moueth one to doe a thyng.  
 Admonere alicui stimulos, to pycke, to stee or moue one to doe a thyng.  
 Veneris stimuli, incensynges to fleschly appetites.  
 Stingo, & stinguo, stinxi, guere, to putte out lyght.  
 Stipa, for Stupa, towne.  
 Stiparius, a, um, pertainyng to stoppyng or bearyng harde together.  
 Stipatio, onis, f. g. a bolsteryng or holdyng vp on euery syde.  
 Stipatores, they whiche dooe fraite a thynge, or late in such fardels or bourdeynes, as are to be carried. Also they whiche be of a kynges garde, alwaie aboute his persone.

Stipatus, a, um, inuironed with men to bee defended, as princes are with their garde.  
 Stipendialis, le, pertainyng to wages.  
 Stipendiarius, a, um, whiche payeth tribute, of some called contributores to the spendyng of an armie or defence of a countrey.  
 Populi stipendiarij, people that paie certayne tribute.  
 Stipendiarium vectigal, a certayne and ordinarie tribute.  
 Stipendiatius, he that taketh wages.  
 Stipendiosus, a, um, that hath ben often tymes hired or retained in warres.  
 Stipendor, aris, ari, to be hyred or retained in warres.  
 Stipendium, di, n. g. wages properly geuen to souldiours. also subsodie paid to princes.  
 Confectis stipendiis, when the tyme of theyr seruice was out.  
 Stipendiis duobus, two the firste yeres that he was in wages.  
 Stipendia facere, to serue in warres as a souldiour.  
 Facere stipendia pedibus, to bee a foote man in warres.  
 Decernere stipendium, to appoynte wages for souldiours.  
 Emeritis stipendiis libidinis, ambitionis, contentionis, when he can for age no longer geue hym selfe to lecherie, ambition, contention.  
 Stipes, stipitis, m. g. a logge that is set fast in the grounde, a stake. also a stick: by translation a fool, a dull head, one that hath no witte.  
 Stiphelus, one of the Lapithes.  
 Stipo, aui, are, to stoppe chynkes or cleftes, properly in shippes or bootes with towne and pitch, also to inuiron to the intent to defende one.  
 Stips, vel stipis, pis, f. g. wages to men hyred, also money geuen to beggars.  
 Stipem confert, it bringeth in gayne.  
 Stipem spargere, to sowe money amonge people, to geue a largesse.  
 Stipticus, a, um, that stoppeth.  
 Stiptica medicamenta, which they that dooe bynde or restrayne.  
 Stipula, la, f. g. holme, erige or strawe, apte to thatch houses, it is of some taken for y hush that closeth in the straw. also stubble of strawe lyes in the fildes after the coyne is reaped.  
 Stipulatio, onis, a solemne covenant or greement made with wordes ordinarie and accustomed in the law: wherein he that is demaunded of an othe, answereth, that he well dooe or geue the thyng whiche is required, a bargayne or promise of obligation to paie money, or to paye fourme a thyng, whiche is required.  
 Acceptam ferre stipulationem, to acquite or discharge one of a promise or couenaunt made to vs.  
 Stipulatio nuda, a diminutive of Stipulatio.

Stipu-

Stipulator, oris, m. g. he that byndeth an other by requyryng or ashyng a thyng of hym: or he, of whom a thyng is required.  
 Stipulatus, us, m. g. idem quod Stipulatio.  
 Stipulor, aris, ari, to require or demande a thyng to be geuen to hym, or doone for hym, with the ordinarie and accustomed wordes of the law, to require afoze by couenaunt, to make a bargayne, to promise effectually that whiche he is required to dooe. it hath bothe the actiue and passiue signification. Stipulor abs te, I require of the, or I am required of the.  
 Stiria, a, f. g. an isle of droppe of ise.  
 Stiria, a countrey ioynyng to Austria and Carinthia in the east parte of Germanie, full of mountaynes, sayng a littell parte bozdyng on Thracia: the people be rude, and the women haue so great thotes by the corruption of the water and airc, that not onely they speche is let thereby, but (as some doe write) wher they geue sucke to their children, some be sayne to cast the bagges, whiche doe hange vnder their chynne, ouer their shoulders. In that countrey is plenty of iron and siluer, if the negligence of people dyd not let the spendyng thereof.  
 Stircidium, di, n. g. the droppingg of a house.  
 Stirpesco, scere, to growe to a stemme, to spryng vp.  
 Stirpices, weeders in gardens.  
 Stirpitus, an aduerbe, vp by the roote.  
 Stirpo, aui, are, to pull vp by the roote.  
 Stirps, stirpis, in the feminine gender, signifieth a stocke in kynrede: being the masculine gender, it signifieth the stemme of a tree or herbe.  
 Stirpes, be also thowes that spryng or grow out of the rootes.  
 Stirps quæstionis, id est, origo, fundamentum.  
 Stirpe ad eum bona redierunt, the gooddes be fallen to hym, for that he is nexte of his kynne.  
 Stiva, ux, f. g. is that in a plough, whiche the plough man holdeth when he doeth earre, the plough taylor.  
 Stlara, la, f. g. gen. a bode shippe or bote, called an hulke.  
 Stelarius, rij, m. g. he that conueigheth or carieth in such a vessel, or he that maketh them.  
 Stelarius, a, um, that is brought or caried in such a vessel.  
 Stilembus, bi, m. g. slow and heauy.  
 Stilem, olde wyters used for stilem, variance.  
 Stilitibus iudicandis, for stilibus iudicandis.  
 Stilopus, pi, m. g. a soune made with the mouth when the thiches are blown.  
 Siliotium, for lotium.  
 Stio, steti, stare, to stande on the feete, it is also spoken of such thynges as haue no life, as shippes, riuers, &c. also to endure or abide, to continue in ones opinion, to take parte with one, to mainteyne ones quarell, to obey.  
 Stare promisso, to abide by his promise, to

kepe promise. to be full.

Stat ager sentibus, the fildes is full of brymbles.  
 Iam puluere cælum stare vident, nowe saw they the skie full of duste. Also to be immouable or alwaie certayne.

Sic stat sententia, so the sentence abydeth immouable, or it is determined, or I am utterly determined appoynted or mynde.

Also stat, my mynde is.

Stat conferre manum Aeneæ, my mynde is to fight with Aeneas, or I am determined or appoynted, &c.

Stat, is set.

Omnis in Ascanio chari stat cura parentis, all the care of the tender lounge father was set on Ascanius.

Also stare, to cooke.

Neg ipse hoc periculum ignoro, expertus non leui documento, quæd steterit mihi, quod semel imparata non feci, neither am I ignorant of that daunger, haueyng experience of no light warnyng, howe muche it cooke me that I dyd not those thynges that I was commaunded.

Stare firmum, to stande faste.

Stat per me, per te, per illum, when I or any other is the cause that a thyng is not done.

Si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me steterit credat, quo minus hæ fierent nuptiæ, volo, if it might be brought to passe, that my father maie thynke, that it was not long of me, that this marriage toke none effecte, I wolde it were so.

Stat a me, he is of myne opinion.

Stat apud te fides parum, thou art of a small credence, thou hast not kepte promise, or thou hast not done that thou promisedst.

In acie stare, to be in the fildes of cape redy currey boue to fight.

Statur, I stande here.

Stare & fugere, contrarie, to stande by it and flee awaie.

Stat a causa bonorum, he defendeth the quartell of godd men, or taketh parte with godd men.

A se potius quam ab aduersariis stare, to take parte with hym rather then his aduersaries.

Si steterit idem, if he dooe abyde still in the same mynde and purpose.

Quod non in æquo illis stemus, because we were not equall with them.

Siamus animis, yet we haue good courage, and doe not feare or despayre.

Animo stare and Decipere, contrarie.

Quo satis certo auctore stetur, to whom a man might truste, or whom a man might beleue as a sure and credible author.

Conditionibus & conuentis stare, to kepe all conditions and couenantes.

Cum is contra populi studium steterit, when he had withstand or resist the peoples purpose or mynde.

Stare a mendacio contra verum, to mainteyne a false lie against the trouthe.

Cum

Cum illo hand stares, thou woldst not take  
part with hym or defende hym.

Decreto senatus stare, to obey the ordinaunce  
of the Senate.

In inde non stetit, he kept not promise.

Ad finem stare, id est, durare, to continue to  
the ende.

Stare tabulae dictus, when it doneth please the  
audience.

Inductio alicuius stare, to sticke to ones iudge-  
ment, to beleeue one more then other.

Melior loco stare, to be in better state and  
condicion.

Et omnes stant sententia, they all be of that  
opinion, or bide and sticke to that opinion.

Magno mihi stetit, it coste me much, I bought  
it deere.

Quam in senatu pulcherrime staretur, when  
the matter went very well with vs in the sen-  
ate.

Stebe, bes, f. ge. a certayne herbe, whiche hath  
stake and leaues pricked, and groweth onely  
in watric groundes.

Stoeades, thre likes in the frenche sea agaynst  
Languedocke.

Stoeas, cadis, an herbe and flour, commonly  
called stendos.

Stoeas Arabica, commonly called of apothecar-  
ies Stucades Arabica, the one and the other  
prefereth clothes from mothes, if it be laied  
among them.

Stokes, lyke a stroke.

Stoici, a secte of philosophers, whiche affirmed,  
that no greife might happen to a wise man, &  
that felicitie was onely in vertue.

Stoici, a, um, of the stoikes.

Stola, f. ge. a womans gowne. it was also a  
long garment, which the princes of Persia did  
use: and was the onely garment of honour, as  
we see call such apparate a robe.

Stolatus, a, um, that weareth such a robe, also it  
maie be called honourable, also honest, or that  
becometh an honest matrone.

Stolidus, foolishly, lewedly.

Stolidus, a, um, foolishly, lewde of condicions,  
odious.

Stolo, a citeyn of Rome.

Stolo, onis, m. ge. a branche, whiche spryngeth  
out of the stemmes or rootes of trees.

Stomaca, ex, f. m. gen. a well in Germanie, or  
rather a disease, that the drynking of that water  
breedeth.

Stomachus, antis, om. gen. angrie, moued, fur-  
myng.

Stomachicus, a, um, that is sicke in his stomake.  
also that hath the nature of strengthe to open.

Stomachor, aris, m. ge. to haue indignation, to be  
wroth in mynde, to be angrie and moued, to be  
in a great fume.

Mecum stomachabar, I was angrie, or in a  
fume with my selfe.

Stomachose, angrely, hatefully, disdainfully.

Stomachosus, a, um, disdainous, soone moued  
to indignation and displeasure, that is quickly  
angrie.

Res stomachosa, a thyng that breedeth anger  
and despite.

Stomachus, chi, m. gen. the pipe, whereby meate  
goeth downe. it is also that whiche is called  
Ventriculus, wherunto we haue none other  
name but the stomake. Somtyme it signifieth in-  
dignation, vehement wrath, hatred, and ab-  
horring of a thyng that liketh vs not. Somtyme  
facilitie or gentleness, the mynde, will, or apa-  
petite of a man, that abhorreth or detesteth in a  
thyng.

Stomachi dissolutio, vomite.

Resolutio stomachi, when the stomake letteth  
the meate passe without concoction and nourish-  
ing of the body.

Laborare stomacho, to bee diseased in the sto-  
mache.

Mei stomachi haec est natura, this is the nature  
of my mynde, appetite or facion.

Ludi apparatissimi, sed non mi stomachi, but  
not such as you woulde haue: but such as you  
doe not desire in.

Stomacho suo viuere, to liue after his owne  
fantasie or mynde.

Argumentum huius stomachi mei habebis,  
of myne honestie or gentleness of mynde.  
Bonum stomachum, Marialis pro aequitate  
animi posuit.

Ex bono sane stomacho contenti sunt, and they  
be contented with the good will of mynde of  
the persone.

Ve scires me in stomacho solere ridere, To  
laugh when I am displeased and wrath.

Epistola plena stomachi & querelatum, a  
lettre full of indignation and complaints of  
quarrelling.

Stomachum facere and mouere, to moue, to  
make angrie and wrath, to doe a despite.

Stomacho esse dicuntur aliqui, that maketh  
one moued and wrath.

Ne in me stomachum euipant, that they maie  
not utter theyr malice and anger agaynst me.

Stomatikus, a, um, that hath a soze in the  
mouth.

Stomoma, matis, neu. ge. a hynde of powder or  
dust, that cometh from braille in meltinges  
and tryng.

Storax, racis, a sweete intence of gumme, whiche  
is also called Syrax, wherof be two kyndes:  
the one is called Storax calamita, the other  
Storax liquida.

Storea, x, f. g. any thyng that is spreadde on the  
grounde. it is also a matre.

Strabo, a learned man, whiche wrote of Geo-  
graphie.

Strabo, bonis, m. ge. he that toketh a squinte, or  
gogle eie.

Strag

Strages, gis, f. g. a daughter of men, or a discom-  
fure, a multitude of men slayne.

Strage dare & edere, to see a great multitude  
of men.

Stragona, a cite of Germanie.

Stragula, lx, f. g. and Stragulum, li, n. g. euerp  
ouermost garment, any couering that is layed  
vpon a bedde, horse or other thyng, a coun-  
terpoint.

Stragula vestis, a counterpointe, a countied.

Stranen, straminis, n. g. strawe, litter.

Stramentum, ti, n. g. idem.

Stramentarius, a, um, that is made of strawe.

Stramineus, a, um, of strawe.

Strangulatio, onis, f. g. stranglyng, choklyng,  
stoppyng.

Strangulatus, us, m. g. idem.

Strangulatus, a, um, strangled, choked.

Strangulo, aui, are, to strangle, to choke, to  
thrattill.

Strangulare segetes dicitur terrae latria.

Stranguria, x, f. g. difficultie to pisse, the stran-  
gurie.

Strategema, or Strategema, matis, n. g. a polis-  
tic or wise counsell in warres.

Strategia, a capitaine shippe, a gouernynge of soules  
diours.

Strategus, gi, m. g. a generall capitayne of an ar-  
mie.

Stratiotes, tis, masc. ge. a man of warre. also an  
herbe, whiche John Agricola saith, is our mil-  
foyle of parowe.

Stratioticus, a, um, warrelike, pertainynge to  
warres.

Stratus, a, um, idem.

Stratus, the name of one of Restors sonnnes.

Stratiphocles, a mannes name.

Strato, the name of diuers noble lerned men.

Strator, oris, m. g. he that helpeth his maister to  
horsebacke, yroman of the scroppe.

Stratum, ti, n. g. any thyng that is strawed. also  
a bedde.

Strata, all that is laied on the bedde. also a horse  
harnes, a strete or causey paved with stone.

Stratimino, aui, are, to pause.

Stratura, x, f. g. pauping of causes or waies.

Stratus, a, um, spread abode, couered, paved.

Via strata, a causey.

Strebula, in the olde tongue of Ambry, was a peece  
of the fleshe, that was offered in sacrifice.

Strena, nx, f. g. a newe pices geste or present.

Strenue, baliantly, quickly, boldly, with a cour-  
rage, manly, with great diligence.

Strenuitas, atis, f. g. actiuitie.

Strenuus, a, um, baliant, prompt, actiue, bolde,  
lieger, doughty, stout.

Strenuum hominem praeiuit, he plaied the  
hardy man, he shewed him selfe a man.

Facies strenua, a manly and baliant counte-  
nance.

Strépiro, aui, are, to make a noyse often, to make

a great noyse.

Strépius, us, m. g. a noyse made with the handes  
or feete, a creakyng, a crashyng. also the trayne  
or company that goeth with a noble man.

Streptus vitæ, portynesse of lyfynge.

Strepo, pui, pere, to make a great noyse, propied  
ly in goyng or clappynge of handes: somtyme  
generally: somtyme to mutter or murmur.

Strephiceron, certayne beastes in Africke, hauinge  
croked hoznes.

Seria, x, f. ge. a rebbat or small furrow made in  
stone or tumber, chamferynge: after Vitruuius  
description Seria seemeth to bee the boltell of  
thyng that riseth vp betwene the two chanelles,

and Strix the chanel it selfe of chamferynge.

Striatius, a, um, chamfered, chanelled, wrought  
inwarde.

Striata frons, a frownyng forehead.

Striatifolia, leaues, in which creases or small  
lines are seen.

Stribligo, lignis, f. g. a vicious fourme in spear-  
lyng, where the wooddes agree not, and the  
partes of speche be out of order.

Striblita, headde made lyke to ropes or cordes  
wounden.

Strichnos, called also Solanum, the herbe called  
night shade or petie morell.

Stricte, strictly.

Strictim, thortely touched one after an other in  
few wooddes.

Strictim referre, to reposer muche in fewe  
wooddes.

Strictim attondere, to clippe all at ones.

Strictior, tius, more stricte.

Strictissimus, a, um, most stricte.

Strictinella, a foule ill fauoured harlotte.

Strictius, a, um, that is gathered or cropped of  
with the hande.

Strictius olea, olives gathered with mans  
hande.

Strictura, ra, f. ge. a sparke, whiche dooeth issue  
from mettall, when it is taken out of the fyre  
and beaten with hammers. also yron ooze.

Strictus, a, um, stricte. also drawen out as a  
twoorde is.

Strictus gladius, a twoorde drawen.

Stridens, entis, makynge a noyse

Strideo, dui, dère, & Strido, dis, dère, to crash  
or make a noyse lyke to cordes, whan they be  
drawen.

Stridon, a towne in Dalmatia, where sancte Ihsu-  
crome was bozne.

Stridor, oris, m. g. a noyse, a crashyng, a gnash-  
ing.

Stridor pennæ, the flutteryng of a feather.

Stridulus, a, um, that maketh a crashyng or noyse.

Striga, gæ, f. g. a rewe of thynges when they be  
laied in lengthe. Also a ridge of lande, wherof  
cometh Strigatus ager.

Striges, gis, a kynde of corne.

Strigia, wyde garments made of leather, bled in  
warres

warres.  
Strigilis, li, f. g. an hore combe. also a lyke in strumment made of golde, syluer, yron or stone, that men used in bairnyng to rubbe filthe from their bodies, as they doe now kerchiefes. also a thynge, wherewith wastlers bairde their bodies, when they had wastled. also a certayne vessel. Strigiles, were rubbing robes made of sweete woadde, wherewith in India the men were rubbed for an exercise. Also kerchiefes, wherewith wastlers after their labours wiped their bodies. also pieces of fine golde foude in mines vnnurte with any other matter. also herell fishes, most commonly taken in winter tyme. also chanelles in imbowed woikes.

Strigilecula, a diminutiue of Strigilis.

Strigilo, aut, are, to streigne harde.

Strigium, gij, n. g. a spanishe garmente.

Strigimentum, ii, n. g. filthynesse, whiche cometh from a mans body, when he is washed. it may be used for a trussing poynte.

Strigimentum olei, the filthe of oyle rubbed or scraped of wastlers bodies, wherewith they were annointed.

Strigmenta, bee sometyne the parynges of cuttymbers of such lyke fruite.

Strigo, gónis, m. g. a well pight man, or well compacte and stronge.

Strigósus, a, um, carraigne leane, it is properly spoken of hoxes or routhier beastes.

Strigosus orator, a barraine orator, that hath no pleasantnesse of grace in his style, or that is void of all god matter or pleasant eloquence.

Strimon, onis, a river in Thracia.

Stringo, strinxi, gere, to streigne or wyngge, to trusse. also to strike, to make thynne in cutting, to gather, to shawe, to wounde.

Stringere ensen, to draw a twoorde.

Stringe me, trusse me.

Denus stringunt frondes, id est amputant, rursus refaciunt.

Stringere arbores, to prune trees.

Stringere lauri baccas, to plucke or gather with the handes.

Stringere ripas, to touche in passing or flowing by, to beate againste.

Hunc primum leuis hasta strinxerat, id est, vulnerauerat.

Strio, aut, are, to make rebattes, chanelles or hamferwynges in stone or ymber. also to make furrowes. it is also when beastes in earpyng at the ende of a furrowe turne to make a new furrowe: some dooe call it, to wynde.

Stritauus, olde wyters used for Tritauus, my grandfatheres grandfather.

Stritocellus, a sparroe, whiche haunteth the sea coste.

Strix, strigis, f. g. a sphecoule, a witch that chaungeth the fauour of children, the hegge or fairie. also a chanel in rabatpyng of pillours, also Striges are grosse herbes or wooytes.

Stróbilus, li, f. g. a pyne appull. sometyne the kernelles of fruite. also a hynde of wyld pine trees. also a certayne thistle, which hath a head or knappe in facion lyke a pyne appull. also Stróbilus in latine, signifieth Cochlea.

Strobilus, bl, f. g. a tree, wherof perfumes were made, mixte with the wyne of dates, whiche perfume was sweete, but it made the heade brayn, albe it without any pyne.

Stroma, strómaris, neu. ge. tapestry, any thyng spread on the grounde, or vnderneath a thyng.

Strombon, a kinde of Labdanum.

Strombus, br, m. g. a shell fysh of the sea, which haue a tug, whom they follow: it was thought sometyne, that he whiche had seen that fysh, shoulde haue good lucke in his affaires.

Strongyle, les, and Strongylos, an ile in the sea Aegeum, now called Axos: sometyne it was called Dia.

Strophia, phia, f. g. subtilitee in arguynge, a wayly deccite.

Strophas, a whetlyng or sodaine turning.

Strophades, two illes in the Greke sea.

Strophariarius, ri, he that maketh garlandes.

Strophium, phii, n. g. a garlande, which pillers were wont to weare: a maidens neckerche of linnen particlete.

Stropholum, li, n. g. a littell garlande.

Strophius, a hyng of Phoris.

Strophos, freetyng in the bowels.

Strúctilis, le, made of many peeces, or of diuers thynges.

Strúctiles columnæ, pillours made of diuers peeces.

Structor, óris, m. ge. a caruer or sewer at the table, or rather a maister cooke. also a builder, a carpenter or mason.

Strúctura, ra, f. g. buildyng, setting of thynges in good order.

Strúctus, a, um, set in order, builded, made.

Strues, is, f. g. a pile of woadde. also a cake.

Strufectari, to carie cakes to the temple to be offered, as they dooe now carie the holy lofe on the sondaye.

Strufetarij, they that did sacrifice at the trees that were burneth with lightninge.

Strufetani, they that brought meale to be offered.

Struices, an ordynance of many thynges to gether.

Struma, a mans name in Latullus.

Struma, ma, f. ge. a swellinge within the throte whiche is gathered matter and bloudde. Some thinke it to be that, whiche is called the hynges euell.

Strumea, an herbe, whiche beggars vse to make their fleshe rawe. it is the fourth hynde of Ranunculus.

Strumósus, a, um, that hath the kynges euell.

Strumum, a medicine or plaister for the kynges euell.

Struo, struxi, struere, to sette in order, facion or arrae, to builde, to make a frame: by transla-

tion,

tion, to imagine or go about to do a thyng.

Aggeres struere, To make canals or buld warres.

Fercula luxuriose struere, to make sumptuous feastes.

Mendacium struere, to forge a lye.

Orationem solutam struere, to write in prose.

Verba struere, to set his woordes in order.

Num me sefellic hosce id struere, was I deceyued when I saide these felowes went about such a thyng.

Struebantur qui monerent perfugere, id est, instruebantur.

Aciei struere, to set souldiours in arrae of bataille.

Conuulsa struere, to make feastes.

Crimen alicui struere, to imagine some great fault to laie to ones charge: to go about to accuse one falsely of some hagnous offence.

Insidias alicui struere, to laie an ambushment to attrappe one: by translacon to go about to deceyue, to wooke wiles with one.

Medicina struitur dolori, a medicine, or remedy is prepared for that greefe.

Odium struere in aliquo, to go about to bring one in hatred and displeasure of men.

Opes struere, to heape by riches, to gather riches.

Perculum ruinæ struere, to wooke meanes to make one haue a fall.

Bellum struitur, prouision is made for warre.

Consilia struere, to consulte and take aduises ment.

Struere ignem, to make a fire.

Strupearia, holy daies amonge the people called Phalisci, at the whiche daie the people doe go with garlandes on their heades.

Struppum, is a lyke holy dape amonge the people called Tusculani.

Struppi, were littell wythes made of leaues, put on the heades of images in the temples, as now superstitious foolles dooe set on images heades in the churches.

Struthus, the priute membe of a man.

Struthia mala, and Struthiomela, a certayne hynde of quinces.

Struthio camelus, li, m. g. an ostriche.

Struthio, onis, idem.

Struthion, an herbe and roote, called of apothecaries Condisi.

Struthium, thij, a sparoe.

Struthopus, a round fote like a sparoe.

Struthopedes, they which haue littell round feet.

Strychnus, an herbe, which maketh men madde that eat of it.

Strychnum bibit, a pourcebe, signifiyng the man is madde.

Strychnon, ni, n. g. an herbe, called nightshade, rebe Solanum and solarium.

Strymon, strýmonis, a ryuer of Thrace.

Strýmonius, a, um, of that ryuer.

Studeo, dui, dère, to studie, to applie the minde, or care for a thyng, to endeuour, to fauour, to desyre, to geue his diligence, to geue his mynde or affection to a thyng, to goe about, to haue a desire or mynd, to phantasie.

Studit Catiline, he fauoured Catiline, or toke part with Catiline.

Dum studeo verba dare nobis, while thou dost endeuour or goe about to beggyle vs.

Studeo ex te audire, I wold faine here of you.

Studet meus audire Cicero, my Cicero hath a great mynde, desyre, or phantasie to here.

Nouis rebus studebat, he induciore or went about to trouble the common weale: or to haue a mutation or alteration of the common weale.

Studet elegantia, he inducioreth to be nete and minion, he geueth his mynde to be trimme and clemp.

Artibus & literis studere, to geue his studie and mynde to learning.

Laudi & dignitati studere, to couette pryse and honour.

Studere pecuniæ, to geue his mynd to get money.

Student magis mellificiis, they labour more to make honny.

Minus has res studeant, they woulde desyre or couette those thynges the lesse, they woulde fantasie these thynges the lesse.

Vnum sentitis omnes, vnum studetis, you all be of one mynde, you desyre all one thyng.

In id solum student, they labour or induciore this onely.

Studiose, studiously, despyously, diligently, with diligence and affection of the mynde.

Studiofus, a, um, studious, diligent, constant, aduice or frequently disposed. also that fauoureth or toucheth, that setteth or geueth his mynde to a thyng, despyous of learning, that hath a great desyre of a thyng.

Studiofus literarum, a studious person and geuen to learning.

Studiofa quaestio, id est, literata & docta.

Studiofus laudis, despyous of pryse.

Studiofus Caesaris, Caesars friende, one that fauoureth or loueth Cesar.

Pila studiofi, that haue a great desire to plaie at the ball.

Venandi studiofi, geuen to hunting.

Tui similibus studiofi sunt, they fauour and loue such men as you be.

Mei studiofissimus, my great friende, and that loueth me exceedingly.

Nobilitatis studiofus, that fauoureth the part of the nobilitie.

Studium, dii, n. g. an earnest bendyng or setting of the mind on a thyng, a great affection or desire that one hath to do a thyng good or ill, as die: sometyne exerceffe, endeuoir, will or appetite, fantasie, desire, diligence, labour, fauour, loue. sometyne a thyng that one fantasie.

Scin-

Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, the vnstedfast people was diuided in diuers opinions.

Viris esse aduersas æque studium est, they all haue lyke desyre of delite to ouerthwarte theyr husbandes.

Tantum fuit in militibus studium, the souldiers had so great an affection of desyre.

Quibus militia in studio est, which haue a desyre of delite to exercise them selfe in warre.

In quibus est studium, which haue a desyre to lerne.

Studium tuum in me, your good will of affection towards me.

Quam meum studium fuerit dignitatis tue tuenda, how great an affection of desyre I had to maintaine your honour.

Tui vnus studio me esse qui posse confido, I truste surely that I maie attaine it by your ones ly diligence and labour.

Quo studio vitam transegerit, in what occupation of exercise he hath ledde his life.

Verfari in studio literarum, to be exercised of occupied in the studie of lernynge.

Efferor studio videndi, I haue a verie earnest desyre to see.

Studio accusari, to accuse of blame of affectio. Quam iniquus es præ studio? howe vncasable pe are for affection.

Studio reipublicæ dixisse, that he spake it of a good affection, fauour, of loue that he bare towards the common weale.

Acquirere studia vulgi, to gette the fauour of the common people.

Disimili studio est, his mind affection of fantastic is geuen to other thynges.

Studione id sibi habere, hath he a delite of pleasure in it is it a pleasure to hym?

Stulte, foolishly, vnwisely.

Stulte arrogans, foolishly proude.

Stultiloquus, a, f. m. g. and Stultiloquum, qui, neu. gen. a foolishly babbling, foolishly talker.

Steniloquus, he that talketh of speaketh foolishly.

Stulticia, a, folle, foolishnesse.

Stultus, a, um, that dooeth a thyng vnadvisedly or without discrecion, foolishly.

Stultior Morichio, he that neglecteth his own busynesse at home, and applyeth other mens as brode. it is also a prouerbe, touchynge them, which doe thynges that cause them to be laughed to scorn.

Stultior Chorocho, a prouerbe, applyed to folles, which wil assaie to do a thyng that is aboue their wit of lernynge, for Chorocho was a folowe, that assaied to numbre the waues of the sea, whan he hym self coude not tell any numbre aboue five.

Stultorum feria, was a tyme in the moneth of februarye, that folles kepte holy, folles ho-

ly base.

Stupa, or Styra, pa, f. m. gen. towe, of hydes, the course parte of flore.

Stuparius, a, um, belongynge to tow.

Stuparius malleus, the hammer, wherewith calshars doe beate tow into shippes of boies.

Stupéficio, pefacis, feci, facere, to make asstonied, or to cause to meruaile, or be abashed.

Stupéfactus, a, um, astonied.

Stupéfio, I am astonied of abashed.

Stupens, entis, astonied, amazed, in great admiration.

Stupéo, pui, pere, to be astonied, to be amazed of dismaied. Sometime to meruaile at, to be in a great admiration.

Stupere aliquem, to wonder at one, to haue one in great admiration.

Stupentia vel stupida membra, the members which haue losse all their sense of feeling.

Stupesco, scere, to become astonied of amazed.

Stupeus, a, um, of hydes, of tow.

Stupiditas, áris, f. g. idem quod stupor.

Stupidus, a, um, dismaied, abashed, astonied: also to he that feeleth nothyng, or lacketh his senses. Sometime foolyshe, he that perceyueh nothyng that is doen.

Stupor, pōris, ma. ge. abasement, the lodeyne priuation of sense of feeling, astonyng of the mynde, that one perceyueh not what is doen.

Suprator, óris, m. g. an aduoutier.

Supre, dishonestly, shamefully.

Supro, aui, are, to commit auoutrie of rape, or to deflowre a virgin.

Suprosus, a, um, corrupte, geuen to aduoutrie and hoordome.

Suprum, pri, n. ge. auoutrie of defozation of a virgin, hoordome.

Facere stuprum cum aliqua, to committe auoutrie with one.

Inferre stuprum virgini, to rauish a maiden.

Illicere in stuprum, to intice to naughtynesse.

Stura, an ile against the mouth of Cyber.

Sturnus, ni, m. ge. a hynde of byrdes that lye in flocks, called a sterling, or a flare.

Styga, a fenne in Egypte not farre from the citee of Memphis.

Stygus, a, um, perceyng to Styx, the greate fenne.

Stylis, lis, a littell pillour.

Stylóbata, bax, f. m. gener. a trowe of tymbre, wherin water renneth, or is conueighed into a cistene.

Stylus, li, m. gene. a pillour sharpe towards the toppe, also an instrumente to write in tables.

Also a style, which is qualitee of woordes in speakynge. Sometime harde, sometime easie, sometime in a meane: also an elegant fourme of order in writynge or speakynge. Also any thyng made of iron, tymbre, or other matier, sharpe lyke a pillour.

Stylus, is sometime used for Stolo, a shoote, that

that spryngeth out of a tree.

Symma, matis, n. g. the grosse of thiske mattlee of any openement.

Symphalides aues, byrdes supposed to bee so bigge, that they shadowe all the conne beames, whiche wasteth the countrey of Arcadie.

Symphalius, a, um, of Symphalus.

Symphalus, a riuier of poole of Arcadie.

Symphalum, a towne by the said poole of Arcadie.

Syrax, ácis, mascu. gene. a soote gumme called Storax, wherof be two kyndes, the one is called Storax calamita, the other Storax liquida, whiche is Staete. also a tree, out of the whiche that gumme issueth.

Sytx, signifyeth sorowe of heavynesse, poetes doe feygne, that it is a fenne of riuier in hell, by the whiche the goddes used to sweare: in dede it is a well of Arcadie, the water wherof is a verie stronge popson, so extreme colde, that nothyng can conteepe it, but the house of a mule.

S Vada, a, f. m. gen. called in Greke Pitho, was called the goddesse of eloquence of disertable speche.

Suadela, la, f. g. persuasion, faire speche.

Suadeo, si, dère, to speake faire, to treatate with fayre woordes, to endeuoure to induce a man into our opinion, or to beleue vs, to exhort, to counsaile.

Legem suadere, to shewe reasons to men why they shoulde admytte a lawe.

Pacem suadere, to exhort to peace.

Sualternicum, ci, n. g. a hynde of amber, which is pelowe, wherof beades be made, and is called laumbe.

Suamet, the ablative case of Sua, with the addicion met.

Suapte, of his owne nature.

Suarius, ri, m. g. a swyne herbe.

Suarius, a, um, belongynge to swyne.

Suasibilis, le, that maie be persuaded.

Suasibiliter, an aduerbe, significyng in maner to persuade.

Suasio, ónis, f. gen. an exhortation, a motion of persuasion.

Suasor, fóris, masc. gen. he that dooeth exhort, he that indouoreth to induce an other to his opinion.

Suasorius, a, um, that petteineth to exhortynge or counsaile.

Suasum, si, n. ge. every colour, that maie be turned into an other colour.

Suauē, idem quod, Suauiter.

Suauitatio, ónis, a sweete lyfynge.

Suauitator, óris, m. g. he that lyfeth sweetely.

Suauidicus, a, um, that speaketh pleasantly.

Suauiloquētia, a, f. m. g. sweets and pleasaunte speache.

Suauiloquium, qui, n. g. a sweete speche.

Suauiolum, li, n. g. a littell lyffe.

Suauilaquus, a, um, and Suauiloquens, entis, that speaketh sweetely.

Suatum, lyke a fowle.

Suuior, áris, ari, to lisse sweetely, or for ioye.

Suauis, suauē, sweete in taste, soote in odour of smell: in a man it signifyeth gentyl of course taste, pleasaunt.

Suauitas, áris, f. g. sweetenesse, pleasauntnesse.

Suauiter, sweetely.

Suauitudo, dins, f. g. idem quod suauitas.

Suauium, or Suuium, ui, n. g. a wanton lyffe.

Suauium dare, to lyffe.

Suauium sumere, to lyffe.

Suauium facere, idem.

Suauium, and Suuium, sweete herbe.

Sub, vnder, by, or about.

Sub idem tempus, in the same tyme, or about the same tyme.

Sub horam pugna, about the tyme of the battaile.

Sub eas autem redditæ sunt, for they were deuolued after them.

Sub sarcinis, with the trusses, fardels or carriage.

Sub vesperum, in the tyme lyght.

Sub vesperum Cæsar portas claudi, milites ex oppido exire iussit, in the tyme lyght Cæsar commanded the gates to bee shutte, and the men of warre to depart out of the citee.

Sub Alexandro, in the tyme of Alexander.

Sub aduentu or aduentum, at the tyme of at the poynt of his arrivall or comynge.

Sub exitu vitæ, at his deathe, a littell before his death.

Sub manu, at hande.

Sub oculis, in his presence.

Sub vrbe, harde by the citee.

Sub lucem, at the breake of daye, by daye lyght.

Sub finem, at the ende.

Potes sub ipsos, afore the postes.

Sub manu habere, to haue in hande.

Sub manu esse, to be at hande or redy.

Sub manu, after hand, forthwith.

Sub manus, easily, handesomely.

Bono animo es, negotium omne iam succedit sub manus, he of god there, all the matier cometh to passe handesomely.

Lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotiū, this matier cometh well and easily to passe.

Sub iugum mitti, to bee subdued. It was prophely whan a battaile was banquished, the vanquishers caused thre speares to be set by lyke a galowes, and constrained them that were banquished to goe vnderneath it, in token that they were subdued: which was the greatest reproche that might be deuised.

Sub postquam literas ad te dedi, id est, statim postquam, by and by after, incontinent as.

Xxx Sub



Sub ea conditione, on that condition.  
 Sub dio, abzode in the ayre, without couert.  
 Sub ipsa die, about the same date.  
 Sub specie pacis, vnder the colour of pretence of peace.  
 Non itatim sub mentionem, not incontinent, or by and by after it was spoken of.  
 Subabsurdus, a, um, somewhat absurde or contrarie to reason.  
 Subabsurde, somewhat absurdely, somewhat for itself.  
 Subaccuso, aui, are, to accuse or blame some what.  
 Subacidulus, a, um, a littell sower.  
 Subacidus, a, um, somewhat eyger or sower.  
 Subactio, ónis, f. m. gen. exercise, labouring of a thyng.  
 Subactus, a, um, constrained, subdued, byuen vnder, kneaded or wrought with handes, as dowe is laboured, exercised.  
 Subactum ingenium, a witte well exercised.  
 Subatus, us, m. ge. idem quod Subactio, ónis, the appetite of steering to generation in twine.  
 Subaratus, a, um, that whiche is brasse within and other metall without.  
 Subaratum aurum, brasse within and golde without.  
 Subatro, aui, are, to myngle with brasse.  
 Subagito, aui, are, to sollicite, also to grope or be busie with one, to haue to doe with a woman.  
 Subagito blandis & benedictis verbis, I sollicitated with saype and well spoken wordes.  
 Subagrestis, re, somewhat rude, or vncurteise, lacking civilltee.  
 Subaláris, re, that whiche is vnder the winges.  
 Subalbicus, aui, are, to be somewhat white.  
 Subalbidus, a, um, somewhat white.  
 Subalpinus, a, um, that is vnder the Alpes.  
 Subalpini, people vnder the mountaines Alpes called Decemmontanes.  
 Subalternatio, a succession by tourne.  
 Subalternus, aui, are, to succede by tourne.  
 Subamarus, a, um, somewhat bitter.  
 Subaquatus, a, um, & Subaqueus, that whiche lyeth vnder the water.  
 Subaquilus, a, um, somewhat byowen of colour.  
 Subare, is spoken of women, whiche are as filthy as swyne in the acte of lecherie.  
 Subareo, & Subarefco, fere, to be or waxe some what drie.  
 Subargutus, a, um, somewhat subtile, somewhat shytle.  
 Subaratio, ónis, f. g. an earpyng vnderneath.  
 Subarator, óris, m. g. he that eareth vnderneath.  
 Subaro, aui, are, to care vnder.  
 Subarrogans, anis, somewhat arrogant or proud.  
 Subarroganter, somewhat proudly.  
 Subasper, somewhat sharpe.  
 Subaudito, tui, ire, to heare or perceiue a littell.  
 Subausculto, aui, are, to heken a littell.  
 Subbasilicanus, a, um, that walketh vnder the

place where iudgements are practised.  
 Subbibo, bibi, bibere, to drinke a littell, to suppe.  
 Subbutco, a handle of halles, called a ringe taile.  
 Sublandior, iris, iri, to flatter a littell.  
 Subcaulus, a, um, somewhat blew.  
 Subcalidus, a, um, somewhat hotte, warme.  
 Subcandidus, a, um, somewhat white.  
 Subcenturio, ónis, f. g. a pette capitaine.  
 Subcernicula, lx, f. ge. a fine boulder, wherewith the flour is leuered from the branne.  
 Subcerniculum, i, n. g. a rapenynge sieue.  
 Subcineritius, a, um, rosted or baken vnder the ashes or embers.  
 Subcingulum, li, n. g. a braspynge gyddle.  
 Subcilius, a, um, idem quod Succilius.  
 Subcilia tempora, tymes borrowed or spared from serious busynesse.  
 Subcilia opera, workes done at tymes stolen from ordinarie busynesse or labours necessarye.  
 Subcerno, aui, are, to make a short supper, also to suppe vnder.  
 Subcollo, laui, lare, to late a thyng vnder ones necke.  
 Subcontumeliose, somewhat dispittfully, somewhat tauntingly, or rigorously.  
 Subcontumeliosus, a, um, somewhat spitefull and outrageous in wordes.  
 Subcrefco, idem quod Succrefco.  
 Subcrispus, a, um, that hath a head somewhat curled.  
 Subcrūdus, a, um, halfe rawe, not throughtly boiled.  
 Subcruentus, a, um, somewhat bloddie.  
 Subcurator, óris, m. g. he that hath the charge of a thyng vnder on other.  
 Subcustos, rōdis, m. g. an vnder keeper.  
 Subcuratus, a, um, that whiche is within the skynne, betweene the skynne and the fleshe.  
 Subdebilitatus, a, um, somewhat weakened.  
 Subdelego, aui, are, to committe to an other any matter, whiche is committed vnto vs by the kyng or prince.  
 Subdialia, places to walke in without any coueryng.  
 Subdialis, le, abzode in þ ayre, without the house.  
 Subdiales inambulationes, open walkes.  
 Subdifficilis, le, somewhat difficulte or harde.  
 Subdio, that is not in a house or vnder couerynge.  
 Subditarius, a, um, whiche is not properly his or hers, whose it is leigned to be, a changelynge, that is put or laced in the place of an other.  
 Partus subditarius or subditus, a birth leigned of an other mans child.  
 Libri subditij, booke with false titles of countrefaite auctours.  
 Subditus, a, um, idem quod Subditarius.  
 Subditus, a, um, subiect, put or set vnder, countrefaite or set in the place of an other.  
 Subditus index, a iudge that is set in the place of a iudge that is departed.

Subdin,

Subdin, in the date tyme.  
 Subdo, didi, ere, to put vnder, to adde, to putte in the place of an other, to put in leoperdie or daunger.  
 Subdere in locum alterius, to remoue one, and put an other in his place.  
 Calcitra subdere, to thruste to the spures.  
 Puerum subdere, to change a childe, whiche childe is called commonly changelinges.  
 Subdere spiritus, to geue one courage, or to make one proude or stately.  
 Stimulos subdere, to pricke forward.  
 Subdere sub solum, to put or burie vnder the grounde.  
 Subdere boues iugo, to yoke oxen.  
 Ignem ac materiam seditionis subdere, to encrease, augment, and set forward a sedition.  
 Reum subdere, to accuse.  
 Subdoceo, subdoces, cul, ere, to teache some what, to teache meanelly.  
 Subdole, craftily, cautously, wilyly, disceitfully.  
 Subdolos, a, um, that deceiveth craftily, cautouse, full of disceites and wyles, deceitfull.  
 Subdubie, somewhat doubtfully.  
 Subdubitanter, idem.  
 Subdubitatio, ónis, f. g. a littell doubt.  
 Subdubito, aui, are, to doubt somewhat, to be halfe in doubt.  
 Subdubius, a, um, somewhat in doubt or vncertaine.  
 Subduco, duxi, ere, to take awaie, to plucke or drawe awaie, to remoue, to lifte vp, to drawe vp, to geue or steale awaie priuily, to conuiege awaie priuily, to put vnder, to pull backe, to drawe backe, to deceiue, to steale.  
 Etiam nunc me subducere istis dictis postulas and yet nowe witte thou goe about with these wordes to deceiue me?  
 Tempus est subducere hinc me, it is tyme to get me hence.  
 Vires subducere, to make weake or feeble.  
 Scillinc subducet, he will get awaie, or conuiege hym selfe from thence.  
 Voluptatum calculis subductis, praelium incunt? do they reckon or cōpt how much plasure they shall haue whan they enter into battaile?  
 Quae subducere colles incipiunt, where the hills beginne to wape lower.  
 Lac agnis subducere, to steale the milke from the lambes, to milke the goewes before the lambes doe sucke.  
 Cibum subducere, to kepe one from meate, or to take ones meate from hym.  
 Subducere numerum stellarum, to number the sterres.  
 Subducere copias in collem, to bynge the hoste by to the hill.  
 Naues subducere, to draw ships to the lande.  
 Aliquem subducere dictis, to deceiue one.  
 Subducere se custodiæ, to steale out of prison.  
 Succum subducere spiritu, to sucke or draw vp.

Subductū omnibus ventis ædificium, the house is set for all maner of wyndes.  
 Subducere rationes, to examine the charges with allowances in accompt.  
 Subducere summa, to make a rekenyng, or to cast the summe in an accompt or rekenyng.  
 Subductarius, a, um, that wherewith any thyng is lifted or haunced vp.  
 Subductio, ónis, f. ge. a drawynge by of a shippe out of the water, deduction or allowaunce, an accompt, a byngynge by to an high place.  
 Subdulcis, ce, somewhat sweete.  
 Subdūro, aui, are, to make somewhat harde.  
 Subduror, subdurari, to bee made somewhat harde.  
 Subedo, edi, edere, to weare away, to eate away vnderneath, as the water consumeth awaie the foote of a roche or stone walle.  
 Subeo, iui, ire, to enter, to suffere or suffeigne, to enterpryse, to goe vnder or in, to take, also to succede, to come in the place of an other, to resiste, to clyme or mounte by, to ascende by, also to take charge of any thyng, also to growe or sprynge by, to come to remembraunce, to put vnder, to answer.  
 Qui retinendi officij causa cruciatus subierit vitro, he that will for the accomplisment of his duittie, suffere tourmentes willingly.  
 Quis enim curæ tuæ molem sponte subeat? who woulde willingly take on hym the greates weight of thy charge?  
 Sera pœnitentia subiit regem, late repentance came to the kynges remembraunce.  
 Aeneas subiit mucronem, ipsūq; morando sustinuit, Aeneas put vnder his swoorde, and taryng lifted hym vp.  
 In quarum locum subierunt inquilinae, impietas, perfidia, impudicitia, in whose place succeeded new inhabitants, contempte of vertue, disloyalte, lecherie.  
 Hemi excelsas sex millibus passuum subitur, the height of the mountaine of Iemus, is the med of mounted in six thousande paces.  
 Tectum subire, to enter or come into the house.  
 Subire ad montes, to goe from the vale by to the hills.  
 Vultu alicuius subire, to come before ones face.  
 Spes animū subibat, I or he trusted or hoped.  
 Subeunt morbi, sicknesses doe come.  
 Subire aliquid, to take charge of any thyng.  
 Cōditiones pacis subire, to accorde vnto peace.  
 Deditionem subire, to render by a garrison besegged.  
 Fortunam subire, to abyde the aduerture, or put all in an hasarde.  
 Labores subire, to take paine.  
 Per vices subire, to come in place nowe one and than an other, by turne.  
 Cruciatu subire, to suffere or endure tourmentes.  
 Aleam subire, to put hym selfe in daunger.

Subire crimen, to susteine blame.  
 Incommoda subire, to be endamaged.  
 Subire infamiam, to be dishonoured.  
 Iudicium alicuius subire, to abyde the iudgement of one.  
 Nomen exilis subire, to be a banished man.  
 Subire penam, to be punished.  
 Supplicia subire, idem.  
 Tela subire, to receiue strokes.  
 Verbera subire, to be beaten.  
 Ne subeant herbe, that the weedes ouergrowe not.  
 Cogitationi nostræ nunquam subiit, it neuer came in our thought.  
 Subit antiquitate mirari, it cometh to my remembrance to wonder at men of the olde tyme.  
 Subit recordatio, I remembre well.  
 Subit cognatio, I haue be thought me, I begyn to confider of thynke.  
 Subit animus, I dooe remembre, it cometh to my mynde of remembrance.  
 Calamitatem subire, to haue a greatte losse.  
 Subire mortem, to receiue death.  
 Periculum subire, to putte hym selfe in teoſperdie.  
 Subire sermonem, to cause hym selfe to be spoiled of.  
 Minus sermonis subiissem, men woulde not haue spoken so much agaynst me, of there shulde not haue ben so great an infamie of obloquie of the people agaynst me.  
 Tempeſtates subire, to put him selfe in danger.  
 Turpitudinem subire, to renne in ſclander.  
 Subire vim, to put hym selfe in ſcopercie to bee ſlayne.  
 Subeunt in hac reputatione, nowe cometh to remembrance.  
 Subit regem verecundia, the hyng was aſſamed.  
 Fallendus est iudex & variis artibus ſubeundus, the iudge muſte be wonne by pryie meanes, that he maie not perceiue.  
 Subit ille loquentem talibus, he answered hym in this wiſe.  
 Subaſſe eam in cælum, that it aſcended by hygh into the ayre.  
 Cuius nunc ſubeunda deſenſio eſt, whom I muſt now take vpon me to deſende.  
 Dextra alæ ſiniſtra ſubiit, the left wyng came in place of the ryght.  
 Ne famam ſubeam crudelitatis, that I maie not be called cruell.  
 Triftitium illorum temporum non ſubiissem, I ſhulde not haue abiden the ſadnelle of heauynelle of that tyme.  
 Subire tractum religionē, that a certayne feare of conſcience cometh vpon them.  
 Subire aliquem humeris, to beare of ſtate one vp with his ſhoulders.  
 Suber, ſuberis, m. of f. g. but moſt cōmonly, n. g. cozke.

Suberulus, a, um, of cozke.  
 Suberro, aui, are, to wander vnder, to wander ſomewhat.  
 Suberth, is a barbarouſe worde pertaining to phyſicke, and ſignifieth a deepe ſleepe not naturall, proceeding of groſſe vapours, ingendred of ſtume, beyng in the principall members, reſolued and aſcendynge into the foze parte of the heade, and cauſynge oppilation in the ſelles of the bryppe.  
 Subferuēſio, ſis, fieri, to be made ſomewhat hot or ſcaldyng.  
 Subferuefactus, a, um, made ſomewhat hotte.  
 Subſibulum, li, n. g. was a white ornament foure ſquare, and longe, whiche the nunnas called Veſtales, ware on theyr heades when they dyd ſacrifice. alſo a tache.  
 Subſtigidus, a, um, ſomewhat colde, halfe colde, Subſtigidē, ſomewhat cooſey.  
 Subgrandis, de, ſomewhat bigge of great.  
 Subgrauis, e, ſomewhat heauy, greuouſe of vnpheasant.  
 Subgrunda, æ, the caues of the houſe.  
 Subgrundatio, ōnis, f. g. the makinge of the caues of the houſe.  
 Subgrundia, ōrum, n. g. plur. the caues of an houſe.  
 Subhaſto, are, to ſell any thyng in tyme of warres that was praiſed. Haſta, is a garde, whiche was deliuered to hym that was appointed to ſell any thyng that was taken in warres.  
 Subhōrridus, a, um, ſomewhat hydious of horribly to ſee to.  
 Subiaceo, ſubiaces, iacui, ēre, to lie or be vnderneath, to be ſubiecte.  
 Appennino ſubiacent, they ſtande or bee ſituate at the foote of the mountayne Appenninus.  
 Subiaſto, aui, are, to caſt by as cozke is when it is ſanned.  
 Subicito, aui, are, to cōpany often with a woman.  
 Subiculum ſagri, a beating ſtocke.  
 Subiectio, ōnis, a caſtynge of puttynge vnder, an addynge to.  
 Subiectio teſtamentorum, a byngynge in of falſe teſtamentes.  
 Subiecto, aui, are, to caſte vnder often.  
 Subiectare ſtimulos, to pryke of ſturre forwarde.  
 Subiectior, ōnis, m. g. a forger of teſtamentes, of he that byngeth ſoothly one teſtamente for an other.  
 Subiectus, us, m. g. a caſtynge vnder.  
 Subiectus, a, um, put vnder, ſubiecte, obedient, lyng vnder.  
 Subiecta eſt ſpes illi, id eſt, Inieſta.  
 Subiecti oculis imperatoris, befoze the capytaines face that he maie ſee them.  
 Subiectus animus, an obedient mynde.  
 Subigo, egi, igere, to conſtreigne or ſubdue, to dzyue vnder, to whette, to beate of ſlame: ſometyne to eate or tye truly, to digge, to meddle with a woman. ſometyne to liſt vp.

Necceſſe

Necceſſitas me ſubigit vt rogitem, necceſſite conſtreigneth me to aſke you.  
 Subigit fateri, he conſtreigneth me to confeſſe.  
 Ad deditiōem ſubegit, he conſtreigned them to yelde.  
 Subigere nationes, to ſubdue countreis.  
 Subigere terram, to labour & tye the grounde.  
 Subigere in cote ſecures, to make ſharpe the axes with a whetſtone.  
 Subigere terga equorum, to rubbe the hoxſes backes.  
 Scrobem ſubigere, to digge a dyche.  
 Ratem conto ſubigere, to ſhooue ſoothly the ſhip with a longe pole.  
 Subigere gypſum, to worke playſter as pargetters doe with their truell.  
 Subigere farinam, to make dowe, to kneade.  
 Subigere terram, to make moyſer of ditte.  
 Subigatrix, icis, a woman that conſtreigneth one by force.  
 Subicio, ſubijcis, iēci, iēcere, to putte vnder, to make ſubiecte, to byng in mynde, to byng in remembrance, to aſſure, to ſhew or tell a reaſon or reaſe, ſometyne to caſte vp, to reherſe. alſo for ſubmittere, of ſubornare, to ſende in priuile to deceiue men.  
 Subicere ſe periculo, to put him ſelfe in perile.  
 Si meministi quod olim dictum eſt, ſubijce, if thou doeſt remembre what once was ſpoken, eherſe it of byng me to remembrance.  
 Oua gallinis ſubiicere, to ſette egges vnder the hennies to be hatched.  
 Spem ſubiicere, to put one in comfort.  
 Aliquid oculis ſubiicere, to make a thyng to plaine that a man maie perceiue it as well as if he ſawe it.  
 Exemplum ſubiicere, to put or ſhew an exaple.  
 Subiicere ferro terram, to till the lande.  
 Subiicere ſenſibus, to purpoſe a thyng euidently.  
 Crimini ſubiici, to be put i fault, to be blamed.  
 Faces ſubiicere, to byng one moze in hatred, to intence of ſette forwarde a matter moze.  
 Teſtamentum ſubiicere, to byng ſoothly a falſe teſtament.  
 Vis ſubiecta voci, the ſignification and impportance of a woorde.  
 In equum ſubiecit, he ſet him by on horſebacke.  
 Subiecit ille, he answered & ſaid after y other.  
 Securi ſubiici, to be putte to death, to bee beheaded.  
 Prælo ſubiicere, to putte vnder the preſſe, to preſſe. alſo to prynte.  
 Ignem ſubiicere, to put vnder fyre.  
 Pedibus ſubiicere, to caſt vnderfoote, to conſtemne, to ſet naught by.  
 Tutela alicuius ſubiici, to be in ones tuition or ſubiection.  
 Subiiciunt ſe homines imperio alicuius, men ſubmit them ſelfes to the rule of gouernance of any man.  
 Quæ ſubiiciebantur oculis, whiche we ſawe

with our eyes.  
 In locum eorum ſubiecit, he ſet in their place.  
 Cauſam ſubiicere, to ſhew or tell a cauſe.  
 Subiicere pullos, id eſt, ſupponere, ſubdere. Voci præconiſ ſubiicere, to cauſe a thyng to be cryed and ſolde.  
 Odio ciuium aliquid ſubiicere, to make a thyng to be hated of the people.  
 Huic verbo, voluptatis, duas res ſubiiciunt, they ſaie that this worde. voluptas, hath double ſtrength of ſignification.  
 Subiicere iudicem, to ſende in priuile a falſe ſelowe to diſcouer a matter.  
 Subimpetro, aui, are, to entreate ſomewhat for a thyng.  
 Subimpudens, entis, ſomewhat vnſhamelaſt of ſauice.  
 Subinānis, ne, ſomewhat vaine, of no great impportance.  
 Subinde, mozeouer, ſoothly with or anon, oftentaymes, euer nowe and than, nowe and than as monge, euer amonge.  
 Subin, idem.  
 Subinſuo, fluxi, ere, to ſlowe in vnder.  
 Subingere arietem, to deliuer a ſhepe to be killed for hym that dooeth ſacrifice.  
 Subis, a bird, whiche breedeth the egges.  
 Subinſuſus, a, um, ſomewhat ſwoly, halfe vnsauourie, that hath no great grace.  
 Subinuſus, a, um, ſomewhat hated of; maligne;  
 Subinuito, aui, are, to aſſure of prouoke ſomewhat.  
 Subiraſcor, ſus ſum, iraſci, to be ſomewhat mozed, to be halfe angrie or diſpleaſed.  
 Subito, ſodemly, incontinent.  
 Subito quum mihi dixiſſet, &c. incontinently as ſoone as he had ſaid. &c.  
 De ſubito, ſodemly.  
 Subitaneus, & Subitarius, & Subitus, a, um, ſodemly.  
 Subitum eſt ei remigrare, it is to ſome for him to come againe.  
 Subingālis, le, vted to the poke.  
 Subingū, ōrum, thonges or bondes wherewith the pokes were faſtned to the oxens neckes.  
 Subingis, ge, idem.  
 Subingo, are, to make ſubiecte, to ſubdue, to byng in ſubiection.  
 Subingo, ianxi, ere, to adde and ioyne to.  
 Oratori omnes artes ſubingere, to put all artes and ſciences vnder the profeſſion of an orator.  
 Subingere vibem ſub imperium Romanū, to byng a citie vnder the Romaine empire.  
 Sublabor, bēris, plus ſum, labi, to ſlippe awaie priuile, to fall of ſtyde vnder, to fall downe of deſcende by little and little.  
 Sublabro, aui, are, to put vnder the lippes.  
 Sublate, hauſtly.  
 Sublate de ſe dicere, to make great auant of hym ſelfe, to ſpeake gloriouſly of hym ſelfe.

Xxx in

Subla

Sublato, sublates, sublatus, tere, to be hyd vnder a thyng.  
 Sublatio, onis, fcm. gen. a lityng vp, a taking awate by stelyhe.  
 Sublatus, a, um, lityed vp, mounted, addaunced, also stolen, taken awate.  
 Sublego, aui, are, to substitute.  
 Sublego, legi, ere, to steale, to passe ouer a thyng quickely, to steale a thyng that is hyd, to ge the effectoonces, also to choose an other into the place of hym that is dead.  
 In locum demortui sublegere, idem.  
 Sublegere sermonem. Clam nostrum hunc illas sublegerunt sermonem, priuily they herkened, and bare awate all that we communed.  
 Sublellus, a, um, feeble, feynt, light, of no force or value, an olde woojde.  
 Subleuo, aui, are, to helpe or aide, to succour, to defende, to litye vp, to susteyne.  
 Subleuare & ledere, contrarie.  
 Inopiam subleuare, to helpe one in tyme of pouertee and neede.  
 Laborem subleuare, to ease ones labour.  
 Res aduersas alicuius subleuare, to helpe one that is in aduersitee.  
 Subleuare testamentum alicui, to discharge one by testament.  
 Sublica, eae, fcm. g. a proppe, a thore, a post, or other litye thyng, to susteyne or litye a thyng vp: a pylle driuen into the grounde for building or other lyke purpose.  
 Sublicium, ch, n. g. idem.  
 Sublicius, a, um, that is made of pylles or postes of tymbre.  
 Sublicius pons, a byrge at Rome, made on pylles.  
 Subligaculum, li, n. g. a nether cosse or breeche, moit proppey a trusser or breeche, whiche onely couereth the priue membris, and that extendeth no farther upwarde nor downward.  
 Subligar, garis, n. g. idem.  
 Subligo, aui, are, to vnderbynde.  
 Subligare enssem latere, to hange his sword by his syde.  
 Sublime, on hygh.  
 Sublimis, me, hygh, that whiche is aboue vs.  
 Sublimem hunc intro rape, hoyle me by this felow a litye and carie hym in.  
 Sublimem medium arripere, I wolde take hym by the middell and hoyle hym alofte.  
 Sublimem rapi, to be hoyle vp on hygh, to be hoyle into the ayre.  
 Sublimem abire, to ascende by into heauen, to mounte by into the ayre, or by an hygh hill.  
 Iacens in sublimi, castyng it by alofte.  
 Sublimitas, atis, f. g. hyghth.  
 Sublimiter, hyghly, on hygh.  
 Sublimo, aui, are, to sette on hygh, to extolle.  
 Sublino, leui, lini, liti, linere, to annoynt or rouche, to pepene or stayne, to smere somewhat.  
 Os sublinire, to deceyue.

Sublito, onis, the grounde colour, wherof the perfecte colour is laied, in clothe dyed it is called graslyng.  
 Subliundus, a, um, halfe blacke and blew.  
 Sublucanus, a, um, of or pertynyng to the moonyng.  
 Sublucanum tempus, the springe of daie.  
 Sublucio, lices, luxi, cere, to shene somewhat, or to geue a littell lycht.  
 Sublucide, somewhat bryghtly, or cleerely.  
 Sublucidus, a, um, somewhat lycht.  
 Sublucio, aui, are, to vnder the adde bowes, that the lycht maie come vnder the tree.  
 Subluo, lui, luere, to vnder washe, as water, whiche renneth lowe vnder a banke of hill, and washteth the foote therof. also to washe somewhat cleane.  
 Sublucidus, a, um, somewhat pale or wanne of colour.  
 Sublustris, stre, that hath some lycht.  
 Sublustris nox, a nyght that is somewhat bryght with the sterres.  
 Subluies, ei, fcm. g. a disease of cattell, whiche is betwyxe the eies of the pfecte. also litye, or dure.  
 Submergo, messi, mergere, to deepe or plunge vnder the water, to drowne.  
 Submerum, almost pure.  
 Submina, e, f. g. a womans garment, I suppose a kytell.  
 Subministro, aui, are, to dooe seruice vnder one, to geue or deliuer any thyng that is asked for.  
 Tela subministrare, to reache one weapons or dartes.  
 Aquam radicibus subministrare, to water the rootes.  
 Pecuniam subministrare, to find one money.  
 Subministrare vires, to strengthen.  
 Subministrato, onis, m. ge. an vnder seruant, he that deliuereth any thyng that is called for, one that ministrerth to a man that he nedeth or lacketh.  
 Submissus, & submissim, softly, proppey in speakeyng. also humbly, lowly.  
 Submisle supplicare, to make humble intreacye.  
 Eo se gerat submissius, so muche the moze lowly ought he to behaue hym selfe.  
 Submisle dicere, to pleade temperately with out great vehemence.  
 Submisle loqui, to speake low or softly.  
 Submisle se gerere, to behaue hym self gently.  
 Submissio, onis, f. gen. a submission, a putting vnder, an humblyng.  
 Contentio & submissio vocis, contrarie, streking of the voice and temperate speakeyng.  
 Elatio & submissio, contrarie.  
 Submissus, a, um, humble, put vnder, brought in subiection, put downe, lowe.  
 Submissa voce loqui, to speake lowe.  
 Submissa oratione loqui, to vse temperate and gentill woojdes.

Submitte

Submitto, missi, mittere, to sende pziuly or by selfe, to plante or sette in the grounde, to sende or byngne in the meane tyme. also to putte or sette vnder, proppey as a calfe, a lambe or a sole is sette vnder the damme to sucke. also to bowe downe.  
 Submittere se, to humble hym selfe.  
 Submittere capillum, to let heare to growe.  
 Submittere barbam, to let his bearde growe.  
 Pratum submittere, to dimitt the price.  
 Submittere alicui, to sende one to succede a ma in the gouernance of any prouince or office.  
 Fasces lictorios submitit, he dyd reuerence by holding downe the bundles, that the sergantes or officers bare before hym.  
 Submittere pampinum vitis, to plante a vine bryanche, or set it in the grounde to grow.  
 Submittere prata in forum, to husbnde and dresse by the meddowes to byngne soothly he.  
 Submittere tauros, poke pour open, or put the bulles to the byne.  
 Genua submittere, to make courttesie, to bowe the knees.  
 Ne animo submitterent, that they heretes or courage shoulde not faile them.  
 Non decet periculo vilo submittere animum, it is not seemly for vs to bee asfere or abashed for any perill.  
 Submittere factum matribus, to put the ponge to the dammes to be nourished.  
 Ad mensuram discens se submittere, to accommodate hym selfe to the capacitee of the schoolar.  
 Ad matrem submittebat, he sente pziuly to his mother.  
 Submitte me & suplicaui, I submitted or humbled my selfe.  
 Submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, to humble or submitte hym selfe to the low state or viltie of persones attained or accused.  
 Submittere alicui delatores, to sende pziuly false accusers to apperhe one.  
 Submolesus, a, um, somewhat greuous or displeaunt.  
 Submolesce, somewhat greuousely or displeasfauntly.  
 Submoneo, submoneo, monui, nere, to warne one pziuly, to put one in mynde of a thyng, to geue hym warnyng, to geue a bie warnyng, to geue halfe a warnyng, to geue a watche word: Comptyme to geue halfe a checke, to giue a priue checke or taunte.  
 Submordeo, dere, to bite softly, or pziuly.  
 Submorosus, a, um, somewhat crabbed or frostwarde, somewhat harde to please, somewhat rigorous.  
 Submoueo, submoueo, moui, uere, to remoue or carie a thyng farre of. also to dnyue out of a place: also to discharge a man of his office, to depose.  
 Submoue turbam, cause the people to make

waite, make theym auoyde of geue place.  
 Magnitudine pena maleficio submoueri, to be kepte from dooyng euell by the greuousnesse of punysshment.  
 Germaniam ab Italia submouent, id est, separant.  
 Aliquem submouere a consulari, to depose, to discharge.  
 Submotia concione, the assemblee begyn disolued or departed.  
 Descendunt in foru gladio submouetur, they made rowme of place before hym with a sword, as he wente towarde the common place.  
 Submotor, onis, m. g. one that putteth asyde or maketh rowme.  
 Subnasco, natus sum, nasci, to growe or spring vp vnder thynges that be growen by already.  
 Subnecto, nexui, tere, to binde to, or hang to. also to subscribe, to adde or ioyn to after other.  
 Subnego, aui, are, to denie somewhat, to denie halfe.  
 Subnerno, aui, are, to cutte sinewes.  
 Subnexio, onis, f. g. a byndyng or hangyng to.  
 Subniger, gra, grum, somewhat blacke.  
 Subnitor, nixui sum, niti, to leane or state again a thyng, to be fastened by.  
 Subnixus victoria, trustyng to his victorie.  
 Subnodo, aui, are, to make a knotte vnder a thyng.  
 Subnoto, aui, are, to note or marke, to subscribe, to halfe note, to note after a facion.  
 Subnubilus, a, um, somewhat cloudy, halfe ouercast with cloudes.  
 Subo, aui, are, to grunte as the some dooth when they despyeth the boze to doe their bynde.  
 Subobscenus, a, um, somewhat vnhyonst or vnchaste.  
 Subobscurus, a, um, somewhat obscure or darke, somewhat harde to vnderstande.  
 Subodiosus, a, um, somewhat odious.  
 Suboffendo, di, dere, to offende somewhat or a littell.  
 Suboleo, suboles, olui, lere, to sauour or smell a littell, to haue halfe the sauour of a thyng, to haue some perceyving of the matter.  
 Nunquid patri subolet? doth my father perceiue any thyng of the matter.  
 Subobro, aui, are, to desire a littell.  
 Subordior, diris, diri, to begynne.  
 Suborno, aui, are, to pzepe or honoure. also to suborne or byngne in a false witness, or messenger, or feigne one person for an other to deceiue with, to sende one pziuly and instructe hym to dooe or faie a thyng, to deceiue men.  
 Subornare oratorem, to make out a spoker man in the behalfe of other.  
 Subornare falsum testem, to suborne or sende in a false witness.  
 Subornatus criminibus, pziuly instructed with fautes to laie to ones charge.  
 Suborior, riris, riri, to begyn to springe or arise.

Subpallidus, a, um, somewhat pale, halfe pale.  
 Subpinguis, gue, somewhat fatte, fatte a littell.  
 Subpudet, I am halfe ashamed of it.  
 Subrancidus, a, um, somewhat hoze and stinking.  
 Subraucus, a, um, somewhat hoarse.  
 Subrectus, a, um, lifted vp a littell and littell, halfe upright.  
 Subremigo, aui, are, to rowe vnder.  
 Subrepro, pli, pere, to steale away or renne away priuily.  
 Subrepere animo, to enter sodainly or priuily into the mynde.  
 Subrepere se alicui, to steale away priuily fro one.  
 Subrepsit hanc appellatio paulatim, it came by littell and littell to bee called by this name at lengthe.  
 Obluionem cibi subrepere aiunt, they saie that he forgetteth his meate.  
 Subrepticius, a, um, stolen or falsely come by.  
 Subreptiue litteræ, letters stolen out by a false suggestion.  
 Subreptus puer, a stolen childe.  
 Subreptio, ònis, f. g. a stealinge awaye, an obtayning of a thyng by false suggestion.  
 Subrideo, rides, risi, ridere, to smile or laugh priuily, to make countenance of laughyng.  
 Subridiculè, somewhat merily, somewhat mockingly, or scoffyngly.  
 Subrigo, rexi, rigere, to heaue or lifte vp by littell and littell.  
 Se paulatim subrigens, liftyng vp hym selfe by little and little.  
 Subriguus, a, um, idem quod irriguus.  
 Subripio, pui, pere, to steale, to take awaye secretly, sometyme to lifte vp hastily.  
 Subrisio, & Subrisus, a, smilinge.  
 Subrogo, aui, are, to substitute or subrogate, to make a deputie in an office, to put in an other mans roome.  
 Subrostrarius, a, um, vnder the place called rostra: or one that vseth to sit vnder that place.  
 Subrubeo, subrubes, bui, bère, to bee somewhat redde.  
 Subrubundus, a, um, somewhat ruddy.  
 Subrûsus, a, um, somewhat redde.  
 Subrumus, mi, m. g. a lambe that doeth sucke.  
 Subrumor, aris, ari, to be suckeled, or put to sucke, as calues, lammes. &c.  
 Subruo, rui, ruere, to enter with force, or priuily by littell and littell, also to digge the erth, to cast downe to the grounde.  
 Subrusticus, a, um, somewhat rusticall or rude.  
 Subrutilus, a, um, somewhat shynyng or bright lyke the colour of golde.  
 Subruius, a, um, destroyed, caste downe to the grounde.  
 Subsalus, a, um, somewhat salte in taste.  
 Subsanno, aui, are, to scozne or mocke.  
 Subsannatio, ònis, f. g. a moche with bendyng the browes, and snuffyng vp of the nose.

Subsannator, òris, m. g. a mocker.  
 Subscribo, scripsi, scribere, to write vnder, to subscribe, to fauour a matter, to assigne a cause why, to affirme, to note certayne thynges in wytyng, at a sermō or other place. Also to beginne or moue a suite in the lawe. olde lawyers used it for that they saie now, Adlungere se, which Cicero speaketh oftentimes in this wyse, Accedere ad causam, descendere in causam, Incumbere in eandem causam, & dimittere se in causam, to ioyne or take parte with other in any accusation, suite or variance in the lawe.  
 Vt subscribere audia piget, that it shoulde loth you to write those thynges that you here.  
 Scis te mecum non subscripsisse, id est, mecum quærelam non esse expertum, that you haue not subscribed in the lawe against me, or entered any bill of complainte or action against me.  
 In aliquem subscribere, to subscribe to ones accusation, to ioyne or take parte with other against one.  
 Causam vel causæ subscribere, to subscribe or take parte with other in any quarrell, suite or contention of the lawe.  
 Causam subscribere, to subscribe or adde a reason why he dooeth a thyng.  
 Si voto fortuna subscripserit, if fortune fauoure me so muche, as to dooe that I require, if fortune fauour my desire.  
 Subscripsit orationi eius, id est, fuit.  
 Voluntati alicuius subscribere, to graunte that one requireth.  
 Odus alicuius subscribere, to aide or helpe one to be reuenged on his enemye.  
 Subscriptio, ònis, f. g. a leanyng to or a partaking with the accusar or plaintiffe, a subscripsion, a wytyng vnderneath.  
 Subscriptio censoria, reformation made by the Censors.  
 Subscriptor, òris, m. g. he that in causes subscrit all dooeth fauoure the parte of the accusar or plaintiffe.  
 Subscus, Subcus, and Sucus, cûdis, f. g. called also Seruicla, a fastnyng of boardes or tymber together, one within an other, in ioyners craft or carpentrie, called of the frenche men, for the likenes of the thyng, a swallowes tale, and in englyshe a doufe tale.  
 Subseco, secui, care, to cutte vnder, or cutte a littell.  
 Vngues ferro subsecare, to pare ones nyles.  
 Subsecundarius, a, um, idem quod succursus.  
 Subsecundaria tempora, tyme spared from of ther necessary busynesse.  
 Subsellum, li, n. g. a benche, fourme or stoule vnder other.  
 Subsellia, amonge the Romans were benches or seates, wheron men saie in the Theatre to beholde sightes and places. also wheron iudges saie in diuers courtes and places of iudgement, and is sometyme taken for iudges.

A Sub

A subsellis in rostra rem deferre, to byng the matter from the iudges into the common place before the people.  
 Subsentio, sensi, sentire, to perceiue somewhat, to haue somewhat an ingling of a matter.  
 Subsequor, sequeris, sequi, to folowe shortly with.  
 Subsequi aliquem, to studie to folow ones masters.  
 Iudicium alicuius subsequi. Subsequenti anno, the next yere.  
 Subsero, seui, serere, to sowe or sette vnder a thyng.  
 Subseruio, uiui, uire, to serue, to accorde, to agree.  
 Subseruire orationi alterius, to helpe forwarde ones tale.  
 Subfesta, æ, f. g. an ambushement, whereby hostes of men are intrapped as they passe.  
 Subfessor, òris, m. g. he that lyeth in waite to take one and kyll hym.  
 Subsideo, subsides, sedî, sidere, to sitte vnder, to laie in awaite for one, to reste in the bottom, as dyegges or groundes dooe in a vessel, to tari behynde.  
 Subsider pecunia apud eum, the money remaineth in his handes.  
 Si quæ facies in fundis vasorum subsederint, if any dyegges or lies reste in the bottom of the vesselles.  
 Quæ in castris subsederunt, whiche remained or taried behynde in the campe.  
 Subsedi in ipsa via, I rested or taried by þ way.  
 Subsidiarius, a, um, that is sente or geuen to the aide of other, that cometh to aide other.  
 Subsidiarius palmes, a vine byanchy nourished to mainteine the vine.  
 Subsidium, di, n. ge. aide in an extreme poynte, helpe, succour.  
 Currere alicui subsidio, to renne to helpe one.  
 Innocare subsidium, to desyre aide or helpe.  
 Subsidium nostræ senectutis, the helpe or resceue of our olde age.  
 Subsidiior, aris, ari, to stande by to the intent to aide and succour if nede be.  
 Subsidio, sedî, sidere, to fall downe, to sinke downe, to descende downe to the bottom. sometyme to sitte and hyde hym selfe in a place.  
 Subsider and Confutgere, contrarie.  
 Subsider dicitur formula in conu.  
 Subsider regnum mundi, id est, inuadere.  
 Subsider in loco aliquo, to abide or tari in a place.  
 Subsigno, aui, are, to subscribe or write vnder, to confirme with his signe manuall.  
 Subsimilis, le, halfe lyke, somewhat lyke.  
 Subsilio, subsilis, liui, and lui, lre, to leape a littell, to hoppe.  
 Subsiles, littell plates belongyng to sacrifice.  
 Subsimus, a, u, þ hath somewhat a samoyse nose.  
 Subsipere, to fauour somewhat.  
 Subsisto, stui, sistere, to resiste, to abyde, to

withstande, not to geue place, not to recule and geue backe, to stande still, to stoppe. sometyme to double.  
 Substiter eferas, to resiste and withstande the violence of wyde beastes.  
 Pergami subititi, I dyd abyde or tari at Pergamum.  
 Substiter & expectare.  
 Substiter sumptui, to beate or mainteine the coste or charge.  
 Lingua subtitit timore, his tongue stopped for feare, or he coude not speake for feare.  
 Substitit vnda, the water standeth.  
 Substitunt opes Romanorum apud eos, the money or riches of the Romans remaineth or is still with them.  
 Substitit proceritas balsami intra bina cubita, the balmie tree is neuer aboue two cubites high.  
 Subsolâus, ni, m. g. the east wynde.  
 Subsortior, iris, uri, to choose by lotte after there hath ben other chosen before.  
 Iudices subfortiri, to choose iudges by lotte, to fulfill the numbre of them that were before refused.  
 Subsortitio, ònis, f. g. the choosyng by lotte to fulfill the places of them that were refused after they were first chosen by lotte.  
 Subsortitus, a, um, chosen by lotte in the place of other.  
 Substantia, æ, f. gen. substance: also matter: sometyme goodes, which is also commonly called substance.  
 Substerno, strâui, sternere, to strawe or laie vnder any thyng, as rushes, carpettes, and floweres.  
 Nidos quàm molliissime substernunt, they make their nestes as soft in the bottom as can bee.  
 Substernabat animo omnia, he made all thynges subiecte or inferiour to the mynde.  
 Substernere alicui pudicitiam suam, to abashe done hir selfe to any man.  
 Substillum, li, n. g. a ryme or fallenge miste, or a droppe before and after rayne. it is also a sickness, when a man maie not pisse well.  
 Substiuo, tui, tuere, to substitute or ordeine one in the place of an other.  
 Substitutio, ònis, f. g. an appointyng or ordeinyng of one in the place of an other.  
 Substo, substitui, stare, to susteine or abyde constantly.  
 Substraho, toke Subtrahio.  
 Alum subtrahere, to purge the bealy.  
 Substrâmen, minis, n. ge. litter of any thyng laied vnder hoyses or other beastes.  
 Substratus, a, um, strawed vnder or laied vnder.  
 Substratus, us, m. g. a spreadyng or layyng vnderneath. sometyme litter or other thyng laied vnder beastes.  
 Substrepo, strepere, to make a littell noyse.  
 Substrictus, a, um, straigned or bounde harde vnder, stricte.

Sub

Substringo, strinxi, stringere, to binde stricte vnderneath, to streigne harde, to gyde vnderneath.  
 Substruo, struxi, struere, to vnderpinne, to builde vnder, to make a foundation vnder.  
 Substructio, ónis, f. m. ge. an vnderpinning or groundfelling of a house, a building vnderneath, or making a foundation vnder a house.  
 Substupo, and Substupesco, scere, to be somewhat dismayde.  
 Substupidus, a, um, somewhat foolishlike or doltishlike, halfe astonied, as it were one that laced his senses.  
 Subsulco, aui, are, to iumpe, to hoppe.  
 Subsultum, by iumpes.  
 Subsuo, fuere, to fowe vnderneath.  
 Subsum, subesse, to be vnder or within.  
 Subest intra cutem vulnus, the wounde is vnder the skinne.  
 Causas subesse oportet eadem, there muste be the same causes or reasons.  
 Si villa spes salutis subesseret, if there were any hope of lyfe.  
 Ne subesser suspicio, that there might be no suspicion in the matter.  
 Suburdus, a, um, halfe desse. also that is scant hearde, or maketh almoste no noise.  
 Subtal, talis, n. g. the holownesse of the foote. also to the palme of the hande.  
 Subtegmen, minis, n. g. the thecde, whiche in weayng is called the wouffe.  
 Subregulanea, órum, places vnder the ciues of houses.  
 Subtendo, tendi, tendere, to extende or stretche abroad vnder or beneath.  
 Subtento, aui, are, to espye, to attempt or assaie prylyly.  
 Subtenuis, tenue, somewhat thynne or skilender.  
 Subtēpeo, pere, to be somewhat warme.  
 Subtēpidus, a, um, somewhat warme, like warme.  
 Subter, vnder,  
 Subter humum, vnder the grounde.  
 Subter densa testudine, poſtice.  
 Incisus as vero habent subter, sine casu.  
 Subterclado, clusi, cludere, to shutte vnder.  
 Subterduco, duxi, cere, to withdawe, to escape awaie, to scale awaie prylyly.  
 Subterducere se alicui, to conueigh him selfe as wate prylyly out of ones companie.  
 Subterfluo, fluxi, fluere, to renne or flow vnder a thinge, as water vnder a brydge.  
 Subterfugio, subterfugis, fugi, fugere, to escape, to escape awaie prylyly, to eschew.  
 Subterfugere crimen, to auoide the daunger of a thinge laied to his charge.  
 Miliciam subterfugere simulatione infaniae, to escape gonyng to warre by feignyng him selfe madde.  
 Subtergredior, di, to go vnderneath.  
 Subterlabor, laboris, lapsus sum, labi, to escape or slippe awaie quickly, to renne or flowe vnderneath.

Subtermeo, aui, are, to renne vnder,  
 Subterlino, lini, lini, and leui, linere, to annointe or smere vnderneath.  
 Subterro, triui, terere, to bryste or weare, to breake in pecces.  
 Boves subterunt pedes, the oxen breake or weare out their houses.  
 Subterraneus, a, um, that is vnder the ground.  
 Subterraneo, aui, are, to consume or weare vnderneath, or on the nether parte.  
 Subterexo, texui, texere, to weaue to after, to loigne to after other, to speade in the ende or after of other thinges.  
 Subterceo, subterces, cui, cere, to answer nothing to that whiche is spoken, to holde his peace, to speake neuer a woorde.  
 Subterfesco, scere, idem.  
 Subtilis, le, subtilis, littell, small.  
 Subtilitas, atis, f. g. subtilitee, sharpnesse of wit or reasonyng.  
 Subtiliter, subtilly, fynely.  
 Subtimeo, subtimes, timui, timere, to be somewhat afterde, to be halfe afterde.  
 Subtondeo, dere, to slippe vnder.  
 Subtraho, traxi, trahere, to take awaie, to steale, to withdawe.  
 Subtrahere se, to dawe vnto quietenes, also to withdawe him selfe from other.  
 Subtrahere famam, to withdawe from bryte, to hepe or let one to haue any bryte of fame.  
 Subtrahere alicui inuidiam, to bryng one out of hatred and displeasure of the people.  
 E pondere subtrahere, to take somewhat from the wright.  
 Aliquid subtrahere alicui, to take or steale awaye a thinge from one.  
 Collum iugo subtrahere, to get his necke out of the yoke.  
 Subtrahere se labori, to withdawe him selfe fro labour, to eschewe labour and paine.  
 Aliquem bello subtrahere morbus dicitur, to let or hepe a man that he can not go to warre.  
 Subtristis, ste, somewhat heauy or sadde, somewhat soye, halfe in a dume, not halfe iocunde.  
 Subtrundo, subtrudi, tundere, idem quod Tundo.  
 Subturpiculus, a, um, a littell dishonest.  
 Subturpis, pe, somewhat foule, in parte foule or dishonest, the matter of thinge dishonest couered with cleane woordes.  
 Subtus, vnder.  
 Subucula, lae, f. g. a shyte. Suetonius seemeth to take it for a pety cote. also a rake.  
 Subucularis, a, um, that weareth a shyte.  
 Subueho, vexti, vehere, to beaue, to extolle, to carie vp, to carie or conueigh in a shippe or wayne.  
 Subuectio, ónis, f. g. a conueighyng or carying.  
 Subuecto, aui, are, to beare or carie often.  
 Subuectus, us, idem quod Subuectio.  
 Subuenio, subuenis, ueni, uenire, to helpe, to aide, to succour.

Subuenite inopi, helpe me pooze man that am succourlesse.  
 Erroribus subuenire, to defende and make playne the truthe.  
 Subuentaneus, a, um, wyndic, or of the wynde, or conueied of the wynde.  
 Subuentanea oua, idem quod Hyponemia.  
 Subuento, aui, are, to come to one often.  
 Subuerbusta, ra, f. m. ge. meate burned on the spitte.  
 Subueror, ueritus sum, uereri, to be somewhat afterde, to be halfe afterde.  
 Subuerso, aui, are, to subuerse often.  
 Subuersus, a, um, turned vpside downe, caste to the grounde, destroyed.  
 Subuerto, uertit, tere, to tourne vpside downe. also to destroye, to subuerse, to raise one awaie by false accusation.  
 Subuexus, a, um, bowed vpwarde lyke an arch the rouffe.  
 Subuiridis, de, somewhat greene of colour.  
 Subula, lae, f. gen. an aulle, that coyners dooe vse for a boddyn.  
 Subulcus, ci, m. g. a swyneherde.  
 Subulo, ónis, m. g. an harre haupng hoznes with out tyres, called (as I suppose) a Spurrarde: in the byetruscan tounge it is a minstrell.  
 Subuolo, aui, are, to flee awaie, to flee a littell, to flee vpwarde.  
 Subuoluo, uolui, uoluere, to tumble vnder, to rolle vnder.  
 Subur, a towne in Spayne, called commonly Lusbelles.  
 Suburbanitas, atis, f. g. the neighbourhode of them that be in the suburbs, in respecte of the that dwell in the citie.  
 Suburbanum, ni, n. g. a manour or farme without the walles of a citie.  
 Suburbana, órum, suburbs, houses and villages nere the citie.  
 Suburbānus, a, um, nere the citie, of or pertainyng to the suburbs.  
 Suburbia, órum, n. g. plu. the suburbs of a citie or towne.  
 Suburra, ra, f. g. a strete in Rome.  
 Suburrana regio, the strete in Rome, where the brothell houses were.  
 Suburo, uisi, urere, to burne somewhat of a littell.  
 Subuulcurius, a, um, that whiche appprehendeth men like as rauens dooe carraie.  
 Succedaneus, a, um, that succedeth, that cometh in place or stede of an other.  
 Succedo, cessi, cedere, to succede, to appoche or come to, to come in the place of an other, to go well forwarde, to haue good successe, to prosper or come to effecte, to entre, to go in, to go vnder, sometime to chaunce.  
 Muris succedere, to appoche vnto the walles.  
 Et nostris succedere penatibus hospes, and enser thou my frende into my house.

Hac non successit, alia aggrediemur via, It dooth not prosper or come to effecte this waie, we will assaie an other.  
 Anro successimus, we be come or entred into the denne or caue.  
 Tectis succedere, to entre or go into the house.  
 Succedere in locum vel vicem alterius, to succede or come in the place or stede of an other.  
 Integri & recentes defatigatis succedunt, the lusty and freshe souldiours come in place of them that be wepy.  
 In orbem succedere praelis, to come in & fight by course one after an other rounde about.  
 Eques in pugnam succedit, the bande of horse men entred in to geue bataille or fight.  
 In paernas opes succedere, to possesse the riches that his father had befor hym.  
 Succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, I will succede you, or take vpon me your office and charge.  
 Actas succedit ætati, one age foloweth an other.  
 Negotium omne iam succedit sub manus, all the matter prospereth or goeth well forwarde with vs.  
 Parum successit, it came but easly to passe.  
 Si minus succedit, if it dooe not prosper, or come to god effecte.  
 Succedit ex sententia, it cometh to passe or goeth forwarde euen as we wolde haue it.  
 Quod si successerit alienari mente. &c. If it chaunce or fortune. &c.  
 Succendo, di, ere, to inflame, to burne.  
 Succenso, ui, ere, to be angry for a god cause.  
 Succensus, a, um, inflamed, burned.  
 Succento, tonis, was a certaine garment, whiche onely hozes did weare.  
 Succento, aui, are, to syng a base.  
 Succentor, óris, m. g. he that syngeth a base.  
 Succenturius, a, um, that made vp the numbre of the bend of men that lacked, that is set in the place of hym that is dead or absent.  
 Succenturio, aui, are, to make vp the numbre of an hundred souldiours, or of that copanie that is called Centuria.  
 Succerda, a, f. m. ge. swynedounge, a pygges tourde.  
 Succerno, creui, cernere, to raunge meale in a spere, to separate or take from other.  
 Successio, ónis, f. g. succession, commyng in place of other.  
 Successor, óris, m. g. a succour, one that cometh in the place of an other.  
 Successorem dare vel mittere alicui, to depose one out of his office, and sende an other to succede hym.  
 Successus, a, um, that whiche prosperously hapneth or spedyeth well, that cometh to effecte.  
 Successus, us, m. g. successe, be it god or ill.  
 Successus prosperos dare, to prosper, to geue prosperous successe.



**Scedida**, a, f. g. woull newe thorne, but washed.  
**Succidaneus**, a, um, that whiche foloweth the  
 firste. also that cometh in the place of an other,  
 that succedeth.  
**Succidanea hostia**, beastes for sacrifice, whiche  
 the were killed in the seconde place, or nexte to  
 the firste.  
**Succidia**, a, f. g. a piece of arche of bakon salted.  
 also larde.  
**Succido**, succidis, succidere, to fall vnder, to fall  
 downe as one doeth vpon his knees.  
**Succido**, cidi, idere, to fell or cut downe.  
**Segetes succidere**, to mowe or reape downe  
 cozne.  
**Succidius**, a, um, lowe, redie to fall.  
**Succidus**, a, um, mofte of full of iugre.  
**Succingo**, xi, gere, to gyde. also to enuironne,  
 to compasse.  
**Frustra se terrore succinxit**, qui septus cha-  
 ritate non fuerit, armis enim arma irritantur,  
 in bayne shall he enuirone hym selfe with terro-  
 rience, whiche is not walled about with the  
 loue of his contry: for with violence, violence  
 is spured.  
**Succingere se armis**, to arme hym selfe. also to  
 haue men of armes alwaies about hym for his  
 defence.  
**Succincte**, compendiously.  
**Succinatorium**, a shorte iacket of ierker.  
**Succinatus**, a, um, gyrt, compassed, enuironed,  
 also prompt, in a redinesse, apt.  
**Succinctus cultro**, ferro, pugione, that hath  
 a knife, sworde, or dagger about hym.  
**Urbs succincta portibus**, a citie haupnge has  
 uens on euery syde.  
**Succincta oratio**, a compendious or shorte  
 oration.  
**Succingulum**, li, n. g. a sworde gyrdle.  
**Succino**, succinui, ere, to make a fofte noise, to  
 syng a base or tenour.  
**Succinum**, ni, n. g. aumber, wherof some beade  
 stones are made.  
**Succinus**, a, um, of aumber.  
**Succisus**, a, um, that is cut or drawen from  
 other.  
**Succissum tempus**, tyme that a man spareth  
 from other busynesse.  
**Succissus opere**, thinges that a man doeth by  
 tymes when he leauech of necessarie busynesse.  
**In succissum esse**, spoken of fieldes or landes  
 when they be mensured, where some parte res-  
 mayneth aboute the measure.  
**Succipio**, succipis, succipi, cipere, idem quod  
 Excipio.  
**Succlamatio**, onis, a crying to.  
**Succlamio**, aui, are, idem quod Acclamo.  
**Succlamari**, to be commended and talked of of  
 all men.  
**Succollo**, aui, are, to put vnder the necke or  
 shoulders, to beare a thyng, to beare vp with  
 the shoulders, as they doe that carie men in li-

ters.  
**Succo**, trilla, a small boye and a myll.  
**Succosus**, a, um, full of iugre or moisture.  
**Succresco**, scere, to growe vnder of lowe, of a  
 little and little, to encrease and waxe more and  
 more.  
**Succubi**, diuels, which in the likenesse of women  
 dooe companie with men.  
**Succuba**, an harlot that lyeth with an other wo-  
 mans housbande.  
**Succubo**, aui, are, to lye vnder.  
**Succulentus**, & Succipiens, a, um, full of iugre.  
**Succumbo**, cubui, ere, to be subued, to be tor-  
 ned to, to fall or lye downe vnder, to fayle for  
 feblenesse, to faunte in courage, to lese his cou-  
 rage, to be overcome or overcharged with any  
 thyng.  
**Succumbere oneri**, to fall downe vnder a bur-  
 den, not to be able to sustayne a burdine.  
**Animo succumbere**, to faunte in courage, to  
 become feble or faunte herted.  
**Ne labori succumbant**, that they be not over-  
 come with labour.  
**Precibus alicuius succumbere**, to be overcome  
 with intercepy or desyre that a man maketh.  
**Succumbere viro dicitur mulier**.  
**Succumbere doloribus**, to be overcome with  
 sorowe and paine.  
**Fortuna succumbere**, not to be able to sus-  
 tayne aduersitee.  
**Senectuti succumbere**, for age to be able to  
 dooe no more.  
**Succuro**, curri, currere, to helpe, to aide, to succour,  
 to come in mynde or remembrance.  
**Ut infamie communi succurrere**, that I might  
 helpe to put awaye the infamy, that goeth in  
 generall vpon all.  
**Ut vitæ & pudicitie sororis succurreret**, that  
 he myght helpe to saue the lyfe and chastitee of  
 his syster.  
**Succurrere celeriori via**, to helpe by a more red-  
 die waye or meane.  
**Neg mihi succurrerant verba**, quæ &c. neis-  
 ther did I remembre the wordes whiche &c.  
**Succus**, i, m. ge. iugre or humour, whiche the bo-  
 die receyuech of meate and drynke. also gene-  
 rally all manner of iugre.  
**Succus ciuitatis**, the vigour or strength of the  
 citie.  
**Succus lactis**, whepe.  
**Succursarius**, ij, m. g. a trotting hofse, an hofse  
 that often casteth his rider.  
**Succuso**, idem.  
**Succussatio**, onis, Succussura, a, & Succussa-  
 tura, a, f. m. gen. a trottinge or shakinge of  
 an hofse.  
**Succusso**, aui, are, to shake as an hofse dooth  
 when he trottech. also to trot.  
**Succussor**, oris, m. ge. a trotting hofse. also an  
 hofse that often casteth his rider.  
**Succussus**, us, m. g. a shaking, a trotting.

Succ

**Succutio**, succutis, cusi, tere, to shake a thyng,  
 to iogge by, to lyke as the hofse that trottech  
 harde lyfeth one at curre steppe in the saddle.  
**Sucula**, a, a fowe pigge. also a certaine inner gar-  
 ment. also a certaine company of scerres, call-  
 ed the .vii. scerres, whiche doe appere the .xii. ca-  
 lendes of June, and bee called Suculae, & His-  
 ada. Sucula, is also an instrument of ingia to  
 drawe with, whiche is made of one longe and  
 rounde poste, hauing certaine barres in the mids-  
 des to turne it with all. Of it bee .iii. fortes,  
 one lying betwene two postes lyke the barrell of  
 a well: an other standeth vpright, and is draw-  
 en about with strength of men shooing with  
 thep beates against the barres in the middes:  
 the thyrde forte is that, whiche they vse to lifte  
 by the water pile fledge, in makinge bridges.  
**Sucus**, us, m. g. a sucking.  
**Sudabundus**, a, um, sweatynge.  
**Sudarium**, rij, n. g. a naphyn, a handkerchife.  
**Sudatio**, onis, a sweatynge.  
**Sudatorium**, rij, n. g. a stowe or hofte house.  
**Sudatorius**, a, um, that belongeth to sweatynge.  
**Sudator**, oris, m. ge. a great sweater, one that  
 sweateth.  
**Sudatrix**, triciis, f. g. the feminite.  
**Sudatus**, a, um, besweated, all weatte or moisted  
 with sweatte.  
**Sudes**, dis, f. g. a certaine speare, whiche is burned  
 at the ende, a stake.  
**Sudis**, is, f. g. a certaine fische, called also Sphyr-  
 rana.  
**Sudo**, aui, are, to sweate, to labour soze, to haue  
 muche to dooe.  
**Sanguine sudare**, to sweate bloudde.  
**Sudare mella**, to sweate out honny.  
**Satis sudabis si cū illo incorpas homine**, thou  
 shalt haue enough to dooe. &c.  
**Sudor**, oris, m. g. sweate. also labour.  
**Sudor remittit se**, the sweatte beginneth to leaue.  
**Sudum**, di, n. g. the clere parte of the firmament  
 betwene cloudes. also the clere swament with  
 out cloudes. sometime faire weather after  
 rayne.  
**Sueo**, sueui, ere, to be wonte, to accustome, an  
 olde woorde.  
**Suefacio**, feci, facere, to byng in vse of custome,  
 to accustome.  
**Suesco**, sueui, suefcere, to bee wonte, to take a  
 custome.  
**Suessia**, a towne of Lampaie.  
**Suessiones**, people of France.  
**Sueus**, a, um, accustomed, brought in vse.  
**Sueui**, people in high Germanie.  
**Sueua**, the chiefe countrey of Germanie in scyth-  
 lere, hollomeneffe and beautifull personages,  
 it hath on the easte Hauere, on the weste Wal-  
 late, and the ryper of Rhene, on the southe the  
 mountaynes Alpes: on the north Franche lande:  
 It was sometime called Alemania, wherof all  
 Germanie was called Almagne, in duche it is

nowe called Swaue.  
**Suffarcinatus**, a, um, laded, trussed, stuffed by.  
**Vidi Cantharam suffarcinaram**, I sawe the  
 olde woman Canthara haupnge hir lappe trus-  
 sed vp about hir.  
**Suffarcino**, aui, are, to lade or burdeyne, to trusse  
 by, to stuffe by.  
**Suffarctatus**, a, um, that carieth meale or flour  
 to any place to sell in littell quantitee.  
**Suffectus**, a, um, that is sette in the place of an  
 officer, whiche is remoued or dead.  
**Suffenus**, a poetes name in Catullus, of all othes  
 most foolyshe.  
**Suffero**, sustuli, sufferre, to susteine, to put vnder,  
 to suffre, to take vpon hym.  
**Nunq̃ sufferre eius sumptus posset**, he coude  
 neuer be able to beare or susteine the sumptus  
 or charges of hym.  
**Plus oneris sustuli q̃ ferre possum**, I haue tak-  
 en a greater burdine vpon me then I am ab-  
 le to beare.  
**Supplicium sufferre**, to suffre or abyde punish-  
 ment.  
**Suffertus**, a, um, stuffed, filled, replenished.  
**Suffraueo**, terui, uere, to be somewhat hotte.  
**Sufferuacio**, feci, facere, to make to sicke or  
 to be somewhat hotte.  
**Suffes**, suffes, m. g. was amonge the Carthagia-  
 nenses as the Consul was at Rome.  
**Suffibulum**, li, n. g. an attire, which the nunn-  
 es of Cisterdyen weare on thep heades when they  
 did sacrifice.  
**Sufficio**, sufficis, feci, ficere, to suffice, to be suf-  
 ficient or enough, to content, a set of chose one  
 in the place of an other, to indure, to minstre,  
 to substitute, to staime.  
**Sufficit**, it sufficeth.  
**Labouribus sufficere**, to bee able to endure last  
 hours.  
**Sufficere tibi debet**, si. &c. it oughte to suffice  
 or content you, if &c.  
**Nec obniti contra sufficimus**, neither be we ab-  
 le to withstande or resist them.  
**Nec sufficit vinbo istibus**, the shield or bu-  
 klar is not able to abide or beare the strokes.  
**Non sufficiensibus iam viribus**, his strength  
 failynge hym.  
**Sufficit humorem**, it ministrerth moisture.  
**Ne sufficiat consul non timent**, they feare  
 not that he shall be made consul in the other mans  
 place.  
**Suffectus in Lucretij locum** Horatius, Horat-  
 ius beyng chosen or set in the place of Lucret-  
 ius.  
**Large sufficiens pradium annuis victibus**, a  
 ferme or maner able abundantly to finde a man  
 his luyng.  
**Animo sufficere**, to gyue courage.  
**Suffigo**, fixi, figere, to fasten or nail by.  
**Suffigere cruci**, or in cruce, to hange by one  
 on a gibbet.

Suffi

Suffimen, minis, and Suffimentum, *cl*, n. g. *pers* fume of fumigation.  
 Suffio, *hui*, *hirc*, to perfume.  
 Sufficus, *ci*, m. g. the codde of a ramme, whiche was made for a purse to conieine money.  
 Sufficio, *onis*, a perfumyng of fumigation.  
 Suffitor, *onis*, m. g. he that bloweth the fyre, he that maketh a pe-fume.  
 Suffitus, a, um, perfumed.  
 Suffitus, *us*, m. g. a perfumyng.  
 Suffilamen, *minis*, n. g. that wherewith a whele is receined or stopp'd of his course.  
 Suffilamino, *aut*, are, to sturke of holde backe with the instrument called Suffilamen.  
 Suffilatio, *onis*, f. g. a blowing.  
 Sufflator, *oris*, m. g. he that bloweth.  
 Sufflatus, a, um, blown.  
 Sufflatus, *us*, m. g. idem quod Sufflacio.  
 Suffilatus, a, um, somewhat yelow.  
 Suffilo, *aut*, are, to blowe.  
 Sufflare buccas, to puffe up the chekes.  
 Sufflaui nescio quid vxori, he hath whispered somewhat in his wyfes eare what to eue it is.  
 Suffocatio, *onis*, a stranglyng, a cholyng, a stifelyng.  
 Suffocator, *oris*, he that stranglyeth or stifelyth.  
 Suffoco, *aut*, are, to stoppe the bryche, to strangle, to stiflie.  
 Suffocare vibem fame, to destroye a citie with hunger.  
 Suffodio, *suifodis*, *dere*, to digge vnder, to make hollow vnderneath.  
 Suffodere equos, to thruste horses through.  
 Suffosio, *onis*, a diggng vnder, a myning.  
 Suffossus, a, um, digged vnder, caste downe, des tropp'd, also stumblng as an horse doeth.  
 Suffossus equus, a stumblng horse.  
 Suffragatio, *onis*, f. g. a declaration of a consent or fauour, a geuyng of a mans voice or fauour in election.  
 Suffragator, *oris*, m. g. a supporter or mainteyner, one that helpeth or aideth with his good woorde or voice.  
 Suffragatorius, a, um, that pertaineth to fauouryng with voice in election, that helpeth a man with his good woorde.  
 Suffragium, *gn*, n. g. the voice of people assembled in geuyng their consent. also helpe of succour. also a wreche in the sea.  
 Suffraginosus, a, um, that is diseased or prined in the houses or ioyntes of the hinder legges.  
 Suffraginosi equi, horses whiche haue the peines or scratches.  
 Suffrago, *ginis*, f. g. the ioyntes of the hinder legges of a beaste, called the hough. sometyme it doeth signifie the pasterne. it is also the pong sprynge of a vine.  
 Suffragor, *aris*, *ari*, to beare fauour, to fauour, to helpe one, to speake on his parte fauourably, to geue one his good woorde.  
 Nullis suffragantibus meritis meis, without

any merites or desertes on my parte.  
 Alicui ad consulatum suffragari, to helpe one to be consul.  
 Fortuna suffragante, by the good helpe of Fortune, if Fortune fauour be.  
 Suffragatio, *onis*, a kinde of buildng, whiche fastneth the stones in the walle.  
 Suffrago, *fricui*, care, to rubbe of.  
 Suffrigidus, a, um, halfe colde.  
 Suffringo, *fregi*, *fringere*, to bryake in the midde, to bryake somewhat, to bryake vnder.  
 Suffrio, *aut*, are, to bryake in small pieces, to crumme small.  
 Suffrutex, *icis*, that thyng whiche groweth, haueing the fourme meane betwene an herbe and a shrubbe.  
 Suffuerar, olde wyters vscd for sub eodem testio fuerat.  
 Suffugio, *cusugis*, *fugi*, *fugere*, to flee awaie pryly.  
 Suffugium, *gn*, n. g. a place of refuge.  
 Suffulcio, *ciui*, *ciuium*, of *sulli*, *sulum*, *cire*, to sturke of holde up, to susteine or beare up.  
 Suffulus, a, um, staid up.  
 Suffumigo, *aut*, are, to make smoke vnderneath, to make a fumigation.  
 Suffundatus, a, um, laied vnder.  
 Suffundo, *sudi*, *dere*, to caste downe or poure licour on a thyng, to cast abrode.  
 Suffendere aciem oculorum, to trouble of confounde the eie sight.  
 Vt cibos suffundamus vires a fortiori, that with meate we maie geue them strength, or cause them to haue strengthe to generation.  
 Suffuror, *aris*, *ari*, to steale pryly.  
 Suffusio, *onis*, a webbe in the eie, also a spreadng abrode, a pouyng vpon.  
 Suffusus, a, um, sprinkled, indented, that hath any thyng poured on it.  
 Suffusus rubor alicui dicitur, when one blusheth.  
 Suffusi ciuote oculi, the eies beynge bloudded shotte.  
 Suffusus maleuolentia animus in ceteros, a mynde full of enuour or malice towards other.  
 Sales suffusi felle, mercuriallages full of byting tauntes.  
 Suggesto, *gessi*, *gerere*, to minister or geue a thyng, to sende forth the thynges, wherof are plentie, to put in mynde, to prompte. also for Refero, to shewe or tell.  
 Tellus suggerit alimenta, the grownde geueth foode or nourishment.  
 Bruto statim Horatius suggerunt, footthe with they chose Horatius in Brutus place.  
 Tuum est vi suggeras, it is your parte to put me in mynde of it, or tell me of it, or to put me in remembrance of it.  
 Suggestere sumptus, to allowe expences.  
 Res suggerit, the matter requirith.  
 Suggestus, *us*, m. g. of Suggestum, *ti*, n. g. a pulpitte or high place, out of the whiche orators

teurs or capstaynes made propofitions vnto the people. Suggestus is also a suggestion, a reporte.  
 Sugillo, or after some, Suggillo, *aut*, are, to make a blacke spotte in the skynne with beapng. it is also to coigne, to detract or infame, to reppoure, to condemne, to nyppe, to taunte.  
 Sugillatio, *onis*, f. g. a marke in the visage, blacke or blew, made by some stroke, a moche a detractiō, an infamacion behynde one, a condemnation.  
 Sugillatus, a, um, spotted, mocked, detracted, infamed, condemned.  
 Sugo, *suxi*, *sugere*, to souke.  
 Suggestior, *gressus sum*, *gredi*, to go by steth or pryly.  
 Suggrunda, *æ*, f. g. of Suggrundia, *orum*, n. g. the causes of a house, whiche defendeth the walles from rayne.  
 Suggrundaria, burialles of younge infantes, whiche werenot aboue. xi. daies olde.  
 Suggrundatio, *onis*, f. g. gen. the causyng of a house.  
 Sui, pronomen reciprocum, of hym selfe.  
 Vt se dimitterem, that I wolde dismyss hym, or leat hym departe.  
 Vt veniam ad se rogat, he despyeth me that I wolde come to hym.  
 Sibi, is sometyme fopgned with suo, without any signification.  
 Sui sibi hunc gladio iugulo, I kyll hym with his owne swoorde, I confounde hym with his owne argument.  
 Suile, *lis*, n. g. a swynes stie.  
 Suilla, *læ*, f. g. swynes fleshe, porke.  
 Suillus, and Suinus, a, um, of a swyne.  
 Sulcātim, in furrowes, furrow by furrow.  
 Sulcator, *oris*, m. g. one that maketh furrowes, one that roweth in a boate on the water, because he cutteth it as the earth with a ploughe.  
 Sulcatus, a, um, made in furrowes.  
 Sulco, *aut*, are, to fawowe, to make furrowes.  
 Sulculus, *li*, m. g. a littell furrow.  
 Sulcus, *ci*, m. g. a furrow. also a longe range or trench like a furrowe to plante vines or other trees in, tilling, labouryng of the ground.  
 Serere tertio, quarto, quinto sulco, to sowe in the thirde, the fourth, the fiftte fawowe. sometyme it is put for a dyche. also any maner of cuttyng of the earth: properly it signifyeth any thyng, that is long and sharpe edged. Bifalcum animal, a beaste that hath the feete clowen with two talons.  
 Insindere sulcos telluri, to till the ground.  
 Aquarius sulcus, a furrow to dyagne water by.  
 Syllanus, a, um, for Syllanus.  
 Syllaturire, for Syllaturire.  
 Sulmo, *monis*, a towne in the countrey of Bellis gna, where Ouidius the poete was borne.  
 Sulmonensis, one of the citee of Sulmo.  
 Sulphur, sulphuris, n. g. bymstone.

Sulphuraria, *æ*, f. g. a place where bymstones is bogled.  
 Sulphurata, *orum*, neu. gen. matches made with bymstone.  
 Sulphuratus, a, um, dressed with bymstone.  
 Sulphuratum ramentum, a matche.  
 Sulphureus, a, um, of bymstone, like bymstone in colour, or that fauoureth of bymstone.  
 Sulpitius Gaiba, the name of a Roman.  
 Sultanus, a soudan, whiche was the name of a kyng of Egypt and Syria.  
 Sultis, for Si vultis.  
 Sumach, in the Arabic tongue is that, which Dioscorides calleth Rhus. It is also called Ros syriacus, Manardus, lib. 1. epist. 4.  
 Sumanus, he that alwaies taketh.  
 Sum, *es*, *fui*, to be, with a genitive of an ablative case to be of value: with a dative, for Habeo, to haue.  
 Sum amphitritonis, I am Amphitritons seruāt.  
 Sunt mihi bis septē prastanti corpore nymphae, I haue foytene maydens of excellent beaultie.  
 Sum in mora illi, I make hym to tarie.  
 Sum in metu, I am aserde.  
 Sum in noxia, I am put in the blame.  
 Sum, olde wyters vscd for eum, hym.  
 Sit vestra benignitas ad audiendum: pleaseth it you to here?  
 Sunt septem dies, it is seuen daies agone.  
 Esse desyderio, to be despyed.  
 Quæ esui potuiq; non sunt, which serue not for meate and drinke, or be not eaten or drunken.  
 Hoc mellis est, this is pleasant and swete.  
 Indis est magno precio, among the Indians it is greatly esteemed, or of great value.  
 Esse in sermonibus, to be much communed or talked of abrode.  
 Est, for Licet. Quæ verbo obiecta verbo negare sit, suche thynges as bee laied to ones charge in woordes, a man maie denie with woordes.  
 Est adolescens esca maximæ, he is a veray great eater.  
 Magni sunt oneris, they cary a great burdein.  
 Mentiri non est meum, it is not my propertie to lie.  
 Non est nostrum onus, it is no part of our charge.  
 Iudicabunt nihil æque dissoluendæ religionis esse, they will thynke that nothing shall so sone dissolue honest religion.  
 Quanti est sumito, receyue as muche as it is worth.  
 Est festerijs tribus modius, a bushell is solde for thre festerij.  
 Quis pluris fuit Annebale, cōsilio, virtute, &c. who was better, &c.  
 Magni apud aliquem esse, to be much set by of any man, to be in great fauour or estimation.  
 Sum domi meæ, tuæ, vestræ, &c.

Est derisui omnibus, he is a laughing stocke to euery man, euery man mocketh him a foole.  
 Mihi magna molestia fuit, it greued me soze.  
 Quanto sumptu fuerim tibi, how great charge I haue ten to you.  
 Est mihi melius, it is better with me, I am better.  
 Ni mihi tecum minus esset, if I were not lesse acquainted or familiar with you.  
 Amori esse, to be loued.  
 Odio esse, to be hated.  
 Cui bono fuerit, to whom it shall bee profitable.  
 Crimini esse, to be laied as a faule to ones charge.  
 Tibi gloria esse putasti, thou thoughtest it to be a glorie or praise to the.  
 Factum illud inuidia ei fuit apud patres, he was hated of the senatours for so doyng.  
 Esse miraculo dicitur res, whan men dooe mers uale at it, as a thyng wonderfull and straunge.  
 Qui oneri ferendo essent, whiche were able to beare the burden of charge.  
 Prædæ esse, to be a piae of bootie.  
 Præsidio esse, to aide or succour.  
 Quæ signo sunt omnia, all whiche thynges dooe signifie.  
 Testimonio alicui esse, to beare one witnesse.  
 Vtui esse, to be expedient or profitable.  
 Sum, is eloquently used with certayne preposi-  
 tions.  
 Vide ne hoc totum sit à me, but consider, wher ther this whole matter make not for me.  
 Id est ad lateris dolorem, that is holosome of mes-  
 dicinable for the peyne in the syde.  
 Ad vibem esse, for in vire.  
 Fac apud te lies, see that thy wittes be thine owne.  
 Ad eam partem quæ est ad Hesperiam, whiche lieth towarde Hesperia.  
 Etiam ex his qui cum imperio sunt, whiche be in autoritee, whiche beare a rule or stroke in the common weale.  
 In deliciis alicui esse, to be once dearilyng.  
 In animo est, I am aduised or mynded, I haue determined, my fantasie is.  
 Et est hodie in bonis, and he is now in possession of the gooddes.  
 Cuius in ditione sunt, in whose autoritie or power they be.  
 Est in exemplis, it is witten.  
 In expectando sum, id est, expecto.  
 In infamia esse, to be defamed, to haue an ill name.  
 In mentem mihi fuit, I was mynded.  
 In meis intimis est, he is one of my neresst and especiall friends.  
 Esse in oculis hominibus, to be loued of men.  
 In pabulo esse, to be good to cate.  
 Esse in noxia, to be faultie.  
 In publico esse non audent, he dares not come abrode.  
 In quaestu lingua est, he getteth his liuing by his tongue.

Magna esse in spe, that men haue a great hope of it.  
 Quandiu vos eritis in spe, as long as ye haue any hope.  
 Multum fuit in venationibus, he used hunting muche.  
 Esse in vita, to liue.  
 In usu esse, to be used or occupied.  
 Pro nobis sunt, they be on our parte.  
 Esse in procuracione regni, to haue the charge or gouernaunce of the common weale.  
 Iam ego hic ero, I will be here by and by.  
 Vbi illic dies est complures, whan he had been or taried there a good space.  
 Male sit tibi, the deuill take the.  
 Bono animo es, be of good cheere.  
 Est mihi nomen, my name is.  
 Nomen Mercurij est mihi, my name is Mercu-  
 curie.  
 Est, onely in the thirde person, for conuenit.  
 Non est inter patrem & filium. &c. id est, non conuenit.  
 Fuit quoddam tempus, the tyme was once.  
 Est quod gaudeas, thou hast a cause to re-  
 ioyce.  
 Non est quod. &c. there is no cause whie.  
 Erit ubi te vicissar, I shall once haue a tyme to be reuenged on the.  
 Sin' est ve vclis, but if it be so that ye will.  
 Est mihi iter Lemnum, my iourney is to Lemnos.  
 Est ubi damnum præstet facere quam lucrum, it chaunceth or cometh to passe sometye, that it is. &c.  
 Quæ huius loci esse videbuntur, whiche shall seeme to be popte, conuenient of agreing for that place.  
 Non tam facile his opitulari est, it is not possi-  
 ble to helpe them so easily: for it is not so easie a matter to helpe them.  
 Ut hic sitis hodie, that you woulde tatie here to daie.  
 Esto, be it, I am content.  
 Quod si vi es, cessabis, lacesam, if thou plaie the flougarde, as thou art wont, I will pro-  
 uoke the of here the by.  
 Sumenalia, loke Summanalia.  
 Sumen, suminis, n. ge. is made of the pappes of a sowe, cut from hir the daie after she hath cal-  
 rowed, and powdered with salt.  
 Summa, æ, f. ge. a collection of thynges or word-  
 des, also the principall poynt of a matter, the conclusion of a thyng.  
 Quanta istæ hominum summa est, how great is the nombre.  
 Summani promissi sui complere, to persoune me and accomplishe his promise.  
 Victoria summa in eo constat, the chiefe poynt of the victorie consisteth in that.  
 Ne summa rei periculum faceret, that he should not haufarde or put the whole matter in ad-  
 vent.

in aduenture.  
 Summa quadrans, loke Quadrans.  
 In summam belli profectum foret, he had at-  
 chued and finished the whole warre.  
 In summam proficit, it cometh at lengthe to perfection.  
 Summa illa sit, for a conclusion, to conclude, to make thoyte and speake it in fewe wordes.  
 Summa fuit, the summe of the whole matter was thus.  
 Summa est in testibus, the chiefe or principall poynt of all the matter is in the witnesses.  
 Deceder nihil de summa, there shall nothing of the summe be diminished.  
 Subducamus summam, let vs cast the whole summe.  
 De summa detrahere, to debate of the summe.  
 Decessionem facere de summa, idem.  
 Summam conficere, to somme.  
 Hanc summam orationis habuit, all his word-  
 des came to this poynte.  
 Ad summam, to be thoyte.  
 Summanalia, æ, f. ge. a great cake made lyke a whele, such as is made at bydales and church goinges.  
 Summanus, a god, whom the painymys thought to haue preheminance in the nyght, some take it for Pluto.  
 Summarius, ij, n. g. an Epitome, or bydgemēt.  
 Summarius, rij, chiefe or principall aboue other.  
 Summates, tum, the chiefe persons of a realme or citee, peeres or great men.  
 Summatim, compendiously, by euery parte of the matter, summarily.  
 Summatim, of Summus, by the toppes or highest partes.  
 Summatius, us, m. g. empyre, soueraignete, do-  
 minion, chiefe rule.  
 Summe, excellently, chiefly, as riche as is possi-  
 ble, very greatly.  
 Summergo, meris, gere, to plunge vnder water, to drowne.  
 Summissi, murmurcs.  
 Summissim, & Summisse, softly, not lowde.  
 Summissus, a, um, bafe, lowely.  
 Summissa voce, with a softe voyce, sometye with humble wordes.  
 Summitas, atis, f. g. heghst, or heghnesse, & tope.  
 Summitto, misi, ere, to conuey in priuily, also to suffer to grow.  
 Summittere barbam, to let the bearde growe.  
 Summo, aui, are, to summe or make an accompt.  
 Summonianæ vxores, whores kept in the stede of wiues.  
 Summoneum, nij, n. gen. a place where bandys was kept without the walles of a towne.  
 Summoneus, a, um, that whiche is vnder the walles.  
 Sumoneo, summones, nui, ere, loke Submoneo.  
 Summopere, aduerbium, very diligently. Cic.  
 de inuent. 37.

Summoueo, summones, mui, ere, to put as waie, to set a parte, to laie asyde.  
 Summus, a, um, hyghest, extreme, greatest or very commendable, excellent, sometye very deepe.  
 Summum, at the most.  
 Summo iure agere, to take the rigour or extre-  
 mite of the law in suite, to vse extremitee.  
 Summum fastigium imponere, to finish the a-  
 thyng perfectly, to byngge a matter to a poynte.  
 Summam manum addere, idem.  
 Summum & profundum, contrary, the toppe and the bottome.  
 Vixit ad summam senectutem, he liued vntill he was a verie aged man, or as longe as any man could liue.  
 Amicus summus meus, my great and especiall friende.  
 Summa aqua, the toppe of the water.  
 Actas summa, the last age.  
 Aestas summa, the last ende of summer.  
 Summo artificio facta, metuailously cunningly wrought.  
 In summa desperatione, whan there was no hope in the worlde, whan all hope was past.  
 Summa fide, without any fraude or gyle, very sincerely and truly.  
 Summa forma, excellent beaultie or fauour.  
 Infinita summa, extreme folly or ignorance.  
 Summo loco natus, descended of a noble linage.  
 Ad summam magnitudinem peruenire, to come to the greatest, to be as bygge as euer they will be.  
 Omnia summa in eo sunt, all excellent vertues that can be in a man, are in hym.  
 Summus maior, great beauntesse.  
 Summa quaestio, the principal point or questio.  
 Summa voce pronunciare, to speake aloude.  
 E summo puteo, out of the very deepe pitte.  
 Summutio, aui, are, to change one for another.  
 Sumo, sumpli, ere, to take bypon one, to take ge-  
 nerally, to byze, to consume, to borrowe. Also to spend or bestow on one, to receiue, to chiose, also to take sayge and softly. it differeth frō Rapio.  
 Quoad enim peruentum, quo summa nauis est, non domini nauis est, sed nauigantium, vntill they come to the place whither the ship was byged, the shippe is not the owneer, but theppes that be passengers.  
 In mala vxore atque inimico, si quid sumas, sumptum est, on a shewde wife and an ene-  
 mie, what so euer thou bestowest is wast.  
 Sumere aquam de puteo, to draw water out of the well.  
 Sumere confidentia, to trust, to take courage.  
 Sumere murum, to borrowe.  
 Sumere obsequium animo, to liue after his owne phantasie or pleasure.  
 Sumere operam frustra, to labour in vaine.  
 Sumere optionem, to chioose.

Sumere personam, to counterfaite an other.  
 Sumere supplicium, to punishe.  
 Mihi non sumo tantum, I doe not make my booke that I can dooe so muche.  
 Mihi non sumo, vt meum consilium valere debuerit, I doe not attribute so muche vnto my selfe, as to thinke that my counsaile ought to haue bene folowed.  
 Hoc mihi sumpti, vt id a te peterem, I was so bolde as to despye that of you.  
 Mihi pro meo iure sumo, I claime this by good ryght.  
 Sumere alicunde, he shulde borrow it of some body. Sumere in re aliqua, id est, impendere, to bestow.  
 Sumat sibi aliquem iudicem, id est, eligat, let hym choose of take to him a iudge.  
 Bellum sumere, to begyn of enterprise warre.  
 Sumere, for Consumere, to spende.  
 Diem sumere, to take a daie to dooe a thyng.  
 Hilarem sumamus hunc diem, leat vs spende this daie merrily.  
 Exordium, or Initium sumere, to begynne.  
 Tentaculum sumere, to brycke his fast.  
 Cibum sumere, to eate.  
 Imperatorias sibi partes sumere, to take on hym the office of a capitaine.  
 Spatium ad cogitandum sumere, to take leas- sure to muse on the matter.  
 Tantos sibi spiritus sumptierat, he became so haue mynded and proude.  
 Sumptificio, feci, ere, to spende.  
 Sumptio, onis, f. g. a taking.  
 Sumptio, aui, are, to take often.  
 Sumptuarius, a, um, that pertaineth to expenses.  
 Sumptuariae leges, lawes made for restray- ning of outragious expenses.  
 Sumptuose, sumptuously, chargeably.  
 Sumptuosus, a, um, sumptuous, costly, that spen- deth muche or outragiously.  
 Domus sumptuosa, a costly house or family, wherein is muche superfluitee of expenses.  
 Sumptuosa cena, a sumptuous and costly supper.  
 Sumptus, us, m. g. expense, cost, charge.  
 Effusus sumptus, riotte, superfluous expense.  
 Dare sumptum, to geue money to spende or be- stowe.  
 Ne sumptui reipublicae essent, that they might not be chargeable to the common weale.  
 Prouinciam sumptui exhaustire, to overcharge the countrey with exceeding cost and expenses.  
 Facere sumptum in aliquem, to spende or be- stowe cost on one.  
 Aduetus noster ne minimo quidem sumptui vobis fuit, was no charge at all to you.  
 Nullus teruntius sumptus factus est, there was not one farthyng spent or bestowed.  
 Facere amplius sumptum, to spende or be- stow largely.  
 Impendunt infiniti sumptus in hos exerci-

tus. &c. these armies will stande by in infinite charge.  
 Inferre sumptus ciuibus, to putte the citizing to cosse.  
 Infumere sumptum magnum in rem aliquam, to spende verie muche vpon a thyng.  
 Ponere sumptum, to bestowe cost.  
 Minuere sumptum in aliquem, not to spende or bestowe to muche on one.  
 Ne extra modum sumptui prodeas, that you spende not beyonde measure.  
 Sumptus suppeditare, to fynde ones cosses and charges.  
 Sinium, a promontorie or elbow of the countrey of Sicilia, also a village there.  
 Suo, sui, ere, to sowe, to iogane or make fast together.  
 Suere aliquid capiti, to get a shewd turne.  
 Videat ne quid suo suat capiti, let hym take heed lest he geue hym selfe a shewd turne, or lest he make a rodde for his owne taile.  
 Metuo lenonem ne quid suo suat capiti, I am aserde of the haude, lest he procure or get hym selfe a shewd turne.  
 Suapte ingenio, of his owne pproprie witte.  
 Sup, for Super, aboue.  
 Supellectilarius, rij, m. g. a bondeman or slaue, whiche is accompted for chatell.  
 Supellex, lectilis, or Hic & hac Supellectilis & hoc supellectile, household stuffe, all thynges moueable within the house.  
 Super, vpon, aboue, beyonde, mozeouer, also of, sometye for Prater, beynde.  
 Super Garamantas & Indos proferet impe- rium, he shall abuance his empye beynde the Garamantians and Indians.  
 Super cenam, at supper tyme.  
 Super hac, mozeouer.  
 Super Euclionis filiam, of Euclions daughter.  
 Super Priamo, super Hector, of Priamus, of Hector.  
 Hac super re scribam ad te, of that matter I wryte vnto the.  
 Super, for Propter.  
 Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem, nor he taketh the pyme for his praise.  
 Super, for Valde, His accensa super, with those wordes she beynge greatly inflamed or stirred.  
 Studui super mediam noctem, or media no- cte, half the night and moze, or til it was past mydnight.  
 Erant super mille, they were aboue a thous- sande.  
 Super veteres amicos & familiares, beynde his olde friends and familiars.  
 Super bellum, annona pramente, ouer and beynde the warre, being in great distresse for lacke of vitallies.  
 Gratias aliis super alias epistolis agit, he ge- ueth me thankes in many letters one after an other.  
 Super

Super vinum & epulas, at the tyme when they were drynking and making mery.  
 Super se collocare aliquem, to place one aboue hym selfe.  
 Super gratiam esse, id est, maius esse, vince- re. Satis superq, enough and to muche.  
 Et super e vallo prospectant, id est, desuper.  
 Superquam quod, for Praterquam quod.  
 Super somnum seruus, a chamberlayne.  
 Super, sometye for Insuper.  
 Supera, for Supra.  
 Supera, orum, is used substantiue for heauen.  
 Superabundo, aui, are, to abounde, to be super- fluous.  
 Superaddo, didi, ere, to put to, or adde to moze- ouer.  
 Superalligo, aui, are, to binde vpon another thyng.  
 Superamentum, i, that is superfluous or ouer- pluss.  
 Superbe, proudly, stately, loftely.  
 Suberbiter, idem, used of feruus.  
 Superbius aliquem appellare, to speake to one proudly and disdainfully.  
 Superbia, a, f. g. pride, loftynesse of mynde, ar- rogancie.  
 Superbibito, perbibito, bire, to drinke after, to drinke moze than neede is.  
 Superbificus, a, um, that doeth a thyng proudly.  
 Superbiloquens, & Superbiloquus, he that spea- keth proudly or haughty.  
 Superbiloquencia, a, f. g. proude or haute way- des, proude and arrogant speaking.  
 Superbio, bini, ire, to be proude, to be high min- ded, to haue a lofty stomache, to goe stately and arrogantly.  
 Superbus, a, um, proude, sometye magnifice or noble. Also high, sumptuous, ornate or garnis- shed, riche, wicked.  
 Superbos, olde wryters used for Mortuos, be- cause of the pompe which was at the burynge.  
 Faciam ego hodie te superbum, nisi hinc abis, I wyl hylt the, if thou get the not hens.  
 Superbum bellum, vniuers, vnhappy, or wicked warre.  
 Populum late regem belloq, superbum, id est, excellentem, nobilem.  
 Tyburq, superbum, magnifice, builded high.  
 Postes spolijs superbi, id est, ornati.  
 Superbas aures habemus, when we disdeigne to heare one speake.  
 Superbum est, it is a proude acte.  
 Supercalco, aui, are, to treade vpon, or rather to laie ouer with tyme.  
 Supercerno, creui, ere, to sytte or raigne vpon.  
 Supercido, percido, ere, to fall on.  
 Supercilius, a, um, fower in countenance.  
 Supercilius, ij, n. g. the ouer browe, sometye it significeth pride, grauitee. It is also the hantc, whiche is ouer the dooze.  
 Supercilii salit, spoken prouerbiaily, why one

hath a good hope & a thyng wyl come to passe.  
 Supercilium attolere, to be stately or proude.  
 Supercilii ponere, to laie aparte pride or states- ly countenance.  
 Supercilium contrahere, to lowre.  
 Supercilium remittere, contrarie.  
 Seueri supercilij matrona, a sadde housewife or a fower dame.  
 Supercilium montis, the ridge of an hyll.  
 Supercilium, is sometye used for Natus, a becke.  
 Supercongo, texi, gere, to couer ouer.  
 Supercorro, ui, ere, to fall downe vpon.  
 Supercresco, creui, scere, to ouergrowe.  
 Supercubo, cubui, are, to lie vpon, to slepe vpon.  
 Supercurro, curri, ere, to ren vpon, to ren aboue.  
 Supercurrere ager dicitur vestigali, qui ha- bet ampliore prouentum, to be better than the rent.  
 Superdico, dixi, ere, to saie mozeouer, to adde to in wordes.  
 Superdo, perdedi, ere, to laie vpon, to put vpon.  
 Superduco, duxi, ere, to bynge beynde them has- be brought alrede, to couer ouer or laie vpon.  
 Superedo, credis, edi, ere, to eate after a thyng.  
 Superemineo, minui, minere, to be higher than other, to be aboue other.  
 Supererogo, aui, are, to geue mozeouer, to geue ouer and aboue that was geuen alrede.  
 Superexto, stiti, tate, to remaine ouer.  
 Superfero, fers, perituli, ferre, to bear ouer.  
 Superficiarius, a, um, that hath an house of his owne, builded on an other mans grounde, and paireth therefor a quyte rente.  
 Superficiariae aedes, houses builded on the lade of an other man than builded them.  
 Superficies, ei, f. g. the ouermost parte of any thyng.  
 Superfit, for Superest.  
 Superfloresco, florui, scere, to bud or spring ouer.  
 Superfluus, superfluousely.  
 Superfluitas, atis, f. g. superfluitie.  
 Superfluo, fluxi, ere, to abude or be superfluous.  
 Superfluius, a, um, superfluous.  
 Superfuro, aui, are, when beastes after theye first conception conceiue an other yonge.  
 Superfulgo, fulsi, fulgere, to shyne, or caste a great lycht vpon.  
 Superfundo, fudi, ere, to poure vpon.  
 Superfusus, a, um, poured vpon, tped or spread abode.  
 Superfusius Tyberis, the ryuer of Tyber ouer flowing.  
 Superfundens se latitia, exceedenge great ioye coming vpon a man.  
 Superfusa gens montibus, spread abode vpon the mountaines.  
 Supergero, gessi, gerere, to caste or heape vpon.  
 Supergradio, or Supergrédior, gredi, to goe vpon.  
 Supergradi omnem laudem, to passe or excell all praise.

Superi, thei whiche be in heauen.  
 Superiatio, superiatis, ieci, ere, to caste vpon of  
 laie vpon. also to adde to.  
 Superiatio, aui, are, to caste vpon often, to passe  
 ouer of beyond, to leape ouer.  
 Superiectus, us, m. g. a cappug as an hofe doth  
 a mare, a casting vpon.  
 Superilligo, aui, are, to bynde vpon.  
 Superillano, lni, lni, linere, to anointe of smere  
 vpon.  
 Superincido, incidi, ere, to fall on.  
 Superimpedens, entis, om. g. hangyng ouer.  
 Superimpono, posui, ponere, to put vpon, to  
 charge moreouer.  
 Superinduco, duxi, ere, to laie vpon, to couer.  
 Superinduo, indui, ere, to put vpon.  
 Superingero, ingessi, ingerere, to cast of heape  
 vpon.  
 Superinicio, iniicis, ieci, icere, to caste vpon of  
 laie vpon, also to adde to.  
 Superintego, texti, ere, to couer ouer.  
 Superintono, ui, tonare, to thunder from aboue,  
 to make a great noise from an high place.  
 Superinungo, unxi, ere, to anoint vpon.  
 Superior, & hoc superius, hygher.  
 Superior ætas, the tyme of age passed.  
 Accumbit superior, he sitteth hygher.  
 Tota domus superior, all the upper parte of  
 the house.  
 Superioribus temporibus, in tyme past.  
 Superiores, auctores, seniores, they that  
 liued before our tyme. also thei y excell of passe.  
 Superiorem esse largitione, to excell of passe  
 one in liberrall geuyng.  
 Superlachrymo, aui, are, to wepe of droppe vpon.  
 Superlatio, ðnis, f. g. a bearyng ouer.  
 Superlatius, superlatiue.  
 Superlatus, a, um, that is set to augment the mate-  
 tier.  
 Superliminare, âris, n. g. the transome of lintell  
 ouer a doore.  
 Superlitus, a, um, smered ouer.  
 Supermando, mandî, ere, to eate ouer an other  
 thyng.  
 Supermeo, aui, are, to goe ouer, to stippe ouer, to  
 renne of flowe ouer.  
 Supermico, aui, are, to excell of passe.  
 Supernas, âtis, f. g. that is aboue.  
 Supernato, aui, are, to swimme vpon.  
 Supernatus, a, um, that is bozne of growen bes-  
 side other.  
 Supernati, they that haue the hynder parte of  
 the p. thyghes nexte the buttoches cut away.  
 Superabilis, le, that maie be passed of overcome.  
 Superne, a high, aboue, from aboue.  
 Supernia, the inwarde and hindermost part of the  
 thyghes nexte the buttoches cut of.  
 Supernus, a, um, hygh of ouer, that is aboue.  
 Suprema regio, the hygher countrey.  
 Supero, aui, are, to goe ouer, to surmount, to ex-

cede, to passe, to overcome, to excell, to bounde,  
 to bee lesse, to remaine, also to banquish the of  
 overcome. also to ouerlure, some tyme to kill.  
 Quod superat, whiche is more, of is lesse in a  
 surplusage.  
 Aqua vix superat genua, the water scanty com-  
 meth aboue the knees.  
 Si quantum sumptus superat, if his expences be  
 greater than his gaires, if he spends more than  
 he getteth.  
 Hæc superat ipsam Thaidem, this passeth  
 Thais his selfe.  
 Adamantè superare duritia, to be harder than  
 the Diamonde.  
 Cursu superare canem, to renne swifter of fas-  
 ter than a dogge.  
 De eo quod ipis superat, of that thyng whiche  
 they haue to muche of.  
 Si quid æri meo alieno superabi, if I shall  
 haue any thyng lesse whan my debtes be paid.  
 Multa die superante, before it was night by a  
 good while.  
 Superaine & vescitur aura, he is healtie. &c.  
 Aliquem ferro superare, to kill one.  
 Superobruo, obrui, tuere, to ouerwhelme of cast  
 vpon, to couer quite and cleane.  
 Superpendeo, pendi, pendere, to hange ouer.  
 Superpondium, ij, n. g. ouerweight, that whiche  
 is added to the last weight.  
 Superpono, sui, ere, to put ouer of to set vpon.  
 Superrado, rasi, ere, to strape vpon, to shane the  
 upper parte.  
 Superfando, scandi, ere, to clyme by vpon.  
 Superfcribo, scripsi, bere, to write vpon of ouer.  
 Superfedeo, supersedes, sedi, ere, to omitt of  
 leaue to dooe a thyng, to leaue of.  
 Superfedere pugna, to geue ouer battaile, to  
 feate from battaile.  
 Superfedas hoc labore limeris, take not the  
 payne to come nowe, of forbeare the payne tak-  
 yng in this tourney.  
 Superfede istis rebus, let these thynges alone.  
 Superfede istis verbis, let these wordes passe,  
 holde thy tongue.  
 Superfedi scribere, I forbare to write, I lesse  
 to write.  
 Verborum multitudine superfedendum est,  
 we must not be many wordes.  
 Superfiliio, superfiliis, filui, & filui, lire, to leape  
 of hoppe vpon.  
 Superfargo, of spergo, spersi, spergere, to  
 sprinkle of cast vpon.  
 Superfagno, aui, are, to ouerflowe.  
 Superferno, strati, ere, to strawe of couer ouer.  
 Superfites, perstitis, om. g. a surmount, he that  
 ouerlureth of remaith alpe after that other  
 be deade. also alpe, some tyme presents, olde  
 wifters called Superfites, witnesses.  
 Superfites tibi conuiuio, he that riseth lesse  
 from the table.  
 Superfitem alicui & vitæ alicuius esse, to lue  
 after

after an other.  
 Superfites Sylla vixit vsque ad Antonium, he  
 liued after Sylla, euen to Antonius tyme.  
 Multi superfites bellorum, infamia. &c. mas-  
 ny escappng and luyng after the warres. &c.  
 Se superfitem gloria suæ superfite, to lue  
 and remaine after the tyme of his glorie.  
 Superfitem reipublica viuere, to lue after  
 the common weale is directly destroyed.  
 Superfites, he that is late.  
 Deos quæso vt sis superfites, I beseeche god  
 saue you, longe mought you lue. also present.  
 Superfite vitamq; mori, ne inuisi abirent,  
 I aduised them bothe being present, that they  
 shoulde not depart before they were bedden.  
 Superficio, ðnis, f. g. a superfluous of vaine res-  
 lition of deuotion, an honouryng of that which  
 ought not to be honoured, a vaine recurrence  
 of feare towards that thyng, wherein is no ef-  
 ficacie of power, but by the illusion of the de-  
 uill, as diuination by the sleeping and cryng of  
 byrdes, obseruation of tymes and dyames, and  
 other lyke vanities. finally, cury vnderfete of  
 vneasonable deuotion of religion, maie be cal-  
 led superficion.  
 Superficiose, superficiously, vaine, scrupus-  
 lously, curiously.  
 Superficiofi, they whiche be timorous without  
 cause, fearyng that God is displeased wher-  
 none offence is don, they were at the fyrste  
 called, because they continually prayd and of-  
 fered to the goddes, to preserve their chyldren,  
 that they myght ouer lue them.  
 Superficiofus, a, um, superstitious.  
 Superficio, aui, are, to make whole, of recouer  
 from death. also to lue after other.  
 Superficio, stiti, are, to stande vpon.  
 Superficio, struxi, ere, to builde vpon.  
 Superficio, perfui, esse, to abounde, to remaine,  
 to banquish, to be superfluous, to endure, to  
 be alpe after other.  
 Superficio, for supererit, shall lue of be lesse  
 on lue.  
 Superficio, he luetly, of is on lue.  
 Superficio, there is plentie, more than enough.  
 Aliis quia desit quod amant agre est, tibi quia  
 superficio, dolet, some because they lacke the  
 thyng that they loue be discontent, and thou art  
 forie that thou hast more than thou needest.  
 Porro alicuius quod superficio fallax, but yet  
 heare what was the residue of that craftie of des-  
 ceite, of heare that is behinde more of that sub-  
 tiltye of falshode, to defend of plecte for one.  
 Cunctari se, ne si superficio, eriperet legibus  
 reum, he woulde tarie, lesse if he came & spake  
 for hym, he shoulde deliuer an offender.  
 Quod superficio, for the rest, of that is behinde,  
 to conclude.  
 Tu superficio vitæ, to lue after the.  
 Tu plane superes, non ades, id est, super-  
 fluous es.

Superesse labori, to overcome the labours.  
 Superesse and desesse, contrarie.  
 Modo vita superest, if my life shal me not, if  
 god sende me lyfe.  
 Superuacaneus, a, um, superfluous, that serueth  
 for nothyng.  
 Superuacuo, an aduerbe, in vaine.  
 Superuacuos, a, um, not necessary, superfluous,  
 in vaine, that serueth to no vse.  
 Dicere superuacuum habeo, I coumpte it in  
 vaine to t. l.  
 Superuado, uadi, ere, to go vpon, to clyme vpon,  
 to go ouer.  
 Superuadere omnes asperitates, to goe & passe  
 ouer all harde and dangerous places.  
 Superuaguantis, was of the diuinours of south  
 cawes called that birde, whiche cryed from the  
 toppes of any thyng.  
 Superuagor, aris, ari, to wander abrode more  
 than needeth: in trees to haue no bowes than  
 needeth, to extende of growe abrode superfluous  
 outly.  
 Superuacho, uexi, uelere, to carle by vpon.  
 Superuenio, peruenis, ueni, uenire, to come vnto  
 looked for, to come vpon of after an other thyng,  
 to come vpon suddenly, to ascende aboue, to  
 leape vpon, as the male dooth the female.  
 Huic latuit Quintus superuenit, in ths great  
 tope Quinius came vpon them suddenly.  
 Si quis eam superuenit humor, if any moys-  
 sure come vpon it.  
 Taurus ubi iuuenium superuenit, The bull  
 whan he leape on a bullocke.  
 Matrem stupro superuenit, he hadde to dooe  
 with his owne mother.  
 Si superuenit iugum, if it grow vpon the  
 rable of frame.  
 Superuentus, us, mas. gen. a comyng vpon one  
 suddenly.  
 Superuenio, stui, stire, to ouercome, of to shew  
 outwards.  
 Superuuo, uixi, uiuere, to recouer from peryll  
 of death, of whan a man seemeth to be dead.  
 Superungo, aui, ungere, to annoint vpon.  
 Superuolito, aui, are, the frequer. of Superuolo.  
 Superuolo, aui, are, to flee ouer.  
 Superuolo, uolui, uoluere, to rolle of tumble  
 vpon.  
 Superus, a, um, the hygher of ouermost.  
 Superum mare, the sea, whiche is called Ha-  
 dricum, wherein standeth the citie of Venice.  
 Ex supero, for Superne.  
 Supinatus, a, um, laied vpright.  
 Supine, negligently.  
 Supino, aui, are, to lue vpright, of the bealy vpr-  
 ward. also to goe stately and arrogantly, hold-  
 yng the nose by into the wynde.  
 Supino, aui, are, the passue.  
 Supinus, a, um, vpright, the bealy vprward.  
 Sometime it signifyeth on an hill of high place.  
 also idell.



Supina aure audire, to geue a dull eare, to here negligently.  
 Cursus supinus, id est, qui retro sit, whan a ryuer runneth backwarde towarde the head agayne.  
 Manus supinas ad cœlū tendere, to lifte vp the hādes to heauen, as men doe in prayng to god.  
 Animus supinus, a slouthful mind of courage.  
 Supinus iactus, a casting upwarde.  
 Tibur supinum, standyng on a hylly syde.  
 Supinis manibus excipere aliquem, to receyue one willingly whan he cometh.  
 Suppar, paris, maf. gen. almost euen, one almost equall of euen.  
 Supparator, aris, ari, to folowe of flatter for a mans dinner.  
 Supparium, ri, n. g. a clothe of courtaine hanged by where enterludes were plaied.  
 Supparus, ri, m. g. vel supparum, ri, neu. ge. a smocke, it is also a topsaile of a shippe.  
 Suppedaneum, nei, n. g. a foote stowe, any thing that is sette vnder the foote.  
 Suppedito, aui, are, to geue of minister sufficiēly. also to be enough of sufficient. sometyme for Suppeto. also to oppresse, to endure.  
 Ac stomacho non queo labori suppeditare, my stomache wil not leat me endure the labour.  
 Also to furnishe the expenses, to geue as muche as a man wolde haue.  
 Nam si illi pergā suppeditare sumptibus Me- nedeme, mihi illac vero ad rastros res redit, surely Menedem, if I wold geue him as much as he wold spende, that thyng wold byng me to the point to rake for my luyng.  
 Suppeditare, to subdue of treade vnder.  
 Nunc video, in iudicio meū contendere non vis, vbi suppeditari turpissimū, superare pulcherrimum est, now I perceiue thou wilt not contende with me before iudges, where it were a great shame to be subdued, and very muche honestie to haue the better.  
 Ut sit vnde suppeditentur sumptus necessarii, that we maie haue wherewith to maintaine our necessarie charges.  
 Testes suppeditare, to furnishe one with witnesses.  
 Non suppeditat mihi charta, I haue no paper, I lacke paper.  
 Quæ suppeditant & ad victum & ad cultum, that bee sufficiente for meate and drinke and clothynge.  
 Vix in fundamenta suppeditauere, they were scant enough to make the foundations.  
 Si vita suppeditasset, if he had liued.  
 Suppedito, aris, ari, the deponent.  
 Suppeditatio, onis, f. g. a findyng geuyn of misteryng of thynges that one lacketh.  
 Suppendo, pendi, pendere, to hange.  
 Suppetas & Suppetias, aide, succour, helpe.  
 Suppetias ire, to goe to the succour of aide of one. Suppetias mihi, bynge to me succours,

Suppetias venire, to come to succour.  
 Suppetias occurrit, he came forthwith to the succours.  
 Suppetias adueni, come and helpe me.  
 Suppetias ferre, to aide of succour.  
 Suppetior, aris, ari, to succour of aide.  
 Suppeto, tui, tere, to aske priuily of crastily.  
 Suppetit, it is in a crastinelle, whan one hath enough of a thyng that he maie vse and occupie it.  
 Cui abunde suppetunt facultates, whiche hath riches enough.  
 Cui rerum suppetit vsus, whiche hath all thing that he needeth.  
 Suppetere and deesse, contrarie.  
 Dum vires suppetunt, while we be of power of strength.  
 Si vita suppetet, if he liue.  
 Lingua non suppetebat libertati, he coulde not utter and speake his woordes freely & boldly.  
 Ut vita tua suppetes suppetat, that he maie out liue you.  
 Suppetunt dictis data aut facta.  
 Non suppetunt dictis data, he performeth not that he promised, of he hath not geuen that he promised.  
 Vtinā quæ dicis dictis facta suppetunt, would god thou woldest doe as thou saiest, or would god thy deedes did agree with thy woordes.  
 Suppetit lucrum, there is gaine sufficient.  
 Res ita suppetit, the matter so requirith.  
 Suppilo, aui, are, to steale vnder hande of craftily, to robbe, to pylt.  
 Supplanto, aui, are, to putte vnder the foote, to ouerthrowe, to supplante, of deceiue in pteuents thyng one to his hyndrance of damage, to vnderplante of sette a tree of vine.  
 Supplaudo, si, dere, to reioyce priuily.  
 Supplementum, ti, n. g. that supplieth of maketh by that which lacketh in quantitee of numbere.  
 Suppleo, pleui, plere, to make by that which lacketh, to make euen, to fill the place of hym that lacketh, sometyme to fill vp.  
 Si fortuna gregem suppleuerit, if he haue as many lambes as sheepe.  
 Remigio naues supplere, to furnishe his ships with rowars.  
 Remis zephiros supplere, to helpe the winde with oars, to dyue forward the shippe.  
 Librum imperfectum supplere, to make perfect a booke.  
 Exercitum supplere, To furnishe an armie where some of the numbere lacked.  
 Bibliothecam supplere, to furnishe a librarie with bookes there as it lacketh.  
 Vsum prouincie supplere, to geue one that is necessarie to spende in the tyme that he is in the prouince.  
 Supplex, supplicis, om. g. that despyeth any thing kneelyng of prostrate, suppliant.  
 Veniam supplex poposci, I desired you for geue

geuenesse humbly vpon my knees.  
 Libelli supplices, requestes, supplications.  
 Supplices venerunt pacem petentes, they came crouching and kneelyng, desirynge peate.  
 Verbis supplicibus orare, to intreate one humbly.  
 Supplicatio, onis, f. g. a prayer, a requeste, a proccedion.  
 Supplicasis pro supplicaueris.  
 Supplicans, tis, he that despyeth a thyng.  
 Suppliciter, humbly kneelyng.  
 Suppliciter loqui, to speake humbly.  
 Literas suppliciter mittere, to sende letters to one in manner of supplication.  
 Supplicium, cij, peine, tourment, of execution of death. Contume supplicia, are prayers, supplications.  
 Supplicia pendere, to be put to execution.  
 Dabis ei viro supplicium, thou wilt be content to be punished at his hande.  
 Afficere supplicio, to punishe.  
 Perire supplicio, to be put to death.  
 Sumere supplicium, to punishe.  
 Supplico, aui, are, to beseeche humbly, to make requeste.  
 Deo thure & vino supplicare, to make sacrifice to god with incense and wine.  
 Supplodo, ū, dere, to stampe of make noise with the feete, also to reiect of caste away.  
 Supplōdo, onis, f. g. a stampenge of noise made with the feete.  
 Suppōnit, it somewhat repenteth, it halfe repenteth.  
 Suppono, sui, nere, to put vnder, to put into the place of an other, to set a false of feigned thyng in the place of that whiche is the very true thyng.  
 Oua supponere gallinis, to set egges vnder an henne.  
 Tumulo supponere aliquem, to burie one.  
 Supposuit exemplum epistolæ Domiti, he wrote vnder. &c.  
 Supponere se reum criminibus pro aliquo, to take vpon hym to answere to the fautes that are laied to an other mans charge.  
 Supponere vicarium, to set an other vnder hym.  
 Testamentum supponere, to byngne a forged testament of wyl.  
 Supporto, aui, are, to byngne of carie priuily, to conueigh vnder.  
 Suppositio, onis, f. g. the puttyng of setting of a false of feigned thyng in the place of the thinge selfe, as one childe for an other.  
 Suppositivus, a, um, that is set in the place of an other.  
 Suppositus, and suppositus, a, um, put of sette vnder, put falsely in the place of an other.  
 Suppositus parus, when the chyld of one woman is laied with an other woman, whiche is not the veray mother, as though she had borne

it, a charyngelyng.  
 Suppositor, onis, m. g. he that priuily conuasieth a mans childe to an other as his owne.  
 Supprædes, countrefetters, they whiche are bounde to the succours, to saue them harmeles.  
 Suppressio, onis, f. g. suppressyng.  
 Nocturnæ suppressiones, when in the night a mans breathe and voice is stopped, whiche the common people beleue to be hegges.  
 Suppressas, a, um, drowned, beaten vnder, suppressed, kepte vnder, acpie downe, hidde, concealed.  
 Victi Persi naues confugerūt, ex quibus multe suppressæ, multe captæ, the Persians fledde vnto their shippes, wherof many were drowned, and many taken.  
 Voce suppressa loqui, to speake lowe.  
 Supprimo, pressi, primere, to kepe downe, to kepe secrete, to kepe in silence.  
 Impetum suppressere, id est, reprimere, to stoppe the violence.  
 Famam rei suppressere, to stent the fame of bruit of a thyng.  
 Nummos vel pecuniam suppressere, to reiecte of kepe money with hym secrete, of by crafte, of by vnlauffull meanes.  
 Suppressere iter, to stae of omittre a iourney.  
 Supprōmo, promissi, nere, to draw out drinke.  
 Supprōmus, mi, m. g. a butlar.  
 Bono cella supprōmo credita, the cellar of buttrie was committed to a good butlar.  
 Suppudet, I am half ashamed, thou art half ashamed, of he is half ashamed.  
 Suppudet mei illius rei, I am half ashamed of that matter.  
 Suppuratio, æ, f. g. matteryng of a soze.  
 Suppuratum, ti, n. g. that is growen to an impostume.  
 Suppuratio, onis, f. g. an impostume of soze that hath matter.  
 Suppuratio rupta, an impostume of soze broken.  
 Suppuratorius, a, um, that whiche pertaineth to impostumes, of to make a soze to matter.  
 Suppuro, aui, are, to matter of be an impostume.  
 Supputo, supputas, aui, are, to prync of cut trees sleightly. also to cast accompte.  
 Supra, about of ouer.  
 Supra tres cyathos, about three cuppes.  
 Supra modum, beyond measure.  
 Nihil supra, nothinge can passe it of be more excellent.  
 Supra for Ante of Superius.  
 Supra demonstrauimus, we haue shewed before.  
 Suprag for Suprad quod.  
 Supradictus, a, um, spoken before.  
 Suprapositus, a, um, put of set before.  
 Supra scriptus, a, um, written before.  
 Supremo, highest of all, laste of all.  
 Supremus, a, um, the highest of greatest of all other.

Suprema desperatio, utter despayre, whē there is no hope at all, when one can not tell what to dooe.

Supremis suis annis, in the later ende of his lyfe.

Iter supremū carpere, to passe out of this life. Manum supremam imponere, to archieue, to finish, to make perfect.

Officia suprema, funerals obsequies, solemnities kept at a mans interment.

Sole supremo, at the sonne goyng downe.

Supplicium supremum, extreme punishment.

Circa suprema Neronis, about Neroes later daies.

Ordinare suprema sua, to make his testament or last will.

Germanici suprema desleuerat, he bewailed the death of Germanicus.

Supus, olde writers vsed for Supinus.

Sura, a, f. ge. the cause of the legge. Somtyme the whole thanke of legge from the knee downe.

Sura, he also vsed for botas.

Surculaceus, a, um, lyke a sette, grasse, or ponge spryng.

Surcularis, re, that whiche byngeth sooty ponge fettes or sprynges of trees.

Surcularius, a, um, belonging to shootes sprynges or grasse.

Surculo, aui, are, the cutte of shootes or sprynges from trees, to ymune trees.

Surculose, from shoote to shoote, one spryng of shoote after an other.

Surculosus, a, um, full of slippes, shootes or sprynges.

Surculus, li, m. g. a ponge sette or slippe. also a slippe of a tree or ponge grasse, a science.

Surdaster, a, um, that is somewhat deffe, and can not here, halfe deffe.

Surde, deafely.

Surdeo, dui, dēre, to be deafe.

Surdesco, scere, to ware deafe, or to be deafe.

Surditas, atis, f. g. deafenesse.

Surdo, aui, are, to make deafe.

Surdus, a, um, deafe. also that whiche hath no sauour. also that speaketh not, that towneth not, that maketh no noise.

Ictus surdi, strokes that make no sounde, that be not heard.

Ad munera furdus, that is not moued with gettes or bydes.

Buccina furdā, a trumpet that is not heard.

Non erit officij gratia furda tui, I wyl not for get to thāke you for the great pleasure that you haue doone me.

Herba furdā, herbes that be nothyng notable or spoken of.

Locus furdus, a place that rendzeth not the sounde of a voice.

Nomen furdum, id est, ignobile, not famous or notable.

Posteritas furda, that speaketh nothyng of a man when he is dead.

Surdus color, a darke colour.

Surdus veritatis, that herkeneth not to the truth, that regardeth not the truth.

Surgo, surrexi, surgere, to arise, to growe or spryng.

Surgere a lecto, mensa, &c.

Surgere de cathedra, sella, &c. to rise out of a stoole or chaire.

Surgere cubitu, to rise from bedde.

De nocte surgere, to rise in the night.

In somnium surgere, to rise vp that he may goe to slepe.

Aedificia surgere dicuntur, when they be builded vp.

Aequora surgunt, the seas arise and begyn to be troublous.

Surgentibus astris, when it began to be night, Surgens in cornua ceruus, an hart beginning to haue hornes growyng.

Homo surgere dicitur, quando crescit.

Surgere dicuntur venti, when they begynne to blowe.

Luna surgit, the moone riseth.

Rumor surgit, a bruit of fame begynneth.

Surrexe, for surrexisse.

Surpiculus, li, m. g. a basket, a hamper, a panier.

Surrentum, a towne in Campania.

Surrentinus, a, um, of that towne.

Surregit, olde writers vsed for Surgit, wherof cometh surrectio, a rising.

Surrepo, repsi, repere, to strepe vnder, looke Subrepo.

Surreptitius, a, um, that which is doone by stealth, that none other man knoweth it.

Surreptus, a, um, taken or stolen awaie.

Surrigo, rexi, gere, to lise vp.

Surrigere aures, to laie his care to a thyng to hearken.

Surripio, surripis, pui, pere, to steale or take away priuily, also to lise vp on high, to pzeuent.

Cupio illam operam seni surripere, I woulde faine pzeuent the olde man in that matter.

Surpice for surripice.

Surpuerā for surripuerat.

Surripere operam. Clanculū abij a legione, operam hanc surripui tibi, I departed priuily from the hoste, this tyme I haue boyowed to dooe you pleasure.

Surripere se, to steale awaie.

Vt surripuisti te dudum mihi de foro, I how dyddest thou steale away from me late out of the market.

Surrogatio, ōnis, a substitution.

Surrogo, aui, are, to substitute or put in an other mans place.

Sursum, upwarde.

Ne sursum deorsum cursites, that thou shouldst

best not tenne vp and downe.

Sursum versum, upwarde.

Surus, a stake.

Sus for sursum.

Suscep deq̄ fero, & suscep deq̄ habeo, I force not, I reche not, I care not muche, I littell passe.

Sus, suis, com. g. a sawe or hogge, a swyne.

Sus Mineruam, a pzoerbe applied vnto hym, whiche pzfumeth to teache or correcte one, of whom he rather ought to be taught or corrected.

Susa, x, and Susa, ōrum, the chiefe towne of Persis.

Susceptio, ōnis, f. ge. an enterpryse, a taking of a thyng in hande.

Susceptum, ti, a thyng that one hath vnderaken or enterprised.

Susceptus, a, um; vnderaken or enterprised, receiued, begotten as a childe is.

Soboles mihi suscepta de te, I haue had issue of you.

Filius patri de nouerca susceptus, the father had a childe of the stepmother.

Suscio, scire, for, scio, to know.

Suscipio, suscipis, cēpi, pere, to take on hym, to admitte, to receiue.

Suscipere liberos, to gette chyldzen and synde them, to haue chyldzen by a woman.

Suscipere fidem, to promise.

Quas partes impleturum te secundum suscepam fidem confido, whiche parte I truste thou wilt performe, accordyng to the promise that thou haue made.

Consilium suscipere, to take counsaile or aduise.

Poenam dignam scelere suscipere, to bee punished accordyng to his merites.

Simulacres suscipere, to bee at debate or variance with one.

Deo vota pro aliquo suscipere, to make forlemne bowes and prayers to god for one.

Aes alienum amicorum suscipere, to take vpon hym to pay the debtes of his friends, to charge him selfe with his friends debtes.

Aliquem suscipere & tueri, to receiue a man in to his protection and defence.

In amicitiam suscipere, to admitte one for his friende.

In ciuitatem suscipi, to bee made a citisen of bourgeois of any place.

Bellum suscipere, to enterpryse warre.

De his rogo vt cogitationem suscipias, that you woulde muse or thinke on these matters, or that ye woulde consider and caste these matters in your mynde.

Consuetudo suscipit, the custome or facion of men hath receiued it.

Crimen aliquod suscipere, id est, agnoscere, to acknowlage or confesse. also to take on hym to defende a thyng that is laied to ones charge.

Crimen culpa suscipere, to take the blame.

Exercitationem corporis laboriosa suscipere,

to exercise his bodie in some painfull labour.

Casum suscipere, to put hym selfe in dangier, to auenture, to hasard.

Inimicitiam suscipere, to put hym selfe in the enmittee and displeasure of men.

Inimicum aliquem suscipere, to renne in ones displeasure, and haue hym his enemie.

Offensas suscipere, to renne in displeasure of men.

Vt susciperem partes suas, that I should take his charge vpon me, or dooe as he had done befor me, or plate the parte that he had played.

Patrocinium rei alicuius suscipere, to take vpon hym to defende a matter.

Periculum pro salute alicuius suscipere, to put hym selfe in dangier to saue an other mans life or good estate.

Personam boni viri suscipere, to counterfaite hym selfe to be an honest man.

Protectionem suscipere, to take a iourney or boiage.

Vigilias suscipere discendi causa, to watche.

Suscito, aui, are, to awake one out of his sleape, to call one to his warke, to rise vp, to stirre or pzoouoke.

Somno and somno suscitare, to awake or raise one out of his sleape.

Ignem extinctum suscitare, to make the fire that is out burne againe.

Crepitum suscitare pede, to make a noyse with his foote.

Suscitare aliquem ad suum officium, to exhorte or stirre one to doe his duetie.

Suscitabulum, li, a pzoouocation or stirring, an exortinge.

Suscus, looke Subscus.

Susiana, na, or Susiane, nes, a pzoouince of Asia.

Susinus, a, um, made of liles

Suspecto, aui, are, to beholde aboue, to loke vp often. also to suspecte. somtyme to see beneth, or to looke downe.

Suspectio, ōnis, idem quod Suspicio.

Suspectus, us, m. g. a looking or beholding vpwarde. also high: somtyme admiration.

Suspectus, a, um, suspected, mistrusted.

Suspectus super aliquo scelere, suspected of some lewde or naughty arte.

Suspectus in aliqua virgine, mistrusted to bee so familiar with a maiden.

Falso incestu suspecta, falsely suspected of incest.

Hoc mihi suspectum est, this is the thyng that I dooe suspecte, or this matter I dooe suspecte.

Locus suspectus, id est, altus, cluofus.

Suspendeo, di, dēre, to be hangd ouer or on hye, also to appere a littell.

Suspendiosus, a, um, that is hangd.

Suspendium, di, n. g. a hangyng.

Suspendia saua cogitabas, thou didst thinke cruelly to hang thy selfe.

Suspendo, di, dēre, to hang vp, to delaie, to deferre,

ferre, to make doubtfull or uncertayne.  
Ex ceruice suspendere, to hange at ones necke.  
Acclisium suspendere, to bulde vpon arches.  
Fluctiones oculorum suspendere, id est, cohibere, siterere.

Suspendere se e sico, to hange hym selfe on a figge tree.

Suspendere in arbore or arbori, to hange on a tree.

Medio responso rem suspendunt, with a doubtfull answer they delayed or soded footly the matter.

Ita mihi suspendit animu, it maketh my minde so doubtfull or carefull.

Spiritu suspendere inter legendu, to pause, reste or kepe his pointes in redyng.

Suspendere animos expectatione, to make men loke for a thyng.

Naso aduoco suspendere aliquem, prouerby ally to scorne or mocke.

Suspensura, ra, f. g. a hanging vp.

Suspensio, onis, f. g. a hanging vp. also doubt or uncertayne of the mynde.

Suspensus, a, um, hanged vp. also uncertayne, doubtfull, carefull, that can not tell what to dooe.

Suspensa manu scribere, id est, dubitanter.

Suspensa gradu incedere, to goe a stallynge pace.

Hac ubi ego audiui ad fores suspensa gradu placide ire perexi, when I heide those woordes, I went to the doore faire and softly.

Suspensus animo, haunge doubte, or beyng abjadde.

Necte suspensum tenebo, I wyll not kepe the any longer in doubte.

Animus suspensus, a mynde solicitous and carefull, or so in doubte, that he can not tell what to dooe.

Suspensus somnus, a slumbe, an vnquiete slepe.

Auribus suspensis bibere, to heere diligently.

Suspensissimum palinatum, a place which after it is delued, is neuer troden downe with the fete, nor beaten or pressed downe with a rammer or rolle, but is lesse light and hollow.

Si terram suspensam relinquo, if ye dooe not treade downe the grounde or presse it downe with a rollar.

Suspicans, antis, that hath suspition, suspecting.

Suspica, acis, that suspecteth or demeth.

Suspicio, onis, f. g. suspition.

Absolue suspicione, to put out of suspition.

Absesse a suspicione, to be out of suspition.

Adduci in suspicionem, to bee brought in suspition.

Aspergere suspicione, to make one suspected.

Assequi suspicione, to suspecte as the matter is.

Dare locum suspitioni, to geue occasion to suspecte.

Sic suspicio est, this euery man suspecteth.  
Suspicio mihi nunc est, now doe I suspecte.  
Expurgare suspicionem, to put awaie suspition.

Importat suspicionem hac res, this thyng maketh hym suspected.

De me suspicio incidit, they suspected me.

Inicere suspicionem alicuius rei, to make a thyng suspected.

Suspiciose, suspiciosely.

Suspiciosus, a, um, suspicious.

Suspiciosa mula, a mule that feareth sodaynly and staggereth in the waie.

Suspicio, suspicis, spexi, spicere, to loke vp. also to honour, to answere, to meruaile, to haue in admiration, to be in loue with a thyng. also to suspecte.

Suspiciere caelum and in caelum, to looke vp to heauen.

Suspiciere aliquem, to haue one in admiration.

Suspicio, aris, ai, to haue suspition, to suspecte, also to suppose, to deeme.

Suspicio fore, I thynke it will come to passe.

Suspiciens, antis, om. g. sighyng.

Suspiciatio, onis, f. g. a sighyng.

Suspiciatus, us, m. g. a sigh.

Suspicium, i, n. ge. a sigh. also the discaie of drawyng or fetchyng the breathe stricke.

Petere and ducere suspicium, to fetch a sigh.

Rumpere suspicia in vocis, after great sighyng to breake out and speake.

Suspiciolus, a, um, drawing or fetchyng the breath stricke, mozte wynded, or he wholy tetheth his breath pincully.

Suspicio, au, are, to sigh. also to desyre feruently.

Ab imo pectoris suspicare, to fetch a sigh from the bottom of his herte.

Ad honores suspicare, to haue a great desyre to come to honour and promotion.

Suspiciat matrem, he sigheth after his mother, or for desyre of his mo. her.

Suspici deque habere, to passe nothyng whether the matter go vp or downe, to be nothyng solicitous or carefull how the matter goeth.

Suspici deque habeo, loke before in sus.

Suspicio, lire, for Subsilio.

Sustendo, stendi, stend. re, to goe about a thyng to dectie one.

Sustendere insidias, to laie watche.

Sustentaculum, that whiche sustineth or beareth vp a thyng.

Sustentatio, onis, f. g. a stayyng vp, a delaiyng.

Sustento, au, are, to sustaine or beare vp, to aide, to helpe, to nourishe, to feede, to mainteyne, to endure, to suffer, to abide patiently.

Schola se sustentauit, he founde hym selfe woly teachyng a schoole.

Solus omnem familiam sustentat, he onely findeth and nourissheth all the householde.

Alere & sustentare.

Aliorum opibus casus meos sustentabam, I

dyd

dyd proude for myne owne necessites by the helpe of other.

Ipsa spes inopiam sustentabat, the hope that they had did helpe or ease theyr neede.

Laborem spe om sustentat, he dooth susteine or endure labour on hope of quietnesse.

Sustentare aliquem suis officiis, To helpe or ayde one with all the frendly pleasures that he can doe hym.

Ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, with my small substance I helpe his pouertie or neede.

Sustenta te mea Terentia vi potes, succour or help your selfe my deare Terentia in these iuelles, as well as you can.

Tua virtute te sustentas, comforte your selfe in the consyderation of your owne vertue.

Præclara conscientia sustentor, I comforte my selfe with the testimonie of my good conscience.

A edificacionem ad tuum aduentum sustentari placebat, id est, differri, to be deferred or delayed untill your coming.

Sustentare maiorem, id est, perferre, to endure or abyde.

Sustentatum est, the impersonall.

Aegre eo die sustentatum est, they had muche adoe to resiste or withstande theyr enemies that daie.

Sustineo, sustines, nui, nêre, to holde vp, to sustayne, to suffer, to endure, to forbeare, to desende, to mainteyne, to supporte, to fauour, to stop, to staye, to holde backe, to defer, to feede, to refrayne, to beare of.

Quantum malarum rerum sustineam, howe muche euill I doe susteyne or abyde.

Meq sustinebam, and I did refraine my selfe.

Sustinere se a respondendo, to refrayne from answering.

Non sustineo, id est, nequeo, non possum, nō audeo, nolo, I can not, I dare not.

Nec iam suspendere stium sustinet, neither can the now forbeare wepyng.

Non sustinui inducere in animum, I coulde not thinke or perswade my selfe.

Qui spectare sustinuisse, whiche had beholds it.

Rem in noctem sustinere, they deferred the matter, or medled not with the matter untill it was night.

Apuleium tua autoritate sustinere debes, you ought with your authoritie to defende helpe and supporte Apuleius.

Artus infirmos baculo sustinere, to staie vp his weake lymmes with a staffe.

Cuius mortis causam fugiui sustinent, of whose death certaine vagaboundes and renegates beare all the blame.

Nonne furor eius omnem causam sustinet, ought not all the blame to be laied on his furie.

Causam publicam sustinere, To defende the

quarell of the comie weale.

Possunt hoc cibo sustineri, they maye be fedde or nourished with this meate.

Crimen sustinere, id est, defendere, to excuse, to defende.

Maximam sollicitudinem curamque sustineo, I am in greate sollicitousnesse and care, I am verie solicitous or carefull.

Curam sustinere, id est, retinere, to stop.

Dignitatem & decus ciuitatis sustinere, to defende or mainteyne.

Equos incitatos sustinere, to stoppe or holde backe.

Sustines non paruum expectationem, men haue no small expectation of the.

Sustinui gradum, I stopped or stode still.

Impetum sustinere, to abyde or beare of.

Manum suam sustinere deus dicitur, quando retrahit.

Sumptum sustinere non possem, I could not beare the charges.

Vultum alicuius sustinere, to abide ones loke.

Milites pisce & herbis sustinebantur, the soules diours were furnished with fishe and herbes.

Sustinere & tueri expectationem sui, to kepe and mainteine the good estimation that men haue of hym.

Onus magnum sustinere, to susteyne a great charge or burden.

Sustollo, tuli, lere, to lifte vp high.

Sustollere animos, to be proude or to haue an high courage.

Sustollere a alienum, to paye debtes.

Sustollere puerum, to byng vp a childe.

Sustulit, is propriety of the father, as P eperit is of the mother.

Sustuli, I haue had, I haue brought vp, I haue lyfte vp.

Metum sustollere, to take away feare.

Libertatem sustollere, to take awaie libertie.

Conuiuium sustollere, to take vp the table.

Vrbem fundius sustollere, to destroye a citee utterly.

Virginem sustollere, to rauishe a mayden.

In equum sustollere, to lifte vp on horsebacke.

Susum, vide wipers used for Sursum.

Susurratio, onis, f. g. a whisperyng.

Susurro, au, are, or Susurror, aris, ari, to whispyr, to mutter.

Aures susurrare, to whisper in ones eare.

Susurro, onis, a whisperer. also he that with false and secreete repoyte, maketh dissencion betwene men, a tale bearer.

Susurrus, i, m. gene. a whisperyng or softe murmur, of such nople as trees doe make with the wynde, or a riuer when it tenneth, or byrdes when they chatter.

Susurrus, a, um, that whispereth or muttereth.

Sutâris, a steamster or theapster, one that alway soweth.

Sutela, æ, f. ge. subtylter, or crafty warpyng, a craftie

quarell of the comie weale.

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Sutâris, a steamster or theapster, one that alway soweth.

Sutela, æ, f. ge. subtylter, or crafty warpyng, a craftie

craftle decepte, a caullation inuented to breake  
a couchaunt.  
Suterna, x, f. g. shoemakers crafte.  
Sutis, le, that whiche is sewed.  
Sutor, oris, m. g. a shoemaker.  
Sutorius, a, um, perceyning to a shoemaker.  
Sutorium aramentum, souters bleche.  
Sutrina, x, f. g. a shoemakers shop.  
Sutrinum, i, n. g. a shoemakers crafte.  
Sutrinus, a, um, of shoemaking.  
Ars sutrina, shoemakers crafte.  
Sutrium, avery auncient towne of Hetruria. xliiii.  
mples from Rome.  
Sutura, x, f. g. a seame, a fastnyng together.  
Suturnum, ij, n. g. an ewer of labour.  
Suas, a, um, his of hers. also for Proprius, his  
owne. but how this woorde shalbe moste aptly  
and conveniently used, Reade Italia of Bu-  
beis commentaries. for it is more abundantly  
and properly declared of them, then can be ex-  
pressed in English.  
Suus cuq; mos, euery man hath his facion.  
Suo sibi telo, for suo telo, with his owne  
weapon.  
Suus, for eius.  
Lege collega sui non tenebatur, he was not  
subject to the lawe of his companion in office.  
Sua concio i; the hominem, his owne assemblie  
of companie laughed at hym.  
Quid quisq; habent sui, what euery man hath  
of his owne.  
Ne suum adimerem alteri, I wolde not take  
from an other that is his owne.  
Semper erit in disputando suus, he shall neuer  
nede in reasoning to vse other mens argumens  
tes, but his owne.  
Sua sponte, of his owne accord, motion of  
nature.  
Vi sua vnus in his gratia esset, to the ende that  
he onely myght haue the thanke.  
Suapte culpa, id est, propria, by his owne  
faute.  
Suapte ingenio, of his owne wit of nature.

## S, ANTE Y.

**S**Yades, sterres, called also Hyades, seuen in  
numbre.  
Syagros, a wyld boze.  
Sybaris, a towne. xii. mples from Rome, an other  
in Grece. also a riuer of Calaber.  
Sybarita, x, a man of that citee.  
Sybaritanus, a, um, of Sybaris.  
Sybariticus, a, um, of Sybaris, also sumptuous,  
deintie, wanton.  
Sybaritica mensa, a prouerbe, applied to fea-  
sts and banquettes, whiche dooe excede in de-  
licatenesse.  
Sybaritici libelli, wanton bokes.  
Sebaritici ludi, playes whiche are wanton and  
collyp.

Sybariticum carmen, a verse of poeme, conteyn-  
ngng wanton matter.  
Syboti, people in the north part of the worlde.  
Sycaminus, a mulberie tree.  
Sycheus, a mans name.  
Sycion, he that firste founde garlandes.  
Sycómorus, or as samme write it Sicomorus,  
for. ge. a great tree lyke a fig tree, whiche hath  
abundance of mylke, whose fruite cometh not  
out at the toppes of the bowes as fygges do, but  
out of the same bowes, and sweete lyke to a  
wyld fygge. The grapes thereof be lesse then  
the grapes of fygges, and they be neuer ripe,  
except they be scraped with an instrument of wd.  
Sycon, oide writers called a figge.  
Sycophanta, x, m. ge. he that falsly accuseth an  
innocent, also a bearer of tales, or a complainer,  
a Sycophant.  
Sycophantia, x, f. ge. a false accusation, deceipt.  
Sycophantias struere, to deuis of inuente fals  
schode.  
Sycophantiose, decessfully, by craft.  
Sycophantor, aris, ari, to accuse falsely.  
Sycophantissio, idem.  
Sycosis, f. ge. a disease in the fundament, whiche  
maketh a warre lyke a fygge.  
Sycosis, where within the cieted groweth a little  
wart of other lyke thynge.  
Syderalis, le, belonging to planettes or sterres.  
Syderatio, oris, f. gen. a disease when a man is  
benommed of taken, striking with a planette, in  
trees it is taken for blaspnge.  
Syderatus, a, um, blasted, stricken with a planette,  
taken, benomed.  
Sydereus, a, um, of planettes or sterres, also high,  
shynnyng of byghht.  
Syderis, a, riuer, where the sea Hircanum taketh  
his name first.  
Syderor, aris, ari, to be blasted of stricken with a  
planette.  
Sydia, the ryndes of pomegranades.  
Sydus, syderis, n. g. a sterre, a signe of sterres, a  
planet. also idem quod syderatio.  
Regina syderum, the moone.  
Ferre sydera vertice, to touche the skye.  
Ferre ad sydera nomen alcinuis, to extolle and  
praise one exceddingly.  
Tangere sydera vertice, to be in heauen, to be  
verie blessed and happy.  
Sydus, somtyme the sonne, somtyme the moone.  
Genus suæ sydus, id est, Decus, ornameum.  
Sublime sydus, the north pole.  
Volantia sydera, mooyng sterres.  
Syene, a citee in the confines of Egypte and Aethi-  
thiope.  
Sygeum, a promontorie of Troye.  
Syla, a mountaine in Lucania, and a wodde in it.  
Sylla, a great tyrant of Rome, whiche was of an  
unsatiabie crueltie.  
Syllaba, x, f. g. a syllable.  
Syllabatiū, by syllabes.

Sylla-

Syllabicus, a, um, pertainyng to syllabes.  
Syllanion, a famous maker of images, whiche  
was neuer taught.  
Syllanus, a, um, of Sylla.  
Syllaurto, syllaturis, rite, to haue an appetite of  
desyre to follow Sylla: to haue a desyre to pro-  
scribe, banishe and murder men.  
Syllepsis, sis, for. ge. a figure, where the singular  
numbre and the plural be ioyned together, as  
Socii & rege recepro.  
Syllogismus, m, m. g. a perfecte argumente,  
whiche hath a necessary conclusion.  
Sylolon, the brother of Polycrates, the tyrant of  
Samia.  
Sylphium, reade Lascipitium.  
Sylua, x, f. g. a woodde, or a place ouer growen  
with wooddes. it is somtyme spoken of her-  
bes, somtyme of vyces. also any matter has-  
tily written without studie.  
Syluanus, ni, m. g. the god of wooddes.  
Syluaticus, a, um, pertainyng to wooddes.  
Syluestro, scere, to waxe or growe into wooddes  
or bushes.  
Syluester, nis, tre, or hic & hac Syluestris, &  
hoc Syluestre, of woodde or forest, wooddie,  
wyld, vplandishe, of the ficke of countrey.  
Arbor syluestris, a wilde tree.  
Materia syluestris, timber of trees, taken out of  
the wooddes.  
Musa syluestris, an vplandishe songe.  
Locus syluestris, a place full of trees or wood-  
des.  
Syluestria tecta, houses in the woodde, villas  
ges in the countrey.  
Sylua, the name of Ilia Romulus mother. Syl-  
uia, is Eriachus, as Gafa tranlateth.  
Syluicola, x, m. g. he that dwelleth in a forest  
or woodde.  
Syluicularix, icis, for. ge. the that dwelleth in the  
wooddes.  
Syluifragus, a, um, that breaketh wooddes.  
Syluiger, ra, rum, that beareth wooddes.  
Syluius, the name of Beneas sonne, of whom all  
the kynge of Albania wer called Sylui.  
Syluosis, a, um, full of wooddes or trees.  
Syluula, x, f. g. a little woodde.  
Syma, a citee in Asia.  
Symbola, x, is read in Plantus, for Symbolum.  
Symbolum, li, ne. ge. a collation, a shotte. Also a  
token geuen by one to an other, vppon certayne  
apointmentes, a seale in a ringe, generally a  
signe of marke to knowe a thynge by. it is als  
to the money that dyuers persons laie together,  
as in a common purse, to make good there with-  
all, and such bankettes be called Collationes.  
De symbolis quid actum est? what is doone  
with our bankettyng money.  
Symbolus, li, m. g. a signet of seale, or a signe  
manuell.  
Symbolus, m. g. a wise and good equitallous.  
Syme, an ile betwene Rhodes and Eubus.

Symethus, a ruler of Sicilie, not farre from  
Aetna.  
Symmachia, x, f. ge. aide in battayle, or leagus  
made amonge men of sundrie countreies, to  
fght against the other parte,  
Symmachus, a mans name.  
Symmetria, x, f. g. is a conuenient agreement be-  
twene the members of partes of any thynge and  
swertyng in euery parte separate vnto the pro-  
portion of the whole figure. as in the arme, the  
hande, the legges, the finger, the foote and other  
members haupng respect to the whole bodie,  
and semblably in all other thynge.  
Symmist, a secretarie of one of the priuie coun-  
saile.  
Symmoniaichum trifolium, a certayne herbe.  
Sympachia, x, f. g. a mutuall combination of thins  
ges natural in the operation of thir powers and  
qualities. as water in coldenesse doeth partis-  
cipate with earth, in moisture with the aire, the  
aire with the fyre in heate, with the water in  
moisture.  
Symphonēsis, f. g. collisyon of vowels.  
Symphonia, x, f. g. a consent in tune, also har-  
monie.  
Symphonia cantus, the consent and harmonie  
of diuers playng of singyng together.  
Symphoniaca, or Symphonia, an herbe, whiche  
as Appuleius saith, is henbane, called Hyos-  
ciamus.  
Symphoniachus, a, um, delongyng to consent of  
musike or harmonie.  
Symphoniaci serui, were they whiche in ships  
pees dooe somtyme with singyng, and somtyme  
with playng on drummes and tyfes, fire vp  
the souldiours to fight more egerly.  
Symphonia, aul, arc, to agree or accord in one.  
Symphreantides, or rather Symphreantes, they  
that resorte to the same pices for water.  
Symphiton petraum, an herbe called bagle.  
Symphitum, reade Consolida maior.  
Symphitum magnum, comfrey.  
Sympinaricæ, women addicte to ceremonies of  
deuotion.  
Sympinium, a cuppe seruyng for wyne in sacris  
fice.  
Symplator, a friend of him that is married, whiche  
accompanieth hym to feastes.  
Symplega, a warre wherein wretchers & thet whiche  
doe contende in fightyng are beholden.  
Symplegades, two isles in the grekische sea.  
Symplegas, symplegadis, f. g. an embracynge of  
clippynge together.  
Symplegma, plégmatis, n. g. an embracynge to-  
gether.  
Symposiastes, he that maketh a feast or bankette.  
Symposium, sn, n. ge. a banquet of assemblie at  
dinknyng.  
Symptoria, x, f. g. a woman that keepeth compas-  
ny at dinknyng.  
Symptalma, a concorde in singyng.

Sym-

**Symptoma**, a greke worde used amonge phisicians, for lacke of a latine woorde for the thyng which it signifyeth, it is a certayne effecte followinge sickenesse, lyke as cause doeth produce, or is before sickenesse it is a sensible griefe toynd with the sickenesse.

**Syn**, a greke preposition signifying Simul.

**Synada**, a citee in Asia.

**Synerefsis**, a contraction of .ii. woordes, as Bigre, for Bilinga.

**Synagoga**, a, f. g. a congregacion especially of Jewes.

**Synalephe**, a collision of vowels.

**Synanche**, ches, f. ge. a sickenesse in the throte called the squince, of barbarouse men Squinania.

**Synecategorema**, id est, consignificans.

**Synceraltum**, ti, n. g. all kinde of meate.

**Sincere**, purely, uncorruptely.

**Sinceritas**, atis, f. g. puritee, syncerptee, integrittee.

**Sincerner**, idem quod Sincere.

**Sincerus**, a, um, sincere, pure, uncorrupted, simple, without dissimulation.

**Synchirsis**, a comparison of contrarie thynges of persons.

**Synchronos**, of one tyme.

**Synchysis**, confusion.

**Synceput**, synceputis, n. g. the foreparte of the heade, also a swynes heade fowled.

**Syncope**, a, or Syncope, es, f. ge. a figure, where a letter or syllable is taken awaie in the middes of a woorde, as Cōpostus, for Compositus, it is also a soundyng for debilitie of the vitale spirites.

**Syndict**, two, three, or moe, which haue charge to defende the matters of a commune weale as gapynste and foren prince or people.

**Syndicus**, i, m. g. an aduocate or attourney in defending a common cause.

**Syndipnium**, ii, n. g. a suppyng together.

**Synecdoche**, ches, f. ge. a figure where parte is used for the whole, or the whole for parte.

**Synechon**, continence.

**Synedrus**, dri, a counsellour, a senatour.

**Synephebi**, pong hien or striplynges of one age.

**Synephires**, a stone, whiche is called also Leucogria.

**Synefius**, a christyan philosopher of the citee Penzapolis in Aethiopia.

**Syngrapha**, a, f. ge. Syngraphus, i, m. ge. & Syngraphum, phi, n. g. the wytynges or dede made or assigned with the hande of hym that maketh a bargayne or couenant.

**Synochites**, a stone, wherewith nigromancers doe call by spirites.

**Synodia**, drum, consent of musike.

**Synodus**, dontis, a certayne fische.

**Synodus**, di, f. g. an assemble of men or generall counsaile, a synode.

**Synonima**, drum, plur. woordes signifying one

thyng, as Ensis, Gladius, bothe doe signifie a swoorde.

**Occidit**, Interfecit, Necavit, doe signifie he killed.

**Synopsis**, synoper, or red leade.

**Syntrationes**, companions together in warre.

**Synagma**, tagma, is, n. g. a treatise or ordinaunce.

**Syntaxis**, eos, order in construction. it is also a tribute or summe of money to be distributed to sundry companies. it is also a volume gathered of diuers workes.

**Syntecticus**, a, um, that towneth often.

**Syntectis**, the pure parte of conscience.

**Syntexis**, is, f. ge. lacke, or weakenesse, whiche happeneth by longe sickenesse, townyng

**Synthema**, atis, n. g. a token geuen to souldiours, a watche woorde.

**Synthesis**, thecos, f. g. a figure, when a nowne collective singular, is ioined to a verbe plural, as Pars in frustra secant. Also a certayne garment of diuers colours, that the noble men of Rome used in the feastes called Saturnalia. Als

so the paymente, or changinge of apparell, in a presse or wardrope is called Synthesis. It is also a kinde of earthen vessel, or platters and dishes so made that one is put within another, it may be used for a garnish of vessel.

**Syntomon**, for Circumcissum.

**Syphar**, the dyne skinne, that the adder or other serpent casteth of once a yere.

**Sypharium**, rij, n. g. a courtayne hangyng before minstrelles when they syng.

**Syphax**, acis, a kynge of Numidia.

**Syracusa**, arum, a citee in Sicile, now called Sarragosa, in the olde tyme of a mercurialous reuoume in strength & richesse. moreover it is situate, that all the daie longe the sonne is neuer out of sight by no cloude that couereth it.

**Syracusanus**, Syracusanus, or Syracosius, a, um, of that citee.

**Syreum**, a decoction made of figges.

**Syria**, a great realme in Asia, whiche hath on the east the ryuer of Euphrates, on the weste the middell sea, and the realme of Egypte, on the north the Cilicia and Cappadocia, on the south the Arabia.

**Syria**, called also Assyria, a great country in the east, haupng on the north parte Armenia, on the weste Mesopotamia, on the south Susiana, on the east Media. it also containeth Phoenicia, Palestina, and Babylonia.

**Syriacum**, a kinde of sweete radish.

**Syriacus**, a, um, of Syria.

**Syrianus**, a philosopher of Platons secte.

**Syriasis**, an inflammation in the partes about the hayne and the panicles, whiche happeneth to infants.

**Syricte**, people, whiche receiue theyr meate in open reedes.

**Syricum**, ci, n. g. a colour mixt with sinoper and ruddell,

Syricus,

**Syricus**, Syrus, and Syrius, a, um, of Syria.

**Syrica mala**, certayne appuls, which at the first came out of Syria.

**Syringites**, a stone like the parte of a wheate straw betwene the knottes, and is holowe throughe.

**Syrinx**, syringis, a pipe or recorder, like Syringa.

**Syrinx**, a nymphe of Aetadie, whiche was turned into a reede or cane.

**Syris**, corne hepte in holes in the grounde, and couered with chaffe.

**Syrissus**, a, um, of Syria.

**Syrites**, a stone founde in the mawe of a woulfe.

**Syritha**, the daughter of Syplaudus kynge of Danes.

**Syrium**, wyne boyled to the thyrde part.

**Syrius**, a, um, of Syria: as, Syria pyra, pearces of Syrie.

**Syrius**, a sterre in the mouth of the signe Canis, whiche whan he riseth, causeth most commonly pestilence.

**Syrma**, atis, n. g. the trayne of a womans gown, also a garment that plaicrs in tragedies used.

**Syrnia**, a thyrce oule.

**Syrophœnix**, one that dwelleth on the sea coast of Syrie.

**Syrigambis**, kynge Darius mother.

**Syrites**, quicke sandes or shelles in the water, made by the dyfte of sande or grauell: they be properly places in the borders of Aethiopia toward Egypte.

**Syrticus**, a, um, of the places called Syrtis.

**Syrus**, a, um, of Syria.

**Syrus**, ri, m. ge. a caue vnder the grounde where wheate is hepte.

**Syrus**, an ilande belongyng to Grece.

**Syrupus**, a syrype.

**Sysimbrium**, I suppose to be hyscemynte.

**Sysimbrium** cardamine, water cresses.

**Sysitia**, feastes & copanies assembled at feastes.

**Sysitos**, a fellow.

**Systole**, a figure, whan a longe syllable contrary to his nature is made shorte.

**Syzigia**, sinewes, whiche doe come fro the hayne to the eyes, so that he whiche cometh from the lefte syde, goeth to the right eye: and that, which cometh from the right syde, goeth to the lefte eye: so that the sinewes doe crosse eche other.



**ABAE**, arum, a citee of Lattia.

**Tabanus**, ni, m. gen. a flie, which hath foure wynges, and biteth a man or beast, that the blood followeth.

**Tabefacio**, befacio, feci, facere, to corrupte.

**Tabella**, la, f. ge. a littell table. it is sometyme taken for a pistoll. sometyme a table, wherin the name of iudges were wryten.

**Tabellarius**, rij, maf. gen. a carrier of letters, an auditour.

**Tabellarius**, a, um, belongyng to carriers of auditours.

**Tabellio**, onis, m. gene. a scriuener that wryteth common instrumentes and dedes. also a carrier of letters.

**Tabeo**, bui, bere, idem quod Tabesco.

**Taberni**, people of Calips.

**Taberna**, na, f. g. a little hous or lodgeryng made of bourdes. also a shoppe or tauerne, where wares be solde, and all thyng that is vendible, as wyne, oyle, &c. a warehous.

**Taberna meritoria**, an inne.

**Tabernaculum**, li, n. g. a pavilion, tente or hale.

**Tabernarius**, rij, m. g. he that selleth any maner of wares. also a tauerne, a vintner.

**Tabernarius**, a, um, belongyng to tauerne, shoppes, or warehous.

**Tabernaria fabula**, a comedie or enterlude, wherin are base personages, and no persones of dignitie or state.

**Tabes**, bis, f. g. corruption in the body. also extreme leanenesse, by a longe consuming sickenesse. it is also matter and corrupt bloud mixt together. also the impostume of the longes, proceeding of humours descendyng from the head into the stomake, and so woundyng and corruptyng the longes. sometyme the strength to rotte or putrefie.

**Tabesco**, bui, scere, to languishe or consume, to be extremely leane, to be corrupted.

**Otio tabescere**, to corrupte with idelnesse, to consume or weare awaie with idelnesse.

**Desyderio aluius tabescere**, to languishe for the desyre of any mans companie.

**Tabidus**, a, um, corrupted, consumed.

**Tabida nix**, snow well nere all melted, lyke to dryte or digges.

**Tabificabilis**, le, that may be corrupted or fall in to a consumption.

**Tabificus**, a, um, that maketh one corrupted, or consumeth the body, or bringeth in a consumption.

**Tablinum**, ni, neu. ge. a winter parlour, wherin were primed tables and booke of histories, a place to kepe common registres, letters and wytynges in.

**Tabo**, a consumption, wastyng, or putrefaction of thynges.

**Tabor**, a mountaine in the countree of Galilea, where Christ was transfigurate.

**Tabraca**, a towne of the leste Aethiopia.

**Tabula**, la, f. g. a table, a bourde, a planke. Also a booke of common places made for the memorie of thynges, called Diarium, or Ephemeris, in the plurall numbze Tabule dooe signifie a testament, instrumentes, obligations, letters, common wytynges. also Tabula is a table to plaie on with disc or chesse men.

**Tabulae nouae**, were whan debtors were not content



constrained to paye their debtes, that they did owe, and the olde obligations were dissolved, and newe were to bee made for that whiche shoulde newly be borrowed.

Tabulae pictae, painted tables.

Tabula ceriala, a table couered with waxe, that men used to write on.

Tabulae accepti & expensi, a rekenyng booke, wherein a man keepeth accompt, what he hath laid out and received.

Tabularii, they that keepe testaments, recordes, or deedes.

Tabularia, certaine instrumentes.

Tabularis, re, of or belongyng to tables.

Tabularium, n, n. ge. a chest, in the whiche evidences, recordes or registers are put.

Tabulatum, n, neu. gener. a flooze boured or paved, in a solar, chambze or other upper parte of the house.

Tabularia in arboribus, be the great bowes in trees & bushes, whiche doe grow straight forth in briedth, and not upwarde.

Tabulatio, onis, f. g. a ioyngyng or cloyng of boudes together, a building made of boudes or plankes, a flooze boured.

Tabulatus, a, um, made of boudes.

Tabulo, ui, are, to make a thing with boudes, or to ioygne boudes together, to bource a flooze.

Taburnus, an hill in Eſſapania, wherein doe grow many olive trees.

Tacapa, a citee in Aſſike, called comonly Capte.

Taceo, ui, cere, to kepe silence, to be in rest, to be quite, to be sure, to kepe secreete thynges of counsaile.

Potui' est hic tacere? can this felowe concele any secretes, or kepe any counsaile?

Taceo & continuo optime, I holde in and kepe secreete very well. where note, that Taceo and Continuo be taken for one thyng, and the one dooth expowne the other.

Tace, egomet conueniam iam ipsum, lette alone, be in rest, holde thy peace, I my selfe will commune now with hym.

Quum tacet omnis ager, when there is no noyse in all the feelde.

Tacitum est, neuer a woꝛde was spoken of it.

Taceantur, let them not be spoken of.

Tacens, centis, om. ge. speakyng nothyng, still, quite, without noyse.

Oratio tacens, an oration that is not pronunſed, an oration wryten.

Tacendus, a, um, not to be spoken.

Tacite, without speakyng one woꝛde, pryncly, quietly, without makyng noyse.

Tacite dare potestatem, to geue power pryncly or couerly without speakyng.

Habere aliquid tacite, to kepe a thyng secreete and make no woꝛdes of it.

Tacite execrari, To curse one in our mynde without woꝛdes that we bee not hearde, or softly that the person here vs not,

Taciturnitas, tatis, f. g. silence.

Taciturnulus, a, um, a diminutive of Taciturnus.

Taciturnus, a, um, that naturally keepeth silence, that is no babler of thynges that is told hym, that maketh no noyse.

Tacitus, a, um, that holdeth his peace, and is secrete, still, without noyse. also passively, that is not spoken of, that is kepte secrete, that is lette passe without any mention.

Tacito pede, softly, by stealth.

Tacitus citius audies, holding thy peace thou shalt here it the sooner.

Abi tacitus tuam viam, goe on thy waie and saie nothyng, or make no noyse or woꝛdes.

Suspendas potius me, quam tacita hanc auferas, thou maist as soone hange me, as make me to kepe these thynges secrete.

Corripuit se de repente tacitus ad filiam, so degnely without speakyng any woꝛde.

Tacita corporis figura coniectura asserthominibus, men mate coniecte by the proportion or figure of his body without any speakyng.

Tacita maestitia, still sorowe that a man biteth not in woꝛdes.

Tacitum os praeberet alicui, to offere his face to one and saie nothyng.

Tacita inimicitia, enmittee that is not blithered in woꝛdes.

Voce tacita aliquid dicere, to whisper, to speake softly.

Tachoniso, an ilande in the riuer Nilus.

Tacitus Cornelius, a notable historiographer.

Tacola, a marie towne of India.

Tactio, onis, f. g. a touchyng.

Tactus, us, m. g. the sense of touchyng or feelyng.

Tactus, a, um, touched.

Tactus est vel de callo, strephen with lightnyng, burned, blasted.

Tactus spiritu diuino, inspired.

Tactus fulmine, burned or blasted with lightnyng.

Tada, loke Teda.

Tadet, it werryeth me, it pꝛyeth me, I am werry of it.

Tadet sermonis tui, I am wery of thy communication or talke.

Tadet vitae, I am wery of my lyfe.

Tadet harum quotidianarum formarum, I am wery of these that amonge vs are called and taken for faire women.

Tadium, di, neu. gener. werryneſſe or heauyneſſe of mynde.

Adducere, afferre, & parere tadium, to bring or cause werryneſſe.

Capere tadium, to become werry.

Effugere tadium varietate, to eschewe werryneſſe with varietee and change.

Leuare tadium lectionis, to make that a man be not so wery of redyng.

Tadulus, an old dootard, of who all me be wery.

Tanarus, a barke place at the foote of the hill called

called Malea, by the citee of Sparta, which was supposed to be an entrie into hell.

Tanarius, a, um, of that place.

Tenaris, ris, f. g. of Tanarus.

Tania, a, f. g. the edge of a fillet. also a womans fillet, or that which now they call rolles, properly it is a kercheife, whiche maidens do weare on their heades, or a wollen ornament that men weare on their heades. also a white stone, which in the water sheweth long lyke a kercheife. it is also a village betwene Hircanas and Copinthus, also a certaine fische.

Taniola, la, f. g. a little fillet or other like thing.

Tatemeus, one that came to aide the Troians.

Tanon, a citee in Laconia, an other in Aetia.

Tagasta, a citee in Aſſike.

Tagax, acis, m. g. a felon, whiche happeneth on a mans finger.

Tages, he that taught first the Thulesans the craft of divination, called Aruspicium.

Tago, gi, gere, olde wryters used for Tango.

Tagus, an hill in Portugall, where marcs do conieue of the wynde.

Tagus, a river in Spaine, whiche diuiderth Castile from Portugall, wherein hath ben founde grauell of golde.

Taigne, one of the seven sterres, whiche so appeereth, as it maie scanty be perceiued. it is also called Maia, and Electra.

Talaon, the son of Iulius, hyng of Argos.

Talaria, n. g. plu. were shoes, whiche Mercurius did weare, wheron were sette wynges.

Talaria induere, pꝛouerbielly spoken of hym, that preparerth to renne awate.

Talaris, re, that cometh downe to the anclep.

Togatalaris, a long gowne to the anclep.

Talaris, a, um, perrepyng to disc, as Lex talaris, a lawe against disc playng.

Talasio, or Thalasio, a songe conteyned in certaine verses, songen at weddinges. also an exclamation or crye used at marriages, & beginning wherof was, when Romulus & the Romans rauished the maydens of the Sabines, among whom was one of excellent beaute, whom whā many of the Sabines would haue rescued, the whiche caried hir toward Romulus, to the extent that the child not be taken from them, cried Talasio, which was the name of a noble prince of the Sabines, as if they would haue brought hir to hym: and by that meane they escaped, and brought hir to Romulus, and afterwarde they used at marriages to crye Talasio.

Talca, a, f. g. m. g. a stroke set in the earth, wher on men dooe graffe. also a trunchcon, a staffe, a billette. Also a certaine stake used for an inſigill of warre.

Talentum, ti, n. g. was accounted sometyne for a poſſe or weyght, wherof were sundry sortes: one called Atticum minus, or Comune, which

comprended 60. poundes of Aſſenſe weyght called Mina, or Min, whiche is of Troie weyght

62. pounde and an halfe. An other was called Talentum Atticum minus, whiche comprehended 80. Minas: of Troie weyght 82. li. and 4. ounces: and that was also called Euboicum. An other was called Talentum Habraicum, which comprehended 100. Minas: of Troie weyght 104. li. and two ounces. An other, called Talentum Syrium, whiche was but of 15. Minas: of Troie weyght 15. li. 7. ounces and a halfe. Diodorus wryteth, that the commune Talent was but 40. li. and nameth three sortes: The one called Philolomaicum, whiche comprehended 272. li. The seconde comprehended 125. li. The thyrde 100. li. Talentum was also accounted in valuation, Atticum minus vel commune, to the value of 60. Minae, whiche of our money (as counting) 100. grotes to euery Mina) is 100. li. sterling, euery pound being of 60. grotes. Notwithstandinge the iust value of Talentum is more or lesse after the fineness, baseness or weyght of the engliſhe grotes. Talentum atticum minus, was accounted to be 132. li. 6. s. 6. d. Talentum Habraicum sanctuarium, contained 100. Minas Habraicas, wherof euery one was 60. sili, euery Silius being 4. sterling grotes: so that Talentum was of our money sterling 500. li. Talentum Habraicum vulgare, halfe so muche. whom maister Achore folowed in this distribution and valuation of Talentum I knowe not: but sure I am, that in diuers thynge he swarthyeth from Sudei and of ther learned men, whiche thynge I can not in this place dispute. It shall be sufficient to know that Talentum atticum minus is most wryten of, and contained 60. Minas, euery Mina containing an. 100. Drachmas or Denarios, and euery Denarius being a groate sterling, so that the value of Mina is 33. s. iii. d. or after Constantinall 120. l. sterling.

Talia, the swelling of the goute about the ancleis.

Talia, the blade of an opinion, or a chiboll.

Talio, onis, f. g. an equall payne in recompence of an hurt, as for the cutting of a mans hande, to lose an hand, and for putting out of an eye, to lose an eye.

Talipedo, ui, are, to go on the pasternes, to go as one dyd drawe his feete after hym for febleynesse or weakenesse.

Talis, le, suche.

Aliquid tale, some suche thyng.

Honos talis paucis delatus est ac mihi, suche honour was geuen to serue as to me.

Talis qualis, suche as.

Taliter, in suche wyſe, after suche facion.

Talitrum, tri, neu. gen. a fillyp geuen with ones finger or niple.

Tallus, was used of the Sabines for a forename.

Talpa, a, f. & m. g. a mole, a woant.

Talpa, a, f. & m. g. a mole, a woant.

☞ Talpa cecior, blinder then a mole, a prouer to be applied to them that lacke iudgement in thynges that are plaine.

Talchibius, Agamemnonis erier or publisher of thynges in the Greke armie at Troie.

Talus, li, m. g. the ancle about the foote. it is also y<sup>e</sup> pasterne bone of a beast. also a die, or dice. Talum reponere, to reforme that whiche was negligently done, with moie diligence.

Talus, a man made of brasse (as it is feigned) by Vulcan, and sent for a present to Minos, to defende the ile of Crete.

Tam and Quam, aduerbes v<sup>s</sup>ed with the positive, comparatiue and superlatiue degree, also well, also as, so.

Quam plurimum ederit, tam citissime sanus fiet, the moie that he shall eate, the sooner he shall be whole.

Parmenonis tam scio esse hac technam quam me viuere, I know as well as that I am aliue, that. &c. Tam ego homo sum quam tu, I am as muche a man as thou.

Non tam perscribere possum q<sup>u</sup> mihi gratum feceris, &c. I am not able to write how great a pleasure you shall dooe for me, if. &c.

Tam consimilis est atque ego, he is as muche like hym as I am.

Tam cito, so quickely.

Tam vesperi, so late in the euening.

Tam ob paruulam rem, for so small a matter.

Tam bonus, as good.

Tam sum amicus reipublice, q<sup>u</sup> qui maxime, I am as friendly, or as muche friend to the publicke weale, as he that is most.

Tam magis, for Tanto magis.

Tama, whan with muche trauaile, or goyng, the bloude cometh downe to the legges, and causeth it to swell.

Tamaris, a riuer of Spaine, of whiche the people there be called Tamarici.

Tamerita, people in Asia, not farre from the sea called Caspium.

Tamarix, icis, or Tamarice, es, f. ge. a tree but rarely called Tamariscus, rede Myrice. some cal it white beame, the french me cal it Briaria.

Tamen, notwithstandinge, also yet. sometyme it signifyeth forthwith, at the last, so that.

Si tamen, for Si modo.

Si tamen illi non grauantur, if they doe boue the safe, or be not discontented with it.

Libertas quae sera tamen respexit inertem, which beyng longe a comyng, yet at the last regarded me.

Tamen a malicia non discedis? yet wilt thou not depart from thy malice? or leaue thy naughty stinnes.

Quod potero faciam, tamen vt pietatem colam, I will do what I maie, so that notwithstandinge I ompt not my dutie to my father.

Tamerindi, a fruite growyng in India, the tree whereof is like to a palme or date tree, the fruite

lower like greene damascus, whiche is medecable in asswageyng the heate of choler.

Tamesis, the noble riuer of Tampe in England.

Tameris, all be it, although.

Tameris, for Tamen.

Tameris hoc verum est, and yet this is true.

Taminea vna, Dioscorides, lib. 4. saith, that it is the herbe, whiche is called Brionia nigra. Cornelius Celsus, lib. 3. saith, it is that, which of the Greekes is called Staphis agria, which is thought to be false. for Plinius, lib. 26. cap. 1. supposeth, that it is wilde vine, called Labrusca, the same is affirmed by Ruellius.

Tamne, old wyters v<sup>s</sup>ed for Eoufy, vntill that.

Tanager, a riuer in Lucania, betwene Campania and Calabria.

Tanagra, a towne in Boetia.

Tanagrus, a, um, of Tanager.

Tanais, a great riuer in the northe parte of the worlde, whiche diuideth Europa from Asia.

Tanas, a towne not farre from Tana, vnder the Venetians dominion.

Tanaquil, the wyfe of Tarquinius Priscus, the kynge of Romans.

Tanaus, was kynge of Syria.

Tandem, at the last, sometyme at the least way, also v<sup>s</sup>eth, notwithstandinge.

Quam obrem tandem? and why so I praie you.

Tandem, Expletiva particula, as Quousque tandem abutere Catilina, &c.

Itane tandem quaslo Menedemus? &c. in whis the examples, it semeth that Tandem, hath a certaine earnest behementie, and requirith a spee dy answer.

Itane tandem vxorem duxit Antipho iniussu meo? I praie you, and hath Antipho married a wife contrary to my commandement in dedes? Tandem aliquando, once at the length.

Vt hircam in parte aliqua tandem apud Thaidem, id est, saltem, that I maie bee an hanger on with Thais at the least wyfe on one parte or other.

Nunc tandem, now at length and neuer before.

Tandiu, so longe.

Tandiu dum lego, so longe as I reade.

Tanes, a Persia, one of king Darius capitaines.

Tango, teugi, gere, to touche, to moue, to vnderstande, to perscure, to come, to deceyue, to quippe, to raunt, to take vp, to write, to speake or mention of thyng.

Tangere vlcus, to rubbe on the galled place, to speake to one of a thyng that greatly hym to heare.

Tetigit aures meas, it came to mine eares.

Vbi primum terram tetigit, as soon as we arrived.

Simul ac tetigit prouinciam, as soon as he arrived in the prouince.

Qui Tyberim fere omnes tangunt, all whiche well nere, touche or ioyne hard to the riuer of Tyber, Quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in

con-

conuiuio, how I toke vp or taunted the felow of Rhodes at the table.

Tangere ferro arbores, to prune or cut trees.

Leuiter vnumquodq<sup>ue</sup> tangere, to touche or mention euery thynge briefly.

Tetigit rem acu, prouerbiaily, he hit the naile on the head, he hath hit the very matter.

Quem nisi crudelem non tangat laesonis aetas, id est moueat.

Hac mediocriter me tangunt, these thynges moue me but little, or doe not greatly moue me.

Tetigit animum memoria earum rerum, the remembrance of those thynges moued of his red my mynde.

Si uestri nulla cura tangit, if you be nothyng careful for your selfe, or if you feare nothyng for your owne partes.

Si te cura pomorum tangit, if you haue an affection of desyre to haue apples.

Vbi Aristoteles ista tetigit? where dyd Aristotle mention these thynges?

Te istam ob rem tetigi triginta minis, for this thyng I haue deceiued the of. xxx. li.

Tangor, tangaris, the passiue, to be touchd, to be moued, to be pricked.

Tangor parris desyderio, I fele the lacke of myffe of my father.

Tanis, the principall citee of Egypte, where Moyse did shew meruailes.

Tanos, a stone of the kinde of Emerald, greene and blacke.

Tanquam, as it were, lyke.

Tanquam, with Sic, for Quemadmodum.

Tantaleus, and Tantalius, a, um, of Tantalus.

Tantalides, the progenie of Tantalus.

Tantalus, Tantalidis, the daughter or wife of Tantalus.

Tantalus, the sonne of Jupiter and Dione, kynge of Phrygia, of whome the poetes dooe write, that because he disclosed the counsaile of the gods, he is in hell tourmented in this wise. he standeth by a saye ryuer, hauyng before hym a tree laden with pleasant apples, and yet he is alwaies thursty and hungry, for as often as he stowpeth to drinke, or holdeth vypp his handes to gather the apples, bothe the water and the tree dooe withdrawe them so from hym, that he can not touche them.

Tantali horti, a prouerbe, signifyng good thynges to be at hande, which not withstandinge a man maie not vse.

Tantidem, for so muche, at that price.

Tantillus, a, um, a diminutiue of Tantus, so litle.

Haud tantillum dederis verborum mihi, thou shalt not deceiue me thus muche.

Tantillum, an aduerbe, so litle.

Tantisper, so longe, and requirith after hym Dum, Quandiu, Quoad.

Tantisper dum, so longe as.

Tantid, an aduerbe, signifyng so muche as.

Tanto magis, so muche moie.

Tanto peior, so muche worse.

Quinque tanto amplius, fyue tymes so muche moie.

Tantopere, so muche, so behemently, so earnestly.

Ne seui tantopere, leaue your rage, bee not so fierce, be not so angrie.

Quoniam tantopere dissentiant, because they disagree so muche, or because there is so great variance of diuersitie betwene them.

Tantulus, a, um, so litle, so small.

Tantuli doni causa, for so small a gyfte.

Non tantulum intermitit tempus, quin cum nominet, he nameth hym continually.

Tantulum, an aduerbe, so litle, neuer so litle.

Tantum, onely, so muche.

Tantum abest, it is farre from, or so vnlyke: it is almost of the same strengthe that Non solum non est, is. Tantum non, almost, welnere, lastyng but litle.

Tantum sat habes? art thou content with that, or thinkest thou that enough?

Tantum interest, there is this onely difference.

Et tantum non circuniri a dextro cornu, and to be almost inuironed, or that there lacketh but litle, but that they were compassed of enclosed of the right wyng.

Tantum nam, for Etiam.

Addas huc licet tantumnam, quae inter hyc mem & astarem, you maie adde therto also, those that be betwene. &c.

Tantum est, that is all, it is euen so muche as I haue tolde you and no moie.

Tantum mihi confido, I haue so muche confidence in my selfe.

Tantum, quantum, so muche, as.

Si graderet tantum quantum loquere, if thou didst goe as fast as thou talkest.

Tantum abesse dicebat, vt consentaneum esset, vt maxime etiam repugnaret, he saied that it was not onely not conuenient or mete. &c.

Tantum abfuerunt, vt perturbarentur, vt incensu potius. &c. they were not onely nothing aserde or abashed, but rather inflamed. &c.

Tan undem, euen so muche.

Tantundem periculi, so great daungier.

Tantundem argenti quantum debuit, euen so muche money as he ought.

Tantundem est quasi sit signum pictum. &c. it is eue as much to me as it were an image painted.

Tantundem ego, euen so much do I & no moie.

Tantus, a, um, so muche, so geat, luche.

Vicies tanto addito aquae, twenty tymes so muche water beyng put to it.

Tanti, for so muche, this worde doeth pertaine to bynge and sellyng.

Tanti estimo, facio, pendo, I set so much by, or I so muche esteeme it.

Tantus nauis, so aged, beyng so olde.

Sexcenta tanta, six hundred tymes so muche or so many.

An tantus quantus videatur, or so great, or of that bignesse as it dooth appere.

Tantus homo, id est, tanti preij, so woorthy a person, so great a man.

Est alienum tanto viro vt tu es, it is not fittynge for so noble a man or so great a persone as you are.

Tribus tantis illi minus reddit, it yeldeth to hym thise for muche lesse.

Tantamne rem tam negligenter agere, was it mete to dooe so great a matter, or a matter of so great importance so negligently.

Tanti non fuit Arfacem capere, it was not so great a matter to take Arfaces, or the takyng of Arfaces was not a matter of so great value or importance.

Tanti fuit mihi crede, it was well woorth be- leue me, or y matter was wel of so great value.

Est mihi tanti huius inuidie tempestatem subire, dummodo. &c. I esteeme the matter wel woorthy to putte my selfe in daungier of this storme of enue and hatred, so that. &c.

Nihil mihi tanti fuit, there was nothyng that I esteemed of so great value.

Nihil tanti fuit, quo fidem venderemus, there was nothyng of so great value or estimation, as that we shoulde sell our trueth and honestie for it, and become bonde.

Taos, a stone of the colour of a peacocke.

Tapetia, hāgng of houses, or clothes where with pāmentes are couered.

Tapetum, i. n. g. Tapete, tis, n. g. and tapes, & tis, māl. gene. tapetric or clothes wherein are wrought diuers pictures with thyedes of sondy colours.

Taplia, certayne isles by Grecia.

Taplusia, a place by Leucades.

Taplinis, a cite in Egypt, the people whereof were called Taphnei.

Taphos, in greche is a sepulchre or a tombe.

Tapinosis, f. g. a fygure, whereby a great thyng is basely described.

Taposiris, a cite in Egypte.

Taprobaue, an ile in the Indian sea, and was of some olde wryters supposed to be in the contrarie parte of the worlde agaynst vs, and therfore they called it an other worlde. it lyeth in the pointe betwene east and weste, the quantite thereof is diuersly described by lūdyr authours. for Strabo writeth, that it is in lengthe. viii. thousand furlonges, whiche is a thousand miles. Plinius, Marciānus and Solinus doe affirme it to be in lengthe. vii. thousand furlonges, whiche is. viii. .C. lxxv. myles, in breadth 5000. furlong, which is. 625. miles: parte of it extendeth beyonde the equinoctiall line moze south, and hath on the northeast, the lesse Inde. it is nowe called Samora, and is vnder the dominio of the great Cam, and is gouerned by 4. hynges in an exquisite foume of iustice, not withstandynge that the people bee idolatours,

they hunt Cygers, Olyphantes, and Pantheres, of the whiche there is great plentie. also, there be founde Carbuncles, Saphyres, Jacinctes, Topazes, Rubies, & Granates, in great numbes. there groweth Linamome, Canell, Ben ioune and other sweete trees in great abundance, and they haue money of golde, syluer, & brasse, of the same weight and value, that the ancient coine of the Romines was. there is also founde den great plentie of orient perles.

Taplagum, a towne in the countrey Cirenaiia.

Taplus barbatus, an herbe, reade Phlomos and Verbalcus.

Taplus, an ile by Sicile, not farre from Siracusa.

Tapula, a lawe made for seafes.

Tapyr, people in Parthia, which vse to geue their wyues in marriage to other men, after that they haue had foure or fyue chyldren by them.

Taraconia, the thynde partie of Spayne, on the north it hath the sea called Cantabrum: on the west Portugall, and Granate: on the southe the sea Ibericum: on the east the mountaynes Pyrenei. it dooth nowe contene thise thynges domes, Castyle, Gallie, Nauarre, Arragon.

Taracon, the chiefe cite thereof.

Tarandrus, a beaste in bodie lyke to a great ore, haapng a head lyke to an harte, and hoynes full of braunches, the heare rough and of the colour of a beare, I suppose it to be a raine deer.

Tarandulus, māl. gene. the beaste called a buffe, whiche is lyke an ore. but that he hath a bearde lyke a goate.

Tarratula, a hynde of beastes called Stelliones, lyke to a Asparde, of whose bypnyng no man dyeth, onely it astoneth hym that is bitten.

Taras, the sonne of Neptuneus, who builded Tarentum.

Tarrantara, a voice feigned lyke the sowne of a trumpet.

Taraxacon, an herbe called sowthistle, reade Cicerbita and Sonchus.

Taraxis, whan the eyes do bolne out muche and be redde.

Tarbeli, the cite of Carbes in Galroine.

Tarchesius, a mischynouse hyng of the people called Albaniens.

Tarchon, a duke in Hetruria, whiche was also a great diuiner of southsaie. also the herbe called Cerrogane.

Tardatio, ōnis, f. g. a cartynge.

Tardatus, a, um, hyndyed, tardid.

Tardē, slowly, late.

Triennio tardius, thre yeres later.

Tarde & orius, contrary.

Tardesco, scere, to waze slowe or slacke.

Tardigradus, a, um, that hath a slowe pace, or that goeth slowly.

Tardiloquētia, r. f. g. a slowe speache.

Tardiloquus, he y draweth his speache in length.

Tardipes, pēdis, that goeth slowly, that halcieth.

Tarditas, ōnis, f. g. slownes.

Moram

Moram & tarditatem afferre bello, to hindre the warre, to cause the warre to be prolonged.

Tarditas ingenij, slownes or duinesse of wit.

Tardities, s. f. g. olde wryters used for Tarditas.

Tarditudo, dinis, f. g. idem.

Tardiūcule, somewhat slowly.

Tardiūculus, a, um, somewhat slowe or dull.

Tardo, aui, are, to tarte, to be slowe, to hyndre,

to make longe a comyng, to kepe backe.

Gratia ab officio quod mora tardat abest,

dooth kepe backe.

Impetum inimici tardare, id est, reprimere,

to lette, to stoppe.

Tardare & frānare.

Vereor ne tardē studia multorum, I fere lest I

quide let or hyndre the studies of many men.

Tardare & procrastinare negotium aliquod,

to hyndre or kepe backe a matter, and diue it

of from date to date.

Tardus, a, um, slow, dull, long in comyng, rude:

sometyne well durynge, also thycke or grosse.

Vt ceteri sint ad iniuriam tardiores, that of

ther mai not be so redy to dooe iniurie and

wyngre.

Ad referendam gratiam tardiores esse, to be

slacke in requyting a good courne or pleasure.

Aut sunt tardissimi, or els they be verap dull

witted.

Noctes tardæ, nyghtes verte long a comyng.

Vomens tardum fumum, grosse and thycke.

Vt ea res tardior spe fuerit, howe that thyng

came moze slowly to passe than we thought.

Taracina, a towne in Lāpania, called also Anxur.

Tarentinus, a, um, of the cite Tarento in Cal-

labria.

Tarentum, and Tarentus, a noble cite in Calas-

bia, called Tarento.

Tarichus, is taken for saltē fische, byine, gneil,

corrupt fische, and powdered. sceth.

Tarmes, a worme, whiche eateth fleche, a magot.

Tarna, the cite of Sardie.

Tarpeia, the daughter of Carpelus, whiche be-

traied the Capitoll to the Sabines.

Tarpeius, an hill at Rome.

Tarquiniū, orum, an olde towne of Campagne.

Tarquiniense, the lande of Tarquines.

Tarquinius Superbus, the laste hyng of Ro-

maine, whiche was expelled out of Rome for

his pryde and crueltie. it is also the name of di-

uers other Romains.

Tarraco, a cite of Spaine, of the whiche that

parte is called Tarraconia.

Tarfenis, se, of Tarsus.

Tarsis, a region in Iudea, to the whiche Ionas

saied he woulde goe.

Tarsus, the chiefe cite in Cilicia, where saint

Paul was borne.

Tartaria, is a countrey of incomparable greates-

nesse, it boundeth on the west vpon Russia, and

extendeth into the east, after the description

of the laste charte, aboue. 1600. duche miles & whiche is of Italian miles. 6400. and moze: the bredth from the south into the north, is moze vncertaine: it marcheth on the south vpon Persia, and India. The north is muche part deserte, for the coldnesse and barrennesse therof. The people haue no citees or townes, or els ver rare fewe, but they lie in paulions, and vnder theyr cartes, whiche they doe remoue into sundrie partes, as the tyme of the yere dooth requyre, buyng their cattaille with them, of whiche they doe eate the fleshe muche parte raw, and dooe drinke the mylke and bloud of them. The people bee fierce and cruell, and therewith bile and beastly in their luyng. they be all vnder the dominion of the great Cam, yet haue they many puissant princes, which do vse a wonderfull obedience towards their emperour. They beleue in one god, creatour of all thynges, but they be not christened. They are so populous, hardie and fierce: that the great kinges, which do march vpon them, haue muche to do to resist them, as the great hyng of Russia, and the hyngs of Persia Sophi. Also one of theyr princes toke in plain battaille Pazageses, the great Turke, whom being bounden with chaines and giues of golde, & enclosed in a cage of pyon, he caried about with him till he died: and there were slaine in that battaille. 200000. Turkes, the capitaine of the Tartarians was named Camberlane. Their emperour Chaam, besides Tartaria hath also subiecte vnto hym the lesse India, and all the realme and isles in the east and south east part of the worlde: he nameth hym selfe in his stile, the sonne of god. Heade moze in Chaam. Whiche of Tartaria was that countrey, whiche was sometyne called Strythia.

Tartareus, a, um, of hell, also terrible, stronge.

Tartari, people of Tartaria.

Tartarum, the lees of wyne.

Tartarus, & plu. tartara, ōrū, a depe place in hell.

Tartessij, people in Iberia, among whom be cates of exceeding greatesse.

Tartessiacus, & Tartessius, a, um, of Tartessus.

Tartessus, a cite in the bittermost part of Spain,

on the sea side by Gades, nowe called Cales,

where Columella (the most eloquent & perfect

husbande) was borne, it was called also Gadix

and Carteia.

Taruanna, Cerouenne in Fraunce.

Taruedum, a promontorie in Scotland.

Taruntius, the name of an excellent philosopher

and Astronomer.

Taruscum, a towne in France, called Tarascon.

Tascanium, a white clare of marle.

Tasimenes, seu Tasmenes, one of the sonnes of

duke Restor.

Tata, dadie, whiche chyldren calle their father.

Tata, a wanton woozde, wherewith one answer-

eth to an other.

Tareus, a kinde of saltē, whiche cometh out of

Zzz iij p̄p̄p̄

**Phrygia**, and is medicinable for the clew.  
**Tatius**, a duke of the Sabines.  
**Tatianus**, a mans name.  
**Tatua**, a water of naturall salt in Cappadocia.  
**Taua**, Cymmouth in Englands.  
**Tauchira**, a citee of the Barcians.  
**Taulanij**, people of Illiria.  
**Taura**, a barrayne cowe.  
**Taurarij**, people in Scythia.  
**Taurea**, a man of notable strength in the armie of Anniball.  
**Taurea**, a, for. ge. a buckler of tergate made of a bulles hide.  
**Taurus**, the name of Neptune.  
**Taurus**, a, um, of a bulle.  
**Tauria**, a scourge made of netes lether.  
**Taurica Gherfonelus**, a countrey in the north parte of Europa, whiche is almost compassed with the meeres of Mæotis, Cimmerius Bosphorus, and the sea Euxinum, it is now called of some the lesse Tartarie.  
**Tauri**, people of cruell manners in the north part of Europe, that offered straungers in sacrifice to Diana.  
**Tauri**, and **Taurilia**, plates made in the honour of infernall goddes.  
**Tauricus**, a, um, of the people Tauri.  
**Taurianum**, a towne in Italie.  
**Taurini**, people at the foote of the Alpes towards Italie.  
**Taurifer**, ra, rush, that beareth bulles of nete.  
**Tauriformis**, me, lyke a bulle.  
**Taurinus**, a, um, of a bulle. also of the people Taurini.  
**Taurominianus**, nij, neu. ge. a towne in Sicilie, so called for the plentie of nete, whiche fedde there about. also there was by it a citee of the same name.  
**Taurominianus**, a, um, of the citee Taurominianum.  
**Taurosceytha**, people of Scythia, dwelling by the mountaine Taurus.  
**Taurubula**, an ile by Naples.  
**Taurunum**, of Taurunum, a citee of Hungarie, called Alba Græca.  
**Taurus**, ri, m. g. a bulle. sometye a strong ore. it is also one of the xii. celestiaall signes: sometye the roote of a tree.  
**Adiungere tauros aratro**, to poke oxen into the ploughe.  
**Taurus Beritius**, a philosophers name.  
**Taurus**, a great and famous mountaine, whiche begynneth at the Indian sea, and rising into the north, passeth by Asia unto the fenne of mere called Mæotis, and bordereth upon a great nombre of royalmes. also the hill called Caucasus is parte therof.  
**Taurus avis**, a little birde, whiche hath a voyce muche like an ore.  
**Tautologia**, a, f. g. a figure, where one thyng is twyfe spoken.

**Tax**, n. ge. the founde of a stroke with a whippe, a clappe, a ierke.  
**Taxa**, a kynde of baies of laurell, wherewith theyrs beers are made.  
**Taxatio**, ónis, f. g. a setting of a targe of subtilie.  
**Taxator**, óris, m. ge. he that rebuketh or taxeth an other.  
**Taxeus**, a, um, of pewee.  
**Taxilia**, a great towne of India.  
**Taxim**, softly, faintly touched.  
**Taxis**, olde wyters used for **Tetigeris**, they halt touche.  
**Taxillus**, li, m. g. a small bre.  
**Taxo**, onis, a gray or broche, a badger.  
**Taxo**, au, are, to touche often. also to take of lesse a thyng at a certaine value, also to reppone one an other.  
**Taxus**, i, a tree lyke to firre, whiche beareth brasties, wherein is moztall poppon. it is also the tree called pewee.  
**Taygeta**, of Taygetus, an hill, vnder whiche be sette the citees of Sparta and Ample.  
**Taygete**, one of the sisters, called Pleiades.

**T**, a syllable togged to pronownes.  
**Teanum**, the name of two citees in Italie.  
**Tearco**, a famous kyng of Bethiope.  
**Tearus**, a ruler of Ethiopia, at the head wherof Darius, kyng of Persia, when he went into Scythia, fight his pavillions, and there abode three daies, And deliuyng at the most pleasant water of that river, he set in the same place a pillour grauen with letters of Greke, declaring his being there, with commendation of the water.  
**Tearea**, a citee in Italie, called commonly Tieri.  
**Techna**, naz, form. ge. a crafte, a wyle of subtilie meane, a crafty imaginacion.  
**Techynes**, were they, which also were called Corybantes, and were feigned to be the sonnes of **Minerva** and **Soi**.  
**Technicus**, a, um, artificiall, inuentiue.  
**Technides**, a crafter man.  
**Technophyon**, a settinge forth of crafte.  
**Tecolithus**, thi, m. g. a certayne stone, whiche is medicinable to breake the stone in the body.  
**Tecte**, an aduerbe, covertly.  
**Tector**, óris, m. g. a pargettour, a plaistier.  
**Tectoriolum**, li, a diminutiue of Tectum.  
**Tectorium**, rij, n. ge. the plaistering of pargettyng of walles.  
**Tectorium opus**, pargettyng of plaistering woorkes.  
**Tectorius**, a, um, pertainyng to couering of pargettyng.  
**Tectosage**, Cholose in Fraunce.  
**Tectosagi**, people of Colose.  
**Tectosages**, Languedocke in Fraunce.  
**Tectum**, ti, n. g. the roufe of an house, sometye all the

all the house. also a certaine kynde of sheepe.  
**Tectus**, a, um, couered, hidde, kepte close.  
**Tecum**, with the.  
**Tecum oro & quas**, I praye and beseeche the.  
**Tecum sentio**, I am of thyne opinion.  
**Tecum simul**, together with you.  
**Teda**, a, f. g. a tree, out of the whiche issueth a litte cour more thynne then pitch, improperly it is taken for all woodde, which being dyessed with rose of ware, will burne bright lyke to a torch: it is sometye taken for a torch, sometye for a wedding, or a longe songen at a wedding.  
**Teda pinea**, the kernell of a pine appull.  
**Tedifera dea**, Ceres, whose sacrifices were done in the night by torche light.  
**Tegea**, a citee in Arcadia.  
**Tegeus**, and **Tegeaticus**, a, um, of Tegea.  
**Tegeaticus deus**, Pan.  
**Tegeus**, of Tegeaticus volucer, **Merturis**.  
**Tegeates**, men of Tegea.  
**Teges getis**, f. g. a course blankette or couered, whiche lieth on poore mennes beddes. it is also a matte.  
**Tegericula**, la, f. g. a diminutiue of Teges, a littell matte.  
**Tegillum**, li, n. g. a littell coueryng.  
**Tegimen**, minis, n. g. a coueryng or couer.  
**Tegimen**, minis, and **Tegmentum**, ti, n. g. idem quod Tegimen.  
**Tego**, texti, tegere, to couer, to hyde, to cloke, to kepe close or secrete, to defende.  
**Caput texti galca**, he put his basnet on his heade.  
**Sepulchro tegi**, to be buried.  
**Latibulis se tegere**, to hyde them selves in their caues.  
**Vultu dolorem animi tegere**, with his countenance to dissemble and hide the sorow or greue of his mynde.  
**Rem turpissimam tegere honesta præscripti-** one, with an honest title to couer or hyde a matier most vile and dishonest.  
**Sententiã suam tegere**, to kepe close his owne opinion.  
**Tegere & tueri**, to fende and saue harmelesse.  
**Tegere & nocere**, contrarie.  
**Tegula**, la, f. g. a tyle.  
**Tegulum**, li, n. g. a coueryng or rather a tyle.  
**Tegumen**, minis, and **Tegmentum**, ti, n. g. a coueryng, a couer of hidde.  
**Teium**, a citee in Daphlagonia, where **Anacreon** the poete was borne.  
**Teij**, the people of Teium.  
**Teius**, a, um, of Teium.  
**Tela**, la, f. g. the webbe of clothe.  
**Telam exordiri**, to begynne any businesse.  
**Telamon**, the son of **Neacus**, the father of **Uliar**.  
**Telamones**, images, whiche dooe beare up pilours or pilles.  
**Telamonides**, the sonne or nephew of **Telamon**.  
**Telchius**, and **Amphitus**, the chariotte men of

**Cassoz** and **Dollur**.  
**Teleboæ**, people in Grece.  
**Teleboas**, one of the Centaurs.  
**Telegonus**, the sonne of **Ulixis** by **Circè** the witch, who solowynge his father into **Itahæa**, slew hym by wytyng.  
**Telemachus**, the sonne of **Ulixis** and **Penelope**.  
**Telemus**, the sonne of **Curmus**, a southsaier as amonge the **Cyclops**.  
**Téléphion**, ij, n. g. an herbe, which **Leonicenus** supposeth to bee that, whiche the Arabians call **Cali**, but **Ant. Musa** supposeth it to bee rather a kinde of **Anthyllis**: but **Dioscorides** doeth describe it to haue a stalke, and leaues lyke to purselane, euery leafe hauing lyke two winges, wit. or. but. branches, coming from one roote full of blew leaues, which are thicke and tender, and hath floures yelow or white. wherfoze **Ruellius** supposeth it to be that herbe, whiche some dooe name **faba inuetera**, some **Crassula minor**.  
**Telephus**, the sonne of **Hercules**, which was nourished with an hynde. an other of that name was a grammarian of **Pergamum**.  
**Telepnium**, an herbe in **Ætolie** called **Opyn**.  
**Teleco**, a nymph, the daughter of **Oceanus** and **Cethys**.  
**Telephilla**, a woman excellent in poetrie.  
**Telethusa**, the wyfe of **Actus** mother of **Iphis**.  
**Telecardios**, a precious stone of the colour of an herbe.  
**Telina**, a certayne garment.  
**Telinum**, an ointment greatly commended of the phisicians.  
**Tellen**, tellinis, a foolish the poete and mynstrell.  
**Tellias**, a southsaier amonge the people called **Phocenses**.  
**Tellus**, li, a mans name, whom the wyfe **Solon** iudged to be more fortunat then the ryche kyng **Cræsus**.  
**Tellus**, lûris, f. ge. the earth. also a goddesse amonge the painims.  
**Telo**, lónis, an instrumente of warre, whiche is in this wise: a great poise and high is set faste, then ouer it cometh a longe beame, whiche renneth on a pynde, so that the one ende hath vnyge more poise then the other, causeth the lyghter ende to ryse. with such, beere brewers in London dooe drawe vp water, they call it a swerpe.  
**Telonarius**, rij, m. g. a collectour or gatherer of tributes or tolles.  
**Telónes**, nis, of **Telon**, ónis, m. g. idem quod **Telonarius**, also a polle to drawe water out of a well.  
**Telónium**, nij, n. g. the place where taskes or tributes are paid and tolles taken.  
**Telos**, in greke, is an ende, honour, a legion, a tribute or pension. it is also the name of an yle, where the ointment called **Telinum**, is made.  
**Telephusa**, a citee in **Arcadia**.

Telphusium, a towne in Boecia.  
Telum, li, n. g. all thyng, whiche maye be thowen or caste with the hande, be it stone, woodde or yron, a dart, an arrowe, a quarell. it is also the generall name of al that wyer with a man doeth fight, called a weapon. sometyne it is taken for a swoord, &c.  
Tela, artillery.  
Depromere tela pharetris, to take arrowes out of quivers.  
Iacere tela, to cast darts.  
Custos telorum, a quier.

Teliphonon, idem quod Aconitum.  
Tembris, a river by Pontus.  
Temerarius, a, um, more hardy then needeth or wisdom requireth, foolhardy. sometyne dycefull, or to be dyade, rashly, vnadvised, without iudgement, without consideration, vnderstande, hardy.

Temerator, oris, m. g. he y violateth or breaketh.  
Temeratus, a, um, violateth, broken.  
Temere, vnadvisedly, folishly, aduenturously, rashly, without consideration, without regard, without grounde, at ouers, at al aduentures, vnderstande, hardy. sometyne it signifieth almost. also without cause.  
Temere non est, it is not without a cause, it is not without a consideration.  
Non hac temere transire potest, id est, sine periculo.  
Haud temere vnq̄ peruenit ad frugem, it nez uer almost cometh to good profite.  
Nec temere rumpuntur, they be neuer broken lightly.

Temeritas, atis, f. g. rashnesse, foolhardinesse, vnadvisednesse, vnderstande, hastinesse.  
Temeritudo, dinis, f. g. idem.  
Temeriter, idem quod temere.

Temero, aut, are, to violate. also for stuprare.  
Temesa, a towne of the Brutians, some write it Temesa.

Temeseus, a, um, of Temesa.  
Temetum, ti, n. g. wyne.  
Temno, temph, temere, to set littell by, to contemne, to despise.

Temno, monis, m. g. the beame of the wyne, or the draught tree, wheron the polie hangeth: sometyne a stake or polie lated ouerthwart.

Tempe, a place in Thessalia wonderfull pleasant, hauing trees and meadows meynapulous delectable, wherein byrdes of dyuers kyndes doo syng continually with excellent melody: there of al pleasant wooddes haue y name of Tempe.

Temperamentum, ti, n. g. a moderation, a temperature.  
Temperans, antis, temperate, moderate.  
Temperanter, temperately, moderately.

Temperantia, a, f. g. temperance, moderation, whiche is a firme and moderate gouernaunce of reason agaynst sensualite, and other vicious affections of the mynde.

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Temperate, temperately, moderately.  
Temperatio, onis, f. g. a moderation, a tempering.

Temperator, oris, m. g. he that tempereth or moderateth, he that knoweth how to rule or order.

Temperatus, a, um, temperate, moderate, without excess, heppng mean.

Temperatura, ra, f. g. temperature or moderation in the mingling of thynges together.  
Temperatura calis, id est, temperies, temperatenesse of the aire.

Temperies, ei, f. g. temperatenesse, propriety in heate or colde. sometyne it is vsurped for temperamentum, and for temperantia. also conuenient tyme or occasion to dooe a thyng.

Tempero, aut, are, to temper or moderate in order or measure, to rule, to gouerne, to order, to forbear, to absteyne, to refrayne.

Temperamus styllum, calamus, appetitum, when we kepe in our wytyng a meane forme, or dooe cate no more then nede.

Temperare alicui, to spare one, or forbear him.  
Si vnq̄ cuiquam temperauit, if he did euer forbear doing wronge or iniurie to any man, if he dyd euer spare. &c.

Temperare animis, to moderate affections, to refrayne the doyng of a thyng.

Vix temperare animis, they dyd scantly forbear or refrayne.

Cadibus temperare, to refrayne from mans slaughter.

Victoria temperare, to be neuer the poudre for his victorie.

Ciuitates temperare, to rule or gouerne cities.  
Iram temperare, to moderate anger.

Lympha temperat merum, water dooeth alaie wyne.

Vestigalia temperare, to moderate or diminish tributes or payntes.

Aetati iuuenum temperare, id est, moderari iuuenibus.

Verum etiam hostibus superatis temperauit, but also he spared or intreated gently his enemies that he had overcome.

Non potuit tibi temperare, he coude not refrain.

Lingua tempera, bable not so muche, leaue thy ill wordes.

Manibus temperare, to forbear stryngs or fighting.

Vino temperare in vnum diem, to forbear wyne for one daies space.

A lachrymis temperare, to forbear weeping.  
Quā in amore temperes, seing thou dost loue moderately, or seing thou dooest vnderstande racion in thy loue.  
Temperare latitiae, to vse moderation in his mythe.

Maledicere huic temperabis si sapias, thou wilt leaue thy caplyng agaynst this man, if thou bee wise.

wise.  
Temperatum est, the imperfonall, they dyd spare, or they dyd forbear and absteyne from.

Temperare vrbibus oppugnandis, to absteyne or forbear laying siege to cities.

Tempestas, atis, f. g. signifieth sometyne the same tyme, sometyne a tempest or storme, sometyne a fapre weather. also tyme conuenient by translacon a great trouble and ruffling in the common weale, a great daungier or perill.

Ea tempestate, at that tyme.  
Inuidia tempestas, a storme of enue.

Tempestiue, in season or tyme conuenient.  
Tempestiuitas, atis, f. g. season or tyme conuenient, oportunitie.

Tempestiuus, a, um, that is doone in conuenient tyme, doone in season.

Tempestum, olde wyters vled for Tempestium.

Tempestuosus, a, um, tempestuous or stormie.

Templum, pli, n. g. a temple of churche: some tyme it signifieth heauen. also the principall beame of a house. also a sepulchre.

Mentis templa, ferete thoughtes of the minde.

Temporalis, le, that whiche dureth vntill a certayne tyme, tempoall.

Ingenia temporalia, vnconstant and mutable wytes.

Temporaneus, a, um, that is doone sodainly and at a tyme.

Temporarie, for a tyme.

Tempori, aduerbium, in a tyme, at the houre appointed.

Temporarius, a, um, that dureth or continueth for a tyme. also that whiche pertaineth to tyme.

Temporius, an aduerbe, signifieth in tyme, or by tyme, or rather before tyme, sooner than needeth.

Templa, a citee of the Brutians.

Tempus, poris, n. g. tyme. also the state of tyme, commoditie of the presente tyme, oportunitie, season. sometyne the power or authorite, that a man beareth at any tyme, when he is in great esteemacion. sometyne the temples of the heade.

Illa oratio potius temporis mei q̄ iudicii fuit, I spake those thynges rather for the cause that I then presently defended, then of any veray iudgement.

Vbi tempus promissa iam perfici, when tyme cometh that al promisses shulde be kepte.

Ab aeterno tempore, from the beginninge of all thynges.

Ad tempus, for a tyme.  
Ex eo tempore, from the tyme.  
Ex tempore viuunt, they liue but from hand to mouth: or they bee not carefull for the morrowe.  
In sempiternum tempus, for euer and euer.  
Atque cum ipsum nobis obuiam in ipso tempore, and to ponder he cometh to mete vs as

well as can be.  
Obedire tempori, to doe accordyng to the necessitee of the tyme present.

Per idem tempus, about the same tyme.  
Id temporis, idem.

Actum tempus, the tyme that is past.

Alienum tempus, an vnconuenient and vnmet tyme to doe a thyng.

Dextrum tempus, contrarie.

Tempus arduum, alperum, difficile, dubium, durum, triste, graue, turbulentum, miserum, luctuosum, a dangerous and perillous tyme, a tyme full of trouble or aduersitee.

Tempori amicorum seruire, to doe all the diligence we can to helpe our frendes in their necessitee and trouble.

His temporibus extremis, in this moste dangerous tyme, at this tyme of my greatest aduersitee.

Genitale tempus, the tyme of ones natiuitee.

Leuum tempus, id est, importunum.

Maximis reipublice temporibus, in the tyme of the greateste busines of the common weale, or when the common weale is in moste trouble, and hath most cause to be holpen.

Nocturnum tempus, the night tyme.

Vacuum tempus habere, to haue leisure.

Temporibus illis, in those daies, at that tyme.

Arripere tempus, to take occasion.

Summo tempore, at the beste occasion that coude be, at the best and most conuenient tyme that coude be.

Vno tempore, at ones.

Assentiri tempori, to rule hym selfe accordyng to the tyme present.

Dare tempus alicui rei, to bestowe the tyme vpon a thyng.

Quam egeam tempore, how I lacke tyme, how muche I haue to dooe.

Vbi tempus tibi erit, when you shall haue sure.

A quo tempore capti sunt, from the tyme that they were taken.

Temulenter, drunkenly.  
Temulentia, a, f. g. drunkennesse.  
Temulentus, a, um, drunken, cupthotte.  
Tenacitas, atis, f. g. hardenesse in sparing of expences, nigardship, perseuerance, retynge of keepng.  
Tenaciter, fastly, surely.  
Tenaxius, mi, m. g. a desyre to go often to the scoole, and maie dooe nothing, with a burning, and sometyne a bloudy siege.  
Tenax, naxis, om. g. that which holdeth faste as glewe, clammy, glewyshe, sometyne sparing or nigarde, to muche constant, harde to be moued.  
Equus tenax, a horse that is stiffe necked.  
Memoria tenax, a good and sure memoize.  
Morbus tenax, a harde sicknesse, that one can not overcome.



Tenax iuris suū dominus dicitur, when he will remitte no parte of his right.  
Tenax propositi, constant, that continueth still in his purpose.

Tendacula, f. g. a nette or snare to take birdes or beastes in. also a teinter, and a tent that bryes thereers wooglie on.

Tendines or Tendones, the great sinewes of corpes of the bodie.

Tendo, tetendi, tendere, to stretche out, to laie a snare, to dwell, to goe, to goe forwarde, to goe on, to endeuour, to pzofoe, to reche, to pzeare. also to liste vp, to pzetende, to pitch pavillions, also to assaie, to holde vp. Paruumq; patri tendebat lulum, he helde vp littell Julius vnto his father.

Tendere alicui insidias, to lie in awaite to hurt one, to laie waite to deceiue one.

Tendere plagas, to pitch the haies of nettes.

Tendere aduersus, to repugne.

Quum aduersus tendendo nihil moueret socios. &c. when that he nothyng moued his feloswes with resistyng or withstandyng they mynde des. &c.

Tendere ad altiora, to assaie to clymme hygher Tendunt in aduersum sententia, the opinions be repugnant one to an other, or they be of contrarie opinions.

Tendere ad consulatum, to endeuour or labour to be consull.

Contra tendere, to withstande, to resiste, to repugne.

Tendere aduersus auctoritatem senatus, to go about to doe any thyng agaynst the auctoritee of the senate.

Manibus tendit diuellere nodos, he assaieth with his handes to vndoe the knottes.

Perinaciter tendere, to goe forwarde with his purpose obstinately.

Tendere summa ope, to indeuour with all diligence, to labour all that one can.

Salapia tendit, he goeth towarde Salapia.

Ad naues Romanas tendit, he goeth towarde the Romanes shippes.

Tendere ad reliqua, to pzofoe the residue.

Tendere cursum aliquo, to renne towarde any place, to goe streight to a place.

Tendit palmes sursum, the vine bzanche groweth, springeth or riseth bywarde.

Gressum tendit ad maria, he goeth toward the walles.

Lumina tendens ad caelum, lifyng by his cies towarde heauen.

Manus supplices in caelum tendere, to liste by the handes to heauen, as men dooe in praynge

Tendit ad stomachum, vel in ventrem, to extend or stretche downe to the stomache or bealy.

Tendures, olde wyters called them, whiche had great teethe.

Tenea, a certayne village nere to Corinthe full of woodde, and delectable.

Tenebrae, arum, f. gen. plu. the lacke of lyyght, darkenesse.

Obsundere tenebras alicui rei, to obscure or make darke a thyng.

Obducere tenebras, idem.

In tenebris ruere, to renne headlonge in the darke.

laccere in tenebris, to lie in the darke, to be by known.

Trahere vitam in tenebris, to leade his lyfe without renoume or fame.

TenebreSCO, scere, to be darke.

Tenebricor, aris, ari, to make darke.

Tenebricofus, a, um, that maketh darke, or that is darke.

Tenebricus, a, um, darke, obscure.

Tenebrio, onis, m. g. a lyeer and a craftie knaue, also he whiche wyl not be scene abyde by daie tyme.

Tenebrosus, a, um, very darke.

Tenedius, a certayne lpyng, who made a lawe, that the man and woman, taken in aduoutrie shulde bee cutte a funder with an axe: whiche lawe he executed on his owne sonne.

Tenedius, a, um, of Tenedos.

Tenedos, an yle in the sea Aegeum, betwene Melene and Hellespont, not farre from Troie.

Tenedia bipennis, aut securis, a quicke or sharpe axe. A pzouerbe applied to iudges, whiche be hasty and cruell in theyr sentences.

Tenellulus, a, um, a diminutive of Tenellus.

Tenellus, a, um, tender.

Teneo, tenui, tenere, to holde, to appzehende, to possede to hold, or kepe in, to couer, to vnderstande, to kepe backe, to pzofoyme, to hinder, to lette, to make to tarie, to kepe in remembrance, to remembre: Teneri, to be let or hindered.

Tenes quid dicam? vnderstandeste thou, or perceiuest thou what I saie?

Tene tibi, take thou that.

Per duas noctes ac diem vnum tenuit, it durred one daie and two nightes.

Verecundia teneri, to be ashamed.

Tenere se loco, not to departs out of that place.

Argumentis & testibus teneri, to be vanquished bothe with reasons and witnesses.

Tenere consilium, to doe by counsaile.

Præcipe, vt teneat consilia nostra, geue hym aduise, that he doe after our counsaile.

Proposuit tenere, to haue his intente or purpose.

Tenet me cunctatio, I am in doubt.

Ad horam quartam diei sequentis tenuit, it indured tyll .iij. a clocke the nexte daie.

Tenuit consuetudo, the custome toke place or was vfed.

Tene tene, tary tary.

Redi, quo fugis nunc? tene tene, tarne againe, whither rennest thou nowe? tarie tarie.

Tenere consensu, to agree or consēt vnto other. Tene

Tenet me amor, loue moueth me muche, I am in loue.

Tenere insaniam, to be madde, to be out of his witte.

Tenere ius, to know the lawe.

Tenere legem aliquam, to be vnder a lawe.

Legi teneri, to be subiect or in danger to the law.

Tenere memoria rem aliquam, and memoriam alicuius rei tenere, to remembre a thyng.

Tenere medium, to kepe a meane.

Tenere modum, to kepe measure.

Tenere aliquem manifestum mendacij, to take one manifestly with a lie.

Tene tibi, take it as thyne owne.

Tenere causam, to vanquish or reconer agaynst one in a matter.

Teneri desiderio, to desyre muche or frequently, to haue a great desyre.

Teneri ludis, to take pleasure in beholding plaies and lightes.

Teneri furti, to be gilty of felonie.

Tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, the life of all creatures is mainteyned and nourished with three thynges.

Manu tenere indicia mortis, to know surely and manifestly.

Tener se trans Tyberim in hortis, he dwelleth or abydeth beyonde Tyber in his orcheyarde or gardeyne.

Multa dotibus tenebantur, many thynges were possessed by doweries.

Tulliam mecum teneo, I kepe Tullia with me.

Nisi quid te tenuit, excepte some thyngs did let or hynde you, or cause you to tarie.

Ne diutius teneam, to make shorpe.

Non tenebo te pluribus, I will not holde you with many wordes, I will tell you briefely.

Teneo melius ista quam in eum nomen, I remembre these thynges. &c.

Amore alicuius magno teneri, to be greatly in loue with one.

In armis milites tenuit, he kepte the souldiours ready armed.

Complexu suo tenere, to embrace.

Consuetudinem tenere, to kepe a custome.

Tania cupiditas tenebat dimicandi. &c. he had so great a desyre. &c.

Cursum tenere, to kepe on the course or viage that he hath begonne, to continue on.

Delectum rerū tenere, to haue choise of thynges. Sed tenendus dolor est, but I must refraine my sorowe.

Dominatu alterius teneri, to be in subiection or vnder the rule of an other.

Expectatio me tenet, I loke for.

Fama tener, the fame is, the repute of men goeth.

Fœderibus alienis teneri, to be bounde to kepe the leagues & couenantes that other haue made.

Gratiam alicuius tenere, to be in fauoure with one.

Gratitatem tenere, to kepe a grauttee.

Gubernacula reipublicæ tenere, to haue the gouernance of the common weale.

Imperium tenere, to be a ruler or gouernour.

Imperio Romano teneri, to be in subiection of the Romayne empire.

Irretitum teneri, to be intangled or snared.

Lachrymas tenere, to forbear weeping.

Risum tenere, to refrayne laughyng.

Mare tenere, id est, occupare.

Metu teneri, to be let or hindered with feare.

Morbis eum tenuit, he was sicke.

Tenere in oculis, to loue exceedingly.

Quos tantū odium ordinis vestri tenet, which do so extremely hate your order or estate.

Tenent omnia, they haue all in their power.

Oratebant, they kept silence, they spake no thyng.

Palmam tenere, to haue the victorie.

Quum tenuerit planta, when the plante shall haue taken roote.

Ea pœna tenentur, they be in danger of that punishment.

Portum tenere, to argue.

Principatum tenere, to be thiefe.

Sententia principatum tenet, he pronounceth his sentence or sheweth his opinion first.

Promissum tenere, to kepe promise.

Religione teneri, to haue a conscience or religion in booyng of a thyng.

Ab improbis res publica tenetur, naughty persons be maisters of the common weale, or beare greatest twynge, stroke, or rule in the common weale.

Se in silentio teneri, to kepe silence.

Se se castris tenebant, they came not out of their campe.

Se domo tenere, to kepe him selfe at home and not to come abyde.

Tenere se non potuit, he coude not refrayne, he coude not forbear, he coude not holde his peace.

Tenuit sententia altera, the other opinion was taken and allowed.

Hanc ego quum teneam sententiam, seyns that I am of this opinion.

Spem tenere, to hope.

Magna me tenet spes, I haue a good hope.

Teneo manifesto furē, I haue taken or couyned the thefe manifestly, that he can not awate.

Tenetur manifesto auaritia hominis, the mans couetousnesse is manifestly knowne or pzooued.

Teneri vero, to be bound to fulfill his bove.

Teneor, veris, neri, to be bounden, to be beholden to one.

Tener, ra, rum, tender, ponge, gentill, softe, merzifull, also gelbed.

Tenera ætas, youthe, infancie, babchyp.

Teneris annis, in his youth.

Tener puer, an infant, a babe.

Tener animus, a gentill mynde, easily intusced.

sed to a thynge.  
 Equus tener, a ponge boyse.  
 A tenero, a teneris, sens he was a babe of  
 ponge childe.  
 Tenere, & Teneriter, tenderly, lounngly.  
 Teneresco, or Tenerasco, to become tender and  
 softe, to waie mercifull and gentill.  
 Teneritas, atis, f. g. tendernesse.  
 Teneritudo, dinis, idem.  
 Tenia, loke Tania.  
 Tenitæ, were called goddesses of lottes.  
 Tenni, olde wyters vled for Tenui.  
 Tennis, or Tenum, a cite of Aetolia.  
 Tennites, or Tennites, one of Tennis.  
 Tenotes, the great and strong sinewes, whiche  
 doe kepe the necke bright, also a bynde sinewe,  
 which goeth from the hamme downe to the hyle.  
 Tenor, noris, m. g. an order, a continuance of  
 a thynge, forme, faction.  
 Idem tenor vitæ, the same faction or trade of  
 luyng.  
 Tenore vno rem peragere, to doe the thynge  
 all at one tyme without stoppynge or interus-  
 pcion.  
 Vno tenore in dicendo esse, to haue one man-  
 ner of speakynge, to speake througely all after  
 one facion, not chaungynge the forme of his stile.  
 Tenos, an ile in the greke sea, one of them which  
 are called Cyclades.  
 Tensus, a, um, stretched out.  
 Tentandus, a, um, sayng, proung.  
 Tentamentum, ti, n. g. temptation, assaung.  
 Tentatio, onis, f. g. a proufe, a saie, temptation,  
 Tentator, oris, m. g. a temptour.  
 Tentatus, a, um, tempted.  
 Tentigo, ginis, a stiffenesse.  
 Tentipellum, a, those with an iron sole, wheron  
 the ouerleather is stretched.  
 Teno, aui, are, to handle or feele often, to tēpte,  
 to assaie or proue, to tempte one to doe euell.  
 Morbo tentari, to be vexed with sickenesse.  
 Caput tentare, to trouble the head.  
 Tentare pedes dicitur vinum, when it maketh  
 men so drunke, that they can not well go.  
 Vt eius tentarem sententiam, that I might as-  
 saie or proue what his mynde was.  
 Ciuitatem animos literis nuntiisque tentauit,  
 he did assaie or proue by letters & messengers,  
 whether he coude wyne the hartes of the ci-  
 ties there aboutes.  
 Animos hominum spe & metu tentare, to  
 proue what he can make men dooe bothe with  
 hope and feere.  
 Experientia tentare, to make a proufe, to assaie.  
 Tentoriolum, li, neu. ge. a diminutiu of Ten-  
 torium.  
 Tentorium, ri, n. g. a tente or pavilion.  
 Tentum, a mans pziue membe.  
 Tensus, a, um, stretched out.  
 Tenteria, a people dwellng in an ilande with  
 in the riuer of Nilus, whom the crocodyll so

much feareth, that he can not abyde their boyse.  
 Tentyra, orum, a cite in Egypte.  
 Tenuatus, a, um, made thynne, slender, or leane.  
 Tenu & tenuiter, poorly, simply.  
 Tenuiculus, a, um, very simple or littell in est-  
 mation, slender of thynne.  
 Tenuis, nue, littell or simple in estimation, small  
 in quantitee, poorly, thynne, leane.  
 Tenui filo, with a small threde, applied to a  
 style in writing, whiche is not eloquent, but  
 playne.  
 Aër tenuis & crassus, contrarie.  
 Aqua tenuis, id est, modica.  
 Argilla tenuis, id est, sine humore.  
 Cælum tenue, a clere and pure aier, not grosse  
 and corrupted.  
 Cultu tenuissimo viuere, to liue sparsngly, in  
 hope no great pozte.  
 Discrimen tenue, littell difference.  
 Dubitatio tenuissima, the leaste doubt in the  
 woꝛlde.  
 Homo tenuis, a poore man.  
 Tenui loco ortus, descended of a poore kyn-  
 dede, luyng poore people to his father and  
 mother.  
 Oratio tenuis, a playne and easy style.  
 Pecunia tenuis, littell money, small richesse.  
 Tenuis pluuiæ, littell rayne.  
 Præda tenuis, a littell praye, a small botle.  
 Suspicio tenuissima, the leaste suspicion in the  
 woꝛlde.  
 Vicus tenuis, slender and poore luyng.  
 Tenuis viribus, weakke, of small force.  
 Vita a filo tenui pendet, our life hangeth by a  
 small threde.  
 Tenuis fortuna, lowe degree, slender habilit-  
 tee, low state.  
 Tenuitas, atis, f. g. smalnesse, pouertee, thyn-  
 nesse, slenderenesse.  
 Cauda in tenuitate desinens, sharpe and small  
 towarde the ende.  
 Tenuitas fugit aciem, it is so small of thynne,  
 that it can not be seen.  
 Tenuitas ararij, pouertee and lacke of richesse  
 in the common Chetaurie.  
 Tenuiter, scantly, poorly, barely, thynnelly,  
 slenderly.  
 Tenuo, aui, are, to make small, to make leane or  
 feeble, to make thynne or slender.  
 Tenuis, us, m. ge. a snare, Seruius iudgeth it to  
 be the nothes or endes of a bowe.  
 Tenuis, a preposition, significth highnesse, or bad  
 till a thynge, vnto or vntill.  
 Titulo tenuis, in a title onely or in woꝛdes  
 without effecte.  
 Credito tenuis, to the whole summe that he  
 lente.  
 Ore tenuis, by so the month.  
 Tenuis urbem tendit, it extendeth vnto the ci-  
 tee, or no further then the ciite.  
 Capulo tenuis, euen to the haffe.

Porta

Porta tenuis, euen to the gate.  
 Tauro tenuis, to the mountaine Taurus and no  
 further.  
 Vno tenuis, to the quicke.  
 Teos, a cite of Ionia: an other of Septhia, by  
 the whiche is a ponde of fishe, whiche, in faire  
 weather make so muche oyle, that it maye be  
 scommend of the water.  
 Tepefacio, pefacis, feci, facere, to make warme.  
 Tepelo, fieri, to be made warme.  
 Tepens, entis, warme.  
 Tepeo, repui, pēre, to be warme or hotte.  
 Tepesco, scere, to warre hotte or warme.  
 Tephites, a stone, whiche hath the fygure of a  
 new moone, in colour blacke, or as the colour.  
 Tephnia, a kynde of marble.  
 Tepidum, ri, n. ge. a vessell, wherein water is  
 made temperate. also a chambie, wherinto men  
 dooe goe out of a baine, a hotte house or baine.  
 Tépidus, aui, are, to become hotte, or to make  
 warme.  
 Tépidus, a, um, meane betwene hotte and colde,  
 warme. also cooled from heate. sometyne nois  
 full of vnprofitable. sometyne for Calidus,  
 hotte.  
 Tepidum lac, milke hotte from the cowe.  
 Sol tepedus, the hotte sunne.  
 Hic homo factus est tepidior, this mā is war-  
 ed somewhat colde in his matter.  
 Tepor, oris, m. g. & tepidus, tatis, form. gen.  
 warmthe or warmenesse.  
 Teporatus, a, um, made somewhat warme.  
 Ter, thise.  
 Ter millies, thre thousande tymes.  
 Ter centum, thre hundred.  
 Tercenteni, plur. tantum adiect. idem.  
 Tercento petor, thre tymes to pyl.  
 Ter & vicies, thre and twenty tymes.  
 Ter ternus, thise thre.  
 Ter quatuor, twelue.  
 Terapne, nes, or Terapne, arum, plu. a coun-  
 trey in Lacedemonia, where the faire Helaine  
 was boꝛne. also an ilande now called Corfica.  
 Terapneus, a, um, of Terapne.  
 Terdenus, a, um, the therteth.  
 Terebellum, li, n. g. a pectee.  
 Terebinthina resina, the right turpentine.  
 Terebinthus, thii, f. g. a tree, the woodde wherof  
 is blacke, and harde lyke boꝛe: out of this tree  
 dooeth renne a gumme, called commonly Tur-  
 pentine: albe it the common Turpentine is not  
 it, but an other, whiche is as clere as glasse,  
 and is a soueraigne medecine to cleanse the sto-  
 mache of putrified humours.  
 Terebratio, onis, f. g. a boꝛng with a wimble or  
 auger.  
 Tébra, bræ, f. g. an agger or wimble, wher-  
 with holes are boꝛed. also an instrument, wher-  
 with men graue in stones.  
 Terebris, a ruer of Spayne.  
 Técrebrum, bri, n. g. idem quod Terebra.

Técrebro, aui, are, to boꝛe or make an hole with a  
 wimble or auger.  
 Teredo, dinis, f. g. a littell wourme that eateth  
 woodde. sometyne a mothe that eateth gar-  
 mentes.  
 Tereniabin, is Hanna, whiche cometh out of A-  
 rabia.  
 Terentia, Liceros wife.  
 Terentianus, a, um, of Terence.  
 Terentinus, a, um, of Terentius.  
 Terentini ludi, plaies kepte euery hundredth  
 yere, thre daies and thre nyghtes continually to-  
 gether.  
 Terentius, the most eloquente wyter of comedies.  
 Terentus, a place in the fielde by Rome, called  
 Campus Martius, wherem is an altar of Iulius  
 to and Proserpina.  
 Teres, teretis, om. ge. longe and rounde, lyke a  
 tree or a pillar.  
 Oratio teres, an oration flowng pleasauntly,  
 without great ornament of eloquence.  
 Plagæ teretes, nettes made of rounde cordes.  
 Teretum, tri, ne. ge. an instrument, wherewith a  
 thynge is made rounde.  
 Tereus, a kynde of Wyre, the housbande of  
 Progne.  
 Terenini, thre chyldeꝛen boꝛne at one bours  
 dyne.  
 Tereninus, a, um, triple.  
 Tergeste, a cite in Itale.  
 Tergestum, a towne in Slauony, nowe called  
 Trieste.  
 Terginus, a, um, that is made of a beastes hide.  
 Terguersatio, onis, f. g. an noniute in the law.  
 when the plaintife geueth ouer his suite, haff-  
 yng, ouerthwartynge.  
 Terguersator, onis, m. g. an haffter, an ouerthwar-  
 ter, one that renneth backe, and yet wyl not  
 geue ouer.  
 Terguersor, aris, ari, to turne backe, to denie  
 in the lawe it significth to bee noniute. also to  
 haffte, to ouerthwarte, to renne awaie and fight  
 byll.  
 Te:guersari contra aliquem, to haffte as they  
 dooe, that wyl in no wise come to reason or  
 any honest point.  
 Tergo, or Tergio, teisi, térgere, to wype or  
 make cleane.  
 Tergere fossas, to scoure ditches.  
 Tergoio, aui, are, to put on a thynne, hyde, or  
 coueryng.  
 Tergum, gi, n. ge. the backe of a man or beaste,  
 or of any other thynge. sometyne it significth  
 the hyde of a beaste, sometyne a tergate.  
 Tergadare and vertere, to renne awaie pro-  
 pely in battaile, to flee.  
 Recurum tergum, a croked backe.  
 Tergum collis, the hynder parte of backespyde  
 of a mountayne or hyl.  
 Scriptus a tergo, written on the backespyde.  
 Tergibus, is rebbe in Lucretius in the datine  
 safe

case plural.  
**Tergus, térgoris**, m. g. a hyde of a beaste.  
**Terma, matus**, n. g. the extremitie, the ende of a thyng. also the sole of the foote.  
**Termentarium**, a linnen clothe, wherewith the boz dy is couered.  
**Termentum**, ti, n. g. for Detrimentum.  
**Termera**, a citee in Atria, so called of Termero.  
**Termerium**, a place in Laria, betwene Melus and Malicarnadus, whiche tyrannes vied for a prison.  
**Termeria mala**, extreme euels, Vide adag.  
**Eraf.**  
**Termes, térmiris**, m. ge. a branche plucked of a tree with the fruite on it. also a wourme, whiche eateth fleshe. it is also a mountaine in Bria.  
**Termes** is also a towne in Spayne.  
**Termillum**, li, n. g. a pottle for wyne, which was alwaie sette on the table, that euery man might take as much wyne as he wolde.  
**Termita**, a people in Lycia.  
**Terminalia, órum**, ne. ge. plu. a certayne holy daie, at the later ende of the yere, to the god Terminus.  
**Terminalis**, le, belongyng to boundes.  
**Terminalis lapis**, a mere stone, laied of pyght at the ende of sundry mennes landes.  
**Terminatio**, o, is, f. g. a boundyng.  
**Terminatus**, a, um, bounded.  
**Termino**, aui, are, to ende of finishe, to bound, to appoynte the boundes of marches in any place.  
**Terminare bona voluptate**, to define, that the ende of all goodnesse is pleasure, or that nothing is good but pleasure.  
**Sententiam terminare**, to ende his sentence.  
**Imperium terminare oceano**, to make the ocea tran sca the boundes of his impire.  
**Terminare modum aliculus artis**, to appoint an ende of any arte.  
**Terminus**, i, m. ge. a signe, whiche declareth one mans lande from an others, or one countrey of territorie from an other. A pectinet or limitte. Also it signifieth the buttynge, the ende of euery thyng.  
**Terminus deus**, an idole, which was supposed to haue the pzeeminence ouer boundes of lande, whose temple had euer an hole in the rouse, for as muche as they thought it vnlesfull, that boundes of landes should be couered of hid.  
**Termino**, onis, olde wyters vied for Terminus.  
**Ternarius**, a, um, of thye.  
**Ternarius numerus**, the numbre of thye.  
**Ternupdenum**, the thyrtyenth.  
**Ternus**, a, um, thye.  
**Tero**, triui, ere, to rubbe, to bzeake of bzuise, to crome in pieces.  
**Terere iter**, to go his wate.  
**Terere tempus**, to consume the tyme.  
**Terere otium**, to lye idly.  
**Terere mola**, to grynde.

**Sermonibus tempus terere**, to passe the tyme in talkyng.  
**Terpandrus**, dri, an olde musician, who added vii. stringes to the harpe.  
**Terpnus**, an harper in the tyme of Aro.  
**Terpsichore**, one of the nyne muses.  
**Terra**, a, f. g. earth: Sometime all the world, also a prouince of territorie, a countrey, lande, grownde.  
**Ardua terrarum**, mountaines.  
**Bonitas terra**, good nature of y ground of colle.  
**Ora terrarum**, regions, countreys. also the bestermost borders of bankes toward the sea.  
**Tremor terra**, an earth quake.  
**Viscera terra**, the innermost parte of the earth.  
**Quoties terra mouisset**, as often as there was any earthquake.  
**Premere terras**, to gouerne the world.  
**Terra defossim habes**, pproutably spoken of him that hydeth his giftes, and doth not excrete them to the vse of other.  
**Terram video**, I see lande, pproutably vied when one noteth the ende of some great labours to be at hande.  
**Aut terra aut mari**, by one meanes or an other.  
**Terra filius**, he that is commen by of naughte, and no man knoweth his byred. a persone of little reputation, or whose stocke is wyne out by longe continuance of tyme.  
**Terraceus**, a, um, of earth.  
**Terramotus**, us, m. g. an earthquake.  
**Terranum**, i, n. g. a fiede, lande.  
**Terranus**, a, um, on earth of luyng on earth, earthy, that is doen on the earth in the crith.  
**Terrani colles**, hills that bee not stowle, nor full of rocks.  
**Terranum iter**, a iourney by lande.  
**Terrameola**, a, a byde lyke to a larch, whiche we call a buntynge.  
**Terrefacio, terrefacis, feci, ere**, to make as ferde.  
**Terreo, rui, rere**, to make aserde.  
**Terrestis, stre**, earthy, that lyueth on the earth.  
**Iter terrestre**, a iourney by lande.  
**Præsidium terrestre**, an ayde by lande.  
**Terreus**, a, um, of earth, made of earth.  
**Vas terreum**, a vessel of earth.  
**Terribilis**, le, terrible, that which is to be feared, dzeadfull, horrible.  
**Terricola**, a, cō. g. he that dwelleth on the lade.  
**Terricre pus**, a, um, that rebuketh one terrible.  
**Terricula**, a, f. g. is sometime vied for Terriculum.  
**Terriculamentum**, i, ne. ge. a feare of a fearefull thyng.  
**Terriculum**, li, n. g. a thyng that putteth a man in great feare of dzead.  
**Terrifico**, aui, are, to make aserde.  
**Terrificus**, a, um, terrible, or that whiche indz ceth feare.  
**Terrigenus**, a, um, begotten on the earth.

Terri-

**Terriloquus**, that speaketh terribly, and dzead fully.  
**Terriones**, ploughmen.  
**Terripodium, & Terripudium**, for Tripudium, daunsyng.  
**Terrifonus**, a, um, that souneth terribly.  
**Territo, aui, are**, to make aserde, to put in a feare of dzeade.  
**Territorium**, ri, neu. ge. the fiedes of countrey luyng within the iurisdiction of boundes of a citee, a territorie.  
**Territus**, a, um, made aserde.  
**Terror, óris**, m. g. feare, terrour, dzeade.  
**Miros terrores ad me attulit**, he brought me woode of wonderfull great feare that they were in.  
**Terfus**, a, um, cleane, pure.  
**Terfus dies**, of olde wyters was taken for a fage daie.  
**Tertiani, orum**, souldiours of the thye troupe, bande of company.  
**Tertiānus**, a, um, of the thye daie, or of the thye orde.  
**Tertiana febris**, a feuer tertian.  
**Tertiārium**, a mixt mettall, wherein are. ii. partes of leade and one of tyne. Also a thirde deale, a thirde parte.  
**Tertiarius**, a, um, of the thirde parte.  
**Tertiata verba**, wordes not perfectly pronouncsed, as when one is in dzead of feare of hym, to whom he speaketh, and trembyng in speche, vneth pronounceth the thye woode that he wolde saie.  
**Tertiāno, ónis**, f. g. the dooyng of a thyng the thye tyme.  
**Tertio, aui, are**, to dooe a thyng the thye tyme, or to make the thirde tylthe in sayng.  
**Tertio**, the thye tyme.  
**Tertio consul**, where two haue ben consules before hym. Tertium consul, he that hath been thye cōsull, so that Tertio signifieth the thirde in orde and place, two goyng afoze: I certum signifieth the tyme, where twyle goeth before. the lyke is of Secūdo, Quarto, & other nūbz.  
**Tertio pedato**, at the thye retorne of company agayne.  
**Tertius**, a, um, the thye.  
**Tertio quoq; die**, euery thye daie.  
**Tertio quoq; verbo**, at euery thye woode.  
**Tertius decimus**, the thyrtyenth.  
**Tertullianus**, a great lerned man of Carthage, the sonne of a capitaine of the Romans, was in his tyme a verry excellent man in witte and lersyng, and wrote many faire wothes in defence of christendome, but beyng in his myddle age made a priest, verryd with sundry wrynges and dispicalures, by the enue of the clergie of Rome: he (as it were inforced) at the last fell into the heresie of Apontanus, which heresie he did enterlaie with his bookes that he wrote, and liued till he came to extreme age. he flous

rished about the yere of our loyde. 210. sainte Epyrian, whan he lusted to reade Tertullians woopathes, he wolde byd his seruantes byng hym his master.  
**Terruncium**, n, n. ge. and Teruncius, n, m. ge. a poyse of coine of thye ounces, idem quod quadrans, lyke there.  
**Tesqua**, places harde and difficulte to come by to, where the Romans did practise theyr diuinaa tions by sleepyng of byrdes, called Buguria.  
**Tesselia**, a, f. g. a diminutive of Tessera, small pteces that men make checker woode with, on tables and bourdes.  
**Tessellatus**, a, um, that whiche is wrought with smal pteces of stone, wood or bone, as in playngs tables of counter bourdes.  
**Pauimentum tessellatum**, a floore paved with fouresquare tyles.  
**Tessera**, a, f. g. that whiche is in euery parte square as a die. Also it is a die, moreover a wate che woode of priue token geuen to souldiours. also a token of leade, leather or other thyng, geuen to people at doles, or a han they receiue coine of the hynges atmes. also a taile, wheron is scored or marked the numbre of thynges receiued, whiche is called also Tessera.  
**Tessera hospitalis**, a token geuen to guesstes, wherby men did knowe alwaie after, that they were theyr olde guesstes and frendes.  
**Tesseram hospitalem confregisse dicebatur**, whiche had broken the lawe of hospitalitee and olde friendshippe.  
**Tessera nummaria**, tokens geuen to men to receiue a summe of money by.  
**Tessera frumentaria**, a token geuen to a man in leade or other lyke, by the whiche he shall receiue a certayne measure of coine.  
**Tessera**, is also a figure of geometric, called Cubus.  
**Tesseradecas, cadis**, f. g. a curteyne.  
**Tesserarius**, ri, he that geueth the watche woode.  
**Tesserarius**, a, um, belongyng to dice.  
**Tesserula**, la, f. g. a littell paung tyle. also a taylor or scoie.  
**Tesso**, fsi, fse, to despoyle or pull of a garment or harnais by violence.  
**Testa**, a, f. g. a marde of a pot or tyle. Also a piece of a bone broken. also an earthen pot. also all maner of shell fysh, and the shell of euery thyng. Sometime Testa be taken for the lottes that the grekes call ostraci.  
**Testa ouis**, an egge shell.  
**Testa limacis**, a shell of a snayle.  
**Testaceus**, a, um, that hath a shell, or that is made of hardes or of earth baked, also baked under a panne.  
**Testaceum flagellum**, a prouerbe applied to sodeyn alteration of thynges, or of banysment vnlooked for.  
**Opus testaceum**, any thyng made of earth new led with the fyre.

Testa

**Testacea pyra**, a certayne kynde of pearce.  
**Testamentarius**, ij, mafe. gen. a forger of testaments. also a wyter or maker of testaments, a notarie.  
**Testamentarius**, a, um, pertaininge to testaments.  
**Testamentum**, i, n. g. a testament or last will.  
**Testamento tutorem institui**, I have appointed him by my last will, to be tutour or gardian.  
**Relinquere testamento**, to leaue to one by his testament or last will.  
**Supponere & Subicere testamentum**, to byng forth a falshe testament or will.  
**Testamum**, in pieces or shaydes.  
**Testatio**, onis, f. g. wynnelle bearyng.  
**Testato**, an aduerbe, making his will or testament.  
**Denunciare alieni testato**, to shewe one expressly and plainly.  
**Testator**, oris, m. g. he that maketh a testament.  
**Testatus**, a, um, that is dead and hath made a will, also openly knownen of all men or proued, sure, certayne, and as it were tried by wynnelle.  
**Monumentis testatum relinquere**, To leaue wrytten in recorde.  
**Clara & testata res**, a thyng manifest & openly knowne of all men.  
**Relinquere apud aliquem testatum**, to proue a thyng certaynely to one.  
**Relegione testatum**, id est, approbatum, approued, allowed, confirmed.  
**Redigere in testatum**, to make registers or wrytynge of recorde.  
**Testiculator**, aris, ar, to putte the male to the test male. **Testillor**, idem.  
**Testiculus**, li, m. ge. the stone of a man or beast.  
**Testificatio**, onis, f. g. a wynnelle bearyng, a prouyng by wynnelle.  
**Testificator**, & **Testificatrix**, he or she that beareth wynnelle.  
**Testificatus**, a, um, witnessed, testified.  
**Testificor**, aris, ar, to beare wynnelle, to confesse, to testifie.  
**Deum testificari**, to take god to wynnelle.  
**Testimonium**, ij, n. g. wynnelle bozne of a thyng doon, testimonie, deposition, euidence.  
**Dicere testimonium**, to beare wynnelle.  
**Perhibere testimonium**, and **Reddere testimonium**, idem.  
**Quod testimonio sit**, that maie be a wynnelle or euidence.  
**Dicere pro testimonio**, to depose or beare wynnelle before a iudge or examinaour.  
**Testis**, is, com. gene. he that beareth wynnelle, a wynnelle, a testis, a gurer of euidence.  
**Sine teste dolere**, to bee sorowfull without semblant, to sorow inwardly, making no shew of it.  
**Testes**, be also a mans genitours.  
**Teste Herodoto**, as Herodotus witnesseth.  
**Oculus testis**, a wynnelle that hath seen the

thyng.  
**Religiosus testis**, a seythfull and sure wynnelle.  
**Citare testes**, to alledge wynnelles.  
**Dare testes**, to byng forth wynnelles.  
**Placum facere testibus**, to make the matiere plaine by wynnelles.  
**Testor**, aris, ar, to beare wynnelle, to call to wynnelle, to praye god, to shew or declare manifestly, to denounce, to tell openly, also to make his testament or last will, to asseure, to avouch.  
**Deum testor**, I take god to wynnelle.  
**Nunc illud testabor**, now I will tell you this plainly.  
**Te per superos omnes testatur**, the beseecheth the for gods sake and all the fountes in heauē.  
**Testatur per edictum**, declaring by a proclamacon.  
**Testu**, olde wrytters used for Testa.  
**Testuaceum**, ei, n. g. that whiche is boyled in an erthen pott.  
**Testudineatus**, a, um, holowe or bowyng lyke a vault, or lyke the shell of a tortoise.  
**Testudinatum tectum**, a rouse whiche is how low in foure partes vaulted.  
**Testudineus**, a, um, belonging to the tortoise or snayle, also made holow with a rouse.  
**Testudineus gradus**, a slow pace.  
**Testudo**, tudinis, f. ge. a shayle, or rather a tortoise, also an engin of warre, to beate downe walles, whiche was made of boardes & covered with lether or other thyng that would not burne, within it was a piece of tymber, that hadde a great hole of pyon at the ende, whiche piece might be pulled backe, and put forth with the strength of men, and therewith plucke stones out of the walles of towncs besieged. also it is the holdyng of the fouldours tergates close toges ther once their heades like a rouse in appoching to the walles or gates. it is also the rouse or vault of an house, also a bealy or body of a lute, or other lyke instrument. it is vsed for a lute.  
**Testudine facta**, holdyng their tergates close ouer their heades.  
**Prius testudo leporem prauenterit**, ge. shall as soone catch an hare with a tabbar.  
**Testus**, us, m. ge. a part, vnder the which tartes and other lyke thynges of past, are baken, some vse it for an oven.  
**Tetanicus**, a, um, that hath the disaile, called Tetanus.  
**Tetanicus morbus**, idem quod Tetanos.  
**Tetanos**, whan the sinewes are styfe, so that a mā can not bowe some parte of his body.  
**Tetrandria**, a, medice, wherewith the face of a man or womā is made smoth without wynnles.  
**Tetara**, foure.  
**Tetartus**, a, um, of the fourth.  
**Tetartemoron**, rij, neu. gener. the fourth part of the Zodiake circle, wherin ar the xii. signes: it is also that whiche astronomers call the quadrante aspecte of the planettes, also the cōyne called

called **Quadrans**.  
**Tete**, the selfe.  
**Teter**, tra, trum, foule, spyngng, cruell, horrible, naught, mischeuous.  
**Nullum genus hominum tetrius**, no sorte of men moze mischeuous.  
**Teterrimus hostis**, an enemy most cruell.  
**Tetra belua**, an horrible and cruell beast.  
**Cadavera tetra**, foule and stynkyng carcases.  
**Colores tetri**, foule and stynkyng colours.  
**Odor teter**, a foule stynkyng sauour.  
**Facinus tetrum**, an horrible and mischeuous acte.  
**Teterrima hyems**, a veray harde and sharpe wynter.  
**Teterrime**, most abominable, most cruell.  
**Tethys**, thys, and thysos, the wife of Neptuneus, called goddess of the sea, sometyme it is taken for the sea.  
**Tetineris**, for Tenueris.  
**Tetinus**, for Tenus.  
**Tetra**, foure.  
**Tetracinus**, a cōyne, whiche was in value foure dragma, or olde popye grotes of viii. to the ounce.  
**Tetracolon**, a sentence haung foure membris.  
**Tetracordium**, dij, neu. ge. an instrument with iiii. stringes.  
**Tetradoron**, of. iiii. hande bredth.  
**Tetradragma**, mæ, f. g. of Tetradragma, m, n. gen. a cōyne of the value of. iiii. grotes.  
**Tetragnathus**, thij, a certayne scorpion.  
**Tetragonus**, a, um, that hath foure corners.  
**Tetragrammaton**, the name of god, whiche the Jewes dooe call ineffabile, that is to saie, vnspeakeable.  
**Tetragrammaton**, in greke signifieth of foure letters.  
**Tetrametrum**, tri, n. gen. a kynde of metre, haung but foure fecte.  
**Tetrao**, onis, the birde called a bustarde or a bystarde.  
**Tetrapharmakon**, a kynde of meate made of foure deintie thynges.  
**Tetrapolis**, the countrey of Antioche, wherin be foure notable citices.  
**Tetrapodium**, ij, neu. gene. a nounce that hath foure cascs.  
**Tetrarcha**, cha, m. gen. the ruler or gouerner of the fourth part of a royaume.  
**Tetrarchia**, a, f. g. the gouernance of the fourth part of a prouince.  
**Tetrasticon**, a sentēce concluded in foure verses.  
**Tetrasyllabum**, of foure syllables, as Imperator.  
**Tetre**, sharpely, cruelly, wickedly.  
**Tetricas**, aris, f. ge. sowerneffe or sadnesse of countinaunce.  
**Tetricus**, a sower fellow and alwaie vnpleasant.  
**Tetricus**, or Tetrica, a rough hill in Italic, full of rockes, and harde to go on.  
**Tetrimno**, au, are, to swymme lyke a duche.

**Tetrius**, moze sharpe or cruell.  
**Tetrix**, idem quod Tetrao.  
**Tetro**, au, are, to make foule, to pollute, to make bitter.  
**Tetrobolum**, li, neu. gene. a cōyne being .iiii. Oboli, lacking the thirde parte of Drachma in value. ii. d. ob. q.  
**Tetulit**, for Tului.  
**Tetigometra**, the mother of damme of grasses hoppers.  
**Tetius Caballus**, a scoffer in the tyme of Nestor.  
**Teuca**, a quene of Illiria, which liued euer chaste, and vanquished many noble capitaines, and diuers hostes of the Romans.  
**Tencer**, or Tencrus, cri, the name of a kynde of Troians. also of the sonne of Telamon the basiliant greke.  
**Teucer**, cra, crum, idem quod Troianus, of Troie.  
**Teuchitis**, a certayne rushe.  
**Teuchos**, a vessell, an instrumente, a volume.  
**Teucium**, an herbe, whiche Ant. Musa supposeth to be Hippicilla.  
**Teudamedus**, the father of Pelasgus.  
**Teuderium**, a citie of Germanie, called commonly Wadbozne.  
**Teumesius**, a littell hill in Scotia.  
**Teumesius leo**, a lion, which Hercules didde slea whan he was a chyld, and of his skynne made hym a coate.  
**Teurion**, the herbe, called also Tripolium.  
**Teutates**, was in olde tyme amonge the frenche men taken for Mercurius.  
**Teutha**, idem quod Teuca.  
**Teuthalis**, lidos, an herbe, called also Polygonon, Polygonon, Centinodia, Sanguinaria, and Geniculata, because it is full of knottes.  
**Teuthania**, a piece of the countrey of Troie.  
**Teuthis**, a noble man, whiche went with the greskes towardes Troie.  
**Teuthrania**, the farthest parte of Mysia.  
**Teuthras**, thrantis, a kyng of Mysia, the son of Pandion.  
**Teuthraeus**, a, um, of Teuthras.  
**Teuthrion**, an herbe, called also Poligon.  
**Teutonicus**, a, um, of the Almagns.  
**Teutones**, Teutoni, or Teutonici, people called Almagns.  
**Texo**, texui, or texti, texere, to weaue or wynde threede, also to make, to builde, to write, to gazther, to ornate.  
**En tela textitur**, prouerbially, thei labour about that.  
**Texuit basilicam**, he builde a palace.  
**Nauium texere**, to make a shippe or bote.  
**Epistolam texere**, to write or drawe out a letter.  
**Plagas texere**, to knitte nettes.  
**Texta**, an hearelace, wherewith the heare is bounde by.

**T**extile, lis, a thyng wouen.  
**T**extilis, le, that is weaved or wounden.  
**T**extilia ferta, garlandes made of dyvers floures.  
**T**extilis pictura, tapestrie.  
**T**extilis umbra palmis, the shadow of a vine laid in ordre vpon a frame.  
**T**extim, an aduerbe, signifying in weauing or wynding vp.  
**T**extor, oris, m. g. he that weaueth or wyndeth, a weauer.  
**T**extina, nae, f. g. a weauers shop, or the gaffe of weauing.  
**T**extinum, ni, n. g. a weauers shoppe.  
**T**extrix, trices, and **T**exticula, lae, f. gen. a woeman, whiche woorketh in a frame or stoole.  
**T**extum, ti, n. g. a thyng that is wouen.  
**T**extum viminum, a panner made of twigs ges of osiers.  
**T**extum orationis, id est, stylus.  
**T**extura, ra, f. g. weauing.  
**T**extus, us, m. g. the arte of weauing.  
**T**extus, a, um, wouen, platted, or wounden in and out.

## T, ANTE H.

**T**habis, a mountaine of Scythia.  
**T**hais, the name of an harlotte.  
**T**halamus, mi, m. g. a chambze, where the houthande and the wife doe lie together.  
**T**halamus, is sometyne used for an hyue for bees.  
**C**onfors thalami, an houthande or wife.  
**T**halasio, vide Talasio.  
**T**halassicus color, a colour like the waues of the sea, a blew colour.  
**T**halassinus, a, um, of the sea colour or blew.  
**V**estis thalassina, a garment of blew colour.  
**T**halassomeli, a licour made of hony, salte water, and raine water, and is put into a vessell rased with pitch.  
**T**hales, a philosophier, one of the seuen wyse men of Grece, also a poete of Landy.  
**T**halestria, a queene of Amazones, the whiche came to hyngge Alexander with 300. women with hir, to the intent to haue issue by hym and his men, and whan she perceyued, that she and hir ladies were spedde, they departed home agayne.  
**T**halia, one of the graces, whiche the aunient poetes did suppose to be one of the daughters of Jupiter, and geuers of delectable speche and pleasant pronounciation.  
**T**halictum, an herbe, haung leaues lyke coriander, but somewhat grosser, more fatie, and a stalke lyke poppie.  
**T**halli, the pyllynges of an opnyon or garlyke: or rather the middell stalkes betwene the blades and the head or roote. Sometyne it is used for the budde of a tree.

**T**halus, a man of exceeding swiftenesse, whom poetes feigne that Jupiter made with brazen feete.  
**T**hamnos, in latine **A**rbustum, a mybbe.  
**T**hamyras, was he, whiche first plaied on an harpe, without synging thereto.  
**T**hanatos, mors in latine, death.  
**T**haphia, an herbe like to fenell, and hath a yelow floure, and a statte rounde seede.  
**T**haria, pickell, wherein fish is salted and kepte.  
**T**haisus, a citee in Cilicia.  
**T**hafia, an aluande.  
**T**hafia nux, called also **G**raca.  
**T**haisum, a certaine wine, whiche is in Egypt.  
**T**hain, people dwelling in the ile **T**halus.  
**T**hasus, a towne: & also an ile in the sea **E**geum.  
**T**hassus, saith **E**raf. is an ile nere to **T**hace, nor ble and ferule.  
**T**hassus bonorum, a prouerbe applied to them that promyse great thynges, as a man woulde saie, a worlde, a countrey of welthe. in **L**ambidge the vulgar woorde is, a myne of golde.  
**T**hauna, in greche, is a meruayle or miracle.  
**T**haumantias, Iris, the daughter of **T**haumas and **E**lectra.  
**T**haumantis, tidis, idem.  
**T**heca, a nymphe, the daughter of **O**ceanus and **T**ethys.  
**T**heagenes, the name of thre diuers men of Athens.  
**T**heano, a woman of the secte of **P**ythagoras, excellently learned in philosophie and poery.  
**T**heanum, a towne of **A**pulia.  
**T**heatralis, le, and **T**heatricus, a, um, that perteyneth to **T**heatrum.  
**S**pectacula theatrica, plaies exercised in the **T**heatre.  
**T**heatridium, di, neu. g. a diminutiu of **T**heatrum, a little **T**heatre.  
**T**heatrum, tri, n. g. a **T**heatre, a place made halfe rounde, wherein the people assembled to beholde plaies and sundrie exercises. Sometyne it signifieth the multitude, that beholdeth: Sometyms the sight or plaie sette forth in that place.  
**V**ersari in **T**heatro, to lye or bee in an open place, where euery man dooth beholde hym.  
**N**ullum theatrum virtuti conscientia maius est, there is no place where vertu is more seen and better beholde, than in a mans owne conscience.  
**T**heatra tota reclamant, all the people that beholde the sightes, cry out against it.  
**M**agnum theatrum habet ista prouincia, this prouince or charge hath many that dooe beholde it.  
**M**agno theatro spectata familiaritas, id est, permultis comperta, wellknownen or proued of many men.  
**T**heba, people of the citee of **T**heba in **E**gypte.

Theba,

**T**heba, arum, **T**heba, ba, and **T**hebe, bes, the name of cities, wherof one was in **E**gypt, builded by **B**ulimbres: an other in **B**acotia, builded by **L**admus: an other in **L**icia, where **A**ndromaches, the wyfe of **H**ector, was borne.  
**T**hebaica, and **T**hebaides dates of the best sort.  
**T**hebe, a maidens name, out of whose bosome sue two culuers: one to the fountaine of **H**ammon, an other to the wood **D**odonan, where they gaue answeres.  
**T**hebais, idis, and idos, a countrey of **E**gypte. It is also the name of a booke made by **S**tatus the poete.  
**T**hebanius, a, um, of **T**hebes.  
**T**heca, ca, f. g. a case, a sheeth or scaberde, a box.  
**G**rani theca, the huske of wheate.  
**T**heca calamaria, a pennar.  
**T**heca nummaria, a purse or dagge for money.  
**T**heca vasorum, cases that plate is kepte in.  
**T**heibencane, a citee in the countrey of **B**abylon, called now **M**araga.  
**T**heleboz, people of an yle called **L**appex, whiche lyeth agaynst **S**aples.  
**T**heleboij, idem.  
**T**helephus, a hyngge that came in the aide of the **T**roians, and was slayne by **A**chilles.  
**T**helphusia, a citee in **A**rcadia.  
**T**helphusium, or **T**helphosion, a citee in **B**eaotia, where **P**endarus preped **B**acchus.  
**T**helygonum, ni, ne. ge. an herbe, whiche hath beeties lyke to an oliue.  
**T**helyphonon, ni, n. g. an herbe, the roote wherof dooth kill scorpions.  
**T**heliptris, ris, f. g. the ferne, or the female ferne.  
**T**hema, mais, n. g. a thyng proposed to be disputed or reasoned. It is also a figure, wherein astronomers dooe write the state of heauen, in placeynge or setting the planettes in such signes and degrees, as they bee in at the tyme of a manes natyuite, or whan any thyng shal happen that they seerche for.  
**T**hemachia, a countrey called also **P**emeca.  
**T**hemes, an olde towne in the ile of **E**gypt, where **B**rasse was first founde.  
**T**hemillas, lae, a mans name in **A**irgill.  
**T**hemis, mis, midis, or mistis, a goddesse, one of the sisters of **J**upiter, on who he begat **M**inerva, she which commanded men to aske that which was lesat: some take hir for iustice. There was an other woman called **T**hemis, named also **C**armentis: it was sometyne taken for **F**as, lefull.  
**T**hemiscyra, a citee in **L**appadocia, called afterwarde **E**xsaria.  
**T**hemisones, people by **A**lycia.  
**T**hemista, idem quod **T**hemis, iustice and pfectiuent of counsailes.  
**T**hemistius, a philosophier, whiche wrote commentaries on **A**ristotles woorkes.  
**T**hemistocles, a noble capitayne of the Atheniens, whiche beynge expelled out of his countrey,

& commen to **E**reces hyngge of **P**ersia, was sent by hym with a great armie agaynst the **A**thensiens: but whan he perceiued his countrey in peryll to bee destroyed, he dranke poison, and chose rather to die, then ether to be vnfeithfull to **E**reces, or els to destroy his countrey, although it were vnhynde toward him.  
**T**hemistogenes, a historiographier in **S**yracuse.  
**T**henia, sa, f. g. a halowed carre or chariote.  
**T**heoclimenus, a southsaier, whiche tolde **P**enclope of hir houthande **A**lfisses retourne.  
**T**heocritus, a poete of **S**yracuse, whiche wrote **B**ucolica, or the contention of herde men.  
**T**heodomas, the father of **H**yla.  
**T**heodomanteus, a, um, of **T**heodamas.  
**T**heodectes, a oratour of **L**icia, **P**latos scholer.  
**T**heodorus, a famous philosophier, also a notable earuer.  
**T**heodofia, a citee of **C**hironesus, called now **S**apha.  
**T**heodofius, an emperour. also the name of dyuers learned men.  
**T**heodorus, the instructour of the last **P**hilosomus.  
**T**heognis, a poete of **G**rece.  
**T**heogonia, a, the beginning of the goddes.  
**T**heologia, a, f. g. diuinitie.  
**T**heologus, gi, f. g. a diuine.  
**T**heombrotion, an herbe that magiciens doe vse.  
**T**heomedes, a precious stone, whiche putteth as waie iron, lyke as the lode stone draweth it.  
**T**heomenia, the wyathe of god.  
**T**heon, the name of diuers learned men.  
**T**heoninus, a, um, of or lyke **T**heon, whiche is an horrible railer and carper of other mennes dooynge.  
**T**heonino dente rodere, to rebuke a man shamefully.  
**T**heophilus, deuoute, louyng **G**od, also the name of diuers bishoppes.  
**T**heophrastus, a noble philosophier, and of excellent eloquence.  
**T**heopompus, an historiographier after the tyme of **H**erodotus and **E**ucidides. also an aunient poete, and a hyngge of **A**acedemonia.  
**T**heopolis, the chiefe citee of **S**yria, called also **A**ntiochia.  
**T**heoréma, matis, n. g. speculation.  
**T**heorética ars, a science that nedeth no practice, but onely speculation.  
**T**heoria, rix, f. g. speculation, vnderstandyng.  
**T**heos, in greke is god.  
**T**heotocos, the mother of god.  
**T**hera, a citee by **A**thens. also one of the isles called **C**yclades.  
**T**heramne, a towne of the **S**abines.  
**T**heramenes, a philosophier of **A**thens.  
**T**heramneus, a, um, idem quod **S**abinus.  
**T**herasia, an ile by **C**ubra.  
**T**heriaca, ca, or **T**heriaca, ces, triacle.  
**T**heridamas, anis, a dogges name in **Q**uide.

AAaa ij

Therid



**Therimachus**, a famous peincter.  
**Therisma**, atis, ne. ge. a soze of the paitie mem-  
 bers, wherby al the partes there about are cor-  
 rupted, and therof issueth blacke and stinkynge  
 humour.  
**Theorionachus**, one of Hercules sonnes.  
**Theorionarchia**, a certayne heibe that stonethly  
 serpentes.  
**Therionophion**, phij, n. g. a place where wilde  
 beastes are kepte, as a forest or parkie.  
**Theristrum**, stri, a thynne veile, whiche the wo-  
 men of Palestina did weare.  
**Thermaxum**, fe. g. plu. bathes of hotte water,  
 also a towne of Sicilie.  
**Thermefacio**, feci, facere, to chaufe or make one  
 hotte with outrageous eatynge and drynkyng of  
 hotte thynges.  
**Tharmodoon**, a ryuer of Thrace.  
**Thermodontius**, teus, and tiacus, a, um, perteyn-  
 yng to that ryuer.  
**Thermopolium**, lij, n. ge. a place, where meates  
 and drynkes were solde, wherwith men were  
 made hotte or warme in colde weather.  
**Thermopoto**, ani, are, to drinke hotte or warme  
 drynke.  
**Thermopyla**, a mountayne whiche passeth thro-  
 rough Grece, haupnge a narowe entrie or pas-  
 sage, where .2000. Lacedemonians, with their  
 capitayne Leonidas, fought agaynst five hun-  
 dred and .xxviii. thousande Persians, and res-  
 isted theym two daies, untill the said Lacede-  
 monians were all slayne.  
**Thermos**, the herbe called lupine.  
**Thero**, a mans name in Spadarus.  
**Therodamas**, or Therodamon, a kynge of Scy-  
 thia, whiche fedde lions with mennes bloudde  
 Therpsichore, one of the muses.  
**Therfander**, the sonne of Polynices.  
**Thersilochus**, a mans name in Virgill.  
**Thersites**, a prince that came with the Grekes to  
 the sieg of Troie, whiche in person and condit-  
 ions was of all other most deformed.  
**Theaurarius**, a, um, belonging to treasure.  
**Theaurizo**, aut, are, to gather treasure.  
**Theaurus**, ri, m. g. treasure. Sometime abundance.  
**Theaurum**, ri, n. g. idem.  
**Theseus**, the sonne of Aegeus kynge of Athens,  
 a stronge & valiant man, the companion of Her-  
 cules, and in famous actes nexte vnto hym,  
 which was much defaced by beakyng his feith,  
 whiche he had promysed to Ariadne the daugh-  
 ter of Minos kynge of Crete, whom he lefte in  
 a deserte ile called Naxos, for the whiche (as  
 Virgill wyrteth) he is perpetually tourmented  
 on a whele in hell.  
**Theseus**, a, um, of Theseus.  
**Thesides**, the sonne or nephew of Theseus.  
**Thesiphon**, tis, a citee in Parthia, not farre from  
 Seleucia the great citee of Assyria.  
**Thesis**, a clause in wyrtynge of speakynge, whiche  
 conteyneth a sentence.

**Thesmophoria**, the ceremonies of Ceres the gods-  
 desse of greyne.  
**Thesmophoros**, a name of Ceres.  
**Thespia**, a free towne in Bactria.  
**Thespius**, and Thespiacus, a, um, of Thespia.  
**Thespiades**, the muses abiding about Thespias.  
**Thespis**, a towne in Bactria, by the hill called Hes-  
 licon, also the name of an auncient poete and  
 certayne other men.  
**Thesproti**, people of Epire.  
**Thessalia**, a region in Grece, called also Aemo-  
 nia, sometyme Pandora, sometime Pyrrhea, of  
 some Pelagia, or Homere Argopelagicon,  
 it is inuironed with four greate and famous  
 hylls. on the east, the mountayne of Pelion &  
 Ossa. on the north with Olympus. on the west  
 with Pindus. on the south with Othys. it  
 marcheth on Macedonia on the east: the peo-  
 ple were valiant men on horse backe and in-  
 uincible in battaile, as Polybius wyrteth, but  
 very vntrust of theyr promysse, the women there  
 beynge wonderfull witches, transfourmed men  
 into the fygure of beastes.  
**Thessalicus**, a, uni, and Thessalus, a, um, of  
 Thessalie.  
**Thessalonica**, a citee in Macedonia.  
**Thessalis**, lidis, a woman or maiden of Thessalia.  
**Thessalonicensis**, people of Thessalonica.  
**Thestius**, the sonne of Parthaon.  
**Thestor**, thestoris, the father of Ladas the  
 southster.  
**Thestorides**, dis, m. g. the sonne or nephew of  
 Thestor.  
**Thetilis**, a womans name in Virgill.  
**Thera**, a greke letter, whiche amonge the Grekes  
 in iudgement was a letter of condemnation, as,  
 T. was amonge the Romans.  
**Thetis**, tidis, the mother of Achilles.  
**Theutius**, a rustie growynge in Babachia, whiche  
 hath the taste of sharpe wyne.  
**Theotias**, for Sodalitas.  
**Theutones**, & Theutonici, people in Germanie  
 called duchemen.  
**Thiasias**, he that is burst or broken in his bones.  
**Thideus**, the father of Diomedes.  
**Thieum**, for Succinum, Gumbe.  
**Thimbra**, x, f. g. lauerie.  
**Thimissa**, the citee of Tuncie in Efrisie.  
**Thiodamas**, the sonne of Melampus.  
**Thirromachus**, one of the sonnes of Hercules by  
 Megara.  
**Thisbe**, a mayden of Babylon.  
**Thisbeus**, a, um, of Thisbe.  
**Thissas**, an auncient wyter of Sicilie.  
**Thlaspi**, or after some Thlaspidion, an herbe cal-  
 led also Nasturcium, Scordum, Capsella, and  
 Scandulacium, of some Bursa pastoris: it hath  
 a smache of mustarde seede, and is therfore cal-  
 led Sinapi rusticum.  
**Thoanteus**, a, um, of Thoas.  
**Thoas**, atis, the name of .ii. kynges, one of  
 Taurica,

**Taurica**, and an other of Lemnos.  
**Thoe**, one of the nymphes.  
**Thoes**, bee weulstes of Bethiops, Serianus dweth  
 call them Cygys in India.  
**Tholos**, li, m. f. gene. a scotchen or smal tergate,  
 also the sildynge of holow rouse of an house, or a  
 rounde house.  
**Thomices**, liches of hempe, wherwith balsters  
 be made, they be also luttell bolsters, whiche  
 men do weate whan they carie burthens, for  
 frettynge their neckes or shoulders with cordes  
 or ropes.  
**Thon**, nis, he that fyrst brought physicke into the  
 fourme of a science amonge the Egyptians. an  
 other was kynge of Lanopus.  
**Thonis**, a citee nere to Zephyrium.  
**Thonius**, one of the Centaures.  
**Thoon**, a Troiane name of Mises.  
**Thoor**, the daughter of Phorcus, on whom Hes-  
 ptunus gate Polyphemus.  
**Thootes**, a mans name in Homere.  
**Thoraca**, x, idem quod Thorax.  
**Thoracatus**, a, um, that weareth currettes or best  
 plates.  
**Thorax**, a mountayn by the citee Magnesia, where  
 Daphnia the gramarian was hanged on a gybs  
 bet for makynge verses agaynst kynge, wherof  
 cometh this prouerbe, Caue à Thorace. Ste-  
 phanus saith Thorax is a citee of Betolia, and  
 also of Magnesia.  
**Thorax**, acis, m. ge. is properly the whole bulke  
 of a man from the necke to the middle. it is also  
 currettes or best plates, also a stomacher or plas-  
 carde. Sometime it signifieth a toure.  
**Thous**, a duke of Croie.  
**Thoxeus**, the sonne of Eurithus and brother of  
 Jotes. also the sonne of Chetius.  
**Thrace**, es, Thraca, x, and Thracia, x, a region  
 in Europa, on the north it is bounded with the  
 lower Mysia, on the west with the higher: on  
 the south with the sea Aegeum, on the west with  
 Bosphorus Thraci & Propontis, therein is the  
 citee of Constantinople, sometime called Bizanti-  
 um.  
**Thraceas**, vel Thracias, a north west wynde.  
**Thracius**, Thracius, and Thracius, a, um, of  
 Thrace.  
**Thracissa**, or Thraissa, a woman of Thrace.  
**Thrasibulus**, a noble man of Athens, whiche put  
 downe the tyrannes.  
**Thrasillus**, or Thracius, he that taught Eurypis  
 to offere his guesstes to Jupiter, to the entent to  
 obteyne raine, and was fyrst hym selfe killed in  
 sacrifice.  
**Thrasimachus**, the scholar of Socrates.  
**Thraso**, a shouldriuer name in Cerence. also a  
 peincter that Strabo mentioneth.  
**Thrasymedes**, the sonne of Nestor.  
**Thrasymenus**, a riuer in Italy nigh to Perusia.  
**Thrax**, acis, a man of Thracia.  
**Thraulon**, one kynde of the gumme called Am-  
 moniacum, loke Pli, lib. 12. cap. 23.

**Threces**, idem quod Gladiatores.  
**Threnodia**, a mourning songe.  
**Threnos**, a lamentation that was vsed at burials.  
**Thressa**, or Thressia, a woman of Thrace.  
**Thridax**, idem quod Lactuca.  
**Thria**, the leaues of a figge tree.  
**Thrix**, the threer nurces of Apollo.  
**Thrips**, saith Erasmus, is a very littell birde, loke  
 the prouerbe, Aquila Thripas aspiciens. He  
 saith againe in the prouerbe Mali Thripes, that  
 Thrips is a littell worme, that breedeth in tym-  
 ber, and annoyeth it.  
**Throni**, is one of the .ix. orders of angelles.  
**Thronus**, ni, m. ge. the seate or chaire of an em-  
 perour or kynge, a thone.  
**Thrulla**, lx, f. g. a truell, whiche masons, tylars  
 and pargettours doe vse for layng of moister.  
**Thrullisso**, au, are, to laie on moister.  
**Thryallis**, lis, f. m. gener. an herbe, called rose  
 campane.  
**Thryps**, pis, m. g. a mothe.  
**Thryus**, a riuer of Elis, whiche renneth into  
 Alpheus.  
**Thucydides**, a notable historiographer.  
**Thucididius**, a um, that foloweth Thucydides,  
 or of Thucydides.  
**Thule**, les, the name of two isles, one beyonde  
 Scotlande, an other ouer against Carthage.  
**Thunnus**, a fische, called Tunc.  
**Thureus**, a, um, of frankensence.  
**Thuriatus**, a certayne sea fische.  
**Thuribulum**, li, n. g. a censur.  
**Thuricremus**, a, um, that beareth frankensence,  
 or wheron frankensence is broken.  
**Thurifer**, ra, rum, that beareth frankensence.  
**Thurisco**, au, are, to make a perfume or to fence.  
**Thuri**, Thuria, and Thuriion, a citee of Calabze.  
**Thurilegus**, a, um, that gathereth frankensence.  
**Thuringia**, Thurin in fraunce.  
**Thurini**, a people of Italie.  
**Thurinus**, a, um, of Thuri.  
**Thurium**, a towne of Italie where Herot? died,  
 and was buried in the hygh strete.  
**Thurius**, a, um, of infence.  
**Thus**, xis, n. g. frankensence, some wyte it Tus.  
**Thuscana**, a citee in Italie.  
**Thusculani**, a people by Rome.  
**Thusculanum**, a place not farre fro Rome, where  
 Cullius, Lato, Marro, and diuers other noble  
 senatours of Rome, had manour places.  
**Thusculum**, li, n. ge. a diminutive of Thus, also  
 a citee in Latium.  
**Thyamis**, a riuer that diuideth Chelbotes from  
 Lestrina.  
**Thyamon**, an hill in Thrace.  
**Thyas**, adis, a woman that offereth sacrifice to  
 Bacchus.  
**Thyasus**, fi, a daunce dedicated to Bacchus.  
**Thybris**, one of Aeneas companions.  
**Thyella**, a Rome.  
**Thyestes**, the son of Pelops and Hippodamia,  
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who aspiring to the kyngdome of Mycenæ, commist auourie with the wife of his elder brother Atreus, who therfore slew the children of Thyestes, and causing them to be cooked, made his brother to eat them vnwares.

Thyestes, a, um, of Thyestes.

Thyle, the yle, called Iselande.

Thymbra, an herbe, called sauerie, also a place nere Troie, where muche sauerie groweth.

Thymbreus, the name of Apollo.

Thymele, les, a woman, which first taught dauncing in open places.

Thymelici, players of enterludes: hereby wolde the place bee corrected in the digestes, L. de his qui notantur infamia, where, for Thymelici, wolde be putte Thymelici. they bee also common dauncers called moirice dauncers.

Thymiama, aris, n. g. a faire perfume.

Thymion, the warre, called also Thymum, like there.

Thymites, a wyne made with thyme.

Thymius, a, um, made with thyme.

Thymosus, a, um, full of thyme.

Thymus, m, m. g. of Thymum, n. g. an herbe called thyme.

Thymum, is also a warre, which is as great as a beane.

Thynia, an yle by Bithynia.

Thynus, a, um, called Cante.

Thynus, a, um, of Thynia.

Thynos, a towne of Cilicia.

Thynous, trysylla, a name of Bacchus.

Thyre, a citee of the Grecians.

Thyrea, an yle of Deloponcus.

Thyridion, ridn, n. g. a litle of litle doze.

Thyros, a citee vnder Persia's dominion.

Thyrigeta, people of Scythia, which liue onely by hunting.

Thyrus, h, m. gene. the stalk of lettise or other herbes, which may be eaten, some take it for a speare with a sharpe head, which had boowes and leaues of iue wrapped about it. Such speares did Bacchus, and his flocke of drunken harlots beate about in theyr handes. Lucrētius the poete, taketh Thyrus for furie of an ardent motion. some doe name it to be a longe steme and strenght, such as is of a tessel, or such as doe growe in fennes, hauing blacke knaps and rounde.

**T**lāra, x, f. ge. a round ornament, which the women of Persia did weare on their heades, and it conueied onely the hinder parte of their heades, princes and priestes vsed also to weare it.

Tiatura, a citee in the countrey of Assyria.

Tibareni, people of Scythia, beyn in Asia.

Tiberias, tiberiades, a citee in Galilea.

Tiberis, or rather Tyberis, a riuer called Tiber

in Italie, which comyn from the mountayne Apenninus, diuideth Euhria from Vmbria. Tiberius, the name of an emperour of Rome.

Tibia, x, f. ge. the legge, properly the shank of a synbone. it is also an instrument called a shalme, a pipe, a flute.

Tibialis, le, pertaining to shalmes, belonging to the legges, meete to make pyppes of.

Tibiale, is, n. g. plu. tibialia, legge harnesses called greues, also the nether stockes of hoes.

Tibicen, tibicinis, m. gen. that bloweth a trumpet, or playeth on a shalme, it is taken for any manner minstrell.

Tibicen, is also that, whereby any thyng is susteyned, a shode or propp.

Tibicina, x, f. ge. a woman that playeth on a recorder or other pypp.

Tibin, a baketh of coften made of wickers or bulrushes or barks of a tree, in such one was Moses se founde by Pharaos daughter.

Tibilustria, were daies, when men went with trumpettes as it were in procession aboute their lambes.

Tibini, tunes made with shalmes.

Tibiscus, a riuer of Dacia.

Tibisis, a riuer in Scythia.

Tibullus, a poetes name.

Tibur, like Tybur.

Tiburtes, people in Italie, ngye to Rome.

Ticinum, a citee in Libardie, called now Paula.

Tiferius, a riuer of Italie.

Tigillinus, a Romaine in the tyme of Nero, of his liuing most filthy and corrupte.

Tigillum, li, n. g. a raster.

Tignarius, a, um, of or belonging to carpentry.

Tignarius faber, is a carpenter that maketh an house of tymber.

Tignus, ni, m. g. & Tignum, ni, n. g. a logge, a beam, a raster or an house that beareth yroue. it is also generally all the tymber that serueth to an house, also euery thyng that a vyne is vnder sette with, as proppes, fozles, stakes.

Tigrana, a towne in the countrey of Media.

Tigranes, the propre name of a kyng of Armenia the greater.

Tigrinus, a, um, of or lyke a Tigre.

Tigris, a beaste of a wonderfull swyftnes, it is also one of the foure riuers, which come out of paradise called Gion, it passeth thowowe Armenia and Media.

Tigullia, a citee of Liguria.

Tigurini, people of Germania, which doe inhabit the fourth parte of Heluetia or Switzerlande.

Tile, like Thule.

Tilia, x, f. ge. a tree, which some suppose to be byrche, not withstanding our byrche doeth not beare fruite as great as a beane, rounde and longe, and lyke to pype beares, in the which are seedes lyke to arage seeds, as Theophrastus writeth. some call this tree tiste.

Tiliaceus, a, um, of the tree called Tilia.

Tilium, a citee in the weste parte of Sardinia on the sea syde called nowe, S. Repera.

Tilos, an yle in the sea, wherein is plenty of pears and trees of dyuers frutes, and the leaues of trees there growyn, do neuer fall. Also wolde groweth on trees there, which doe beare gourdies of the greatnesse of quinces, and being ripe, doe open, in the which doeth appere the woulle, wherof he made fyne and precious clothes. about that place doeth begyn the mountayne of Caucasus, which doeth passe thowowe a great parte of the worlde.

Tilphosa, a well at the foot of the mountayne Tilphosium.

Timeus, a noble philosophier of Pythagoras secte.

Timagines, a famous writer.

Timagoras, a noble man of Athens.

Timalos, an herbe and shoure growing in waters, called commonly of Apothecaries Nenufer.

Timanthes, a famous painter.

Timanus, a ryuer in Italie besydes Aquilia.

Timarchides, a notable grauer.

Timens, entis, he that feareth for a tyme.

Timeo, ui, ere, to feare of drede.

Timeo te, I feare the as mye enemye, lest thou wylte doo me harme.

Timeo tibi, I am asfere on thy behalfe as my frende, lest thou shouldest haue any harme.

Timeo mihi abs te, I am asfraid that thou wylte doo me harme.

Timeo furem poms, I am asfraid that one wylle steale mye apples.

Timeo moriatur, I am asfraid that he wylle die. Ue republica valde timeo, I am greatly asfraid of solicitous for the common weale, lest it shoulde take any harme.

Timeo ne non impetrem, I feare lest I shall not obtene it.

Timide, fearfully, shamefastly, timorously, bashfully, nothing boldly, with a faine courage.

Timiditas, aris, f. g. feare.

Timidus, a, um, that alwaie feareth, called timorous, fearefull, false herced.

Timidus ad mortem, asfere to die.

Timiopola, ingrossers or regraters of markettes, which doe bie muche coyne of bitaile together to make it scarce and deere.

Timocles, a poete of Athens.

Timolaus, a learned man of Larissa, who wyate of the warre of Troie.

Timoleon, a duke of Lozinth.

Timon, a man of Athens, notable for his inhymante, and hatynge of the company and societie of men.

Timor, oris, m. g. feare of some euill coming.

Afficere timore, to make asfere.

Timorem incutere, conferre, & facere, idem.

Magno timore de nobis afficiuntur, they be soze asfraid for vs.

Timor meus de te, the feare that I haue lest you shoulde take any harme.

Magno timore sum, I am greatly asfere.

Timore percussus, stricken with a sodayne feare.

Timotheus, the name of a noble capitayne of the Atheniens, who for the good fortune that he had in battayle, was permitted to lye a slepe, and haung by him a nette pitched, wherein fortune was taken. also a counnyge musician, which was to sake of his scholars, which had learned before; double salarie, that he toke of others, which neuer learned, saynge, that he toke with them double labours, that is to saie, to make them to forget that, which they had learned as fore, and then to teache them perfectly.

Tin, olde writers vsed for Eum.

Tina, a ryuer in Englaunde called Tine.

Tina & tina, a great bolle, which beynge full of wyne, euery man myght drinke thereof as muche as he lysted.

Tinca, x, f. g. a littell fresh water fishe.

Tinctilis, le, that wherewith any thyng is dyed.

Tinctor, oris, m. g. a dyer.

Tinctura, x, f. g. dyng.

Tinctus, us, m. g. idem.

Tinctus, a, um, dyed.

Tinea, x, f. ge. a mothe. Tinea, be also woundes in the body: also woundes breedynge in beestalles.

Tineosus, a, um, full of mothes or woundes.

Tinge, a promontorie or elbowe of Africke.

Tingiana, a parte of Mauritania or Barbaria, called Spayne.

Tingo, xi, ge. e, to depece a thyng into lyeout, to die colours.

Tingere conchilio, to die violet.

Tinia, looke Tina.

Tinimentum, ti, n. g. the ringynge in the eare of a man.

Tinnio, niui, nire, to ryng or make a towne as metall dooth, or as a mannes heade dooth sometyme.

Tinnius, us, m. g. a ringynge lyke golde, syluer, or other metall.

Tinnulus, la, lum, sharpe in towne, ringynge, so that which is made by bearyng on metall.

Orator tinnulus, an orator with a sharpe ringynge voyce.

Tinnabulum, li, n. g. a littell bell.

Tinnaculus, li, m. g. he that beatech with rods des a transgreiour of the lawe, he that maketh a ringynge.

Tinnio, niui, nire, and Tintino, aui, are, to ryng lyke a bell.

Tinnaculus, a bird, which maketh a sharpe ringynge noyse, and is of the kynde of haukes, and in some place doth breede in houses, which with his voyce driueth away other haukes, and therefore the byrdes of hym are kepte in ertlyen pottes couered with claie, and hanged

in doue houses, which causeth coluers

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meruallously to loue theyr house, it is called a  
kistrell, or a kistrell, or a stringall.  
Tipala, a citee in Mauritania, called nowe  
Tenece.  
Tiphernum, a towne in Italie.  
Tiphis, an excellent carpenter, whiche founde  
firste the meane to gouerne a shippe: it is also  
a rother.  
Tipula, he, f. g. a wourme lyke a spider, whiche  
renneth on the water, as other wourmes dooe  
on the lade, and hath fyre teete, a water spider.  
Tiresias, a poete of Thebes, who for strykinge  
two adders, whiche he founde ingendrynge  
together, was fourthwith tournd into the  
forme of a woman. Seven yeres after he lyke  
wise spyndyng two serpentes together, strake  
also them, and became eftesoones a man. Jus  
piter and Iuno contending together, whether  
the man or the woman was more prone vnto  
lecherye, they chose Tiresias arbiter, whiche  
had experience in bothe kyndes, who gaue sen  
tence on Jupiters parte: wherewith Iuno be  
yng angrye, toke his sight from hym. But Jus  
piter, to comforte hym in his byndenesse, gaue  
to hym that parte of diuinitye, to know all that  
was doone or shoulde happen: by reason wher  
of he was had in great honour, and his aun  
swers were esteemed equal to them of Apollo.  
Tirins, tintis, m. g. a ryuer in Grecia: Tirins,  
rintis, f. g. the countrey where Hercules was  
borne in Deloponeffe, nowe called Morea.  
Tirynthius, was a surname of Hercules.  
Tirynthis, a famous olde citee in Grecia.  
Tiriscum, a citee of Dacia, nowe called Gros  
coma.  
Tirihenus lapis, a stone, whiche beyng whole,  
swimmeth though he be great, but being bry  
ken, euery pece synketh.  
T's, for tui, the gentiue case of tu.  
Tirannus, a ryuer of Septhia.  
Tillas, the name of Cozar scholar.  
Tisiphone, one of the furies of hell, whiche was  
supposed to torment homicides, or slayers of  
men.  
Tissa, a citee of Sicile, called Tis.  
Titanis, nidos, the daughter of Titan, called als  
so Latona, it is taken also for the moone.  
Titan, and Titanus, the brother of Saturne, and  
is taken for the sonne.  
Titanus, and Titanicus, a, um, of Titan.  
Titanus, a ryuer of Acolus, and a citee of the  
same name.  
Tiaretius, a ryuer rennyng into Peneus, and  
yet is not the water mixed with it, but renneth  
lyke oyle in the middes of the other ryuer.  
Tichonus, the brother of Laomedon, whiche be  
gatte Hemmon vpon Auroza: an other of that  
name was sonne to Laomedon.  
Tichonius, a, um, of Tichonus.  
Tithymalus, an herbe called spurge, wherof bee  
vn. sozres, all hauing milke sharpe and byting,

rede in Cataputia, Lathiris, and Ricinum,  
Titianus, an oratour of Grece.  
Titi, prestes of Apollo.  
Titillatio, onis, f. g. a tickelng, a sterpge.  
Tutillanus, us, m. g. idem.  
Tutillo, aui, are, to tickle, to prouoke or meue  
pleasantly.  
Tutio, onis, m. g. a fyre bynde of wodde, whiche  
hath ben in the fyre.  
Tutillurium, ri, n. g. a byle thyng of no value.  
Tutorus, an herde man, whiche contended with  
Philo the wrestler, and ouercame hym.  
Tutubanter, stammeryng, stuttyng, vncon  
stantly.  
Tutubantia, a, f. g. stammeryng, stuttyng, tripp  
yng in a mans woordes.  
Tutubatio, onis, idem quod Tutubantia.  
Tutubatus, a, um, tripped, stumbled.  
Tutubo, aui, are, to stagger in speakyng or going,  
as a man beyng drunke or sicke, to stumble, to  
trippe, to fayne in his woordes.  
Si verbo tutubant, if they trippe or fayne in  
a woorde.  
Si tantulum tutubatum sit, if they faile or tripe in  
any thyng be it neuer so littell.  
Titulus, li, masc. gen. the tytle or inscripcion of a  
warke or acte: sometime dignitee, pryce, honor,  
also a monument or other remembrance, some  
tyme a pretence.  
Tutulo tenus, no further then his title.  
Titus, the name of a man.  
Titus Luuius, the most excellent histon of wy  
ter of stories, in whom was the fountaine of the  
milke of pure eloquence.  
Tityrus, a shepheardes name in Virgill.  
Tityus, the sonne of the Erithr, whom poetes  
feigned to be slayne by Apollo, because he wold  
haue rauished Latona his sister. and therfore  
lieth in hell, hauyng an egre alwaie catynge his  
lyuer. And it is also sayed, that his bodie was  
in length nyne furlong: witnes Tibull, which  
was a poete, and also a great loue, and ther  
fore coulde not lie.  
Tlepolemus, Hercules sonne, a kynge of Rhodes,  
whiche came to the battaile of Troie with nyne  
shippes.

**T**Mefis, f. g. a fygure when one woorde is  
diuided, & an other of two set betweene:  
as, Septem subiecta trioni, for Septen  
tioni.  
Tmolus, a mountayne in Lydia, wheron dyd  
growe great plenty of saffron and vynes. it is  
also a littell bush, whiche beareth floures of  
saffron colour.

**T**Odi, littell byrdes, I supplie it to be the  
birde called a tumouse.  
Toga, gæ, f. g. the common garment of  
men and women, called a gowne. and because  
the Romaines dyd specially weare that gar  
ment in the tyme of peace, Toga was taken for  
peace, as Arma was for warre. Toga was als  
to amonge the Romains the propre garment of  
them, whiche wente to salute the great magis  
trates, or were attendant to bynge them forth  
and whome.  
Toga prætecta, a garment, whiche the Ro  
mains dyd weare afore that they were of the age  
of xvi. yeres: afterwarde it was woyn of  
them, whiche were in authoritee.  
Toga polymita, a garment, made with thre  
dres of sondry colours, as motely or baudhyn.  
Toga candida, was a garment whiche they dyd  
weare, that sued for any great office in the citee  
of Rome: and therfore were called Candidati.  
Fusa toga and restricta, contrarie, loose about  
a man, and gytt to hym.  
Toga pura, a gowne that oratours ware whan  
they pleaded first in the common place.  
Toga pista, a gowne of robe that onely the  
chefe magistrates in Rome vsed, and receiued  
it at the Capitoll or phalaice.  
Pulla toga, a mournyng gowne, vsed in fune  
rals.  
Atollere togam, to holde byppe his gowne as  
they doe, whiche goe in longe gownes for rai  
sng of them.  
Colligere togam, to gather his gowne about  
hym and holde it vp as prestes doe.  
Togam dimittere, to let downe his gowne  
about hym.  
De toga ad pallium, he is promoted out of  
the haule into the kitchin, from a furd gowne to  
a Jerken.  
Togatus, a, um, that weareth a gowne.  
Togata comædia, a comedie of enterlude,  
wherin the maners of the Romaines were ex  
pressed.  
Togara Gallia, the countrey now called Lums  
bardie.  
Togara opera, is vsed of Parciall for the of  
fice and attendance of them, whiche waited on  
the great men of Rome footthe to the common  
countsaies and home againe: and therfore be  
called Togati.  
Togátulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Togatus.  
Tógula, la, f. g. a littell gowne.  
Tolentum, a citee of Italic, the people wherof  
be called Tolentines.  
Tolerabilis, le, that maye be suffered or abyden,  
tolerable, indifferant.  
Tolerabiliter, tolerably, patiently, also easily.  
Toleranter, patiently.  
Tolerantia, a, f. g. sufferance.  
Tolerans, antis, sufferyng, abydyng.  
Penuria tolerantissimus, that can abide or en  
dure hunger very well.

**T**oleratio, onis, f. g. sufferyng, abydyng.  
Tolero, aui, are, to suffre, to endure, to beare, to  
liue poorly or nyghly, to nourishe, to main  
teine or susteine hardly.  
Tolerare vitam, to liue, or mainteine his lyfe.  
Pallus centum sexaginta tolerare, to be able to  
renue, or goe the space of .160. pases.  
Tolarare se, to liue, to mainteine and fynde  
hym selfe poorly and hardly.  
Equitatem tolerare, to finde and nourishe his  
hoysmen.  
Tolerare sua pecunia milites, to fynde souldi  
ours of his owne cost.  
Nihil erat, quo famem tollerarent, they had  
nothyng wherewith to susteine their hunger, they  
had nothyng to cate.  
Impensas autsumptus tolerare, to beare costes  
or charges.  
Inopiam, laborem, sitim, tolerare, to abyde,  
to susteine, to indure.  
Tolerare vitam colo, to get hir lyuyng with  
spynnyng.  
Toleratu difficilis, harde to be suffered.  
Tolétum, a citee in Spaine called Toledo.  
Toles, or Tolles, a warpyng kernell.  
Toliapis, the ile of Tenet by Kent.  
Tollenon, an ingin to drawe vp water, whiche  
hath a great poise at the one ende, a swepe.  
Tollo, sustuli, or reuli, tollere, to lyfte vp, or  
set vp, to take awaie, to hylt, to dispatche out  
of lyfe, to nourishe, to byng by, to deferre or  
prolonge, to haue a chyld: by a woman.  
Tollere clamorem, to crye out.  
Tollere custas, to set vp the cresse, applied to  
them that bee proude or arrogant, and dooe  
stretche vp theyr browes with a disdigne full  
countenance.  
Tolle digitum, holde vp thy finger, confesse  
thy selfe vanquished.  
Tollere gradum, to set footthe or to marche  
footthe.  
Tolle hanc patinam, take awaie this dishe.  
Verum quod erit natum tollito, what so euer  
is borne, put it to nourisng.  
Omnes tollito ex hoc die in alium diem, I put  
them all of from one daie to another.  
Tollere minas, to threten or menace.  
Animos tollere, to be proude.  
Cachinnum tollere, to laugh out of measure.  
In celum fama or laudibus aliquem tollere,  
to pryse excedyngly.  
Aliquid oneri tollere, id est, suscipere.  
Tollere supercilia, to caste vp the browes.  
Tectum altius tollam, I will make my house  
hygher.  
Tollere de terra lapides, to take byppe stones  
from the grounde to caste.  
A terra se tollere altius, to growe higher, to  
spynge vp as herbes and trees dooe.  
Animos tollere, to waite proude & high myn  
ded,

ded. also to make proude and arrogant.  
 Clamor tollitur in celum, they made a great shoute of crye.  
 Tollam ego te in collum, I wyll take the vp vpon my necke.  
 In crucem tollere, to hange vpon a gibbette.  
 Hinnium tollit equa, the mare neigheth.  
 Humo se tollere, to ryse from the grounde, to sprynge vp, and by translation, to get honour of a great name.  
 Risum tollere, to beginne to laugh, to talie vp a laughter.  
 Tollere aliquem, to take one with him in tourney to kepe hym compaigne.  
 Sustulit hic matrem, sustulit ille patrem, this man killed his mother, the other bare his father on his backe, spoken of Nero and Seneca.  
 Tollere & interficere.  
 Aes alienum tollere, to paie ones debtes, to discharge one of his debtes.  
 Anchoras tollere, to weigh the anchours.  
 Sublatum est conuiuium, the table was taken vp.  
 De medio tollere, to kylle.  
 De oratione sua aliqui tollere, to name of mention a man no more, to speake no more of hym.  
 De foro aliquem clamore tollere, to crye so at one, that he is faine to auoide the comon place.  
 Veneno tollere, to payson.  
 Legem tollere, to fordoe a lawe.  
 Inductas tollere, to breake the truce.  
 In sublime tollere, to lifte vp on high.  
 Manu tollere, to take with the hande.  
 Tollere moram, to make hasty of speede.  
 Quarelas tollere, to complaine no more.  
 Spem aliquid facienti tollere, to put one cleue out of hope to doe a thyng.  
 Testimonio aliquem tollere, to conuince with witness, that he shall bee punished and forbidden the comon place.  
 Tollere liberos, to haue & nourishe childzen.  
 Corpora in altum tolluntur potius q̃ in latū, bodie are stretched on lengthe rather then on bredthe.  
 Tolosa, a cite in France called Colouse. wher of grew a pourcebe, Tolosanum aurum.  
 Tolaminius, a diuinour.  
 Tolutarius, a, um, and Tolutaris, re, amblyng, that ambleth.  
 Tolutarius equus, an amblyng horse.  
 Tolutiloquētia, a swyfte of fast speche.  
 Tolum, with an amblyng pace, roundely.  
 Tulum loqui, to speake faste one woorde after an other.  
 Tomaculum, li, or Tomaculum, cli, n. g. Tomacula, la, or Timacina, na, f. g. a certayne sorte of puddinges, properly swynes puddinges.  
 Tomarus, a mountayne of Betolia.  
 Tomentum, ti, ne. ge. flore, whiche is shorne of wollen clothe. also lockes clipped of white

wolle. also any hynde of floze, wherwith beades be stuffed.  
 Tomex comicis, f. g. a hempen corde. also a collar, which is put on cartie horses for buryng of theire neckes.  
 Tomitanus, a, um, of Tomos.  
 Tomos, a cite of Pontus.  
 Tomus, mi, m. ge. a tome, a volume, where diuers woordes of one authoure be scattered in sundry partes.  
 Tomiris, a noble queene of Scythia in Scythia, agaynst whome when Cyrus the great kynge of Persia came, and had slayne her son, she by her policy trapped hym into such straits, that he slewe hym and all his horse, and causynge a great vessel to bee filled with the bloude of Cyrus and of the other Persians, did cast his head therinto, sayng: Bloude thou hast thirsted, and nowe drinke thereof thy fill.  
 Tonation, a certayne shalme with a soft towne, the whiche in the olde tyme some opatours used to haue to plaie by the when they pleaded, that by the tunes of y<sup>e</sup> shalme, the opatour mought moderate and order his pronounciation.  
 Tondeo, to tondre, to drec, to clippe of sheare.  
 Tondere prata, to mowe the medows.  
 Brachia arborum tondere, to loppe trees.  
 Tondere duncta dicuntur iuenci, id est, pascere, to cate of bite of the toppes.  
 Tondere herbas, to cutte herbes.  
 Tondere aliquem auro, to strale all the money that one hath from hym.  
 Tonesco, tonui, tonescere, to thunder.  
 Tongri, the duchie of Zabab.  
 Tonimus, for Tonamus.  
 Tonitruo, aui, are, to thunder.  
 Tonitrus, us, m. g. Tonitruum, trui, and Tonitru, indeclinabile, n. g. thunder.  
 Tonitrus mouere, to make thunder.  
 Calum tonitru contremis, it thundreth veray soze.  
 Tono, naui, and tonui, nare, to thunder, to make a great sound of noise, to speake loude.  
 Tonare laudes alicuius, to speake ones praises with a loude voice.  
 Tonsa, fa, f. g. a sheepe, whiche is shorne of clipped. also an oze of a boie of shippe.  
 Tonsilis, le, that whiche is shorne of clipped, that is lopped, that is rounded.  
 Tonsilla, a, f. g. a poste haupng one ende armed with ppon, whiche is pitched into the grounde, to the ende that shippes of boies maie bee tyed therat.  
 Tonsillæ, plurali. a disease within the chokes and mouth, lyke to great hernelles.  
 Tonsito, aui, are, to clip often.  
 Tonso, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Tondeo.  
 Tonfor, oris, m. g. he that clippeyth of shereyth, a barbour.  
 Tonforius, a, um, pertaininge to clippyng, belonging to a barbour.

Tonforius culter, a rasour.  
 Tonstrina, a, f. g. a place where they dooe sle to clippe, a barbour shoppe.  
 Tonstrix, icis, for. g. a woman barbour. Tonstricula, idem.  
 Tonsura, a, f. g. clippyng, pollyng, roundyng.  
 Tonfus, a, um, shorne of clipped, polled, rounded, lopped, shred.  
 Tonsimontes, hylls without wooddes.  
 Homo tonsus, a man that is rounded of polished, notted.  
 Tonus, ni, m. ge. a tune of accent. also the space of distance, whiche is betwene the erthe and the moone.  
 Toparcha, m. gen. he that hath the gouernaunce and charge of one onely countrey.  
 Toparchia, a, f. g. the rule of one countrey.  
 Topazion, & Topazius, zi, m. gen. a precious stone of the colour of goulde, a topaze.  
 Topazos, or zios, an ile in the redde sea.  
 Tophaceus, and Tophinus, a, um, of the stone Tophus.  
 Tophus, phi, m. ge. a stone, whiche is soone resolved into sande.  
 Topiarius, i, n. g. a worke made of trees, bushes, byers of herbes for pleasure, and conteyned places to sit or walke in, as it is used now with box, eglantyne, iacimpe, and other lyke trees of thornes, that be flexible & wil be wounden, the making of images in herbes or trees.  
 Topiaria, a, for. g. the feat of making of images of herbours in herbes or trees.  
 Topiarius, he that maketh suche woordes.  
 Tópica, workes in that parte of logike, whiche declareth the places, out of the whiche argumētes may be inuented, that moste properly pertaineth to opatours.  
 Tópice, es, f. gen. the crafte of inuentyng argumētes by places.  
 Tópicus, a, um, pertaininge to places of inuention.  
 Topium, i, idem quod Topiarius.  
 Topographia, a, f. ge. the description of a place, as of a countrey or cite.  
 Topper, the olde writers used for soone, shortly, or quickely.  
 Topos, a place.  
 Toral, ralis, & Torallium, li, n. g. euery thyng that lyeth on the bedde, as sheetes, blankettes, and couerledes. In olde tyme it were certeyn flowers and sweete herbes wounden together in ropes and haged before the place where men dyd lye, lyke as now they vse in London at myddomer, to hange before the p<sup>er</sup>sones.  
 Torcular, aris, & Torcularē, ris, & Torculum, li, & Torcularium, rij, n. ge. a presse for wyne, tyder of veruice.  
 Torcularius, a, um, belonging to a presse.  
 Torcularius, rij, m. g. a presse.  
 Torculus, a, um, of a presse.  
 Tordile, lis, the feede of Sefelis.

Torcuma, atis, & Torcumatum, i, n. ge. worke imbored in mettall or stone, plate chased or engraued.  
 Toréutes, is, m. g. a grauer.  
 Toréutice, es, f. g. the crafte of grauyng.  
 Tori, the bawnes of the armis and legges, of the fleshe myte with sinewes and greiskles.  
 Tormina, minum, n. g. plura. treating of tourmentes in the bealie of guttes.  
 Torminalis, le, that treateth the guttes of bowelles.  
 Tormentum, i, n. g. tourment, or an enginne to tourment men: generally all ordinance pertaining to warre.  
 Torminosus, a, um, that hath tourmentes or frettinges in the guttes.  
 Tornacum, a towne called Courney.  
 Tornauilis, le, that which is turned with a whele, or that is made with a whele of turne.  
 Torniamen, maie be taken for a tournement or iustes.  
 Torno, aui, are, to tourne or worke with a whele, as tourners doe, to tourne rounde.  
 Tornus, ni, m. gen. the instrument of whele, a turne.  
 Torosus, a, um, mighty or stronge in bawnes of the legges and armes.  
 Torpédo, pédinis, ferm. ge. sloutfulness also a fittie, whiche in the taking maketh the handes of them that doe drawe, to be astonied or dead for the tyme.  
 Torpeo, ui, ére, to be astonied or slowe, to be a slepe, as partes of the bodie often tymes be, to be dull or heauie.  
 Torpere metu, to be astonied with feare, that he can scant stire.  
 Torpescere, scere, to become slowe or heauie, to ware a slepe or deade, that it can not stire.  
 Tórpidas, a, um, slowe, dull, a slepe, drouisie, astonied.  
 Torpor, oris, m. g. a debilitation of febling of minde, an vnaptnesse to doe any thing, a slouthfull heauinesse as one were astonied.  
 Torpéro, aui, are, to astonie or make astonied.  
 Torquatus, a noble man of Rome.  
 Torquatus, a, um, that weareth a collar of chaine.  
 Torquati equites, knyghtes.  
 Torquatus palumbus, a tyng dous, a stocke dous.  
 Torquilla, idem quod Lynx.  
 Torqueo, torfi, quere, to wyeste, to wythe, to bowe, to turne rounde, to wynde in, to whirle about lyke a whele, to susteyne or beare vp, to tourment, to venge, to greue, to spinne, to flyng or caste furthe violently, with the arme or with a flyng. sometyme to drawe.  
 Torquere telum, to throwe or caste a dart of iavelin that he reme rounde.  
 Torquere saxa, to tourne or drawe stones.  
 Oculum torquere, to loke asyde.  
 Torquentur in arcus, they be bowed compasslyke

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lyke a bowe.  
**Capillos torquere ferro**, to crosse the heate with an iron pen.  
**Torquere manu alicuius**, to wrest of wyng out of ones hande.  
**Fufos torquere**, to turne rounde of whyle as about the spindles.  
**Iter torquere**, to go a lyde out of the waye.  
**In orbem torquere**, to bowe rounde.  
**Stamina torquere police**, to spinne.  
**Torquere ius**, to wrest of peruer the lawe.  
**Atlas axem humero torquet**, id est, sustinet.  
**Eculo torqueri**, to be racked.  
**Expectatione torqueri**, to be greued with the expectation of longe loking for a thyng.  
**Torqueri dies & noctes**, to be tourmented daye and nyght.  
**Vesquatur quocumq; torqueas**, id est, trahas, whither so euer ye drawe it, or turne it.  
**Torquere dictoria in aliquem**, to taunt one.  
**Torques**, quis, m. & f. ge. a colar, chayne or bee of golde or syluer, suche as is wyne by knyghtes of esquieres about their neckes.  
**Torrefacio**, feci, cere, to bryle of roste by the fyre, or by the heate of the sunne.  
**Torrens, entis**, maf. gen. a stream that cometh downe from hilles, whiche is caused by muche rayne or snowe.  
**Torrens**, an adiectiue, signifieth flowynge with a great swype, vehement, rennyng violently.  
**Torrentior**, more flowynge, with a greater violence.  
**Torreo**, rui, ere, id est quod **Torrefacio**, to toste or burne, to parche, to roste.  
**Frigore torret**, it is stiffe for colde.  
**Solis ardore torrere**, to burne with the vehement heate of the sunne.  
**Ex viscera torrent**, and they toste the fleshe of bowelles.  
**Torrens, entis**, of **Torreo**, bournynge, parchynge, tostyng, rostyng.  
**Torresco**, scere, to be bryoled, rosted or dyed.  
**Torridus**, a, um, drye or burned.  
**Torrída Zona**, are two gyddles imagined in the firmament, on every side of the equinotiall lyne, vnder the whiche gyddles, the people that inhabite there, are burned with the feruent heate of the sunne, because the sunne abydeyth longest in those two places, and are also named **Tropicus Canceri**, & **Tropicus Capricorni**.  
**Torrída gelu membra**, frozen.  
**Torris**, is, m. g. a spyckande.  
**Torsio**, ónis, f. gen. a whyspynge, a tournynge, a wythynge, a wrestynge, a tourmentynge or puttyng to payne.  
**Tersio**, ónis, **Theobozus Gaza** and **Longolius** supposed to be a sturgion. **Paulus Jovius** is of a contrary opinion.  
**Torté**, an aduerbe, crouchedly, as it were bent awye.  
**Tortilis**, that is bent or bowed, wrested, wythed,

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**Tortius**, a, um, that is pressed out laste, that is wronge harde out.  
**Tortium vinum**, wyne of the laste presse.  
**Torto**, auí, are, to tourment vehementlye.  
**Tortor**, tóris, m. g. a tourmentour, or he that useth a stone with a spynge.  
**Tortum**, i, neu. ge. an ingine to throw great stones with.  
**Tortuosus**, a, um, wounden or tourmed many wayes, croked.  
**Tortuosus amnis**, a croked riuer, wyndynge many wayes.  
**Tortuosum disputandi genus**, an intricate, confuse and harde maner of reasonynge.  
**Tortuosa vrina**, whan one pisseth with great payne, so that his vyne goeth from hym crokedly.  
**Tortus**, us, m. g. a bendynge croked.  
**Tortus**, a, um, croked, bowed, wrested, wrong, tourmented, greued.  
**Tortus verberibus**, tourmented with stripes, beaten.  
**Torue**, torua, properly in beholdynge, sowerly, grymmely, lowynge, awye.  
**Toruitas**, átis, f. g. sowerness, lowynge, crabsbed loking, croked frowynge.  
**Torruiter**, idem quod **Torue**.  
**Torruinus**, an appaile of a womans head.  
**Torulus**, li, m. g. a little bedde.  
**Torus**, ri, m. g. a bedde. it was sometyme made with herbes wounden together.  
**Socia** of consors **tori**, a wife.  
**Tori**, the byawnes of the armes and legges, of the fleshe mixte with sinewes and gristiles. it is spoken also of the begyns, when they be thyche or bigge swellenge in any place. lykwise of vines.  
**Torium**, sowerly, lowynge, ruggedly, terridly, grymmely.  
**Toruus**, a, um, cruell and sturdy in lokinge, grymm, terrible.  
**Facies torua**, a grymm and sower loke.  
**Frons torua**, a frowynge forehead.  
**Toruo vultu inucri**, to loke vpon one sowerly and grymmely.  
**Toryna**, a thyng perteynyng to the hechyn, wherewith the potte is remoued. **Craf**.  
**Tostus**, a, um, tosted, rosted.  
**Tot**, as many.  
**Tot quot**, so many as.  
**Toties**, so many tymes.  
**Toties quoties**, as oftentymes as.  
**Totidem**, so many, euen as many.  
**Bis totidem**, twyse so many.  
**Totidem verbis quot Stoici**, euen in as many wordes as the stoikes, and no mo.  
**Totus**, a, um, all the whole, euery whittle.  
**Ossa atque pellis totus est**, he is nothyng but skynne and bone.  
**Ego mihi totus displiceo**, I am very angry, or greatly displeased with my selfe.

Toman

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**Totum me futurum suum**, that I wyll bee his wholly, or in all that euer I can doe.  
**Aedes tota**, the whole house.  
**Totis aribus**, in all the house ouer and ouer.  
**Totum triduum**, whole thre daies.  
**Quem ego toto non vidi die**, whom I sawe not all this daie longe.  
**Toto corpore atq; omnibus vngulis**, prouerbially, with all strengthe and endeuour.  
**Tota erras via**, thou arte cleane out of the way, thou arte utterly deceiued.  
**Tota mente incumbere in hanc curam**, applie your mynde wholly to this matter.  
**Totis viribus**, with all force and endeuoir.  
**Toxicum**, ci, n. g. venym, poyson.

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**Trabalis**, le, perteynyng to a beame.  
**Trabales clauí**, a certayne torment.  
**Trabalis clauus**, an yron pyne, or a great nayle, wherewith beames are made faste to the rafters.  
**Hausta trabalis**, a great speare almoſt lyke a beame.  
**Trabea**, a, f. g. a kytell woynge by kynges vnder theyr mantilles of estate.  
**Trabiatus**, a, um, that weareth suche a kytill.  
**Trabicus**, a, um, that is made of beames or rafters.  
**Trabica naui**, a shippe made with great beames.  
**Trabs**, trabis, and **trabes**, bis, f. ge. a beame of a house. it is sometyme taken of poetes for a shippe.  
**Tracallus**, an oratour in the tyme of Domitian.  
**Trachal**, the ouer parte of a fesse called **Murex**, of whom purple colour is made.  
**Trachea**, or **Trachia**, the weson or pype of the lunges, the wynde pype.  
**Trachelum**, li, n. g. or **Trachelus**, li, m. g. the middell parte of the saple of a shippe.  
**Trachelus**, the chyne of a man or beaste, from the head to the haunches.  
**Trachida**, **trachina**, and **trachurus**, I suppose is a banstle.  
**Trachina**, a towne of Campayne.  
**Trachinia**, a kynde of roses not perfectly redde, lyke to them that we call frenche roses.  
**Trachyna**, a citee of Thessalia, whiche was of Hercules called **Heraclia**.  
**Trachynus**, or **Trachynius**, a, um, of **Trachyna**.  
**Trachoma**, matis, n. g. a roughnesse within the eye liddes.  
**Trachonitis**, a countrey in Syria, toynge to **Arabia**.  
**Tractabilis**, le, tractable, that maie be intreached, that maie be handled.  
**Non tractabile caelum**, a rough and stormie weather.  
**Pelagus tractabile**, a sauleme sea, pleasant to sayle on.

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**Tractatio**, ónis, f. g. handlyng, manuryng.  
**Tibiarum tractatio**, the playng on flutes.  
**Tractatus**, a, um, intreached, handled.  
**Male tractatus**, yll handled.  
**Tractatus**, us, m. g. a handlyng, a description, a parte of a booke, wherin any thyng is intreated of.  
**Tractim**, on lengthe a longe tyme or space, by drawynge out alonge.  
**Tracto**, auí, are, to intreate, to handle, to touche, to vse of exercise, to order of gouerne.  
**Hac arte tractabat virum**, he handled the man craftly.  
**Tractare rationes**, to meddell with reckenynges, to be accomprable.  
**Manu tractare**, to touche.  
**Si quis recte aut commodè tractaret**, if a man dyd intreate or handle hym well, and as he shoulde be.  
**Durius tractare aliquem**, to intreate one shewydly, to handle hym cruelly.  
**Qui artem tractant musicam**, whiche exercise mulike of poetrie.  
**Tractare se recte in munere aliquo**, to behaue and gouerne hym selfe wisely in any office, or charge, that he hath taken vpon hym.  
**Tractare bibliothecam alicuius**, to haue the charge and keepynge of ones librarie.  
**Tractatorium**, in, neu. ge. a wyndlas to drawe vpon heauy thynges.  
**Tractus**, a, um, drawen.  
**Tractus**, us, m. g. a drawynge, a space, a countrey, a region, a coaste. also for **Tractatus**, a handlyng or descrybing of a thyng.  
**Trado**, didi, dere, to deliuer. also to teache, to committe in truste to an other man, to geue, to yelde, to put in wytyng.  
**Mores opibus tradere**, to set more by his riches then by his honour.  
**Per manus tradere**, to leaue it from one to an other, to teache to other that they maie deliuer it.  
**Prouinciam tradere alicui**, to geue one the charge.  
**Huic nostro tradita prouincia**, the matter was committed to this our seruant here.  
**Memoria tradere**, to put in wytyng.  
**Ventis tradere**, to forget and put out of minde.  
**Ad supplicium tradere**, to deliuer one to be punished.  
**Consecudini laina tradere**, to translate into latyne.  
**In custodiam tradere**, to committe to prysen.  
**Custodia tradere aues**, to put byrdes to be kepte in a cage.  
**Effectum tradere aliquid**, to bynge a thyng to passe.  
**Fama traditur**, the olde sayng or reperte is.  
**Inimicitias posteris tradere**, to leaue enmittees and hatred to his posteritee to be reuenged.  
**Traditus mos est**, the facion was lefte amonge them,



them.  
 Palmam alicui tradere, to geue one the pryce.  
 Traduntur per successiones morbi, sicknesses go from the fathers to the sones such as due heritage.  
 Tradere puerum preceptor, to put a childe to a maister to be taught.  
 In disciplinam tradere, to comitte to one to bee instructed and taught.  
 Santam testam ad eum tradere, to kepe the house in due reuerence, to kepe it wynde tyeht and water tight.  
 Tradere se dicitur miles, to selde.  
 Se libidinibus constringendum tradere, to abandone and geue hym selfe to his sensuall lustes and appetites.  
 Quiet se tradere, to lie downe to slepe.  
 Totum me ei tradidi, I yelved my selfe wholly to him, or applied my selfe wholly to his minde.  
 Traditur vel traditum est, it is written, it is lesse in writing.  
 Tradidit Cicero, Cicero lesse in writing.  
 Artem dicendi tradere, to teache rhetoricke.  
 Traditio, onis, a tradicion, a deliuerynge, a doctryne, a teachynge.  
 Traditus, a, um, geuen, deliuered.  
 Neci traditus, put to death.  
 Traditio, duxi, ducere, to bynge or conueighe from one place to an other, to bynge ouer, to translate out of one language into an other, to shlander, to defame, to passe ouer as a man doth eth the tyme, to bynge in infamie and obloquie of the people, to dishonour.  
 Traducere tempus, to passe the tyme.  
 Traduc & matrem & omnem familiam ad nos, byng hys mother and all his familie home to our house.  
 Copias flumen traducere, to byng or conueighe the armie ouer the ryuer.  
 Ad magnam admirationem traducere, to bynge into a great admiration, to make one to meruaile muche.  
 Animum a re aliqua ad aliam traducere, to bynge, turne, or withdrawe the mynde from one thyng to an other.  
 Aliquem a seueritate ad hilaritate traducere, to turne one from his seueritie and sadnesse, and cause hym to be moze mery or pleasant.  
 Vt summa modestia hoc munus traducamus, id est, administremus.  
 Adolescentiam ad rei militaris scientiam traducere, to passe at the tyme of his yowthe in exercise of warre.  
 Traducere vitam otiosam, to leade an idel life.  
 Vitam sine vilo corporis langore traducere, to lyue all his lyfe without sicknesses of the body.  
 Traductio, onis, for. g. a defamyng, a shlanderynge, a byngynge to an other place, a passynge ouer.  
 Traductio temporis, a passynge forth of tyme,

Traductor, oris, m. g. he that byngeth from one place to an other.  
 Tradux, traducis, when the bowes of many trees be bounde together, that a vine maie runne as longe vpon them.  
 Tragacantha, a thyng lyke to a gumme, whiche vulgarly they call Diagaganthum.  
 Trachelaphus, a beast in parte lyke an harte, in parte lyke a gote.  
 Tragemata, banquettyng dishes, iunkettes.  
 Tragia, one of the isles called Sporades.  
 Tragicus, a, um, belonging to a tragedie.  
 Tragice, cruelly, in the maner of a tragedie, with great busynesse and strepyn.  
 Tragicum tueri, to loke grimly.  
 Tragicus, ci, m. g. a writer of tragedies.  
 Tragion, gn, n. g. an herbe, growynge onely in Sicilia, haupng bowes, leaues, and seede lyke to iuniper.  
 Tragicodia, a, for. g. a tragedie, whiche is an ensceclude, wherein the personages doe represent some historie or fable lamentable for the crueltie and miserie therein expressed.  
 Tragicus mouere, prouocbially, to make a great stee of busynesse.  
 Tragicus, di, m. g. he that exerciseth some parte in a tragedie, a player in a tragedie.  
 Tragonis, siue Tragion, a tree growynge in Candia, lyke to iuniper, theiwise whereof is lyke to milke, and waxeth thicke lyke gumme.  
 Tragonia, a, f. g. an herbe now called Caragon, late seene in this realme, whiche hath a tast lyke ginger: whiche herbe laied to the left syde, coo sumeth the spleene.  
 Tragopa, a bird in Ethiopia, greater than an eagle, and hath on his head hoynes lyke a gote.  
 Tragopogon, an herbe, vled in salletes, called of some Hirci barbula, of some Coma.  
 Tragopogus, a fische called a barbell.  
 Tragonigon, an herbe, whiche I suppose to be called pennyroll, growynge wilde.  
 Tragos, a gote. also a certayne herbe, and a shell fische that hath an ill sauour.  
 Tragula, la, f. g. a saulyn with a barbed head: also a certayne wette, a dyasse.  
 Triangulum iniicere, to practyse descerte, to goe about some descerte.  
 Tragum, is lyke a tyzan made of wheate. it is also a fische nette called a dyasse.  
 Tragurium, an yle in the sea called Hadriaticum.  
 Tragus, gi, m. g. a certayne shell fische. also a certayne hynde of spoynges.  
 Traha, ha, f. g. a dyce or sledded drawn without wheeles.  
 Trahax, acis, om, g. a couetous person, whiche draweth all thynges vnto hym.  
 Traho, traxi, trahere, to drawe, to leade, to deserre, to deiate, to prolonge, to dwele of, to sende, to remoue, to tarte, to lyue, to prouoke, to intice.  
 Atque egomet me adeo cum illis vna ibidem traho,

traho, and I my selfe tarte as longe there with them.  
 Ervos vt tutam tranquillamq; fortunam traheretis, mea perfecti vigilantia, and by my vigilantie I haue brought to passe that you myght liue in a sure and quiete prosperite.  
 Trahere diem, noctem, tempus, to passe the daie, the nyght, or the tyme.  
 Rubiginem trahere, to ware rustie.  
 Pallorem trahere, to be pale.  
 In diuersum trahere, to bynge in doubt.  
 Trahere in religionem, to make conscience of a thyng.  
 Trahere amiculum, to let his garment draz on the grounde after hym.  
 De medio aliquem trahere, to take one out of the place or companie.  
 Trahere pueram, to leade a childe that can scantly goe.  
 Bellum trahere, to prolonge the warre. lighthysse conuiuium trahere.  
 Parrem diei ad se trahunt, they cause me to be slow parte of the daie with them.  
 Trahere ad defectionem, id est, incitare.  
 Maternum trahere alimentum dicitur agnus, to sucke the damme.  
 Parnam trahere, to prolonge ones payne or punishment.  
 Trahens alium, id est, extendens, stretchynge out.  
 Animum in spe trahere, to liue in hope.  
 Cariem trahere, to moulde of waxe moulde.  
 Nomen ab aliquo trahere, to be named after one.  
 Cognomen ex contumelia traxit, he hadde that surname geuen hym in despite or reproche.  
 Colorem rubicundum trahere, to ware ruddy.  
 Consilium & rationem trahere, to take counsaile, to consult.  
 Contagia trahere, to be infected.  
 Dictum aliquod trahere ad voluntatem suam, to interpret a thyng that is doubtfully spoken, as he woulde haue it.  
 Trahere aliquem in disceptationem, to begynne to reason of contende with one.  
 In altitudinem trahere, to stretch by in height.  
 In diuersum trahit me hac res, this maketh me to doubt, or to be vncertaine what to folowe.  
 In diuersum auctores trahit, authors doe write diuersely, or be of diuerse opinions.  
 Fata me trahant in pnam, fate of destenie lede or dwele me to punishment.  
 Obsidionem in aduentum principis trahere, to prolong the siege vntill the comynge of the prince.  
 Noctem per pocula trahere, to spende the night in dnyng.  
 Originem a rege trahere, to discende finally of a kyng.  
 In serum rem trahere, to prolonge the matter vntill it be late.  
 Trahere rubiginem, to rust.  
 Spes eo trahit, hope leadeh him to go thither,

Spirita trahere, to fetch breath.  
 Suspiria trahere, to sigh.  
 Senium trahere luctu, to spende his olde age in wepyng and mourning.  
 Nomen trahere e re aliqua, to be named of a thyng.  
 Traiana, a cite of the Picenes, called nowe Potentia.  
 Traianus, the name of a noble emperour.  
 Traiectio, onis, f. g. a passynge ouer, a conueigynge or carryng ouer.  
 Traiectiones stellarum, shopynges of sterres.  
 Traiectitia pecunia, money caried ouer the sea.  
 Traiectus, a, um, caried or conueighe ouer, thys through.  
 Traiectus, us, masc. gen. a passage, idem quod Traiectio.  
 Traicio, trajici, icci, icere, to leade ouer, to carie or conueighe ouer, to bynge ouer, to strike through.  
 Traicere classe in Italiam, to sayle or passe ouer into Italie with a nauie of shippes.  
 Annem vado trahere, to go ouer the riuer on foote.  
 Traicere Cyprum, to sayle into Cyprus.  
 Traicere exercitum Rhodanum, to conueygh the armie ouer the riuer of Rhone.  
 Si se Alpes traiecerit, if he passe or come ouer the Alpes.  
 Traiciunt in alia vasa, they poure it into other vessels.  
 Traicere culpam in alium, to caste or transfeere the fault to an other.  
 Rem ad nouos magistratus traicere, to resferre or put the matter to newe magistrates to be decided, or to deferre the matter till newe magistrates be chosen.  
 Latus dextrum lancea traicitur, his right syde is striken through with a saulyn.  
 Tralatio, loke Translatio.  
 Tralatiuus, and Tralatus, loke Translatius & Translatus.  
 Tralli, a people of Illiria.  
 Trallis, a cite of Lydia, an other in Phrygia.  
 Trallianus, a, um, of that cite.  
 Traluceo, lucces, luxi, lucere, to shyne through.  
 Tralucidus, a, um, clere, that a man maie loke through.  
 Trama, a, f. g. the woufe in weayng, also a garment made of course clothe.  
 Trames, itis, m. g. a crosse waie, a crosse path.  
 Tramito, loke Translato.  
 Tranio, a seruantes name in Plautus.  
 Trano, aui, are, to twymme ouer, to tyme to flee ouer, to passe ouer or by, Tranato, idem.  
 Tranor, the pastue.  
 Tranquille, festly, without noyse, quietly.  
 Tranquillitas, avis, f. g. tranquillite, rest, quietnesse, caulmenesse.  
 Tranquillo, an aduerbe, at a quiete tyme, in a saulne weather.

**T ANTE R.**

**Tranquillo**, aui, are, to make quiete of caulme.  
**Tranquillus**, a, um, quiete, in reste, peassible, caulme, without surges.  
**Tranquillum est**, it is saype & calme weather.  
**Tranquillus locus**, a good place to rest in, a place of quietnesse.  
**Tranquillum ex irato facere**, to appeale, to qualitie.  
**Trans**, ouer from one place to an other.  
**Transabeo**, transabis, iui, ire, to go awate by any place, to go beyonde.  
**Transactio**, onis, an agreement vpon communizacacion, a dispatching, a finisshyng.  
**Transactor**, onis, m. g. he that dispatcheth, finissheth, or bypnyeth a matter to a poynt.  
**Transactus**, a, um, passed longe agone, atchieued, finisshed, brought to a poynt.  
**Facta transacta omnia**, all thynges be dooen and cleane dispatched.  
**Transadigo**, adégi, adigere, to thrust of strike throughe.  
**Iuuenē transadegit costas**, he strake the ponge man throughe the cydes.  
**Transalpina Gallia**, Gallia on the other syde of the mountaynes, whiche is now the realme of Fraunce.  
**Transalpinus**, a, um, ouer the mountaines Alpes.  
**Transcendo**, di, ere, to go ouer, to clyme ouer, to excede, to passe.  
**Transcendo**, scidi, ere, to cut in fundre.  
**Transcribo**, pli, ere, to write out a copie, comes tyme to translate, to geue, to transference, to geue his right to an other, to transpoise from one to an other, to put ouer from one to an other, also in rekenyng booke, Transcribere, is whan ones name is put out of the booke, & the charge or dette is sette on an other mans heade.  
**Turne tot in cassum fufos parere labores**, & tua Dardaneis transcribi scepra colonis t' uylt thou Turne suffer thy labours to be lost, and thy realme to be geuen to the inhabitants of Troie?  
**Transcribere aliquem auiorem**, To take of transference out of any authour, that whiche is for our purpose.  
**Eodem pretio mulier transcriberet viro**, id est, iure cesso traderet, shoulde geue ouer, or deliuer hir right and title.  
**Nomina transcribere**, to sette one mans debt vpon an others head.  
**Transcriptio**, onis, f. gen. an excuse, a ppetense, alleggyng of a thyng for ones selfe.  
**Transcurro**, curri, ere, to renne footly, to renne ouer quickly, also to wander.  
**Præter oculos alicuius transcurrere**, to passe befoze ones sight.  
**Transcurrere**, to touche bysely, or to passe ouer and not to speake of.  
**Transcurrit ætas**, the sommer is past.  
**Transcursu**, us, m. g. a course, a rennyng ouer quickly.

**T ANTE R.**

**In transcursu**, in passyng footly.  
**Transdo**, transdidi, are, to geue ouer from one to an other.  
**Transduco**, duxi, ere, to leade ouer.  
**Arbores transducere**, to transpoise of remoue trees from one place to an other.  
**Transenna**, æ, f. g. a loupe to looke out at, also a wyndowe of casement, also a rope stretched out, a snare of trappe, a latise.  
**Per transennam aspicere**, prouerbielly, to se a thyng lightly, and passyng by.  
**Transio**, iui, ire, to go footly, to passe ouer, to passe, to leaue vntouched, to shpype ouer, to leasse and not speake of, not to mention.  
**Transire domum**, to go home.  
**Ad te continuo transio**, by and by I come ouer to the.  
**Transire equum cursu**, he ouercometh the horse.  
**Omnis mentis transit**, the whole moneth is passed.  
**Silencio aliquid transire**, to passe ouer a thyng, and not speake of it.  
**Transire quædam in legendo**, to shpype ouer or leat passe some thyngs in readyng.  
**Neronem transio**, I leat passe Nero & speake not of hym.  
**Transire ad partitionem**, to leaue the present matter and begynne to speake of partition.  
**In sententiam alterius transire**, to assent to an other mans opinion.  
**Ad hæredem transire**, to come to the possession of the heyre.  
**Violentam transit in iram**, he beganne to be sperce and angrie.  
**Transiit hasta duos**, the speare ran throughe two of them.  
**Facile transire mala**, to passe ouer lightly and not care for them.  
**Modum transire**, to passe measure, to goe beyonde measure.  
**Legem transire**, not to passe of care for, to neglecte.  
**Linias transire**, to passe the boundes of lyf mittes.  
**Vitam silentio transire**, to passe ouer their lyfe without fame or renowne, or doo noblyng notable or woorthy memorie.  
**Transero**, scui, ere, to take out of one place, and plant of grasse in an other.  
**Transunter**, passyng by or ouer.  
**Transero**, tuli, ferre, to carie of bynge from one place to an other, to transference, to translate from one language to an other, or from ones possesion to an others.  
**Ad se transference**, to bynge home into his counntry, or home to his house.  
**Se ad aliquid faciendum transference**, to leane of one thing and geue his minde to do an other.  
**Transference amorem suum alicui**, to sette his loue some other where, or vpon some other person.

Oculos

**T ANTE R.**

**Oculos transference ad aliquid**, to looke vpon a thyng.  
**Animum ad aliquid transference**, to geue his minde to dooe a thyng.  
**Culpam in alium transference**, to cast of late the faulte vpon some other.  
**Sermonem alio transferamus**, let vs common of some other matter.  
**Iudicia transference**, to transference of remoue matters out of one court into an other.  
**In linguam latinam transference**, to translate into latine.  
**Transfere verbum aliquod dicimur**, whā we turne it somewhat from the signification.  
**Transfigo**, xi, gere, to thrust throughe, to styche throughe.  
**Transfiguro**, aui, are, to transfoyme, to tourne into an other figure.  
**Transfiguratio**, onis, f. g. transfiguration, changing from one fourme to an other.  
**Transfixus**, a, um, styched throughe, thrust throughe.  
**Transfluio**, uxi, ere, to leake of to renne out, as water out of a broken pichar, to passe of flowe ouer of thourough.  
**Dies transfluxere**, The daies bee passed and gone.  
**Transfodio**, transfodis, di, ere, to dysge thosough, to styche of thrust throughe.  
**Transformis**, me, that is transfoymed or chāged.  
**Transformo**, aui, are, to transfoyme, to change into an other foyme.  
**Transforo**, aui, are, to make an hole throughe.  
**Transfossus**, a, um, digged of styken throughe.  
**Transfretatio**, onis, f. g. a passage ouer the sea.  
**Transfretio**, aui, are, to passe ouer the sea.  
**Transfuga**, æ, m. g. gen. he that fleeth from his owne people or capitaine to the parte of the enemies, or of them that are suspected in tyme of treue.  
**Transfugio**, transfugis, fugi, ere, to flee from place to place, to forsake his owne capitaine, and people, and goe to theyr enemies.  
**Transfugere ad hostes**, is to goe and helde hym to the contrary parte.  
**Transfugium**, n, neu. g. peldyng to ennemys, a forsaking of rennyng awate from his owne capitaine to the contrary part.  
**Transfulgeo**, si, ere, to shpyne throughe.  
**Transfumo**, aui, are, to smoke throughe.  
**Transfundo**, fudi, ere, to poure out of one vessel into an other, to translate from one to an other.  
**Suas laudes ad alterum transfundere**, to attrioute and geue his own praifes to an other man.  
**Amorem in aliam transfudit**, he hath set his loue wholly vpon an other and forsaken hir.  
**Transfusio**, onis, f. g. a pouryng out of one vessel into an other.  
**Transgredior**, deris, di, to passe of goe ouer of beyonde, to excede of transgrese a law of commaundement.

**T ANTE R.**

**Transgredi aliquem**, to passe of excell one.  
**Transgressio**, onis, f. g. a figure of Rhetorike, where a man leaue the principall matter, and entrey into an other thyng, and after retourneth to his matter, we commonly call it a digression, also a passyng of goyng ouer.  
**Transgressus**, us, m. g. passyng ouer.  
**Transigo**, egi, igere, to dyue footly, to treat a matter, to agree, condescende or come to a poynte, to fall at agreement, as hapneth betweene men, whiche dooe contende for somes what, to perfoyme, to thurst throughe, to perse throughe, to make an ende of, to dispatche, to finissh, to atchiue.  
**Auum transigitur venicibus**, all their life is spent in huntynge.  
**Transigit pectora mucro**, id est, penetrauit, it perced.  
**Hanc fabulam dum transigam**, while I plaie this comedie to an ende.  
**Transigere vitam**, to passe his of their life.  
**Gladio seipsum transigit**, he thrust hym selfe throughe with a sword.  
**Incus transigetur**, the matter shall be finished and made an ende of within.  
**Multitudinem rerum vno tempore transigere**, to dispatche many matters at once.  
**Cum aliquo transigere**, to fall at a poynt of agreement with one.  
**Non poterat transigi minori pecunia**, the matter could not be ended, or we could come to no maner of poynt, for lesse money.  
**Transactum est**, it is dooen of dispatched.  
**Transiatio**, transiatis, ieci, ere, to caste ouer of throughe.  
**Transiectio**, onis, f. g. idem quod Traiectio.  
**Transiectus**, a, um, idem quod Traiectus.  
**Transilio**, transilis, liui, ire, to leape ouer, to leape beyonde, to shpype, to passe and not to speake of.  
**Transilis**, le, that groweth ouer other.  
**Transilvania**, a countrey beyonde Hūgarie, where of the people were sometyme called Geta.  
**Transilio**, onis, f. g. a passyng ouer, a goyng footly.  
**Ad hostes transio**, a rennyng awate to the contrary parte.  
**Transitorius**, a, um, that whiche shortly passeth by.  
**Transitus**, us, m. g. a passyng, a changeyng from one place to an other.  
**In transitu**, id est, obiter, lightly passyng by.  
**Transungo**, iunxi, ere, to remoue an oxe of horse from one parte to an other.  
**Transuabor**, laberis, labi, to styde of renne ouer.  
**Transuatio**, onis, f. g. a transuasion of byngyng from one place to an other.  
**Criminis transuatio**, a reiectyng of the faulte from one to an other.  
**Transuatiuus**, a, um, that is transferred from one to an other.  
**Transuatiuus**, a, um, idem, also bulgare, comon, BB bb of the

of the meane sorte, not excellent.

Translative, negligently, negligly, with littell diligence.

Translator, or Tralator, oris, m. g. he that translates lateth or conueglyth from one to another.

Translatus, a, um, transferred, or conueghed from one to another.

Translego, legi, ere, to trade ouer.

Translucere, luxi, ere, to shyn through, to shyn bright.

Translucidus, a, um, that shyneth through, bright through.

Transmarinus, a, um, that cometh from beyonde the sea, that is brought from beyonde the sea.

Transire, aui, are, to passe or goe beyonde.

Transmigration, onis, f. g. a going or departing from one place to dwell in another.

Transmigro, transmigras, aui, are, to goe further, to dwell further of, to transpose my dwelling, to go to dwell further of, or in another place.

Transmissio, onis, f. g. a going or sending further or ouer.

Transmissus, us, m. g. a passage, or the space of any passage betwene place and place.

Transmitto, misi, ere, to sende from one place to another, to go or come quickly, to sende shortly or quickly, to passe ouer a water, to put or cast through, to let goe through.

Transmittere mare, to passe ouer the sea.

Transmittere tempus, to passe the tyme, to spende the tyme.

Transmittere discrimen, to escape a danger.

Tectum lapide transmittere, to throwe a stone ouer the house.

Bellum transmittere alicui, to committe the charge of battaile to one.

Transmittere literas papirus dicitur, where paper sokeith in puche, that the letters maie be seen on the other syde.

Transmittere exercitum, to suffice an army to haue passage through.

Transmittere vitam per obscurum, to passe his lyfe without renoume or fame.

Transmittit cuspidem pectus, he thrust a taulen through his breast.

In Africam transmittere velis, to sayle ouer into Afrique.

Transmittere cursu campos, to renne ouer the fieldes quickly.

Quatuor menses transmittere in specu, to tarie or abyde foure monethes continually in a denne.

Transmontanus, a, um, that dwelleth beyonde the mountaynes.

Transmouus, a, um, moued from one place to another.

Transmoueo, transmoues, ui, ere, to remoue from one place to another.

Transmutatio, aui, are, to chaunge from one place to another.

Transnato, aui, are, to swymme ouer, to swymme

beyonde.

Transno, aui, are, idem.

Transnominatio, aui, are, to chaunge his name, to geue one name for another.

Transnumero, aui, are, to ouernumbe.

Transpadanus, a, um, beyonde the riuer, called Padus in Italie.

Transpicio, xi, ere, to looke through, to loke beyonde.

Transpectus, us, m. g. a looking ouer or beyonde.

Transpono, posui, ponere, to transpose or remoue from one place to another.

Transporto, aui, are, to carie or conuegh from one place to another, to carie ouer.

Transquies, a, um, in quiete or rest from hence forth, verie quiete.

Transrhodanus, a, um, that is beyonde the riuer Rhene.

Transstra, orum, neu. gene. plur. transstrones, whiche dooe go ouerthwart an house, also the seates, wheron they doe sitte that row in a ship, bote or galie.

Transstyberinus, a, um, that is or dwelleth beyonde the riuer of Tyber.

Transuado, aui, are, & Transuador, aris, ari, to wade ouer a shalow place of a riuer.

Transuadatio, onis, f. g. a conueghing or carying ouer, also a mustering of men of warre.

Transuado, uexi, ere, to carie or conuegh ouer, also to muster.

Transuerbero, aui, are, to strike through.

Transuersarius, a, um, that is set ouerthwart.

Transuersus, a, um, ouerthwart, not straight or directe.

Transuersum agere, to turne hastily awaie fro the purpose, whiche a man went about.

Transuersum unguem non discere, not to goe a naple byedh from it, a prouerbe, signis signis a little distance.

Transuersum digitum, idem.

Transuersa tueri, to loke away.

Transuerto, uerti, tere, to tourne awy, or out of the right faction or waie.

Transuideo, uidi, dere, to see through a clere thyng.

Transulto, aui, are, to leape ouer.

Transumo, sumpsi, sumere, to take of or from another, to remoue from one to another.

Transumptum, that which is written out of a record, and appoynded under the hynge scale, or the signyn of a iudge. In the common lawe they call it an exemplification, some do also call it a Transumpt.

Transumptio, onis, f. g. a figure, called also Metalepsis, whereby one signification is gathered of another: as, of Nox atra, a blacke night is gathered, Nox tenebrosa, a darke night.

Transuo, sui, ere, to sowe through.

Transuolito, aui, are, to flee ouer often.

Transuolo, aui, are, to flee or leape ouer, for to goe

Trapes, trapetis, m. g. or Trapetum, ti, n. ge. a mylle, wherin oyle is made.

Trapetus, ti, m. g. idem quod Trapes.

Trapeza, za, f. ge. a table, wheron an exchanger dooth tell money.

Trapezophoron, ti, ne. ge. a certayne prieste of Phincrus. also an Image that beareth by a table of dyesser.

Trapezita, ta, mascul. gene. an exchaunger or bancker.

Trapezus, zuntis, a citee in the countrey of Pontus.

Trapezuntius, a man of that citee.

Trapit, olde writers used for Verit.

Tratibulus, a duke of Athenes, whiche deliuered the citee from xxx. tyrannes.

Tratimenus, a, ruuer by Perusium in Italie, where Anniball slewe Flaminius the consull of Rome, and xxi. thousande Romans, and toke 6000. prisoners.

Tratimenus, a, um, of that poole or riuer.

Traston, a certayne resine of gumme, the beste of that whiche is called Gummiham oniacum.

Trauo, aui, are, to passe or goe through or beyonde.

Traulus, li, m. g. he that speaketh with great diffculty, one that stuteth orammereth.

Trans, a people adioynning to Thrace.

Trebatius, a lawier veray familiar with Cicero.

Trebia, a riuer in Italie by Placentia. also a citee in Spayne.

Trebellicum vinum, or tribulanum vinum, wyne growynge aboute the citee Trebia, in Spayne.

Trebonius, a Romayne that conspyred with Brutus and Cassius in Asia.

Trebuli, an olde towne nigh to Rome.

Trebulani, men of that towne.

Treca, trecarum, a citee in Campagne.

Trecenti, na, na, three hundred.

Trecenti, ta, ta, idem.

Trecentenus, a, um, the three hundredth.

Trecentesimus, a, um, idem.

Trecenties, three hundred tymes.

Tredecim, thirtene.

Tredecies, thirtene tymes.

Trechidipnum, ni, n. g. a certayn garment, which shoulde be rather witen Rechedipnum.

Treis, the accusative case plurall for trees.

Tremebundus, a, um, that trembleth muche, fearefull.

Tremefacio, mefacis, feci, facere, to make to tremble or quake.

Tremesco, scere, to tremble.

Tremendus, a, um, to be feared or dredded.

Tremens, entis, that trembleth.

Tremo, tremui, mere, to quake as one dooth in a feuer, to tremble, to feare.

Animo tremere, to be soze aserde in his mind.

Tremor, oris, m. g. quakyng, trembling, also feare.

Tremulus, a, um, that quaketh for feare, that trembleth or shaketh.

Trepidans, ansis, trembling, fearng.

Trepidanter, fearefully, with trembling and quakyng.

Trepidatio, onis, trembling, feare.

Trepide, hastily, as one weare in a great feare.

Trepido, aui, are, to feare, to tremble for feare, to make haste, to be asonied or amaled.

Trepidulus, a, um, somewhat aserde.

Trepidus, a, um, fearefull, trembling for feare, asonied, amaled for feare. also he that dooth a thyng hastily.

Trepiditer, suarum, fearnge what wold come to passe of theyr matters.

Trepando, undecynged, three pounde weight.

Tres, & haec tria, thre.

Trium literarum homo, id est, fur.

Tres viri, thre men in lyke authoritee.

Tresby, idem quod Trochilos.

Tresis, sis, that is the weyght of thre the poppes called Es, thre pounde. looke the prouerbe Tresis homo.

Treua, a citee in Almaine called Hamburgh.

Treueris, a citee in Germanie called Treire.

Treueri, people called Treues.

Triambi, were they whiche spake together in a tragedie.

Triangularis, re, haupng. iii. corners.

Triangulus, li, mascul. ge. a figure that hath thre corners.

Triarchus, a master of a shippe with thre toppes, or of a galie that hath thre orders of oyes.

Triarij, soldidours, he sette alwaies in the rears warde, which were the strongest men, they fought euer standynge, bowynge theyr knes, as they woulde rather die than remoue from theyr places.

Triarius, ij, m. g. a famous oratour.

Triatus, a festiual date, kepte after the thirde Idus of euery moneth.

Tribaces, they whiche be woyn with stripes.

Triballi, people of the countrey beyonde Hungarie, now called Serua.

Triboci, people of the countrey of Alsate.

Tribacus, a foote in metre of. iii. foorthe syllables.

Tribulatio, a place where suche instrumentes be set.

Tribulis, lis, mascul. ge. a kynseman that cometh of the same stocke that I do, one of the same tribe or warde.

Tribulo, aui, are, to bzeake with a carre, flayle, or other lyke instrument.

Tribulor, aris, ari, to be troubled with heauynesse of mynde.

**Tribulus**, li, m. g. a bremble, also a caltroppe.  
**Tribunalis**, n, g. the place where a iudge siteth in iudgement.  
**Tribunatus**, us, m. g. the office of dignitie of a Tribune.  
**Tribunianus**, a mans name in the tyme of Iustis man, a contemner of god and all religion, and specially of Christianitye.  
**Tribunicius**, a, um, pertaining to the Tribunes.  
**Tribunus**, ni, m. gen. an officer amonge the Romanes, hauinge chiefe iurisdiction amonge the commons.  
**Tribunus militum**, a capitayne in warres, hauinge authoritie ouer souldiours, to viue and see that they were well armed and exercised. it may be now used for the marshall of the fildes.  
**Tribunus celerum**, an officer in Rome, before the kynge were deposed, whiche was chiefe of the horsemen.  
**Tribuni Ararii**, generall receiueurs, to whom money was deliuered to paye the souldiours.  
**Tribuo**, ui, ere, to geue, sometye to set muche by. also to fauour, to impute, to attribute.  
**Beneuolentia eius tribuendum est**, it must be imputed to his good will of loue towards vs.  
**Quibus ille plurimum tribuebat**, whom he did greatly esteeme of set by.  
**Quod illi tribuebatur ignauia**, for so muche as it was counted a poynte of cowardise in hym.  
**Fidem sensibus tribuere**, to beleue the senses.  
**Gratiam tribuere**, to thanke.  
**Honorem tribuere**, to honour.  
**In duas partes vim loquendi tribuere**, id est, distribuere.  
**Misericordiam tribuere**, to shewe pittie.  
**Tribuere officium**, to doe a frendely pleasure to one.  
**Tribuenda est opera rei publicae**, I muste doe my diligence to serue the common weale.  
**Palram mensuram alicui pisci tribuere**, to compute it to be the moste excellent fische that is serued to the table.  
**Primus tribuere**, to geue prycke and pryce, to compute most excellent.  
**Priores tribuere**, to preferre.  
**Pramia tribuere**, to paye wages.  
**Tributum est**, it is geuen.  
**Tribus**, us, f. g. a Crpybe, a warde, a part of the people, sometye diuided in thre partes. it seemeth that it was sometye taken for a family or particular iurisdiction amonge the people: and therof cometh **Tribulis**, & therfore the partition of the people of Israel were into .12. Tribes. hereof be sundry opinions, reade Calpene.  
**Tributarius**, a, um, that payeth tribute.  
**Tributum**, by sundry families or partes of the people, by euery tribe or warde.  
**Tributio**, onis, a geuyng.  
**Tributum**, ti, n. g. tribute.  
**Tributus**, in the masculine gender, is sometye

read for **Tributum**.  
**Trica**, after **Thi**. li. 3. cap. 11. was sometye a towne of Apulia. **Stephanus** saith, it was a towne of **Thessalie**, so named of **Trica**, **Demetrius** daughter.  
**Trica**, arum, f. g. plu. heare or feathers wrapped about the feete of thyphens and pigeons, whiche dooe let them to goe, and therfore all thynges that dooe leaue a man, are called **Trica**, also vaine trifles be called **Trica**.  
**Tricastini**, people of France ne. e the ruere **Dias entia**.  
**Tricena**, come:h of **Triginta**, thirtie, it is somes tyme taken for **Tricentena**.  
**Tricenarius**, a, um, belonging to thre hundred.  
**Tricenaria vicia**, when an acre yeldeth thre hundredeth of the measures called **Amphora**.  
**Tricentum**, a, a, thre hundredeth.  
**Tricenties**, thre hundredeth ymes.  
**Tricentuplus**, a, um, thre hundred folde.  
**Triceps**, cipitis, omnis. generis. haung thre heades.  
**Triceberus**, a great hell hounde.  
**Tricesimus**, the thirtithe.  
**Tricelsis**, the weight of. 30. ponde.  
**Trichapum**, a garment, which was to fyne, that it seemed to be made of small heares.  
**Trichia**, be fishes called **Sardines**.  
**Triculum**, li. n. ge. a vessell haung thre lauers, out of the whiche water is poured.  
**Trichitis**, ius, a kinde of alumie.  
**Trichomanes**, an herbe called maidē heare, whiche groweth by welles and springes, and is a litle herbe, in factio lyke to fernes, the leafe thers of beyng rounded as it were the backsyde forwarde, and is narrowe. The bryanches whers on the leaues be, doe glyste and be very small, browne in colour and bitter in taste: it is of a good temperance betwene hotte and colde, reade **Adianon**.  
**Trichrus**, chui, a certayne pious stone.  
**Tricies**, thirtie ymes.  
**Tricinus**, a, um, an adiective of **Tricas**.  
**Triclinaris**, re, belonging to a parlour.  
**Triclinarium**, idem quod **Trichium**.  
**Triclinarius**, a seruant that dooeth serue in the parlour.  
**Triclinarius**, a, um, pertaining to the parlour or dining chaumbre.  
**Triclinium**, nij, n. g. a parlour to suppe in, whers in were thre tables of thre beddes, for in o:de tyme they used to lie when they did eate.  
**Trico**, onis, m. g. a saddle or solen person, fower, that doeth almost neuer laugh, after some contentious, euer busie in suite and streyfe, also a picker of quarrelles.  
**Tricoccus**, ci, a kinde of the herbe called **Helios tropium**.  
**Tricolon**, haung thre members.  
**Tricones**, are they that carie men with trifles.  
**Tricongius**, was one whiche dranke of he ressed thre

thre measures of wyne, called **Congii**, whiche was as I suppose thre gallons and a ppyte of our measure, wherfore **Tiberius** the emperour promoted hym to honour, and at the laste made hym consull of Rome.  
**Tricor**, aris, ari, to triffe, to dallye.  
**Tricornis**, & hoc **tricornis**, idem quod **Tricornium**.  
**Tricornium**, ij, n. g. that hath thre hoznes.  
**Tricornpor**, oris, that hath thre bodies.  
**Tricubitalis**, le, of thre cubites in measure.  
**Tricubitus**, a, um, idem.  
**Tricus**, a stone, whiche although it be blacke, yet sheweth he at the roote blacke, in the middle sanguine, and at the toppe white.  
**Tricuspis**, cupidis, that hath thre pognetes.  
**Tridacna**, opsters so greatte, that a man muste make. iii. moystelles of one.  
**Tridens**, entis, om. g. euery weapon, tole, or instrument haung thre teeth.  
**Tridentifer**, and **Tridentiger**, the surname of **Aspranus**.  
**Tridentum**, a citie in Italie called **Trent**.  
**Triduanus**, a, um, of thre daies continuance.  
**Triduum**, i, n. g. the space of thre daies.  
**Triennis**, ne, of thre yeres olde.  
**Triennium**, ij, n. g. the space of thre yeres.  
**Triens**, entis, m. g. a cogne, which is the thyrde part of the peere of money called **As**, more tha halfe the cogne called **Obolus**, in value about our farthyng. It is also the thirde parte of any thyng whiche is diuided, as **Triens vini**, the thirde parte of **Sextarius**, whiche is. liii. Cyathii, or viii. ounces of wine.  
**Ex triente haredem facere**, to make heyre of the thirde parte.  
**Vsura ex triente**, when in the hundred. liii. is gaped, as in a hundred pound loun. iii. poid.  
**Trientalis herba**, an herbe, whiche hath leaues as great as the cogne called **Triens**, that is four inches broad.  
**Triental**, als, neu. gen. a vessell conteyning the thirde parte of that measure, which was named **Sextarius**.  
**Trientarium fornus**, loke **Fornus**.  
**Trierarchus**, the capitaine of a shippe, whiche is called **Trieris**, the master of a galie that hath thre orders of oars.  
**Trieris**, ris, f. g. a great shippe, which hath thre oars on euery seate.  
**Trieteticus**, a, um, for **Triennalis**, that is doon euery thyrde yere.  
**Trieteticus**, teridis, f. m. gen. the space of thre yeres.  
**Trifarum**, in thre partes, or thre maner of waies.  
**Trifarius**, a, um, that is of thre sortes of fashions.  
**Trifaux**, aucis, omnis generis, that hath thre mouthes.  
**Trifax**, & **Triforum**, a weapon of thre cubites

longe.  
**Trifer**, of **Triferus**, a, um, that byngeth fruite thise in a yere.  
**Trifera**, is a medicine and other delicate spices to expulse casilie corrupt humours.  
**Triidus**, a, um, diuided into thre partes.  
**Trifinium**, the buttynge of thre fieldes, whiche toppe together.  
**Trifolium**, li, n. g. maie be taken for a generall name of all herbes haung thre leaues, how be it there is one herbe so called properly.  
**Triformis**, me, that hath thre fourmes or fashions.  
**Trifur**, furis, om. ge. more than a thefe, thre tyms worse than a thefe, semblably **Tri**, ioygned with any thyng, signifieth more.  
**Trifurcifer**, a verie naughty knaue or vilaine, a starke and arrand thefe.  
**Trifurcus**, a, um, that hath thre forkes.  
**Triga**, a, f. m. gene. a carte, drawen with thre hoyses.  
**Trigamus**, mi, mascu. gene. that hath had thre wyfes.  
**Trigarium**, rij, n. ge. a certain course with suche cartes called **Trige**, also a place at Rome by **Campus martius**, where they exercised renyng with suche cartes.  
**Trigarius**, rij, m. ge. a cartter that driueth a carte with thre hoyses.  
**Trigemini**, thre children at one birth.  
**Trigemina porta**, a gate in Rome, out at the whiche the thre bycherne called **Horatii**, went to fight their challenge.  
**Trigeminus**, a, um, idem quod **tres**, thre.  
**Trigemmis**, mis, m. g. a plant of flippe, haung thre topnetes and thre buddes.  
**Trigeminus**, a, um, the thirtithe.  
**Trigesies**, thirtie ymes.  
**Triginta**, adiect. plu. num. indeclin. thirtie.  
**Trigla**, a fische, I suppose it to be a foze mullette, such as are taken in **Deuonshire** and in **Exorwall**.  
**Triglies**, a stone, which is of the colour of a foze mullette.  
**Trigo**, au, are, to bynde or to drawe a thyng close together.  
**Trigon**, gonis, a balle. also a tutill. also a fische called a thornbacke.  
**Trigonalis**, le, that is thre cornerde, haung thre lines.  
**Trigonia**, a, f. g. the thyrde age.  
**Trigonus**, ni, m. gene. a triangle that hath thre corneres.  
**Trilibris**, bre, that is thre ponde weyght.  
**Trilinguis**, gue, that speaketh thre languages.  
**Trilix**, liciis, a garment with thre byuers thredes, or that is made of thre thredes of diuers colours.  
**Trimacrus**, a foote in meter, consistyng of thre longe syllables.  
**Trimatus**, us, masc. gen. the tyme of age of thre yeres.

Trimembris, bre, haupng three membris.  
 Trimestris, stre, of three monethes.  
 Trimetrum, metri, neut. gener. a verse of three feete.  
 Trimma, a wyne made with spices, as that which is called pycras.  
 Trimodia, α, a measure, whiche conteyneth three busshells.  
 Trimodium, dij, idem.  
 Trimorion, is named of three signes in heauen, whiche conteyne. lxxx. degrees of poysons. Wherefore Trimorion is in calculation of natiuities from the time of the byrth or conceypt, the. lxxx. and tenth part of three degrees.  
 Trimus, a, um, of three peeres.  
 Trimulus, a, um, the diminutive of Trimus.  
 Trimyxos, a lampe of candlesticke, bearynge three lightes.  
 Trinacria, the ile of Sicilie.  
 Trinacris, cre, of Trinacria.  
 Trinacrius, a, um, of Sicilie.  
 Trinepos, potis, m. g. he whiche is three discens tes lincall from my childes childe.  
 Trineptis, a woman in lyke degree of bloudd as Trinepos, potis.  
 Trinitas, aus, fœm, gen. a trinitee, the numbze of three.  
 Trinoctialis, le, belongng to three nyghtes.  
 Trinoctium, tr, n. g. three nyghtes.  
 Trinodis, de, that hath three knottes.  
 Trini, for Terni.  
 Trinundinum, or Trinumundinum, the thirde faire or markette, whiche was wont to be proclaymed, to the entent it shoulde bee the better remembred: after some it is thre daies space assigned to chofe officers.  
 Trinus, a, um, thre.  
 Triobolus, re, vile, of small estimation, little woorth he.  
 Triobolum, li, n. g. a cogne of thre halfpence, called Oboli, & is halfe the Athenies Drachma, whiche is of lyke value as Denarius Romanus, whiche of our money is a grote, so that Triobolum is. u. d. some called it a Dandippar.  
 Triobolo homo, a man woorth the thre halfe pence, of luttell value, scant woorth a Dandippar.  
 Triones, plough oxen. also they be seuen sterres, bepyng in the north.  
 Triophthalmus, a little stone, haupng in hym the figure of three eyes.  
 Triorches, chis, m. gen. a kynde of haukes, haupng three sterres. also a kynde of the herbe called Centaurie.  
 Triparcus, a, um, berie sparyng of niggishye.  
 Tripartito, tri, to diuide in three partes.  
 Tripartito, and Triperito, an aduerbe, signifying in three partes.  
 Tripartitus, a, um, diuided into three partes.  
 Tripatinum, ni, n. g. the last and chiefe dishe in banquetting.  
 Tripectus, pectoris, that hath three bycastes.

Tripedalis, le, that is thre foote longe.  
 Tripedaneus, a, um, haupng thre feete, thre foote longe.  
 Tripes, pedis, m. ge. with thre feete, that hath thre feete.  
 Triphillon, thre leaved grasse.  
 Triplaris numerus, when one numbze is founde thise in a bigger numbze.  
 Triplex, plicis, om. g. thre folde, treble, a table with thre leaues. sometyme for thre.  
 Triplicitas, atis, f. g. treble.  
 Tripliciter, thre folde.  
 Triplico, aui, are, to dooe of folde a thyng thre tymes.  
 Triplum, a vessell like a basket.  
 Triplus, a, um, treble, idem quod Triplex.  
 Tripoda, α, fœ. ge. a stoole of boude that hath thre feete.  
 Tripolis, a countrey in Afrike, an other in Syria, the thirde in Idharnia.  
 Tripolitana regio, idem quod Tripolis.  
 Tripolium, lij, n. ge. an herbe, wherof the roote is of some men supposed to be Tumbit.  
 Tripodium, dij, n. g. thre pounce weight.  
 Tripontium, a towne in Sicilia in Italic, so called, because it hath thre bridges.  
 Triptolemus, a man, whiche founde the yle of greape in the countrey of Athenes.  
 Triptodum, a noun that hath thre cases.  
 Tripudium, dij, n. g. dauncyng.  
 Tripudia solistima, a diuination, taken by bread fallng to the ground, that was caste to chikens.  
 Tripudio, aui, are, to daunce.  
 Tripus, podis, m. ge. euery thyng that hath thre feete, a thre footed stoole.  
 Tripodes, were also tables of golde in the temple of Apollo.  
 Triquetra, trx, f. g. of Triquetrum, tri, n. gen. a figure thre cornerde. It was also a name of the ile of Sicilie.  
 Triquatus, a, um, haupng thre corners.  
 Trivemis, mis, f. g. a galie, haupng thre orders of oars, of thre oars on euery seate.  
 Tris, the accusatiue case plurall for tres, thre.  
 Trisago, saginis, a certeyne herbe, called of the grekes Camedris, germander.  
 Trisippium, a rowell, with whiche beeryng made horte, they vse to marke an horse on the iawe bone.  
 Trissis, thre pounce weight.  
 Tristega, orum, neu. g. plu. a house, that hath thre loftes.  
 Tristiculus, a, um, somewhat sadde or heauy.  
 Tristicus, a, um, that maketh sadde or heauy.  
 Tristis, ste, heauy, sadde, full of discomforte, sorrowfull, cruell, of muche graunter, bitter, more difficulte or harde: sometyne angrie.  
 Tristis, against his will, not well content.  
 Accipio tristis, I take it with a sadde countenance.  
 Inuitat tristis, he badde hym wellcome agaynst his

his will.  
 Mihi erit tristior, he will be somewhat angrie or displeased with me.  
 Absynthium triste, bitter wormode.  
 Sapor tristis, an vnpleasent and bitter taste.  
 Tristis iudex, a seuer and rightfull iudge.  
 Tristo, aui, are, to make heauy or sorrowfull.  
 Trisulcus, a, um, haupng thre edges.  
 Trisulcum telum, a weapon haupng thre edges.  
 Trisyllabus, a, um, haupng thre sillables.  
 Tritanus, a notable wrestler of sword playe.  
 Tritauia, α, fœ. g. my great graundfathers moother.  
 Tritauus, ui, maf. gen. my great graundfathers father.  
 Triteas, a people of Grece.  
 Trithales, an herbe, whiche hath thise in the yere flowers.  
 Triticus, a, um, of wheate.  
 Triticum, ci, n. g. wheate.  
 Tritium Metallum, a citee of Spayne called now Casalla.  
 Triton, aui, are, to bzeake or beate small.  
 Triton, onis, one called god of the sea, the sonne of Neptuneus, it is also a ryuer in Africa.  
 Tritonia, the name of Minerua.  
 Tritonis, nidos, f. g. of Minerua.  
 Tritoniacus, a, um, of Minerua.  
 Tritonice, a towne of Pontus.  
 Tritor, oris, m. gen. he that weareth or breaketh awaie a thyng: he that breaketh or crummeth small.  
 Trituro, aui, are, to thershe cozne.  
 Tritura, re, f. g. thershyng, breakyng or crumshyng.  
 Trituratio, onis, idem.  
 Tritus, a, um, woyned, broken, wasted, muche vscd.  
 Trius, us, m. g. the acte of breakyng or thershyng.  
 Triuencica, a great foxcrosse.  
 Triueri, Erier in Almayne, whiche now is vnder a bishoppes.  
 Triuia, a name of Diana.  
 Triuialis, le, commune or of small estimation, vscd or taughte in high waies: also rude, not elegant.  
 Triualis lingua, a homely forme of speche.  
 Triualiter, communely, in the vulgar or homely fashion.  
 Triuinitum, by euery thre men.  
 Triuium, uij, neu. ge. a place where thre sundry waies doe mete. also where common recourse of people is.  
 Trium literarum homo, was spoken in scole of hym, that woulde seeme to bee a gentill man, where he was none: whiche woode was made by this occasion, that among the olde Romans gentill men vscd to wyte thei names with the letters, as Q. F. M. for Quintus Fabius Maximus.

imus. also this pzonerbe was spoken of them whiche were theues, because that Fur, conuyned but thre letters.  
 Triumphalis, le, belongng to triumphes.  
 Triumphalis uir, he that hath triumphed.  
 Currus triumphalis, a chariotte, in the which he rode that triumphed.  
 Pronincia triumphalis, for conquerng or subduyng wherof, the capitayne triumpheth.  
 Triumphalia, orum, triumphyng, or a triumph.  
 Triumphator, oris, m. g. he that triumpheth, or hath triumphed for banquishyng his ennemies.  
 Triumphatus, a, um, of the whiche one hath triumphed.  
 Triumphatus, us, m. g. a triumph.  
 Triumphatio, onis, idem.  
 Triumpho, aui, are, to triumph, to reioyce excedyngly.  
 Triumphauit Achæos, he hath triumphed for his victorie ouer the people Achæi.  
 Id vero serco triumphat, for that in dede he is exceedingly gladd, or he triumpheth of reioiceth greatly.  
 Triumphus, phi, m. ge. a triumph, whiche is a solenne pompe or ceremonie, where a prince, a constable, or principall capitayne of an armie, hath had victorie of the enemies of his countrey: and therefore is brought home and receiued with all reioysyng and honour that maye be deuised of the people. the order and fourme therof ye may see in Titus Liuius, Spianus, and Julius Caspitolinus.  
 Agere triumphum, to triumph.  
 Qui tot habuit triumphos, whiche hath triumphed so often tymes.  
 Triumphum agere ex inimicis, to triumphe ouer their ennemies.  
 Deportare triumphum, to obtayne suche victorie on his ennemies, that he maye triumphe for it.  
 Ducere aliquem in triumpho, to bypunge one captiue or prisoner in his triumph.  
 Triumuir, uiri, m. g. one of them that is in an office, wherof thre be in lyke authoritee.  
 Triumuiralis, le, pertynyng to an office or authoritee, wherin be thre personnes.  
 Triumuiatus, us, m. g. an office in the publyke weale, wherin thre men haue equal iurisdiction together, it is also the office of autowites of Triumuir.  
 Triuncis, ce, that is of thre vnce weight.  
 Triuncium, ci, n. g. a thyng that is thre ounces.  
 Trixago, ginis, f. g. an herbe called germander, rebe Camedris.  
 Trixialis, a, um, a wourme lyke to that whiche is called Locusta, but he hath no wynges.  
 Troas, adis, the countrey about Troie, called the lesse Phrygia.  
 Trochæus, chæi, m. ge. a foote in meter, whiche is of two sillables, the fyrste longe, the seconde shorte.



**Trochilos**, a littell birde, whiche is called kynge of bydes, a wyenne.  
**Trochiscus**, ci, m. g. a littell whele. also Trochisci bee of physicians called littell balles, that at bothe endes, whiche be made of sundrie pouders.  
**Trochlea**, x, f. g. a poley, wherein the corde runneth, whereby any thyng is drawen vp. it is also to the gin, whiche is called a crane.  
**Trochulus**, li, m. g. a littell rope.  
**Trochum**, chi, n. g. a certayne stoole of chaire, whiche will be turned about.  
**Trochus**, chi, m. g. a toppe, wherewith children doe plaie. Trochus, is also a fische, whiche doeth cutteth of it selfe.  
**Troezen**, zenis, or Troezen, nes, a citee in the parte of Grece called Peloponnesus. it is also a countrey in the lesse Asia, wherof the people are called Troezenii.  
**Troezenius**, a, um, of Troezen.  
**Troglodites**, people in the furthest parte of Africa, beyond Ethiopia, whiche dwell in caues, and doe eate the fleshe of serpentes.  
**Troglodites**, a certayne birde, whiche by the description of Aetius is a hedge sparowe.  
**Troia**, a citee of Troie. also the countrey wherin Troie stode. also a plaie that children vied on horse backe.  
**Troianus**, a, um, of Troie.  
**Troianus ludus**, a plaie of children on horses backe.  
**Troicus**, a, um, of Troie.  
**Troilus**, the sonne of Pryamus and Hecuba.  
**Troius**, a, um, of Troie.  
**Troiugena**, one boyne at Troie.  
**Tropes**, pel, mas. ge. he that doeth a shewede turne, and renneth awaie when he hath done.  
**Trophæum**, phæi, n. g. a marke or token of times ber of stone, set vp in the place, where enemies were vanquished or put to flight, wheron was sette the harnois or other spoyle taken from the enemies. Sometime it is taken for victorie.  
**Trophonius**, a notable mason.  
**Tropice**, figuratiuely.  
**Tropice**, ces, a kynde of bull rushes, the seede wherof will make one to sleepe.  
**Tropicus**, a, um, figuratiue.  
**Tropei venti**, wyndes, whiche doe come from the sea.  
**Tropis**, pis, fa. ge. the bottum of the keele of a shippe.  
**Tropologia**, x, f. g. a figuratiue speaking.  
**Tropus**, pi, m. g. a figure, a maner of facion, an alteraciō of a woorde or sentence from his propre significacion.  
**Tros**, woos, or trois, a troian. also the name of a kynde of Troians, sonne of Erichonius.  
**Trossulum**, a citee in Italie.  
**Trossulus**, in the olde tyme was taken for a horesman, or a man of armes, it is also a persone delicate, well fedde of fleshe.

**Troximi**, grapes to be eaten.  
**Trua**, x, f. g. idem quod Trulla.  
**Trucidatio**, onis, a kyllynge, a sleynge, murder, rynge.  
**Trucido**, aui, are, to slea cruelly, to murder.  
**Trucidatrix**, the that kylleth one.  
**Truculenter**, cruelly.  
**Truculentia**, x, f. g. crueltee.  
**Truculentus**, a, um, cruell in countinaunce or menacepynge.  
**Truculus**, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Truncus.  
**Trudes**, dis, f. g. a certaine instrument.  
**Trudo**, trusi, trudere, to thurst out with violence.  
**Truella**, a vessell, wherewith water is thowen in to the synke.  
**Truentum**, a citee in Italie called Tronio.  
**Trulla**, la, f. g. a trep, wherein meate is put when it is roasted or sodden. it is also a pispoite: of some it is taken for a great cuppe, byde and deepe, such as great masters were wonte to be.  
**Trulla**, a truell, wherewith masons, tylars, and pargettours doe laie moxer.  
**Trullum**, a bolle, a bason.  
**Trullisso**, aui, are, to pargette.  
**Truncatio**, onis, a cuttyng of a thyng shoyter, a mathemynge, a manglynge.  
**Truncator**, oris, m. g. & Truncatrix, tris, f. g. he or she that cutteth in pieces.  
**Truncatus**, a, um, cutte in pieces, mathemed, mangled, cutte of shoyter.  
**Trunco**, aui, are, to cutte shoyter, to cut in pieces.  
**Truncus**, ci, m. g. the stumpe of sticke of a tree, when the bowes are cutte awaie.  
**Truncus atq; stipes**, a dull persone, a blocke heade.  
**Truncus**, a, um, cutte of, that is cutte shoyte of mangled.  
**Truo**, onis, a birde, called also Onacroialus, and is lyke to a swanne.  
**Trusailis**, le, that whiche maie be tourned and byuen about with a mannes hande.  
**Trusailis mola**, a querne, such as maie be ground in, or mustarde is made in, and is turned with ones hande, a hande mylle.  
**Trucina**, na, f. g. a weighynge balance. after Loxynus, it is taken for the hole, where the tounge of the balance goeth.  
**Trutino**, aui, are, to weigh or examine.  
**Trutinor**, aris, ari, the deponent, idem.  
**Trux**, truxis, oim, g. cruell, horrible, dyedebull.  
**Trux tactu herba**, an herbe rough in handes lynge.  
**Vultu truci**, with a fierre and cruell countinaunce.  
**Trychnon**, a certayne herbe called also Strichnon, some take it for Alchaquengi.  
**Triginon**, a kynde of bleche or ynke.  
**Tringa**, a littell birde not muche bigger then a thruste, which lieth about mores and dikes: some take it to be a water hen, or a moxer hen.

**Tryphiodorus**, a poete of Egypte.  
**Tryphon**, a grammartian of Alexandria.  
**Tryxalis**, a vermin lyke a Locuste, lackynge wynges.

**T****V**, tui, vel tis, tibi, thou, of the, to the.  
**Tibi est domi**, for you he is at home.  
**Tutemet**, you your selfe.  
**Tuasis**, the ryuer of Twide in Scotlande.  
**Tuasim**, after thy facion or custome.  
**Tuba**, ba, f. g. a trumpet.  
**Tuba ductilis**, a byaten trumpet.  
**Tuber**, beris, n. g. a puffe growing on the ground lyke a musherome or sponge. it is also generally euerie swellynge in a mannes body or visage. it is also in a tree lyke to a great knot. also a herbe called Cyclaminos, and Panis porcinus.  
**Tuberculum**, li, n. g. a littell swellynge or puffe.  
**Tubero**, a Romayne.  
**Tubero**, aui, are, to swell.  
**Tuberum**, a ruet in India.  
**Tubicen**, cinis, m. g. a trumpettour.  
**Tubulatus**, a, um, made holowe lyke a pype.  
**Tubulus**, a littell pype, wherin water renneth from a springe. it is also a reede.  
**Tuburcinor**, aris, ari, to eate hastily.  
**Tubus**, bi, m. g. a pype, wherin water is conueiged to a cundite. it was also a thyng, wherewith they made walles hotte before there were chimneys.  
**Tucetum**, a meate made with chopped fleshe like to a pigot oralow.  
**Tucia**, a virgin deale, that boze water in a sieue.  
**Tucris**, a ryuer of Spayne.  
**Tuder**, a towne of Umbria.  
**Tudicula**, la, fa. gen. a labill, a printynge iron, wherewith bevell is marked. also a littell beryll, wherewith they beate olives.  
**Tudiculo**, aui, are, to seere, to pryncle a marke.  
**Tuditantes**, they that traueyle in busynesse.  
**Tuduanus**, the name of a man, so called because he had a head as bigge as a beetyll.  
**Tudius**, a mallette.  
**Tudio**, aui, are, to labour for auantage.  
**Tucis**, the ryuer called Twede, whiche diuideth Englande from Scotlande. it is also the towne called Berwyke.  
**Tueor**, tatus vel tuitus sum, tueri, to defende, to kepe, to preserue, to mainteine.  
**Aedificia tueri**, to kepe a house in reueraciō.  
**Dignitatem alicuius tueri**, to maynteyne ones honour.  
**Mediocrisatem tueri**, to kepe a meane.  
**Munus tuum tueri**, continue still in doyng your dutie and office.  
**Tugurium**, ri, ne. ge. a house of husbandrie, a house in the countrey, a cotage.  
**Tugurium**, li, n. g. a cotage.  
**Tuipic**, thou thy selfe.

**Tuitio**, onis, a safe keepynge, a defence.  
**Tuliphurdum**, a towne in Germanie called Lottingen.  
**Tulic**, he brought.  
**Tulifurgium**, a Brunelwike a citee in Almayne.  
**Tully**, some suppose the to be ryuers, some flowes of bloud out of sundry members of iustices.  
**Tullianum**, a doungeon within the common prison of Rome.  
**Tullius**, the name of a noble Romayne of excellent wisdom, learning and eloquence, rebe in Cicero.  
**Tullus Hostilius**, the thyrd kynde of Rome.  
**Tum**, than: when it goeth before Cum, or Tum, it signifyeth as well, on the one syde.  
**Tum autem**, for Et, also for Præterea.  
**Tum autem hoc timeret**, and moze ouer, or furdhermoze the feareth this to.  
**Tum verum**, for Deinde, then after, and furdhermoze, and moze ouer.  
**Tum demum** and **um deniq;**, finallie, then at length and not afore.  
**Tumba**, ba, f. g. a holow place in the grounde, a sepulcher.  
**Tumens**, entis, swellynge, rising.  
**Tumefacio**, feci, facere, to make to swell.  
**Tumeco**, tumei, tumere, to swell, to be puffd vp, to wate proude.  
**Tumescio**, scere, to swell, to rise, to be puffd vp, to wate proude or stately.  
**Tumidus**, a, um, swollen, puffd vp.  
**Tumulosus**, a, um, full of hilles or knappes.  
**Tumor**, oris, m. g. swelling, puffing vp, rising.  
**Tumulo**, aui, are, to make the grounde holow, to burie.  
**Tumulator**, aris, ari, to be buried.  
**Tumultuariē**, in haste, without muche aduiseament.  
**Tumultuarius**, a, um, that is doone without aduiseament or in haste, that is doone sodainly or with muche feare.  
**Tumultuarii milites**, men of warte, whiche in the tyme of a sodaine rebellion, or other sodaine daunger, were taken without any mulcters or other election.  
**Opus tumultuarium**, a woork done or rusted led vp in haste.  
**Tumultuatio**, onis, a troubleynge or busynesse, a rustelinge or stirryng in a sodaine feare.  
**Tumultuo**, aui, are, to make rumour, to make a rustelinge and busynesse, to trouble.  
**Tumultuor**, aris, ari, the Deponent, idem.  
**Tumultuose**, troublously, or without studie, with busynesse or rustelinge, in haste.  
**Tumultuosus**, a, um, troublous or maynge rousour, full of busynesse stirryng or rustelinge, he that maketh busynesse and trouble, that causeth the people to sedition.  
**Nuntius tumultuosus**, tydnges that causeth busynesse and stirryng.  
**Somnia tumultuosa**, troublous dreames.

**Tumultus**, tus, m. g. a rumour, a commotion of people, sedition, insurrection, tumultie, trouble, businesse, sterpyng, rustelyng, that riseth of some sodayne and great feare.

**Tumulus**, li, m. g. a littell hill of barowe. sometyme a tumber of sepulchre.

**Tunc**, than.  
**Tunc temporis**, at that tyme.

**Tundo**, tundi, tundere, to smyte, to bzaie of beate, as in a moxter, to thumpe, to knoche.

**Tundere aures alicuius**, id est, obrundere.  
**Tundere eandem incudem assidue**, to labour continually with great diligence about one thyng.

**Tunetum**, a citee in Africa, called now **Tunice**.

**Tungo**, gere, olde writers used for **Nosco**, **noscere**, to knowe.

**Tunica**, ca, a kynde of Gyloufers.

**Tunica**, ca, f. g. a iackette, a coate: sometyme a sherte of petite robe, also a womans kytell of gowne.

**Tunica pallio propior**, my iackette is nerer the my gowne, a prouerbe applied where we wyl signifie that all frendes are not to be lyke clymed or made of.

**Tunica molesta**, a kynde of punishment.

**Tunica oculorum**, the eyeliddes.

**Tunica arboris**, the rynde of barked of a tree.

**Tunicatus**, a, um, that weareth a iackette of coate.

**Tunici**, an herbe, whiche some dooe suppose to be that, whiche bringeth forth Gyloufers.

**Tutico**, aui, are, to put on a iackette of coate.

**Tunicula**, la, f. g. a ierken of littell iackette.

**Tuor**, tueris, tutum vel tutum, tui, and tueri, to beholde: all be it that woorde is not in vse.

**Turarius**, a strete in Rome.

**Turba**, ba, f. ge. a multitude or assembly of people. also trouble, debate, businesse, rustelyng. **Quæ illæ turba est? numnam ego perij? what great trouble or adoore is there? am not I vndoores for euer?**

**Propter eam hæc turba atq; abito euēnit**, for his sake is all this trouble of dissencion.

**Ingens turba**, a great cable of woere.

**Rarefit turba**, the multitude washt less.

**Turbamentum**, ti, ne, g. a disturbyng of troubling.

**Turbare**, with trouble of businesse.

**Turbatio**, onis, f. g. trouble.

**Turbator**, oris, m. g. one that troubleth, a troubler.

**Turbatus**, a, um, troubled, sterb, moud.

**Turbatum est**, impersonale.

**Nescio quid profecto absente nobis turbatum est domi**, there hath I wot not what trouble chanced at home in myne absence.

**Turbasis**, sterche.

**Turbella**, la, f. g. a littell trouble of businesse.

**Turbide**, troublousely.

**Turbidus**, a, um, troublous, not clere.

**Aqua turbida**, water that is troubled and soule

**Turbidū cælum**, soule stormy weather, cloud by weather.

**Tempus turbidum & tranquillum**, contrarie.

**Turbinario**, onis, the faction of a thyng bode about and small beneth.

**Turbinatus**, a, um, rounde and sharpe like a top, bode about and small beneth.

**Turbineus**, a, um, of a stoppe of blusterenge wynde.

**Turbino**, aui, are, to make sharpe at the ende.

**Turbistum**, is a thyng mixt with the licour, wherewith woulle is died, whiche maketh the die to synke into the woulle, wherby the colour is made perfecte.

**Turbis**, a thyng muche used now a daies to purge steume, and yet men be uncertayne what verp **Turbis** is. **Attuarius** saith, it is the roote of **Pityusa**. **Spanardus** affirmeth, that **Turbis**, wherof **Mesue** maketh mention, is the seconde kynde of **Tithymalus**, called of **Dioscorides** **Myrsinnes**: but that **Turbis**, wherof **Serapio** maketh mention, is thought of some men to be **Tripolim**, after the description of **Dioscorides**.

**Turbo**, aui, are, to trouble, to stirre, to make vnquiete.

**Turbo**, binis, m. gen. a boystous wynde, whiche dooth blow downe trees and houses, also a top, wherewith chyliden doe plaie. it is generally all thyng, whiche is rounde and bode about, and sharpe beneth. also the violence of a greater steame. sometymes roundelles of wyndynges of serpentes. also a littell vessel, wherein they beled to sende plummes and quinces one to another in the seastes called **Saurmalia**: by translation, that whiche disturbeth or troubleth.

**Turbulente**, and **Turbulenter**, troublously, with trouble and sterpyng.

**Non turbulente pati**, to suffer patiently.

**Turbulentus**, a, um, troublous, angric, full of contention, full of trouble and sedicion.

**Conciones turbulentæ**, assemblies full of trouble and sedicion.

**Turbulento**, aui, are, to trouble, to disturbe.

**Turca**, people called **Turkes**, whiche inhabited the countrey ioyning to the sea **Aspium**, & the hill **Capadocia**, some of them were accompted as amonge the people of **Syrya**, of whom **Hérodus** **Mela** maketh mention: whiche about 725. yerres passed, wanderyng about as vacabunde robbers, wasted and destroyed diuers contraires but afterwarde by the valiant prowesse of christian princes, in the tyme of **Godfray de Bos loigne**, and after, their puissance was abated. But afterwarde in the yere of our lord 1100. one **Othomanus**, the tenth from **Solymanus**, whiche nowe is the great tyran of the **Turkes**, a plough mans sonne, valiant and subtil of witte, gatherenge a great armie of vacabundes, wanne a great countrey in Asia the lesse: and so successiuelly euery one sens hath increas-

sed their dominion: hauing nowe vnder their subiectis, all Asia the lesse, **Syria**, **Media**, **Mesopotamia**, **Egypt**, **Grecia**, **Illiria**, eueryche of these conteyning many great and famous royalmes: besydes **Hungarie**, the ile of the **Archades**, and many other illes sometyme christened. They dooe nowe call **Turchia** properly that, which was named **Asia minor**: and some dooe name it **Natolia**.

**Turde**, a citee in **Italie**, called now **Tudertum**.

**Turdetania**, a countrey now called **Granado**.

**Turditani**, and **Turduli**, people of that countrey.

**Turdulus**, li, a diminutive of **Turdus**.

**Turdus**, di, m. g. a kynde of birdes, of the which **Aristotle** saith, that there be thye sortes: one is of the greatnesse of a **Pic**, and is called in greke **Ixioboron**, or **Ixiophagon**, as it were an eater of miselden, which were call a thurst. In other is lesse, and is in greke called **Trichas**, a throstell, or **mauis**. The thirde is very littell, and in greke is called **Tyla**, as **Athenens** writeth a wingethurst. **Plinius** saith, that **Turdus** is in sommer somewhat reade, and in wynter waspeth blacke: also that in sommer his necke is of a diuers colour, in wynter of one colour: and that he maketh his neste with clate on the toppes of a tree. Some suppose it to be the birde, which is called an outell or blacke birde. **Turdus** is also a fisme, called in greke **Cichle**, liuyng among stones & rocks, and is not a foote long, and hath .iiii. synnes, besydes the hyndermoste synne: and is in figure like to a tenche, in colour rustette, and hath on his bealie spotted of purple and white.

**Turdus cacat sibi malum**, he hath made a rod for his owne taile: a prouerbe applied to hym that is in use of his owne cuill.

**Tureus**, a, um, loke **Thureus**.

**Turgeo**, turfi, gère, to be swollen, to swell vp, to burgen, also to swell for anger.

**Turgere alicui**, to bee angric and mouded with one.

**Turgesco**, scere, to swell of rise vp, to burgen.

**Turgidulus**, la, lum, somewhat swollen or boined out, somewhat inflat of puffed vp.

**Turgidus**, a, um, swollen, puffed vp, risen, inflat, bigge, stroutyng out.

**Turia**, idem quod **Duria**.

**Turiasso**, a citee in **Spayne**.

**Turicremus**, loke **Thuricremus**.

**Turio**, onis, f. g. the tendrell of yonge branch of a tree.

**Turma**, mæ, f. g. a compante of souldiours, conteyning .32. horse men, a troupe: and their capitaine is called **Decurio**.

**Turmalis**, le, of the same troupe or bande.

**Turmarium**, in order of bataille, by companies of bandes.

**Turnus**, the name of a capitaine slaine by **Beneas**.

**Turonos**, people in **Freauce** by the riuer **Air**.

**Turonica**, **Cours** in **Freauce**.

**Turpiculus**, a, um, somewhat filthy, dishonest or vnclane, somewhat ill fauoured.

**Turpificatus**, a, um, made filthy or vnclane.

**Turpis**, pe, soule, dishonest, cruell, also great.

**Fuga turpis**, a dishonest flight.

**Turpe caput**, a soule great head.

**Turpiter**, shamefully, dishonestly, filthily, villasously.

**Turpitud**, dinis, f. g. dishonestie, villanie, desformitee, ill fauourednesse: sometyme rebuke.

**Turpo**, aui, are, to defile, dishonest, of byng out of good faction.

**Turricula**, la, f. g. a littell toure, also a bore, out of the whiche dice are throwen.

**Turris**, ris, fæ. gen. a toure, or any thyng made like to it.

**Turris bisonis**, a citee of **Sardinia**, now called **Sardos**.

**Turriter**, and **Turriger**, ra, rum, that beareth a toure, as an elephant.

**Turritus**, a, um, highe: also toured, or full of toures.

**Elephanti turriti**, elephants bearyng toures on their backs.

**Tursi**, onis, a certaine fische like a delphin.

**Turulis**, a riuer of **Spayne**.

**Turtur**, turis, m. and sometime f. g. a birde called a turtill. it is also a fisme called **Trigon**.

**Turunda**, da, fæ. gen. a pellicette of breadde or paste, wherewith capons or other foules are cramed: after some it is a cake used in sacrifice, also a taint of linte, which surgeons dooe put into a wounde.

**Tus**, turis, n. ge. **frankincense**. it is also written with h, as **Thus**.

**Tuscania**, a towne of **Tuscia**.

**Tuscia**, a countrey in **Italie**, wherin be the citees of **Florence**, **Sene**, **Luca**, and **Pise**.

**Tusci**, people of **Tuscane**.

**Tusculanensis**, fe, of **Tusculum**.

**Tusculum**, a littell pice of **frankincense**. also a citee by **Rome** sette on an hill.

**Tusculanus**, a, um, of that citee.

**Tusculanum**, was the territorie about **Tusculum**, where **Licero**, **Clarro**, and diuers other noble men dwelled.

**Tusculus**, a, um, of **Tusculum**.

**Tuscus**, a, um, of the countrey of **Tuscia**.

**Tuscus**, a strete in **Rome**.

**Tussedo**, dinis, f. g. the cough.

**Tussicula**, la, f. g. a littell cough.

**Tussilago**, ginis, f. ge. an herbe, whiche putteth awaie the cough. some men suppose it to be coldeste fote of horse hofe, or sole fote, called of the apothecaries **Vngula caballina**, it hath leaues like iunie, but somewhat biggar, with many corners, the upper parte of the leafe greene, the nether whittishe, the stalk an handfull bygh, and beareth a pale floure.

**Tussio**, fiat, fire, to cough.

**Tussis**, sis, f. g. the cough.

T ANTE V.

**Tutamen**, minis, and **Tutamentum**, ti, n. gen. a defence, a safegarde.  
**Tutanus**, was supposed to bee a god, whiche had the custodie of men.  
**Tute**, thou thy selfe.  
**Tute tibi imperes**, dooe you gouerne of rule your selfe.  
**Tute**, aduerbium, safely, without daunger or perill.  
**Tutela**, la, f. ge. the wardshipp of custodie of infantie, a safe keeping, a defendyng, a fence or hedge about a ground.  
**Factus lux tutela pupillus dicitur**, whan he is no more vnder the tuition of a creansour or gardian.  
**Tutelais**, re, perteynyng to a creansour or gardian.  
**Tutelaris diuus**, the saincte whom we doe take for our speciall aduocate to god.  
**Tutelarius**, idem quod **adilis**, one that hath the custodie of the temples or common houses.  
**Tutia**, is called of the grekes **Ἰσφολία**, the thirde parte thereof is **Spodium**.  
**Tutilla**, a goddesse, vnder whose custodie was come in barnes and rikis.  
**Tutissime**, most surely.  
**Tutius**, more sure.  
**Tuto**, without perill or punishment.  
**Tuto**, aut, are, to defende.  
**Tutor**, tatis, tati, to defende, to maintayne, to hepe safe.  
**Tutor**, oris, m. gen. a gardian, he that hath the warde of an infant, a creansour.  
**Tutorius**, a, um, perteynyng to a gardian.  
**Tutulius**, a top of the heare wounden with a purple lace on the crowne of a womans head, whiche was onely woone of hir that was wife to the great priest at Rome, called **Flamen Dialis**.  
**Tutus**, a, um, sure, safe, defended from perill, out of daunger.  
**Tutus** a calore, defended from the daunger of the heate.  
**Ad omnes ictus tutus**, that can not be hurted with any stroke.  
**Locus tutus**, a sure place, where one needeth to feare no daunger.  
**Tuus**, a, um, thyne.  
**Tuum est**, it is your parte, duitie, or office.  
**Tuo arbitratu**, after your owne fantasie and pleasure.  
**Tergine tui quicquam** didde I touche any thyng that is yours?  
**Tui studiosus**, that loueth you well.  
**Tui charitas**, the loue that I beare toward you.  
**De tuis vnus**, one of your friendes.  
**Pro amicitia tua**, for the loue and friendship that I owe you.

T ANTE Y.

**Yana**, a citee of Cappadocia.  
**Tyancius**, a, um, of that citee.  
**Tyber**, bris, a great riuer by Rome.  
**Tyberinis**, nidis, patronymicum femin. of **Tyber**.  
**Tyberinus**, a, um, of **Tyber**.  
**Tyberinus**, the god of the riuer **Tyber**.  
**Tyberius**, the name of an emperor of Rome.  
**Tybur**, ris, n. g. a citee by Rome.  
**Tyburinus**, a, um, of the citee **Tybur**.  
**Tyburs**, burris, om. ge. and hic & hac **Tyburis**, & hoc **Tyburte**, of **Tybur**.  
**Tyca**, a nymphe.  
**Tyche**, ches, a citee in Sicilie.  
**Tychius**, a mans name in Homere.  
**Tydeus**, Bissyl, the father of **Diomedes** the notable capitaine, whiche wounded **Aeneas** & **Hars** at the battaile of **Troie**.  
**Tydidies**, the sonne or nephew of **Tydeus**.  
**Tyle**, called also **Thule**, an ile within one daies iourney of the frozen sea.  
**Tylus**, a woueme, whiche lieth vnder stones and tiles, that haue lien longe on the ground, and is somewhat blacke and scaled, and hath many legges: whiche being touched, closeth hym selfe rounde as a pease, and is most commonly called a chescliffe.  
**Tymber**, a mans name, also a riuer.  
**Tymbra**, a great fiede in the countrey of **Troie**, through whiche the riuer of **Tymber** runneth into the riuer of **Stramander**.  
**Tymbus**, bi, a tumber or monument.  
**Tymetes**, one of the sonnes of kyng **Phlamus**.  
**Tymolus**, idem quod **Imolus**.  
**Tympanicus**, a, um, he that is diseased with a tympanie.  
**Tympanista**, a, m. g. he that plaicth on a drumme lade or tymbrell.  
**Tympanistria**, a, f. ge. a woman that plaicth on a tymbrell.  
**Tympanites**, a kinde of dysprie, wherein the beale swelleth great, whereof wynde is the chiefe occasion, a tympanie.  
**Tympanizo**, aut, are, to play on a tymbrell, tabbour or drumme.  
**Tympanotriba**, idem quod **Tympanista**.  
**Tympanum**, ni, neu. g. a tymbrell, a tabbour or drumme. **Seruius** calleth it a couered chariot or carte: other suppose it to be the strike of a carte wheele: I thinke it maie be taken for the coxe of a chariot or horse litter, made with bairles or boardes ioynted, whiche is not muche from the opinion of **Seruius**.  
**Tympanum**, is also a great wheele, wherein men doe goe to drawe by thynges of great waight. It is also a platter, whiche serueth for meate, also so an ingen to draw water with.  
**Tympei**, people in **Cholia**, whiche is in **Grecia**.  
**Tyndareus**, a, um, of **Tyndarus**.  
**Tyndarida**, **Lastro** and **Polur**.  
**Tyndaris**, daridis, the daughter or nece of **Tyndarus**.

T ANTE Y.

**datus**. **Tyndaris** was also a citee of Sicilie.  
**Tyndarus**, the father of the sage **Delene**, for whom **Troie** was destroyed, and also of **Lastro** and **Polur**.  
**Typha**, groweth in fennes, with a longe & smothe stalk, hauping on the top a floure, whiche fleeth away like the floure of a thistill.  
**Typha carenkis**, is a hynde of corne, lyke to our rie, by **Theophrastus** description: and I suppose it is that, whiche we call rie.  
**Typhis**, a carpenter, whiche first founde the waie to gouerne a shippe.  
**Typhoeus**, trissylla, a great giant, the sonne of **Titan**. **Typhon**, idem, also a great puissant wynde, a whyle wynde.  
**Typhoeus**, and **Typhosus**, a, um, of **Typhoeus**.  
**Tephona**, be certaine impressions in the airc, like globes of fyre or daies.  
**Typhus**, hautesse of wynde, pride, arrogancie.  
**Typus**, pi, m. g. a figure, an exemple, or a forme, a likenesse of a shadow of a thyng.  
**Tyra**, a riuer nere **Itier**.  
**Tyrambe**, a citee of **Sarmatia**.  
**Tyrannice**, cruelly, tyrannously.  
**Tyrannicida**, da, m. g. he that sleeth a tyranne.  
**Tyrannicidium**, the kylling of a tyranne.  
**Tyrannicus**, a, um, of a tyranne.  
**Tyrannus**, nidis, f. g. a cruel or violent rule or gouernaunce for a priuate commodite, and not for a publike weale, tyrannie.  
**Tyrannion**, a lerneid ma in the time of **Pompet**.  
**Tyrannoctanus**, ni, masc. gene. he that killeth a tyranne.  
**Tyrannus**, the name of a sophister.  
**Tyrannus**, ni, m. ge. a tyranne, also a birde called of some a nyu murder.  
**Tyras**, a riuer of **Sarmatia**.  
**Tyranthina**, a garment of purple colour.  
**Tyrianthinus** color, purple colour.  
**Tyres**, a citee of **Syechia**.  
**Tyridates**, a kyng of **Armenie**.  
**Tyrinthia**, a citee by **Argos**, where **Hercules** was nourished.  
**Tyrinthius**, a, um, of **Tyrinthia**.  
**Tyrius**, a, um, of the ile called **Tyrus**, also violet or purple colour.  
**Vestes tyria**, garments of purple colour.  
**Tyro**, onis, a ponge souldiour, a man of armes, also he that first entrecth into the experience of any arte, science, or exercise.  
**Tyro vsu forens**, one that is newly exercised in pleadyng.  
**Tyro ac rudis** in re aliqua, one that is but a ponge begynner and yet ignorant in a thyng.  
**Tyrocinium**, nij, neu. ge. the first exercise in any thyng.  
**Ponere tyrocinia**, to be first exercised.  
**Deponere rudimenta tyrocinij**, idem.  
**Tyrocinio atatis lapsus**, by reasons of his youth, or for ignorance, lacke of experience, or knowlage.

V ANTE A.

**Tyrocinium nauium** the firste tyme that one maketh any viage on the sea.  
**Tyrocinium oratorum**, the firste exercise of ponge orators being admitted to pleade in the common place.  
**Facere tyrocinium**, to bee firste exercised or addid.  
**Tyrocinium animi**, simplicitie, lacke of perfectie vnderstandyng, or good iudgement.  
**Tyro**, a mans name, by whom **Lutero** dyd sette so muche store.  
**Tyros**, a citee in **Phoenicia**, also an yle where the colour purple was first founde.  
**Tyrotirichus**, tirichi, m. g. a sauce made with cheese.  
**Tyrrheni**, the people of **Cuscane**.  
**Tyrrhenus**, a, um, of or by **Cuscane**.  
**Tyrinus**, the sheperdes name in whose house **Lauinia** was brought a bedde.  
**Tyris**, the circle without the walles of a towne, wherein men maie walke for their solace.  
**Tyrtus**, a grecke poete.  
**Tyrunculus**, i, m. g. a verie ponge souldiour or ponge lerner.  
**Tyrus**, a citee by the mountayne **Libanus**.  
**Tyllas**, a, he that firste murthered **Rheoripe**.  
**Tyrtigias**, the name of a notable thefe and robber, whiche therby grew ryche.

V ANTE A



**VACANS, ANTIS** that is at leysure, that hath nothinge to doe.  
**Vacat**, it serueth to no purpose, it is superfluous: also so it signifieth, I am at good leysure, or without busines. Sometyme it signifieth to

care or force.  
**Et cui esse dicerto vacat** and who careth to be well spoken or eloquent?  
**Vacatio**, onis, f. g. vacation of tyme whan a man is out of his comon businesse, ceasing, leysure, exemption, immunitie.  
**Vacatio militie**, truce.  
**Vacatio adolescentie**, excusacion of youth.  
**Legis vacatio**, dispensacion of the law.  
**Dare vacationem militie**, to geue by warre for a space, to make truce.  
**Omnium munerum vacatio**, the beyng with out any administration, gouernaunce, office or charge.  
**Vacatio rerum gestarum**, immunitie from labour and businesse that one hath deferred for the good seruice he hath dooen to the common weale.  
**Habere vacationem**, to cease or bee vacante from labour, to be without businesse.  
**Dare vacationem rerum omnium**, to exempt or discharge from all maner businesse.

Vit vacacione, to vse his priuilege of exemption.  
 Vacanter, at good leysure, with leysure enough, as though he had nothyng to doo.  
 Vacanter hoc etiam cumulatit & inaniter, he added to this in vayne, and to no purpose.  
 Vacca, a, f. ge. a cowe, also a citie in Numidia, also a tyeur in Portugall.  
 Vaccii, a people of Spayne.  
 Vaccinus, a, um, of a cowe.  
 Vaccus, a capitaine of the people called Fundant.  
 Vacerra, a, m. gen. a madde person without wit.  
 also a perclose of railes made of tymber, with in the whiche some thyng is closed. also a stake of poste, wherunto hoxes are tied in a stable.  
 Vacillans, anis, om. g. wauerynge, waggyng, mouyng, vnconstant.  
 Vacillantes literæ, letters wrytten crokedly, or out of oide, some hygher and some lower, as where ones hand trembleth for weakenesse.  
 Vacillans testis, a witness whiche vnconstantly doeth varie in repoyte and deposition.  
 Vacillatio, onis, f. g. a waggynge or wauerynge, an inconstant meynge, lewkenesse, inconstancie, waggynge now to one parte, now to an other.  
 Vacillo, auis, are, to moue inconstantly, to wagge or wauer, to bee vnstable or vn sure, to be vnconstant, to be lewse.  
 Vacillare ex vino, to haue drunke so muche wyne, that he ropleth or staggeth.  
 Vacillans clauis, the nayles be lewse, or dooe wagge.  
 Vacillare alternis tibijs, to weale with our legges, setpyng now the one befoze, now the other.  
 Tota domus superior vacat, all the upper part of the house is voyde, and hath nothyng in it.  
 Tellus vacillat sub pedibus, the grounde mooueth or trembleth under vs.  
 Vacinia, a, a certayne tree.  
 Vacuum, ij, n. ge. a floure, whiche is also called Hyacinthus, & hath longe leaues, a rounde roote, a statke of a spenne longe and moze, haupyn on it many purple floures, wherewith in some places they doe die purpall.  
 Vaco, auis, are, to applie witte and studie, to be at leysure, to attende and geue his mynde or diligence to a thyng.  
 Vaco sapientia, I applie my studie to haue wise doine.  
 Vaco rei diuinæ, I applie my witte to goddes seruice: also to be emptye or voyde.  
 Fac vacent aedes, cause the house to be voyded.  
 Vacat occupatione, he is without occupation, he is idle, he hath nothyng to doo. somtyme it signifyeth to be superfluous or vnprofitable.  
 Quantum temporis vacabit ab officio publico, durynge the tyme that I shall be at leysure, as longe as I shall haue leysure.  
 Nullum tempus ei vacabat a cogitando, he neuer

uer ceased to thynke, he was alwaies musynge or thynkynge on the matter.  
 Vacare ab omni administratione rerum, to medle with nothyng.  
 Vacabam culpa, I was nothyng gylty.  
 Si vacat, yf you be at leysure, if ye haue nothing to doo.  
 A metu vacare, to be out of feare.  
 Populo vacare, to take no hede or regarde what the people saith.  
 Vacat mihi esse disertio, I haue so litle to doo that I haue good leysure to shewe myne eloquence, or to shew how eloquently I can speake in the matter.  
 Philosophia vacare, to studie philosophie.  
 Corpori vacare, id est, curare corpus, to cherishe the body.  
 Vacare postulationibus, to heare and dispatche suites and requestes.  
 Sermoni alicuius vacare, to herben to ones wordes, or what he saith.  
 Vacant agri, the fieldes bringe forth the nothing, or be not husbanded or occupied.  
 Cum a scribendo vacaret, when he was at leysure and not let with wrytynge.  
 Nullum est tempus quo iusticia vacare debet, there is no tyme wherein iustice shoulde not be ministered and exercised.  
 Vacare omni vento, to haue no wynde at all.  
 Vacare animo, not to thynke or muse in his mynde of any thyng.  
 Vacabat lamentis mors eius, his death was not bewailed.  
 Vacorium, a citie in Roysie called Villacum.  
 Vacuofacio, feci, facere, to emptye or make void.  
 Vacuo, auis, are, idem.  
 Vacuitas, auis, f. g. emptinesse, voidenesse.  
 Vacuna, a goddesse, vnto whom housebandmen after haruest was cleue dooen, did sacrifice, as to the goddesse of quiernesse after labour.  
 Vacuus, a, um, voyde, empty, or without a thyng.  
 Vacuæ aures. Dare mihi vacuas aures dum eloquor, geue your eares onely to me whyle I speake, or here nothyng els.  
 Vacuus animus, a mynde without care or sollicitude.  
 Animo vacuo, at leysure.  
 Vacuus equus, a spare horse that hath no man on hym.  
 Vacuus a periculo, out of daunger.  
 Si es animo vacuo, yf ye bee not let with some earnest cogitation of businesse, if ye bee at leysure.  
 Vacuus a re aliqua, deliuered of any thyng.  
 Vacuos dies habere, not to be let with any occupation or businesse.  
 Gladius vagina vacuus, a naked sword.  
 Hora nulla vacua fuit, there is no houre voyde wherein he doeth not commit some robbery.  
 Lectus vacuus, an empty bedde.

Locus

Locus vacuus a turba, a place where is no company of people.  
 Prædia vacua, fermes and manours voyde, that no man is in possession of.  
 Vacuum tempus ne quod dem mihi laboris, that I maie not suffre myself to haue any time vacant or voyde of labour.  
 Vacuum ab omni molestia esse, to be cleane without all trouble or griefe.  
 Nulla pars Gallia ab exercitu vacua, there is no coast of France, that hath not an armie in it.  
 Vacuum a defensoribus oppidum, a towne without a garrison of men to defende it.  
 Animi vacuus, fearefull, timorous.  
 Vacui ab omni sumptu, that be not contributory to any thyng.  
 Timore vacuus, without feare.  
 Virium vacuus, feeble, without strength.  
 Vacuus ad narrandum aliquid, at leysure to shew or tell a thyng.  
 Vadens, entis, om. g. goyng.  
 Vadimonis lacus, a certayne poole, wherein be fandes that swymme and moue with the water.  
 Vadimonium, ij, n. g. a promyse or bonde to appeare at a daie appoynted.  
 Vadimonio obstrictus, let to bayle or mainpryse, when a man is bounde to appeare at a daie assigned by a iustice.  
 Vadimonium obire, to appeare at a daie assigned.  
 Vadimonium deferere, to make default at the daie and not to appeare.  
 Vadimonium missum facere, to discharge recognisance or sureties that were bounden.  
 Vadimonium differre, to geue a longer daie of appearance.  
 Vadimonium promittere, to promyse or binde hym selfe to appeare at a daie appoynted.  
 Ad vadimonium venire, to appeare at the daie appoynted.  
 Vadimonium constituere, to appoynt a daie of appearance.  
 Vadis, & vas vadis, m. gen. he that undertaketh for an other, a suretie for ones appearance.  
 Vades deferere, not to appeare at the daie appoynted, he so to leaue the sureties in daunger.  
 Dare vades, to put in sureties.  
 Vadium, ij, idem quod Vadimonium.  
 Vado, vasis, ere, to goe, to goe footth.  
 Vado, auis, are, to wade, to wade ouer.  
 Flumen facile vadari potest, the riuer maie bee easily waded throughe.  
 Vador, aris, ari, Verbum commune, to bynde hym selfe to appeare in iudgement, or to bynde an other to appeare.  
 Vadosus, a, um, full of fourdes or shalow places, that one maie wade ouer.  
 Vadum, i, neu. g. a fourde or shalowe place in a water, where men and beastes maie go ouer, it is somtyme taken for the sea.

Res est in vado, the thyng is well, or the matter is in suretie, or out of danger.  
 Tentare vadum, prouerbiaily, to aduenture or assaie a thyng.  
 Va, an interiection, wherewith we doe curse.  
 Va misero mihi, wo be to me wretched felow that I am.  
 Vaneo, vanui, nire, I like Veneo.  
 Vasanus, a, um, I like Vasanus.  
 Vafellus, he that is somewhat craftie.  
 Vaser, fra, frum, subtile, craftie, sly, wily.  
 Vafamentum, subtiltie or craftie, finelie.  
 Vafre, craftily, deceitfully, wilyly.  
 Vagabundus, a, um, that wandreth about.  
 Vagans, antis, wanderyng.  
 Vagatio, onis, f. g. a wanderyng.  
 Vagationes militum, when souldiours wander about of straie abode from their campe or garrison.  
 Vagæ, abode, wanderyng here and there, nowe to one parte, now to an other.  
 Vageni, a people dwelling amonge the mountaynes, called Alpes.  
 Vagina, a, a sheeth of a scabbarde, a heueryng.  
 Vagina frumenti, the huse that coyne shotteth out of.  
 Vaginula, a, f. g. a litle sheeth of scabbarde.  
 Vagio, gini, ire, to crie as a childe.  
 Vagito, auis, are, the frequentatiue of Vagio.  
 Vagitus, us, m. g. the crying of a childe.  
 Vago, auis, are, idem quod Vagor.  
 Vagor, aris, ari, to wander, to strae abode, to goe from coast to coast.  
 Vagatur animus, the mynde wandreth &c.  
 Vagor, oris, m. ge. idem quod Vagitus.  
 Vagus, a, um, wanderyng and abedyng in no place.  
 Vaga iuuentus, that resteth in no place.  
 Nomen herbe vagum, the name of an herbe that is uncerteine, or wherof be dyuers opinions.  
 Errans & vaga sententia, an vnconstant or waueryng opinion.  
 Vah, an interiection, wherein we wonder at a thyng, also of reioysynge, also of scornynge.  
 Vaha, an interiection of reioysynge or laughing.  
 Vaiedabber, an Hebrew word, whiche in latine is Numeri, one of the five booke of Moyse.  
 Valasca, a queene of the Scemes, whiche conspired with certayne other women, to haue dyuen out the men, and to haue had a gouernance of women lyke the Amazons.  
 Valde, verie muche, greatly.  
 Quicquid vult, valde vult, what so euer he willeth, he willeth it earnestly.  
 Valde recusat, he dooeth greatly refuse.  
 Valde grauer, verie greuouesly.  
 Tam valde, so greatly.  
 Nihil est tam valde vulgare, nothyng is so common.  
 Valde quam paucos habet, he hath verie few.

Valdius,

**Valdius**, the comparatiue, farre moze.  
**Valens**, entis, om. g. puissant, whole, stronge, in good helth, that can doe muche.  
**Valentius** ad omnia, of moze force, strength and vertue.  
**Cum valentiore pugnare**, to fyghe with one that is stronger then hym selfe.  
**Valentes cibi**, meates that nourishe muche.  
**Adiumentum valentissimum**, a sure helpe of great efficacie and strength.  
**Postulario valentior**, a request moze lyke to obteyne.  
**Argumenta valentia**, argumentes of moze force.  
**Valenter**, puissantly, strongly, mightily, with force.  
**Valentia**, the first name of Rome, also a citee in Spayne called Valence.  
**Valentia**, a, for. gen. puissaunce, power, might, strength, habilitie.  
**Valentulus**, a, um, somewhat stronge.  
**Valéo**, valui, lere, to be able, to be whole, to be in helth, to be of authoritie, also to be woorth, to be stronge or puissant, to make doe, or be of force or power.  
**Nep sum tam imperita**, vt quid amor valeat nesciam, I am not suche a foole, but I knowe what loue maie doe, or of what force loue is.  
**Male valeo**, I fare ill, I am ill at ease.  
**Valere ab oculis**, to be whole of the disease of the eyes.  
**Valere a pecunia**, to haue money enoughe.  
**Non tantum valeo**, he is not of suche puissaunce or power.  
**Valuit autoritas**, his authoritie was great.  
**Valeramicis**, he hath many frendes.  
**Corpore valere**, to be stronge, to be in helth.  
**Curtu valere**, to renne well.  
**Valere gratia apud senatum**, to be in fauour or credite with the senators.  
**Valere opibus & potentia**, to be riche and puissant.  
**Valere stomacho**, to haue a good stomache.  
**Valere viribus**, to haue muche strength, to be stronge.  
**Valere apud aliquem**, to be muche with one.  
**Valere in id**, it is good therefore, or for that purpose.  
**Longum vale**, fare well for euer and a daie.  
**Valere iulsi**, I bade hym farewell and toke my leaue of hym.  
**Valer sceleris vicenis**, it is woorth. xx. pence.  
**Valere a morbo**, to be recovered from sycknesse.  
**Valeat**, farewell he, I care not for hym.  
**Imo habeat**, valeat, viuat cum illa, well leat hym wedde hir, I care not for hym, muche good doe it hym with hir: or leat hym haue hir, god be with hym, leat hym make merie with hir.  
**Si deus talis est**, vt nulla gratia, nulla hominum charitate teneatur, valeat, if god be suche

one, that he hath neyther fauour nor lone to mankynde, I care not for hym.  
**Valeant qui inter nos dissidium volunt**, they that will haue vs at variance, lette them get them hence, or god bee with them.  
**Ne valeam**, I praye god I neuer be in helth, I praye god I die.  
**Rei augenda parum valet**, it is of small force to augment the matter.  
**Valeo autoritas illius apud plebem**, his authoritie maie doe muche with the people.  
**Valeo apud eum veritas**, he setteth muche by the truely, or greatly esteemeth the truth.  
**Si quid in arte valet**, if you can doe any thyng in your science or feate.  
**Valeo hanc res in causis**, this thing is of force in defendyng or pleadng causes.  
**Valeo vix**, it is euen of as muche force as a law.  
**Valeo**, sometye for significat.  
**Vale**, farewell, god be with you, god keepe you in helth.  
**Eodem valet**, it is good and holisome for the same thyng.  
**Valeria**, a towne in Spayne, the people wherof be called Valerientes.  
**Valeria**, the sister of Messala, wyfe to a noble man called Seruius, who being dead, when she was asked, why she didde not marie againe, she aunswere, that Seruius hir housebnde was still aliue with hir. it is also a countrey by Hungarie, now called Stiria.  
**Valeriana**, an herbe, called Valerian, rede or yhu.  
**Valerius**, a mans name.  
**Valeo**, scere, idem quod Valeo.  
**Valeus**, for Valerius.  
**Valeudinarium**, a, um, now and then sicke, often tymes sicke, sickely.  
**Valeudinarium medicus**, a physicion that cureth sicke men.  
**Valeudinarium**, a place where men doe lye when they be sicke.  
**Valetudo**, dinis, f. ge. sometye signifieth sicknesse, sometye helth.  
**Valetudini operam dare**, & Seruire, to haue regarde to his helthe, to cherishe hym selfe.  
**Longa & pertinax valetudo**, a long and continuall sicknesse.  
**Amittere valetudinem**, to fall sicke.  
**Quodam valetudinis genere tentari**, to be assayed with a certayne sicknesse.  
**Infirmas valetudinis**, sicknesse.  
**Incommodum valetudinis**, idem.  
**Commodioris valetudinis factus**, recovered to helth, wared whole againe.  
**Valetudo mala**, incommoda, infirma, sicknesse.  
**Tenui valetudine homo**, a sickely person.  
**Constitari iniqua valetudine**, to bee soe sicke.

It in

**It in melius valetudo**, he begynneth to recover, he waxeth better and better.  
**Ferre valetudinem**, to suffer sicknesse.  
**Grauescebat valetudo Augusti**, Augustus waxed sickely.  
**Valgium**, an instrument to make stozes smooth.  
**Valgulario**, a question in rebuke of one.  
**Valgustus**, a crooked staffe.  
**Valgus**, a, um, that hath the legges bowed inward narrow at the knees, and the seete outward a funder.  
**Valide**, valiantly, myghtily, puissantly.  
**Validé cupere**, to desire a thyng greatly.  
**Validissime fauere alicui**, to fauour one very earnestly, to beare one very great fauour.  
**Validius costa beta**, becomes moze throughtly sodden.  
**Validus**, a, um, valiant, myghtie, puissant, stronge.  
**Validus facundia**, that is very eloquent, that can doe muche with his eloquence.  
**Validus ex morbo**, stronge and well recovered after his sicknesse.  
**Opes validæ**, id est, magnæ, great riches.  
**Te aduenisse saluum atq; validum**, that you be come safe in good helth and stronge.  
**Vrbs valida muris**, a citee strongly walled.  
**Validior**, validius, moze myghtie.  
**Vallaris**, re, percrepnyng to a trenche in a fiede.  
**Vallaris corona**, a garlande given to hym, whiche first entred into the trenche of his enemies campe.  
**Vallecula**, or vallicula, a, f. g. a litle valey.  
**Valleis**, olde writers used for perierit, he is lost or perished.  
**Valles**, lis, or Vallis, lis, f. g. a valey or dale.  
**Valli**, are pales made sharpe aboue.  
**Vallo**, aui, are, to inclose, to fortifie, to make a trenche about, to strengthen, to make a fence or fortifie.  
**Vallonia**, was called the goddess of Valcis.  
**Vallum**, li, neu. gene. and sometye Vallus, li, mafe. gen. a trenche, whiche is made in a fiede to defende an host, within the whiche pavilions are pitcht.  
**Vallus**, li, m. ge. a stake or post, wherunto vines are bounde.  
**Valor**, oris, m. g. value or price.  
**Valuarum**, f. g. plu. tantum, doores or gates, whiche be shute on two partes.  
**Valuulus**, li, m. g. the codde of a beane or pease, or other lyke thing: or rather the holownesse of a beane or pease codde, wherein the beanes or peasen be.  
**Vanans**, olde writers used for fallens, decreasyng.  
**Vandali**, people of Mandalia.  
**Vandalia**, a countrey in the north part of the worlde.  
**Vane**, vanyely, foolisshely, tyngly.  
**Vanisco**, scere, to vanysh, to be brought to

naught, to come to naught.  
**In auras vanescere**, to vanysh awaye in the ayre.  
**Vangiones**, people in Germanie of a citee, called woormes.  
**Vanidicus**, a, um, a liar or tellar of foolishe tales.  
**Vani loquax**, a, um, idem.  
**Vani loquidors**, idem.  
**Vani loquencia**, a, f. m. g. vayne speeche, vayne babling.  
**Vanitas**, atis, for. ge. vanities, lightnesse, leasynge, folg, vncertaine.  
**Vanitas**, dinis, f. g. idem.  
**Vanno**, aui, are, to vayne coigne.  
**Vannus**, ni, f. g. a vayne or a great sicke, wherewith they wyenow coigne.  
**Vanus**, a, um, voyde or emptye. also foolishe, vayne, that beliethe in trifles, enuidous, a maker of lies, that hath a pleasure to tell lies, that careth not what he dooth affirme, only to get to no purpose.  
**Vana fides**, false trust or belefe.  
**Vanus ingenio**, that beliethe thynges quickely, lyghe of belefe.  
**Inceptum vanum**, a vayne enterpryse that cometh to none effecte.  
**Vapidus**, a, um, that hath a great taste.  
**Vapidè se habere**, to be sicke or in ill case.  
**Vapor**, and sometye Vapos, oris, m. ge. a vapour or hot breath issuing out of a thyng: some tyme it is taken for heate.  
**Vaporarium**, ri, n. g. a place made hotte to sit in in the wynter tyme, a stowe.  
**Vaporatio**, onis, a castyng up of vapours or hotte breath.  
**Vaporescerus**, a, um, making or steryng by vapours.  
**Vaporo**, aui, are, neuterally, to sende out vapours, to breath out: actiue to heate or make warme a place, to perfume, also to make vnye, or to sucke out vapours.  
**Vappa**, pæ, f. g. wyne that hath lost the verdure, it is sometye taken for a man, in whom is no witte or perfect reason.  
**Vapo**, onis, a beast that breath.  
**Vapularis**, re, that is beaten.  
**Vapulo**, aui, are, to be beaten.  
**Varar**, Dunbar in Scotlande.  
**Variabilis**, le, variable.  
**Varduli**, a people of Spayne.  
**Varians**, atis, om. g. diuers, of diuers colours or factions.  
**Varians cœlum**, changeable weather, now faire, now foule.  
**Variatum**, diuersely, after diuers factions.  
**Variola**, a diminutive of Varix.  
**Vari**, spotes in the face.  
**Varico**, aui, are, or Varicor, aris, ari, to transgress, to passe ouer a thyng negligently. also to goe crookedly with the seete bendyng inward and the knees farre a funder.

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Vari



**Varicosus**, a, um, that hath the veynes swollen.  
**Varicus**, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth stryding.  
**Varicus**, a, um, that goeth with great strides.  
**Varia**, for Pantheræ, beastes of diuers colours.  
**Varie**, diuersely, after diuers facions or sortes.  
**Varie** valui, I was nowe well now ill: sometimes sicke, sometime in good helth.  
**Varie** agere, to haue a matter nowe after one facion, now after another.  
**Varie** discernere, to geue diuers sentences of a thyng.  
**Variegatus**, a, um, peincted or garnished with sundrie colours.  
**Varietas**, aris, f. ge. varietee, diuersitee in thynges, diuersitee in colours.  
**Vario**, auis, are, to make diuers, to chaunge, to varie, to square, to disagee  
**Otiū variare labore**, sometime to labour, sometime to be idell.  
**Variare voluptatem**, to change the kynde of pleasure.  
**Sententiam variare timor**, feare caused them to haue diuers opinions.  
**Variant** graecorum exempla, the grecke examples be diuers.  
**Violæ**, meafils.  
**Varius**, a fische, called a troute.  
**Varius**, a, um, diuers, unlike, vnconstant, variabile, changeable, of diuers colours or facions.  
**Varia fortuna**, chaungeable fortune, now good now badde.  
**Varix**, ricis, m. g. a disease, a veine swellingfull of melancolie bloodde, either in the temples, bealy, or legges.  
**Varolus**, a certayne fische.  
**Varro**, onis, a noble Romain, of all other most excellently lerned.  
**Varus**, a, um, that hath the legges crooked with the fecte inwarde, that hath spotted in his face.  
**Varæ manus**, crooked handes.  
**Varum brachium**, a crooked arme.  
**Varus**, ri, m. g. a spotte in the face.  
**Varus**, a riuer, which diuideth the parte of France called **Barbonensis**, from Italy. also it was the name of a poete.  
**Vas**, vadis, m. ge. a suretie, that undertaketh for an other man. also a pledge.  
**Vas**, vasis, n. g. a vessell.  
**Vasa conclamare**, to crie to trusse by cartage & baggage, as whan an arme doeth remoue.  
**Vasarium**, rij, neu. g. a cupbourde of plate. also that money that was geuen to magistrates, whan they wrote sooth into prouinces.  
**Vascones**, people in the parte of Spayne, called **Caracensis**.  
**Vascularius**, a pottar.  
**Vascularius**, rij, m. g. a goldsmith, which maketh plate.  
**Vasculum**, li, n. g. a small vessell.  
**Vastario**, onis, f. g. a destroyng.  
**Vastator**, oris, mascul. gene. one that destroyeth

or spoylth.  
**Vastatus**, a, um, destroyed, spoyled.  
**Vaste**, bjoede.  
**Vaste** diducere verba, to speake bjoede.  
**Vasterna**, an horse litter, or any thyng borne by two horses.  
**Vasticus**, a, um, that strogeth and despoyleth.  
**Vastitas**, aris, f. ge. greatnesse. also destruction, destroyng.  
**Vastities**, ei, and **Vastitudo**, dinis, f. g. idem.  
**Vasto**, auis, are, to wast or destroy.  
**Vastus**, a, um, great beyonde measure, heuge, sometime desolate.  
**Vasum**, si, n. g. a vessell.  
**Vates**, tis, com. ge. a prophete, a poete.  
**Vatescant**, olde wuters used for inhorrescant.  
**Vatesco**, scere, to be destroyed, to be dyed vp, to be forsaken.  
**Vaticanus collis**, an hill in Rome, where now is the churche of saint Peter.  
**Vaticinatio**, onis, a southsaing, a foretelling.  
**Vaticinator**, oris, m. ge. a prophete, a teller of thynges before they come.  
**Vaticinium**, nū, n. ge. a prophete, a coniecture, a foretelling.  
**Vaticinius**, or **Vaticinus**, a, um, belonging to diuincurs.  
**Vaticinor**, aris, ari, to prophete or tell what shal happen, to coniecte, to diuine.  
**Vaidicum**, for **Propheticum**, that is spoken in a prophete.  
**Vaiinus**, a Romaine, so greatly hated of the people, that therof grew a puerbe, **Odiū vaiinū**.  
**Vaius**, rij, m. g. idem quod **valgus**, he that hath crooked legges outwarde.  
**Vatrax**, acis, om. g. & **Varicosus**, a, um, that hath ill legges from the knee downwarde.  
**Vaunia**, a citee in Italye nere Venice, called commonly **Lauino**.

**V**ber, vberior, vberimus, fertile, fruitfull, fatte, plentifull, abundant. it is also written **Huber**.  
**Vber**, vberis, in. ge. a womans breast, an bdder.  
**Vide** **Huber**.  
**Admouere vbera alicui**, to geue one sucke.  
**Vbera dare**, to geue the dugge.  
**Vbertas**, aris, f. m. gen. fertilitie, fruitfulness, abundance.  
**Vbertim**, abundantly, plentifully.  
**Vbi**, where, in what place. sometime whan, after that.  
**Vbi te non inuenio**, whan I coude not finde you.  
**Hæc vbi filio nuntiata sunt**, after that these thynges were tolde my sonne.  
**Vbi primum poterit**, as soone as he can.  
**Vbiubi est**, where so euer he be.

Vbi,

**Vbi**, for in quibus rebus. **Huiusmodi res semper comminiscere**, vbi me excarnifices, thou doest alwaies deuise and inuent suche thynges for me, to tourment or bere me with all.  
**Vbiubi est gentium**, where so euer he bee in the worlde.  
**Vbiubi erit inuenta**, id est, statim vt, incontinent, as soone as.  
**Vbi loci**, in what place. also in what state or condition.  
**Vbi terrarum esses**, where ye were.  
**Vbinam gentium sumus**? in what countrey be we?  
**Vbiuis**, in any place, in what place ye wyll.  
**Vbicunq; visum**, where so euer he thought good.  
**Vbicunq; factum est**, improbe factum est, what place so euer it was dooen in. &c.  
**Vbi**, people in Germanie, dwelling in **Lolaine** and the partes adioynng.  
**Vbiq;** in all places, euery where, in all.  
**Vbiq; gentium**, terrarum, locorum, in all countreys, in all places of the worlde, euery where.  
**Vbiq; loci**, in euery place.  
**Vbiliber**, where ye wyll.  
**Vbicunq;** in euery place.  
**Vbicubi**, idem.  
**Vcalegon**, a Tropane name.  
**Vcia**, a citee in Spayne, some wyte it **Vria**.

**VDO**, ONIS, a certayne garment.  
**Vdus**, a, um, moyse, twette.

**V**E, a conjunction disiuunctiue, signifyingng **aut**. also it is put for **vel** or **que**.  
**Bis tæue**, twyse of thyse.  
**Næue in hoc**, næue in alijs queris, neither in this matter, nor in other thynges.  
**Vecordia**, x, f. g. madnesse or trouble of mynde.  
**Vecors**, dis, om. gene. madde, troubled in his mynde, out of his witte.  
**Vestabulum**, li, n. g. wherein any thyng is caried, a waggon, a wayne.  
**Vestarius**, a, um, that carieth.  
**Equus vestarius**, a pake horse.  
**Vestarius**, rij, m. gen. he that turneth the wyne presse or any ingin with barres.  
**Vesticularia vita**, the lyfe of the that with pryon barres breake through walles to robbe mens houses.  
**Vesticulariam vitam viuere**, to haue muche to daie and nothyng to morowe, sobrenely riche, and as sobrenely poore.

**Vestigal**, galis, n. g. a tribute, a pension, a rent, a peryle reuenue.  
**Imponere vestigal**, to set a pension or tribute to be paid.  
**Pendere vestigal**, to paie rent or tribute.  
**Exercere**, and **exigere vestigal**, to take vp the common tributes and reuenues.  
**Leuare agrum vestigali**, to set a lesse rent vpon a piece of grounde.  
**Vestigalis**, le, that paieth tribute, pension or rent.  
**Vestigalis & immunis**, contrarie.  
**Equi vestigales**, horses set out to hire.  
**Pecunia vestigalis**, money that cometh of ones reuenues.  
**Vestigales facere**, to make tributarie.  
**Vectio**, onis, a cariing.  
**Vectis**, is, m. g. a barre. also a leauer, wherewith thynges bee lifed or borne by men. it is also the name of an ple in England called the ple of Wight.  
**Vecto**, auis, are, to carie. **Vectito**, auis, are, idem.  
**Vectones**, people of Spayne.  
**Vector**, oris, m. g. he that is caried. sometime he that carieth.  
**Vectorius**, a, um, apte to carie.  
**Vectoria nauigia**, hulkes or great shippes for cartage.  
**Vectura**, ræ, f. g. cartage. also the hyre, or money geuen for cartage.  
**Facere vecturam**, to bee a carier, to get his liuing by cartinge or conueighinge by water or lande.  
**Vectus**, a, um, caried, conueighed.  
**Vedra**, the ruar of Wrec in wales.  
**Vegeo**, gut, gère, to be in helth.  
**Veget**, getis, idem quod **vegetus**, a, um, **Veget**, for **Vegetat**.  
**Vegetatio**, onis, a comfortyng or making stronge.  
**Vegeti**, people of Asia.  
**Vegetius**, a noble man that wrote of martiall doctrine.  
**Vegeto**, auis, are, to recreate, to quicken, to comfort, to comfort, to geue strength, to perfectue in helth.  
**Vegetus**, a, um, whole, stronge, in helth, quicke, sounde, lustie.  
**Vegetus pulsus venarum**, a stronge pulse, beating vehemently.  
**Vegradis**, de, great & plit fourmed: after some, small or littell.  
**Veha**, x, f. g. for via, a waie.  
**Vehere**, olde wyters used for **Vehere**.  
**Vehemens**, tis, om. g. vehement, great, vrgent, fierie, sharpe.  
**Vehemens in vitamq; partem nimis es**, thou arte to behemente, to affectionate, or to hostile bothe in the one parte, and in the other.  
**Litteræ vehementes**, sharpe and crosse letters.  
**Vehementia**, x, f. g. vehemencis, might.  
**Odoris vehementia**, strong sauour.  
**Vehementer**, vehemently, sharply, mightly,

CCcc ij great

greatly.

Admirari vehementer, to meruaule greatly.  
Id mihi vehementer dolet, for that I am very  
sore.

Credere hoc mihi vehementer velim, I wyl  
in any wyse that you beleue me and truste me in  
this poynte.

Vehes, his, or Vehis, his, f. ge. a carre or wayne  
lode of any thyng, sometyne a wayne.

Vehes fœni, a lode of hie.

Vehes steroris, a lode of dounge.

Vehia, in the olde Tuscan tounge was a carre.

Vehicularis, re, belongng to a carre.

Vehicularis equus, a carre horse.

Vehicularius, ri, a carter.

Vehiculum, li, n. g. a generall name to all thyn-  
ges, which serue for cartage, a carre, a waine,  
a waggon or chariote.

Veho, vxi, vehere, to carie by water, to carie on  
horse backe or in a carre.

Ventrem grauem vehere, to haue a great beas-  
ty, to be with childe.

Veia, a certayne forceresse.

Veiatura, for Vectura, cartage.

Veiens, entis, of Veios.

Veientanus, a, um, of the citee Veios.

Veientes, people, with whome the Romaines had  
longe tyme warres.

Vei, the people of Veios.

Veios, a citee in Veturia.

Veious, a god, whiche hadde no power to dooe  
good, but onely harme.

Vel, or, sometyne also, chesely, namely, at the least  
Vel hoc quis non credat. &c. euen this thyng  
also, who woulde not thenke or beleue. &c.  
Si nullo alio pacto, vel scire. &c. id est, fal-  
sem, at the least wyse.

Vel maxime videtur sapientis, it doeth chiefl-  
ly seme to be the parte or office of a wyse man.

Nervorum vel minimum, as littell force or  
pythe as can be.

Velabrensis, se, belongng to the place called  
Velabrum.

Velabrum, bri, neu. g. a place in Rome. it male  
bee also called a tente, or bouth, whiche cras-  
tes men doe set vp, where they haue no houses,  
to be in steede of theyr shoppes.

Velamen, minis, and Velamentum, ti, n. g. a  
coueryng, any thyng that couereth.

Velaria, clothes, wherewith tentes are made. also  
the same tentes.

Velaris, re, belongng to a veyle.

Velatura, a frapete.

Velatus, a, um, apparailled, couered, hysed.

Capite velato, with the head couered.

Velanda corporis, the priue partes of the bodie.

Velauni, Velay in Fraunce.

Ves scurra, a common crosse of ictter.

Ves, velitis, m. g. a souldiour that weareth  
lyght harnesse.

Velia, a fen in Italie in the countrey of Calabria.

Velates, people of Liguria.

Velina, a strete in Rome by the hyll called Mons  
Palatinus.

Velifer, ra, rum, that beareth a sayle.

Velificatio, onis, f. g. a setting of hoysng by of  
the sayle.

Velifico, aui, are, or Velifico, aris, ari, to hoys  
by the sayles, and saile forth.

Velificus, a, um, that is doon with sailes.

Velificus cufus, a viage on the sea.

Velitaris, re, that belongeth to the souldiours in  
lyght harnesse.

Velitaris pugna, battayle doon by them that  
are lyght harnessed, a skirmishe.

Velitum, by lepes or shippes.

Velitor, aris, ari, to striue, to skirmishe, to fight  
one against an other, to bzaill, to chide, to con-  
tende one with an other in woordes.

Velitatio, onis, f. ge. skirmishing by leaping in  
and out, bzaulyng, contention in woordes.

Velitræ, arum, plu. a citee in Italie. ff. miles  
from Rome.

Velivolus, a, um, that whiche goeth with a saile,  
or is occupied with sailes.

Velivolantes naues, shippes vnder sayle.

Vella, x, f. g. olde wyters vso for Villa.

Vellaturam facere, to lye by carrying from one  
towne to an other.

Vellicatim, by pluches.

Vellicatus, us, m. g. a plucking.

Vellico, aui, are, to pinche, to pluche, sometyne  
to rebuke, to byte, to rent, to speake of, to carpe,  
to detracte.

Absentem vellicare, to speake ill of one that  
is absent.

Vello, velli, and vullsi, ere, to pluche by, to pull  
a thyng.

Radicius & cum radice vellere, to pluche by  
by the roote.

Comam vellere, to pull one by the heare.

Vellere sepulchra, to pull downe the monu-  
mentes and tombes of other.

Vellocasses, a people of the countrey of Lions in  
Fraunce.

Vellus, leris, n. g. a wyse.

Velo, aui, are, to couer or hyde, to hynde, to ap-  
parayle. Caput velare, to couer the head.

Velocitas, atis, f. g. swiftnesse.

Velociter, swyftely.

Velox, ocis, om. g. swift, quicke.

Velum, li, n. g. a saile, a curtayne or a veile.

Retrorsum vela dare, to change his purpose or  
hynde of lyfe.

Facere vela, and Dare vela, to hoysse vpland  
spreadye the sayles.

Obtendere velis rem aliquā, to couer, to hyde.

Permittamus vela ventis, let vs venter of ha-  
sarde the matter.

Velis equisq; with all diligence & endeavour.

Velis remisq; idem.

Contrahere vela, to styke sayle.

Velut,

Velut, veluti, lyke, lyke as.

Vena, x, f. g. a veyne.

Pulsus venarum, the pulse or beatyng of the  
veynes or arteries.

Ferire & incidere venam, to lette bloudd.

Vena auri vel argenti, a veyne of golde or sil-  
uer in the earthe.

Venas cuiuscunq; generis hominum tenere,  
to knowe the naturall disposition and faction of  
all men.

Peioris venæ æuum, id est, ferreum seculum.

Venabulum, li, n. g. an huntynge staffe, a weapon  
vso in huntynge.

Venacrum, a citee of Champagne, where is great  
plentie of oliues.

Venacranus, a, um, of that citee.

Venalis, le, that is sette to sale, also courtous, dis-  
honest, that selleth hym selfe for money.

Venalis ascriptor, one that is corrupted with  
money. Venales, seruantes set to be solde.

Venaliarius, ij, m. g. he that selleth slaues.

Venalicium, ij, n. ge. a place where any thyng is  
solde, the selling it selfe, or the body that is solde.

Venalius, ij, m. g. he that selleth men or  
chyliden.

Venalius, a, um, set to be solde.

Venaria, an ile where in bee many veynes of  
mettall.

Venaticus, a, um, pertainyng to huntynge.

Venaticus canis, an hounde.

Venatio, onis, an huntynge.

Venator, oris, m. g. an hunter.

Venatorius, a, um, idem quod Venaticus.

Culter venatorius, a wodde knife.

Venatrix, icis, f. g. a woman hunter.

Venatus, us, m. g. huntynge.

Vendax, acis, om. g. that gladly selleth.

Vendibilis, le, easie and redie to bee solde.

Vendicatio, onis, f. g. a claime.

Vendico, aui, are, to vendicate, to claime.

Vendicare a labore, to deliuer from labour.

Vendicare sibi, to claime of calenge as his  
owne.

Venditarius, a, um, that is wont to sell.

Venditatio, onis, auantynge, boastynge, crachynge,  
ostentation.

Venditio, onis, a sale, a sellynge.

Vendito, aui, are, to sell often, to haue to sell, to  
set to sale, to baunt, to crake, to bzagge.

Venditor, oris, m. g. a sellar.

Vendo, vendidi, vendere, to sell.

Male vendere, to sell a thyng ill and nothyng  
to is profyte.

Bene vendere, contrarie.

Qui Casaris beneficia vendebant, whiche  
toke bybys for such pleasures as Cesar dyd  
theue.

Magno vendere, to sell deare, or at a greatte  
price.

Non plus vendo, I sell it no deare.

Veneficium, ij, neu. gener. the arte or crafte of

poysynng.

Veneficus, i, m. g. and Venefica, x, fœm. g. he  
or she that poyseneth, or that blythly sojourneth  
with cheraffe.

Veneficus, a, um, venemous, that poyseneth.

Venenaria mulieres, womē that doe sell poysens.

Venenarius, ij, m. gen. he that maketh or prou-  
deth poysen.

Venenatus, a, um, poysened.

Venenifer, ra, rum, that beareth poysen.

Veneno, aui, are, to poysen.

Venenosus, a, um, venemous, full of poysen.

Venenum, ni, neu. ge. poysen, it is the generall  
name of all that dooeth after the nature of col-  
our of that thyng, wherwith it is mixt. Sometime  
with cheraffe of sojourn, sometyne colour.

Venenum deprahendere, to proue manifestly  
that one wolde haue poysened him.

Expugnare venenum, to ouercome poysen.

Inficere veneno, to poysen.

Facere malum venenum, to geue one poysen.

Venenum alicui infundere, to put poysen in  
ones dyshe.

Venenum alicui parare, to goe about to poys-  
son one.

Venco, niui, and sometime Venij, nire, to be sold.

Vendim ire, to be solde.

Venum ibit, it shall be solde.

Dare venum, to be solde.

Venerabilis, le, woorthy to be honoured, woorthy  
reuerence, woorthyfull.

Venerabundus, a, um, that dooeth woorthy  
any thyng.

Venerandus, a, um, to be woorthy.

Veneranter, reuerently.

Veneratio, onis, f. ge. honour, reuerence, woorthy  
shippynge.

Venerator, oris, m. g. one that doeth reuerence  
or woorthy.

Veneratus, a, um, humbly praised vnto. sometime  
reuerende.

Veneror, aris, ari, to reuerence, to woorthy.

Venerens, a, um, disposed to sercherie. Vene-  
reus, is also a cast at the dyce.

Veneris portus, a towne, in the mountains p-  
reni.

Venetia, arum, the citee of Venice.

Veneti, Venes in Vytaine, also the people of  
Venice.

Venetus, a, um, of Venice. also the colour of  
lyght blew or blunckt.

Venia, x, f. g. pardon, forgiveness, licence, leane.

Tua venia, by your licence, by your leane.

Cum bona venia audire, to heare one pa-  
ciently.

Bona venia me audies, you shall not be dis-  
pleased with that I shall saie.

Veniam petere, to aske pardon or forgiveness.

Veniam transfugiendi petit, he desired li-  
cense to goe to the enemies campe.

CCcc iij

Venia

Venia sit dicto, I speake it not to auant of  
boast my selfe, be you not displeased with that  
I saie.  
Venialis, le, woorthy pardon or forgiveness.  
Venibo, auncient writers used for Veniam.  
Venio, veni, ire, to come, to springe, to growe, to  
be brought or conueighed to a place by one, also  
to chaunce.  
Venire in mentem, to come to remembrance.  
Venit in mentem Platonis, I remembred  
Plato.  
Venitur ad me, they come to me.  
A Roma venire, to come from Rome.  
Supplicem venire ad aliquem, to come to one  
and make lough curtisie, intreatyng hym for  
somewhat.  
Illic veniunt felicius vnae, grapes or viues doe  
growe and proue better.  
Arbores quidam veniunt sua sponte, some  
trees grow naturally without plantyng.  
Eius quae ex Africa venit, of that whiche cometh,  
or that is brought out of Afrike.  
Dum tibi litera mea veniunt, vntill my letters  
come or be brought vnto you.  
Post istuc veniam, after I will speake of this  
matter.  
Ad Archesium veniamus, let vs come nowe  
to Archesia, or let vs speake now of Archesia.  
Alicui venire aduersum, to mete with one.  
Ad extremum ventum foret, it had come to the  
last point.  
Quae sub aspectum veniunt, whiche may be  
seene.  
In amicitiam alicuius venire, to become ones  
frende, to make alliance with one.  
Ad aures alicuius venire, to bee hearde, to  
come to ones eares or hearings.  
Quicquid in buccam venerit, what so euer cometh  
in the mynde without meditation.  
Venire ad internecionem, to be slayne and not  
one left aloue.  
Venire ad nomen, to come whan one is called  
by his name.  
Ad passionem venire, to be accorded to come  
to some point or agreement.  
Ad vadimonium non venire, not to appeere  
at the daie appoynted.  
In eum casum veneram, I was come to that  
pointe or state.  
In certamen iudiciumq; veniunt, they sue and  
contende in the law.  
Venire in colloquium, to come to speeche or  
communication with one.  
Si in Caesaris complexum veniret, if he might  
be loued of Cesar, if he might come in Cesars  
fauour.  
In confessum venit ea res, that thyng is manly  
fessly knowne and confessed.  
In conspectum venire, to present hym selfe to  
one that he may see hym.  
Ad me in conspectum venire prohibui, I

forbade hym to come in my sight.  
In consuetudinem venire, to come in use and cus-  
tome.  
In contemptum venire, to be dispised, to  
come in contempt.  
Hera in crimen veniet, my maistres shall be blas-  
med, or it shall be laied to hir charge.  
In deditionem venit, he yelded.  
In deliberationem venire, to be consulted of.  
In desyderium venire dicitur res aliqua, to be  
desired or wished for.  
Venire in disceptationem, to come in contro-  
uersie, to be reasoned or disputed of.  
In discrimine existimationis venire, to be in daun-  
ger to lose his good renoume or estimation.  
In disquisitionem venire, to bee searched or sought  
for, to be reasoned or disputed of.  
In dubium venire, to come in daunger.  
Venire in diuitias, to become riche.  
In dubium venire de ciuitate, to be in doubt  
whether he be a citizen or no.  
Venire in fidem alicuius, to geide hym selfe to  
ones merite and assurance.  
Ad finem venit, it is at an ende.  
Feliciter hac res tibi venit, this thyng chaunceth  
to the happily.  
Sub iactum telorum venire, to come in daunger  
of shotte.  
Qua de causa huic inimicus venias, why ye be  
his enemye.  
Ex gratia in inuidiam venit, he is fallen out of  
fouour into hatred and displeasure of men.  
Venire in locum summum, to come to great  
estate and honour.  
In manus hominum libros venire dicimus.  
In notitiam venire, to be knowne.  
In numerum oratorum venire, to be reckoned or  
compted an oratour.  
In oblivionem venire, to be forgotten.  
Quum in otium veneramus, whan we shall once  
haue leisure.  
In partem impensae venire, to paie parte of that  
whiche is laied forth.  
Eo venire mores, the fashions or manners of men  
came to that point.  
In ora virum venire, to become famous and re-  
nowmed.  
In possessionem reipublicae venire, to haue  
the rule, or to be maister of the whole common-  
weale.  
Quo proprius spem venerant, the moze hope  
that they had.  
In prouerbium venire, to bee taken by, and  
used for a prouerbe.  
Nonnullam in spem veneram, I hadde a good  
hope.  
In suspicionem venire, to be suspected.  
In tutelam venire, to be vnder the tuition or pro-  
tection of one.  
In vitam venire, to be bozne.  
In vnitatem venire, to bee vnited, to become  
one.

one.  
Mors summus venit ad eum morte fratris,  
he is in great sorrow of heavinesse, for the death  
of his brother.  
Vinum tadio venit ei, he hateth wyne.  
Sivus veniat, if it come to passe, yf any  
nede be.  
Venila, for vnda, water in a ryuer.  
Venor, aris, aris, to hunt, to get a thyng craftily,  
to seeke or ppolle after a thyng.  
Venari laudem, to goe about to get praise.  
Pisces venari, to fische.  
Venari apros in mari, prouerbiially, to lose  
ones labour.  
De verbis meis venator, hearken diligently to  
my wordes: or watche of make well what I  
saie.  
Venosus, a, um, full of beines, or that hath great  
beynes.  
Vena, an haue in Englande called Bistowe.  
Ventanea, thynges that seme to bee dangerous,  
and yet therin is no danger.  
Venter, tris, m. g. the bealy or panche, sometyme  
it is taken for the stomache.  
Ventrem facere dicitur paries, whan it is olde,  
and bendeth our the foundation redy to fall.  
Ventrem perferre, to be with chylde.  
Sistere ventrem, to stoppe the laske.  
Mollire ventrem, to lose the bealy.  
Vacare ventri, to geue hym selfe to bealy there.  
Crepit mihi venter, my bealy crotleth.  
Ventilabrum, i, n. g. a fanne or shabell, whers  
with wynde is made.  
Ventilatio, onis, a fannynge or winnowyng.  
Ventilator, oris, m. g. a faner or wynnower of  
corne.  
Ventilator natura, he that searcheth with great  
 studie the causes of thynges naturall.  
Ventilatores, iuglars or traffic deceyners.  
Ventilo, aui, are, to gather wynde, to fanne or  
wynnow corne, to tourne out of one hande into  
an other.  
Frumentum ventilare, to wynnower corne.  
Vinum ventilare, to let the wyne take ayre.  
Ventito, aui, are, to come often.  
Ventro, aui, are, to come often.  
Ventrositas, atis, f. g. wyndynesse.  
Ventrosus, a, um, wyndy, also lyght.  
Gloria ventosa, bayne gloire.  
Homo ventosissimus, a bayne and lyght pees-  
son, that boasteth hymselfe outragiously.  
Ventosa regio, a wyndy countrey.  
Ventosus follis, a belowe that bloweth wynde.  
Ventulus, li, m. g. a littell wynde.  
Ventulum sic facio, fanne or make wynde on  
this facion.  
Ventus, ti, m. g. wynde.  
Ventus operam dat, the wynde bloweth a good  
roole.  
Vento viuere, to liue by the wynde, a pro-  
uerbe, applied to them, whiche haue no sub-

stance to lyue on.  
Reti ventos venatur, he endeuoreth to catche  
an hare with a taber.  
Venus popularis, bayne gloire, ppeple of the  
people.  
Venus popularem querere in rem aliqua, to  
seeke for the praise of the people in doynge a  
thyng.  
Ocyor uentis, swifter then the wyndes.  
Secundus ventus, a prosperous wynde.  
Abire in ventos, to banishe awaie.  
Bacchans ventus, a ragynge wynde.  
Committere vitam ventis, to saile on the sea,  
to take the sea.  
Concipere ventum, to gather wynde.  
Nascitur ventus, the wynde ryseth.  
Cum ventu posuere, whan the wynde was  
laied.  
Folle premere ventos, to blowe wynde with  
the belowes.  
Vita recessit in ventos, he died.  
Saut mare ventis, the sea is troublous by rea-  
son of the great wynde.  
Sinit venti, the wyndes be laied.  
Secundante vento, with a prosperous wynde.  
Spirabit ventus, the wynde will blowe.  
Ventrale, lis, n. g. a stomacher, an apyon, or of  
ther garment, that couereth the bealy.  
Ventriosus, ventricosus, and Ventrosus, a, um,  
that hath a great bealy or panche.  
Ventriculus, the stomache.  
Ventulus, the ambassadour that Turnus sent to  
Diomedes.  
Venum, is bled for the syppe of Venio.  
V. num ire, to be sold.  
Venundo. venundedi, dare, to sell.  
Venundatio, onis, byng and sellynge.  
Venus, veneris, called goddess of loue: some-  
tyme teacherie, also carnall appetyte, also beau-  
tie, by whiche a man is lered to loue.  
Veneris dicendi, eloquence or grace in wy-  
tyng or speakynge.  
Venus, is sometyme taken for a caste at dise.  
Venusia, a towne in Apulia.  
Venustas, atis, f. g. beaultie, ppeple of women:  
sometyme a dilectable pronunciation of spee-  
che, a grace and pleasantnesse in speakynge.  
Venuste, ppeple, pleasantly, amiably.  
Venustus, a, um, somewhat fayre.  
Venustus, a, um, faire, delectable, pleasant.  
Venusto, aui, are, to ornate or make beautifull.  
Veprecula, la, f. g. a littell byemle.  
Vepres, pris, m. & f. g. a brier.  
Vepretum, ti, n. g. a place full of byers.  
Ver, veris, n. g. the springe of the yere.  
Primo vere, and Vere nouo, in the beginning  
of the springe.  
Veracitas, atis, f. g. truthe in speeche.  
Veratrum, tri, n. g. an herbe, called also Belles-  
borus.  
Verax, acis, om. g. that saileth truthe.

Verbalis, le, that descendeth of a verbe.

Verbasum, ci, neu. ge. an herbe, wherof be two kyndes: of which one is supposed to bee *Phos* in o<sup>r</sup> longe wo<sup>r</sup>te: the other is supposed to bee that, which is called *primrose*. Some doe thinke it to be *rosescampin*.

Verbenaca, ca, Meruin.

Verbena, na, f. g. an herbe called *Meruin*: some tyme *Verbenæ* are all leaues sodainely plucked vp, to garnish the houses of churches, or to make garlandes.

Verbenarius, was one of the ambasadours, sent from the Romans vnto the<sup>r</sup> enemies, which ware on his heade a garlande of *Meruin*.

Verbigerō, aui, are, for Verba facere, to talke.

Verber, beris, m. g. a small longe stick of yarde, a wanne to beate with.

Verbera, be sometye taken for stripes.

Castigare verberibus, to chastise, to beate.

Lingua verbera, chydynge, ratyng wo<sup>r</sup>des.

Verberalis, le, wo<sup>r</sup>thy to be beaten.

Verberatio, onis, f. g. and Verberatus, us, m. g. a beating.

Verberatus, is taken sometye for a persuasio<sup>n</sup>, motion of sterpyng: as,

Tuo verberatu, by the persuasion.

Verberatus, a, um, beaten, striken, hurte.

Vinea verberata grandine, vines beaten and hurte with hagle.

Verberatus, a, um, wo<sup>r</sup>thy to be beaten.

Verberito, aui, are, to beate often.

Verbero, aui, are, to beate, to punish, some tyme to chyd.

Verberare cogitationis conuicio, to blame or rebuke one in his mynde.

Ora verberat manu, he dasheth hym about the mowthe of face with his hande.

Verbero, onis, m. ge. a person wo<sup>r</sup>thy punishement, the reprobhe of all scravautes.

Verbose, an aduerbe signifying with many wo<sup>r</sup>des, at large.

Verbositas, atis, f. g. muche talkyng or speaking.

Verbosus, a, um, full of wo<sup>r</sup>des, that hath many wo<sup>r</sup>des, a great tangle of talker.

Verbosus ad te scripsi, I wryte to you at lengthe or moze largely.

Verbulum, li, n. g. a littell wo<sup>r</sup>de.

Verbum, bi, n. g. a wo<sup>r</sup>de. also a whole sentence or sayng, a prouerbe.

Verba ad rem conferre, to doe as he saith.

Verba mortuo facere, to speake to a deade man, a prouerbe when a man loseth his labour.

Verba dare, to dectue.

Verbi causa, as by example.

Verbi gratia, idem.

Verba istæ sunt, these are but wo<sup>r</sup>des.

Verbis meis salutem dico, salute hym in my name.

De exclusione verbum nullum, there is not one wo<sup>r</sup>de spoken of the shuttyng out.

Si verbo tritauerit, if he trippe or faple in

one wo<sup>r</sup>de.

Magnifica verba, topall and losse wo<sup>r</sup>des, bragging wo<sup>r</sup>des.

Abstine verbo invidia, without disdeigne be it spoken.

Cogere verba in pedes, to wryte verses.

Conferre verba in pauca, to tell briefely of in fewe wo<sup>r</sup>des.

Quid opus est verbis? What nedeth many wo<sup>r</sup>des?

Exprimere de vel e verbo, to translate wo<sup>r</sup>de for wo<sup>r</sup>de.

Perdere verba, to speake in wayne.

Reddere verbum verbo, or verbum pro verbo, to translate wo<sup>r</sup>de for wo<sup>r</sup>de.

Eisdem verbis reddere quod cogitauimus, to recite a chynge by the same wo<sup>r</sup>des that we diuised in our myndes.

Vtinam istud verbum ex animo & vere diceres, wolde god thou didste speake this thinge wryth thynne herte and vnfeignidly.

Quid istuc verbi est? what meane these wo<sup>r</sup>des? what meaneth he by to sayng?

Bona verba quæso, ye woll not doe as ye saie I truste: be good vnto vs I praye you: geue vs faple wo<sup>r</sup>des I beseeche you.

Vercellæ, a citee in Liguria, nigh to the mounstapnes called Alpes.

Vere, truly, in dedde.

Hoc ibi fit, vbi non vere viuunt, this happeneth amonge them that lyue not without dissimulation.

Verecunde, shamefastly.

Verecundia, æ, f. g. shamefastnesse, bashfulness, demurenesse, modestie.

A verecundia, hoc est, præ verecundia.

Verecundia in rogando, bashfulness in desyring.

In verecundiam adducere, to make abashed, or ashamed, to put out of countenance.

Verecundor, aus, ari, to be ashamed, to bee bashfull or modest.

Verecundus, a, um, shamefast, demure, full of reuerence, bashfull, modest.

Verba parum verecunda, wo<sup>r</sup>des dishonest and vncleanly.

Verecunda translatio, a translation not to farre sette.

Veredarius, rij, m. ge. a messenger that rideth by poste.

Veredus, di, m. g. a lyght horse, a huntynge nag, a swifte geldynge.

Verenda, orum, ne. ge. plu. places in a man and woman, whiche without shame maie not be named.

Verendus, a, um, to bee feared or dyedde, to bee reuerenced.

Verens, entis, that feareth or dyedeth.

Vereor, reris, reri, to feare as the chylde dooth the father with loue: Timere, to feare as the slave of hote dooth his maister, without loue.

Vereor dicere, I dare not tell.

Vereor abs te, I am asfede of the, lest thou wylte doe me some displeasure.

Quum huic veritus est optimæ adolescenti facere iniuriam, sens he hath taken remoyse. æ.

Conspicuum patris vereri, to bee asfede to come in his fathers sight.

Vos mihi veremini, you be asfede on my behalf.

A quo supplicium verebatur, of whome he feared lest he should be punished.

Vereriannonæ caritatem, to feare dearthe of coyne.

Vereor vt placari possit, I feare that he can not be pleased or qualified.

Dies hic mihi vt sit satis ad agendum vereor, I feare this whole daie wyl not bee enough for me to dispatche this matter in.

Veretrum, tri, n. g. a mans yarde.

Vergilia, the seven sterres, called also Pleiades.

Vergo, versi, or verxi, vergere, to deelyne or boowe downe, to bende towarde.

In meridiem vergit, it lieth towarde the south.

Ad imum vergere, to synke to the bottom.

Vergente iam die, id est, inclinatio, in the after noone when it dyewe towarde night.

Vergobretus, ti, a maiestrate amonge the people called Herdi in Fraunce.

Veridicus, a, um, that telleth truth.

Verifico, aui, are, to verifie, as lawiers do saie, to auerre.

Veriloquium, quii, n. ge. the true interpretation of a wo<sup>r</sup>de.

Verimonia, æ, idem quod veritas, an olde wo<sup>r</sup>de.

Verisimilis, le, lyke to be true.

Mihi quidem non sit verisimile, I thinke it not lyke to be true.

Verisimiliter, lykely.

Veritanus ager, a fiede diuided amonge the people, so that euery man maie haue a porcion.

Veritas, tatis, f. g. trouthe, veritee.

Ex veritate, accorpyng to the truth.

Cultor veritatis, a magntener of the truth.

Veriuerbium, a true tale.

Vermiculatim, an aduerbe, signifying in small pieces.

Vermiculatio, onis, f. g. a corrupcion with wo<sup>r</sup>mes, wo<sup>r</sup>me eatynge or byedding of wo<sup>r</sup>mes in frutes or trees.

Vermiculus, li, m. g. a littell wo<sup>r</sup>me.

Vermiculator, aris, ari, to bee full of vermine or wo<sup>r</sup>mes, to bee wo<sup>r</sup>me eaten: to make thecker wo<sup>r</sup>ke with small pieces coloured vpon tables, bordes or pauementes.

Vermiculata opera, wo<sup>r</sup>kes whiche are of small pieces of diuers colours, wherein are set out sundry pictures, lyke as we see in tapestrye tables or counters.

Vermina, orum, n. ge. plu. prickynge in the bo<sup>r</sup>die, that is someth wo<sup>r</sup>mes were cutte a fundre,

Vereor

Verminalio, onis, f. g. the disease of the wo<sup>r</sup>mes propely in cattell: also a disease in the heade, when one thynketh his byame is gnawen with wo<sup>r</sup>mes. also the greefe of pegne in the bodie.

Vermino, aui, are, to haue wo<sup>r</sup>mes. also to be pruned in the bealie.

Verminosus, a, um, full of wo<sup>r</sup>mes, or that wherein wo<sup>r</sup>mes are.

Vermis, is, m. g. a wo<sup>r</sup>me, also it is a fische in the ryuer of Ganges, whiche is in lengthe. lx. cubites, and is blew in colour, whiche hath suche strength, that when Dypphanes come to the water to drinke, he wyl take one of them by the nose, and plucke hym into hym.

Verna, æ, com. gen. a bonde man or bonde woman, boyn in the house of the lord, of his bondman or bondwoman.

Vernaculus, i, um, that is boyn at home in ones owne house, all that taketh begynnyng in ones owne countrey, as,

Vernacula lingua, the countrey language, the comon speeche, peculiar of propye to a countrey or house.

Vernaculi, be also men of yll maners and language, whiche vse to flatter, or to speake in rebuke.

Vernacula putatio, cuttynge of byncs in the spyngne tyme.

Vernacula volucres, birdes that bee in ones owne countrey.

Vernaculus mos, the fashion of ones countrey or citee.

Vernalis, le, pertainyng to the spyngne of the yere. also scutle.

Vernaliter, lyke a slave or bondman.

Cælum vernans, a pleasant and goodly ayer.

Vernatio, onis, f. g. the olde skynne of an adder, it is sometye taken for age.

Vernilis, le, scutle, saucie, malaperte.

Vernilias, atis, f. g. flatterie, scowynge.

Verniliter, lewdly, flatterynghly, scowynghly.

Vernilitas, olde writers vied for a flatterer.

Verno, aui, are, to spyngne as herbes dooe, also to lyngne as birdes doe.

Vernula, æ, f. g. a diminutue of Verna.

Vernus, a, um, of the spyngne tyme, iustie, fresh as the spyngne tyme.

Vernum tempus, the spyngne tyme.

Vero, truly, verily, sometye it doeth affirme that whiche foloweth, also but y<sup>t</sup>.

Vero, is moste commonly saynged with these wo<sup>r</sup>des, Neg, Nec, Tum, Age, Sane, iam, enim, At, Quasi, Scilicet, Nunc.

¶ In vero, a manner of answerynge, and signifieth Protesto, aut certe.

Ego vero ita facio, truly I doe euen so in dedde.

Ego vero memini, in dedde I do remembre it.

Est vero ita, it is euen so in dedde.

Et illi ostendisti & vero etiam mihi, and to me also.

¶ Iam

Iam vero & prouincias, yea and nowe also the prouinces.

Id vero pernegat, that he denieth plainely.

Ille vero, for lmo vero, or ille etiam.

Ille vero non modo loquentur sed. &c. they doe not onely speake, but. &c.

Sane vero, or lta vero, lronice.

Vero, is also a riuer in Wiskeap.

Vero, aui, are to saie trueth, to verifie.

Veromandui, Vermandore in Fraunce.

Verona, a noble citee in Italie in the countrey called Marchia Carulina, not farr from the mountaines, where Catullus the poete, and Plinius were bozne.

Verones, people dwelling nigh to the ryuer of Nero.

Veronensis, se, and Veronius, a, um, of Verona.

Verpa, Marcell bseth for Mentula.

Verpus, i, m. g. he that hath no thimne. it is also the middle finger.

Verpi, be also iwes.

Verra, an alter at Rome, wherat they praied that children shoulde not be wponge bozne

Verrea, orum, n. g. plu. feastes ordeigned by Cierres

Verres, a Romayne, whom Cicero accused.

Verres, ris, m. gen. an hogge vngelded, a raine boze.

Verricula, olde wpters bled for Articulat.

Verriculatus, a, um, made lyke a dragge nette.

Verriculum, li n. g. a nette called a dragge.

Verrinus, a, um, of a boze.

Verro, verri, and verri, verere, to drawe awaie, also to make cleane, to swepe awaie.

Verruca, a, f. ge. an hyllocke or knappe on an hill, also a wart, olde wpters toke it for an high place.

Verrucaria, a, f. g. wartwozt.

Verrucosus, a, um, one that hath wartes.

Verrucosifoloz, roouge places, full of hils lockes.

Verrucula, la, f. g. a littell warte, also an hils locke.

Verranco, aui, are, to toune of change a thyng into better.

Versatilis, thynges that are tourned or wounden one aboute an other, as two cordes or two stiches wounden together. also pylars made of the same facion.

Versatilis, le, that turneth or that maie be turned.

Versatilis mola, an hande myll.

Ingenium ad omne versatilis, a witte redy and prompt to be applyed to all maner of thynges.

Versatio, onis, a turnyng.

Versatus, a, um, turned, stered.

Verficolor, oris, om. gene. changeable, or that chaungeth colour. also of sundye colours.

Verficolores maculae, spoites of dyuers colours.

Verficolorius, a, um, any thyng turned out of

his naturall colour. also that is of dyuers colours mixt together.

Verfculus, i, m. g. a littell verse, also a lyne.

Verfificatio, onis, a makynge of verses.

Verficator, oris, a verfifier.

Verfifico, aui, are, to make verses.

Verfificus, a, um, that maketh verses.

Verfipellis, le, that chaungeth his skynne often tymes, also a craftie felowe that wylt toune as often as he listeth.

Verfo, aui, are, to turne, to turne often, to delude, to trouble, to disquiete, to steere as one steereth lycour in a pott.

Verfar animum cupido regni, he studieth, thinketh or deuiseh how to be kynge, or he is verie sollicitous of carefull to opteine the kingdom.

Animum muliebrem versare in omnes partes, to tempte the womā by all maner of waies.

Authores versare, to reade often good and thours.

Dolos versare, to deuise howe to deceiue one.

Versare in corde, to thynke, to imagine, to deuise of cast in ones mynde.

Oves versare, to pasture sheepe.

Versare diu, quid terre reculent, to thynke longe what they wylt refuse of susteyne.

Versare testes, to examyne witnesses in diuers maner of waies.

Quomodo me versauisti? how hast thou deuised me?

Animos militares versabat, he affited of proued the coulidiours myndes diuers waies.

Consilia noua versare pectore, to imagine of inuent in his mynde newe deuises.

Versare se, querit quid agat, he tourneth hym selfe in and out. &c.

Terram versare, to labour the grounde.

Secum in animis versare, to caste of considre in his mynde.

Verba versare, to consydre and scanne the woordes.

Pecunias non ex fide versare, id est, non fideliter tractare.

Verfor, aris, ari, to haunte, to be oftentymes in a place, to be conuersant, or occupied in a thyng or matter.

Mihi ante oculos dies noctesq; versaris, I thinke vpon you daie and night, or me thinketh I see you bothe daie and nyght.

Versatur circa res omnes rhetorica, Rhetorike medleth with euery thyng.

In acie versari, to be in battayle.

In discrimine versari, to be in dainger.

In munere suo versari, to bee busie in his office.

In re aliqua versari, to treate of some matter.

Inter manus versari, to be often tymes handled.

Cuius in animo versatur, in whose minde it is.

In artibus ingenuis versari, to exercise hym selfe muche in the studie of liberal sciences.

In errore versari, to be in an error.

In errore verborum versari, to erre and faple

In woordes, abusyng one for an other.

Difficili in loco versor, it is an hard or difficile matter that I am in hand with, or that I entreate of.

Nescis quantis in malis versor miser, you knowe not in howe great troubles I am scely poore creature.

In mente & cogitatione aliqua versari, to cast and reuolue thynges in his mynde.

In ore vulgi atq; in communibus prouerbiis versatur, all the people speake of it, and haue it in a prouerbe.

In questione aliqua versari, to entreate or speake of any question.

In suis summis versatur, he hath muche moneys of his owne, and oweth nothing.

In timore versari, to be asfere.

Verforia, the nedle of a compasse vscd in a ship, to know the coastes.

Verforiam capere, to retorne.

Versura, a, f. g. a turnyng, it is also whan a mā bozoweth of one to paie his debtes to an other.

Versuram facere, to bozowe a greater summe of one, to paie to an other a lesser.

Versura, is also the corgne or corgner of an house or walle wherat men dooe turne. it is also whan the hoxes or oxen doe tourne in a carte or plough.

Versuram soluere, to change creditours, as to bozow of one to paie an other, some dooe reade,

Versura soluere, id est, Versura facta, as alienum soluere.

Versus, a, um, of Verro, byrshed, swepte, drawn.

Versus, a, um, of Verto, turned.

Versus, us, m. g. a verse. Sometyme an order. also a longe, sometyme a lyne.

Facere & conficere versus, to make verses.

Versus remorum, an order of oyes.

Versus arborum, a rewe of trees.

Versus, is also in lande, an hundreth foote euery waie.

Versus, a preposition, towards.

Brundisium versus, towards Brundise.

Versus, is sometyme ioygned with an other preposition: as, ad occidentem versus, towards the west.

Versus, is sometyme an aduerbe: as, Sursum versus, bywarde,

Quoquo versus, euery waie.

Vtroq; versus, on bothe the sydes.

Vndiq; versus, on euery syde.

Versute, wplyt, subtilly.

Versutia, a, f. g. wyltnesse.

Versutiloquus, a, um, a craftie speaker.

Versutus, a, um, mutable, variable, often turnyng, wply, craftie, quickly turned to lxxvss nesse, experte.

Verragus, i, m. g. an hounde that wylt hunte by hym selfe, and byng home his gaine.

Vertebra, a, f. ge. of Vertibulum, li, neu. gen.

a place of ioynte in the body, where the bones dooe not mete, but are knit together in such wise with sinewes, that they maie turne the more lgghtly.

Vertebratus, a, um, made in foyme of suche places of ioyntes.

Vertex, & Vortex, icis, m. ge. a whylewende, also a whylepole in a water, the crowne or top of the head, the topp of euery thyng.

A vertice ad calcem, from the top to the toe, from the hyghest to the lowest, from the begynnyng to the endyng.

Vertex arboris, the top of a tree.

Vertices, be also poles imagined in the firmament, also the hookes that doozes hange vpon.

Verticula, a, f. ge. called also Vrtica.

Vertibulum, idem quod Vertebra.

Verticilla, a, f. ge. of fies.

Verticillatus, a, um, knit together as the ioyntes of the body be, apte to turne.

Verticillum, li, n. ge. of Verticillus, li, m. gen. a little wherue.

Verticosus, that turneth rounde lyke a whylewende.

Verticulum, li, n. g. a wherue, whiche is a round thyng set on a spyndell to cause it to turne.

Vertiginosus, a, um, gyddie bzaied.

Vertigo, ginis, form. gener. a sickness of the head, wherein it seemeth to a man, that he seeth thynges turnyng, a whylewende, a turnyng rodd, gyddiness.

Vertigus, us, m. g. a whylewende about.

Vertius, a man of great strength.

Verto, ti, tere, to turne, to drawe, to translate or interpret out of one tongue into an other, to consydre, also absolutely to chaunce, to come to passe or effecte.

Vertere terga, to rene awaie, to flee in battayle.

Vertere solum, to goe from one countrey in to an other to dwell.

Vertere, for Versuram facere.

Vertere stulticia, to repute foly in a thyng.

Vertere vitio, to put the blame in one.

Quis erit vitio qui id non vertat tibi? who is it that will not blame the for that.

Agram vertere, to till the grounde.

Bene tibi vertat, god speede you well.

Dij bene vertant, I praye god tourne it to good.

In crimen vertere, to blame a thyng.

In discrimine verti dicuntur res, whan they be in daunger.

In fugam vertere, to put to flight.

In rem suam vertere, to turne it to his profit.

In religionem vertere, to be scrupulous.

Male vertit res pecuaria mihi, I am an ill marchant of cattell, or I am vnlucke in buyng of cattell.

Omnia vertere, id est, euertere, to tourne by sette downe.



Ad luxuriam vertere vsum alicuius rei, to abuse a thyng to voluptuousnesse and pleasure.  
Si res melius vertisset, if the thyng had come better to passe.

In crimen vertere, quod gloriæ esse debet, to blame one for that he ought to be praised.  
Ad se vertere parte alicuius rei, to take parte of the thyng to his owne use.

Spes ciuitatis in eo vertitur, all the hope that the cite hath, resteth in this poynte.

In sese faciem alterius vertere, to disguise him selfe lyke an other man.

Stylum in tabulis vertere, to cancell or strike out that is writtten in his rekenyng booke or register.

Vertere Platonem, Aristotelem, &c. to translate. &c.

Vertunt res male, the thynges come ill to passe.

In perniciem alicuius vertere dicitur res aliqua, when it turneth to his great displeasure.

In contumeliam suam vertere, quod alius gesserit, to interpret a thyng that an other man hath doen to be in the dyspote of him.

In dorsum vertere, to turne on the backe, to late wyght.

In lapos vertere homines, to transfourme men into woulfes.

Vertere aliquid in locum, to turne a thyng to a ieste, to make a sporte or game of it.

In inuidiam vertit se gloria, glorie and praise begynneth to turne into hate and riuie.

Vnius potestate vertentur omnia, all thynges shall be ruled and ordered by one man.

In priuatum vertere pecuniam, to turne money to his owne ppyrte use.

Tribus in rebus veritur omnis virtus, all vertue consisteth in three thynges.

Iram in aliquem vertere, to tourne his displeasure toward one, to be angrie with one.

In voluntate Philippi id totum vertitur, all that matter consisteth in the will or pleasure of Philipp.

In se oculos omnium vertere, to cause all men to looke on hym.

Quo me vertam nescio, I can not tell whither to turne me.

Quoquo reverteris, whiche wate so euer ye turne you.

In eo res veritur, the whole matter consisteth in this poynte.

Vertere sententiam retro, to change his opinion.

Salus mea in eo vertitur, my lyfe or safegarde consisteth in this poynte.

Vertorriga, a towne of Spayne.

Vertumnalia, the solemnities of Vertumnus, which was kept in Octobre.

Vertumnus, a god, supposed of the painims to haue the gouernance of mens myndes, or after some of byng and sellng.

Iniquo vertumno natus, he that knoweth not how to gouerne or rule him selfe.

Veru, n. gen. indeclinabile in singulari, in plurali, hæc verua, a spytte or broche. also a wasp on lyke a broche.

Veruactum, i. n. g. lande that hath lien long, turned or salowed in the springe tyme.

Veruat, for Circundat, it compasseth.

Veruculum, li. n. ge. a littell broche, also an instrument of golde smithes, like a little broche.

Verueccus, lyke a wreather.

Verueccius, a, um, of a wreather.

Veruex, ecis, m. g. a wreather shepe.

Veruina, a longe darte or iauelyne.

Verulani, a people in Itale.

Verum, a conjunction, but yet.

Verum etiam, but also.

Verum enimvero, but yet truly.

Veruntamen, yet not withstandng.

Verus, a, um, true, substaual, vncoorupted, god, iust, profitable.

Verum vis dicam: wyl ye that I shall tell you truly?

Verum modo, so that it be true.

Verum, or Verum id est, it is true.

Color verus, a good naturall colour.

Nuptiæ veræ, true marriages, that be not feigned.

Verum? Iridentis interrogatio, is it true that ye saie?

Veri similitudo, likely hode of truth.

Simile vero videbatur, it seemed to be true.

Verutum, i. n. g. a casting darte with a fringe.

Verutus, a, um, armed with dartes.

Vesania, æ, f. g. furie, wodnesse, lacke of reason.

Vesania, vesanis, nini, ire, to be in a furie, to be madde, to rage.

Vasiente vento, when the wynde began to rage, or blow.

Vesanius, a, um, cruel, furiose, wood, madde out of his wytte.

Vescor, sceris, sci, to eate, to vse, Actius vseth it to see.

Vesci ex manu, to take meate out of ones hande.

Aura vesci, to lye by the aper.

Vix sunt vescendo, men maie scantly abyde to eate them.

Tui oculi vescuntur, id est, vident.

Vesca, browffe, leaues wheron brades be fed in wynter.

Vesculus, a, um, berate leane, ill kept.

Vescus, a, um, all thyng that maie be eaten, also little or leane.

Vesceus, an hill by Naples, out of the whiche is such alwaies fyre and smoke lyke Actna.

Vesica, æ, f. g. a bladder.

Vesicaria, an herbe, whiche apothecaries dooe call Alhakengie.

Vesicula, æ, f. g. a little bladder.

Vespa, æ, f. g. a waspe.

Vespa;

Vespa, thet whiche dooe burie dead corpes.

Vespasianus, the name of an emperour of Rome.

Vesper, speris, or Vesperus, i, m. g. and once in Itale, f. g. the euening of euentyde, also the euening sterre.

Primo vespere, as soone as euening came.

Vesper, a, um, of the euening.

Vespera, æ, f. g. idem quod Vesper.

Vesperascit, it waxyth night.

Vesperis, or Vesperis, an aduerbe, signifying late, at the ende of the daie, in the euening.

Vesperies, a towne in Spayne.

Vesperalis, le, of or belonging to the euening.

Vesperalis plaga, id est, occidentalis.

Vesperina, æ, f. g. olde wyters used for Cana, supper.

Vespero, aui, are, to be euening.

Vespertilio, onis, m. g. a remouse or bathe.

Vespertinus, in the ablative case, aduerbially, in the euening.

Vespertinus, a, um, that whiche is dooen in the euening.

Vesperugo, inis, f. g. idem quod Vesper, the sterre called also Venus.

Vespices, places thicke of bushes.

Vespilo, onis, m. g. he that carrieth dead bodics to be buried.

Vestones, Campayne in Fraunce.

Vesta, the mother of Saturnus, also his daughter, whiche for hir chastite was honoured for a goddess. Sometyme it is taken for pure fyre.

Vestalis, le, pertaining to Vesta.

Vestales, were virgins that ministred to Vesta, whiche were chosen betwene the age of .vi. and .x. yeeres, and .xxx. yeeres they remayned virgins, afterwarde it was leasull for them to marie.

Vester, a, um, pours.

Vestiarium, i, n. ge. a warderob or presse where garments be laied. Sometyme it is taken for the garment selfe.

Vestiarus, i, m. ge. the peoman of the robes, or he that kepeth the warderobe, also he that maketh or sellet garments.

Vestiarus, a, um, belonging to garments, or wherein garments are kepte.

Vestibulum, li, n. g. a bodie place without the doze, where men doe tarie while they koecke, and vntill the doze be opened, a porche.

Vestibulum templi, the church porche.

Vestibulum sepulchri, the entrie into the sepulchre.

Vestibulum Sicilia, id est, ingressus.

Vestibulum artis ingredi, to begyn to learne any arte or science.

Vesticeps, cipis, m. g. a ponge man, whiche becsynneth to haue a bearde.

Vestigabundus, he that seeketh muche.

Vestigator, oris, m. g. he that seeketh for a thyng, a hunter, one that traceth by the steppes.

Vestigium, i, n. ge. the printe of a mans foote in

the grounde, a foote steppe, a trace or tracke.

Sometyme the sole of the foote. it is taken also for the signe or token of any thyng that is doen.

A vestigio ad vericem, from the sole of the foote to the crowne of the heade.

Vestigium equi, an horse shoe.

Vestigium corporis, the printe where the body hath lien.

Consequi vestigijs, to folowe one foote by foote.

Vestigium facere in loco aliquo, to enter into, or to goe in a place.

Fallere vestigium dicitur locus lubricus, to make ones foote to slippe.

Harere in vestigio, to stande still in a place, and not to moue his foote.

Vbi vestigium impresserit, where he doeth set his foote, or make the printe of his foote.

Curfus sui vestigia nunq insecuntur, they neuer turne backe, but goe on forth straight.

Ingressi vestigijs patris, to folowe his fathers steppes.

Insistere in vestigio, to stande in a place.

In quo vestigio postemum insinisset, where he stood or had set his foote laste.

Quibus vestigijs primum insitit, in the place where I sette my foote fyrst, or where I began fyre to stande.

Mouere vestigium, to departe, to goe awaie.

Occubere in vestigio, to die in the place where he standeth.

Persequi vestigia alicuius, to folowe or trace one by the printe of his foote, to pursue and folowe foote by foote.

Persequi aliquem vestigijs ipsius, to folowe ones steppes, and goe the same way that he did.

also to accuse one by tokens or wytynges, that he hath leste behynde hym.

Vbicunque posuit vestigia, where so euer he set his foote, by all the waie that he passed.

Premere vestigia leuiter, to sette his fecte so softly that the printe maie scant be seene.

Relinquere vestigium auaritiæ, to leaue a token of his couctousnesse.

Spargere vestigia fugæ, to flee toward dyuers coastes, that they maie not be easly pursued.

Tenere vestigia inconcussa, by translation to abyde firmly by his opinion.

Omnibus vestigijs indagare, to serche with all diligence to know the truth of a matter.

Nullum vestigium ciuitatis est, there is no signe or token of a cite or common weale.

Vestigo, aui, are, to seke, to seke out by the print of ones foote, to trace, to serche diligently.

Odore vestigare, to smell out.

Vestimentum, ti, ne, ge. a vesture or garment: it containeth also counterpoyntes, carpettes, thesses, &c.

Vestio, people in Itale.

Vestio, iul, ire, to apparell, to adorne, to heur.

Pilo vestiri, to be couered with heare.

Hyems

V ANTE E.

Hyems vestit montem gelu, the wynter tyme  
concreth the hyl wth froste.  
Vestiplica, a maiden, whiche laieth up hyr maye  
stresse garmentes.  
Vestis, is, f. g. a besture, a garmente. sometyme  
it is put for a bearde.  
Aurea vestis, a golden bearde.  
Induere vestem, to put on a garment.  
Vestis stragula, a couered, counterpoynte, or  
suche lyke.  
Resolacere cinctas vestes, to vndoe his clothes.  
Concinuare vestem, to make a garment mete  
for one.  
Vestispicus, ci, m. g. & Vestispica, ca, f. ge. he  
or she, whiche kepeth theyr maisters, or waite  
stresse apparayle.  
Vestissimus, a, um, best apparyled, best clad.  
Vestitus, a, um, apparayled, cladde, arraied.  
Male vestitus, ill arraied.  
Mediocriter vestitus, meancly apparayled.  
Genas vestitus, haupng a bearde.  
Montes vestiti syluis, hilles couered with  
woodden.  
Vestitus, us, m. g. apparayle, raimet. also apar-  
taining, trim yng, the ornament of any thing.  
Vestrapie, & vestropie, of your owne.  
Vestras, trais, yours.  
Vesulus, a mountayne in Liguria by the Alpes,  
at the roote wherof the ryuer called Padus, or  
Po, springeth out.  
Vesunius, or Vesenus, an hille in Campania,  
four myles from the cite of Naples, wheron  
groweth plentie of vines and olives: but the  
toppe therof is barrayne, by reaso of fyre, whiche  
sometime clyeth out of the earth. it is also  
called Vesulus.  
Vetans, anis, lettyng, forbidding, defendyng.  
Vetacio, onis, a lettyng, a forbidding.  
Vetacurus, non vetiturus.  
Veter, veteris, om. g. olde. Veterior, veterius,  
elder. Veterimus, a, um, eldest.  
Veteramentarius sutor, a cobler or bodcher.  
Veteranus, a, um, auncient, olde.  
Veteranus hostis, an auncient enemye. Milites  
veterani, olde souldiours, whiche hadde been  
twenty yeres full exercised in the warres.  
Veteranus, sometyme signifyeth hym that had  
serued a whole yere in the citee. Sometime hym,  
that had longe continued in warres, an olde  
souldiour.  
Veterana mancipia, slaves or bonde men, that  
haue serued in the citee a yere or more. Noui-  
tia, they that haue not serued a yere full.  
Veterasco, scere, to waxe olde.  
Veterator, oris, m. gen. a craftie beggler, a false  
deceituer, a subtil knaue, that hath longe pra-  
ctised falschod.  
Veterator aduocatus, a crafty attourney, whiche  
by longe vse and practise, knoweth all the  
wyles and shiftes in the lawe.  
Veteratorie, crafty, wily.

V ANTE E.

Veteratorius, a, um, craftie, subtil, wily, de-  
ceitfull.  
Veteres, men of olde tyme passed.  
Veterinus, a, um, that brately or caryeth bouz  
deys.  
Veterina animalia, bestes, whiche doe serue  
for bourdeyne, as hoxes, mullettes, and asses.  
Veterinarius, ri, m. ge. he that lettech hoxes or  
mules to hye, a muletour, a hoxe colter, a  
hachenev man.  
Veterinarius, a, um, belongenge to hoxes and  
mules.  
Veterinarius medicus, a hoxe leche or ferrouer.  
Veterinaria medicina, the scasse of science of  
hoxe leches.  
Veterus, ni, m. g. a disease, ingendrynge in the  
body, a continuall desyre of slapyng, by reason  
of to muche rest & idleness. also slouthfulness,  
suggishness, drowynesse, to muche slepe.  
In veterno pinguefuit, in longe and continu  
all slepe they waxe fatte.  
Veterus ciuitatem occupauit, the citee was  
all geuen to slawthe and idleness.  
Veterosus, a, um, that slepeth to muche, sug-  
gish, slouthfull, drowne, that hath no taste to  
bestere hym, but rather to sit still, as opprest  
with continuall slumbye.  
Vetere, au, are, to make olde.  
Veto, taut, ratum, and Vetui, vetitum, tarc, to  
prohibite, to forbidde, to commaunde that a  
thyng be not done. also to litle.  
Vetare & prohibere.  
Quid vetat? what letteth?  
Vetitus, a, um, forbidden, fofended.  
Vetum, ti, n. g. a thyng forbidden.  
Vetones, people in Spayne, whiche fyrst founde  
the herbe called Betonica.  
Vetonica, an herbe called Betayne.  
Vetulonia, a place in Tuscina, called also Viterbo.  
Vetulus, a, um, a dimin. of Verus.  
Equis vetulus, an olde hoxe.  
Vetus, teris, om. g. olde, auncient. it is somes-  
tyme referred to rebuyng and reproung.  
Vetus verbum, and Vetus adagium, an olde  
prouerbe.  
Vetus, is sometyme vled for cariosus, olde and  
stinkyng.  
Vetus poeta, the olde rusty and rotten poete.  
Veteres nostri, for maiores nostri. Plin. lib.  
20. 36. cap. 7.  
Vetustas, atis, f. g. auncient, oldenesse, antiquitee.  
Ex vetustate verba sumere, to vse auncient  
wordes.  
Vetustate abiit memoria, it is so longe agone  
that it is out of remembrance.  
Vetustate possessionis se defendunt, they let  
for them selfe that they haue had so longe posses-  
sion of it.  
Vetustas & consuetudo, olde acquaintance and  
familiaritee.  
Vetuste, aduerbium, vetustius, vetustissime,  
auncie

V ANTE I.

aunciently, more aunciently, most aunciently.  
Vetustissime in vsu sunt, they bee in vse and  
haue bene a very great or long tyme.  
Vetustus, a, um, olde, auncient.  
Vetusta amicitia, olde amitie and frendship.  
Mos vetustus, an auncient facion or custome.  
Vetustissimus, a, um, the eldest, most olde or  
auncient.  
Vetustissimus liberorum, id est, natu maxi-  
mus, the eldest.  
Veuina, a longe darte.  
Vexabundus, a, um, that troubleth or vexeth  
other.  
Vexatio, onis, vexation, grece, tourmente,  
trouble.  
Vexator, oris, maf. gene. he that vexeth or trou-  
bleth other.  
Vexatus, a, um, vexed, troubled, greened.  
Vexillarius, ri, maf. gen. the baner or standerde  
bearer.  
Vexillatio, onis, for. gen. a companie of men of  
warre vnder one enseigne, after some a wyng  
of hoxemen.  
Vexillum, li, neu. ge. a baner, standerde, or ens-  
seigne.  
Vexo, au, are, to vex or trouble, to tolle & tur-  
mole hyther and thither, to afflict, to doe  
all mischiefes that can be possible, to tourment  
greuously.  
Populari & vexare, to spoyle and destroye.  
Agros vexare, to destroye the countrey.  
Contumeliis & probris vexare aliquem, to  
scape and speake spitefull wordes agaynst one.  
Vitia vexare nos dicuntur, to trouble and dis-  
quite the mynde.  
Vfens, vferis, a riuier in Pontus.

V, ANTE I.

Via, e, f. ge. a waite, a iourney. sometyme a  
crete, a causey. also a passage: the maner  
or meane, custome, trade, facion.  
Via militaris, the brode hyghe waite for hoxe  
men and foote men.  
Angusta viarum, narrow passages.  
Via publica, the common hyghe waite.  
Via priuata, pathes or waies throughe any  
mannes groundes, that he maie stoppe whan  
he will.  
Vicinales viae, common pathes lesfull for eues-  
ry man to goe in.  
Strata viarum, the pauementes and causeis of  
streetes.  
Viae vrbis, streetes in a citee.  
Quod de via languerem, because I was weyry  
of iourneyng, or feint with goyng.  
Video quot dierum via sit, I see howe many  
daies iourney it is.  
Si qua via est, if it maie bee doone by any  
meanes.  
Aperta via, an open and plaine waite.

V ANTE I.

Alia aggrediemur via, we will goe about it  
an other waie.  
Aliquoru dierum viam in Macedoniam per-  
rexi, I went towarde Spacedonie two or thre  
daies iourney.  
Facilis via, an easie waite.  
Via trita, a waite muche haunted.  
Apetire viam alicui, to make a waite for one.  
Via lechi, death.  
Celerare viam, to make speede on his waite.  
Dare viam alicui, to geue one licence to passe.  
In viam se dare, and committere se viae, to  
take a iourney.  
De via decedere, to tourne out of the waite.  
Tanquam aliquam viam longam confeceris,  
as though thou hadde gone some great iourney.  
Deserere viam virtutis, to forsake the waite of  
vertue.  
Si qua viam fortuna dederit, if fortune will  
helpe vs to byngie it to passe by any meanes.  
Longam viam ire, to goe a great iourney.  
Tota erras via, thou arte farre out of the waite,  
thou arte bitterly deceiued.  
Habere docendi viam, to haue a maner, way,  
or trade of teachyng.  
Inchoare viam, to go before.  
Viam inuenire, to fynde a waite to escape.  
Viam munire, to make or prepare a waite, to  
fynde a sure waite for one to dooe a thyng.  
Ne quam viam patefaceres, that he shoulde  
open no gappe.  
Teutanda via est, I must assaie some waite or  
meane.  
In via esse, to be on the waite in his iourney.  
Pergere viam, to go on his waite.  
Via perculgata patrum, after the common cus-  
tome and facion of fathers.  
Viam ligandi tradere, to teache one the man-  
ner how to pleade.  
Via, a riuier of Spaine.  
Vians, anis, om. g. that goeth by the waite.  
Viarus, a, um, prertyng to waies.  
Viaticor, a, is, au, to prepare victayles necessarie  
for iourney.  
Viaticulum, li, n. ge. a diminutiu of Viaticum.  
Viaticum, ci, n. ge. all thyng necessarie for iour-  
ney, be it in victayles or other thyng, preparat-  
ion for iourney, coflage.  
Viaticus, a, um, prertyng to iourney, or trad-  
uyllyng by the waite.  
Viatica cena, a banquet geuen to a man at his  
departyng on his iourney.  
Viator, oris, m. g. a reauailer by the way, a way  
faryng man. also he whiche warneth men to as-  
semble to counsaile, and serueth officers to call  
men to them, a common messenger.  
Viatorius, a, um, prertyng to the waite.  
Viatoria vasa, vessels whiche dooe serue for  
iourney.  
Vibex, bicis, f. ge. a spot remainyng in the skyn  
after beatyng.

Vibon,

**Vibon**, a towne in the countrey of the Spaniards.  
**Vibrans**, anis, om. g. brandishing. also tremis-  
 bling, quauering.  
**Vibrans sonus**, a quauering sounde of voyce  
 percing the eares.  
**Sententia vibrans**, id est, incitata.  
**Vibratio**, onis, a brandishing.  
**Vibratus**, a, um. brandished, shaken, sometyme  
 curled or crisped.  
**Crines calido ferro vibrati**, heares crisped of  
 curled with a hott iron of pygne.  
**Vibrissa**, or **Vibrici**, heares in a mans nose.  
**Vibrissio**, auis, are, to quauce in singing.  
**Vibro**, auis, are, to make a thyng, or to make a  
 thyng to make of quauce, to brandish.  
**Vibrare dicitur mare**, id est, micare & intre-  
 miscere, to glisterne and quauce with a cer-  
 taine brightnesse.  
**Vibrant fulmina**, lightnynges glisterne and  
 shine.  
**Vibrare**, neutrum, id est, trepidare.  
**Viburnum**, ni, n. ge. the spryge, whiche cometh  
 out of the roote of a tree.  
**Vicanus**, ni, m. ge. one that dwelleth in the vil-  
 lage. also **Vicanus** is taken for ignobilis.  
**Vicarius**, a, um, that is in the stede of place of  
 an other. also the seruante of hym, whiche is a  
 seruante, that doeth the office of an other.  
**Vicarium operam impendere**, to execute an  
 other mans office, to dooe that an other man  
 shulde haue dooen.  
**Dare vicarium**, to put one in his place to doe  
 his duie.  
**Succedere vicarium muneri alterius**, to come  
 in the place of an other and doe that he dydde.  
**Vicia mors**, when one dieth in the stede of  
 an other.  
**Talis illi vicarius meus**, doethou helpe hym  
 in my stede.  
**Vicium**, in villages or stretes. also stete by  
 stete, or village by village.  
**Vicenarius**, a, um, the twentieth.  
**Vicentia**, a citie in Aenenia, betwene Verona  
 and Padua.  
**Vicinus**, a, um, twentie.  
**Vicissima**, mæ, f. g. a certaine pencion of tribute  
 gathered of euery thousande.  
**Vicissimarius**, a, um, belongng to that pencion  
 of tribute.  
**Vicissimus**, a, um, the twentieth.  
**Vicissis**, the weight of. xx. pounce.  
**Vicia**, æ, f. g. a certaine graine, whiche lyke to a  
 vine tenneth vpon the stalkes of herbes, which  
 doe grow bygh.  
**Vicarium**, ri, n. g. the sowynge of suche graine,  
 or the place wher that graine is sowed.  
**Vicarius**, a, um, belongng to that graine.  
**Vicies**, twentie tymes.  
**Vicinalis**, le, belongng to neighbours.  
**Vicina**, æ, f. ge. neighbourhood, the place next to  
 us, whiche corruptly we call Vicinicum.

**Vicinitas**, aris, f. ge. neighbourhood, **hyghness**  
 sometyme the multitude of neighbours, the  
 dwelling of men nere together.  
**Versari in vicinitate**, to be very nere a thyng.  
**Vicinitas nominis**, when two names be ly-  
 ke, that one is taken for the other.  
**Vicinium**, ni, n. g. hyghness, neighbourhood.  
**Vicinus**, ni, m. g. and **Vicina**, æ, f. g. a neigh-  
 bour, one that dwelleth nere a mans house.  
**Vicinus**, a, um, nere, next to, harde by, not  
 farre of.  
**Vicinium malum**, a mischance of ill turne nere  
 at hande.  
**Vicina ad parandum**, nere hie time of traual.  
**Vicinus illi**, very lyke to hym.  
**Vicis**, vich, vicem, vice, course, time, stede, place.  
**Vices**, is sometyme used for **Vis**, force, tigh-  
 tynge, battaile: as, **Vices eius memorat**, & ci-  
 cauites denudat, he telleth of the battailes  
 that he hath fought, or dangers that he hath  
 been in. &c.  
**Vices**, is also used for punishmentes, misfor-  
 tunes, mischances, discomfortes, displeasur-  
 es, aduersities.  
**Menedemi vicem miseret me**, I haue pite on  
 the ill chaunce of Menedemus.  
**Per multas vices**, and multis vicibus, many  
 tymes. **Vnica vice**, ones.  
**Reipublica vicem dolebo**, I will be soye for  
 the hurte of misfortune of the common weale.  
**Nec tela nec vllas vitantisse vices Danaum**,  
 dangers, teperidies.  
**Vices quæ superbe te manent ipsum**, puny-  
 shementes, displeasures, aduersities.  
**Vicibus recidere**, by course, by turne.  
**Alius alia vice**, one at one tyme, an other at an  
 other: or the one one waye, the other an othe-  
 waye.  
**Stata vice**, at a tyme ordinarie and certaine.  
**Suam cuiusque vicem**, euery one his turne of  
 course.  
**Seruare vices**, to kepe their courses.  
**Alternis vicibus**, per vices, and vicibus, by  
 course, one after an other.  
**Et vice versa**, and contrary wyse.  
**Vicibus annorum**, the peryle course.  
**Vice pro loco accipiunt**.  
**Vice pedum**, in stede of feete.  
**Vicem solis supplet**, it is in stede of place of  
 the sonne.  
**Pro vice**, **Plautus ferè posuit vbiq. vicem**.  
**Heri vicem mei**, in stede of my maister, or for  
 my maister.  
**Nostrum amborum vicem**, in stede of place  
 of vs twayne.  
**Et suam iam vicem magis anxios**, and byng  
 as than moze sollicitous of carefull for theyr  
 owne part.  
**Ut meam vicem sollicitus videretur**, for me,  
 for my sake, for my misfortune.  
**Vice mundi**, id est, ad similitudinem mundi.

even as the woylde doeth.  
**In vicem**, in the stede.  
**Cedere in vicem alicuius rei**, to serue in stede  
 of place of an other thyng.  
**Fungi alienavice**, to dooe a thyng in an other  
 mans stede, to supplie an other mannes roume.  
**Præstare vicem alterius**, idem.  
**Viar vice cotis**, I will vse it in stede of a  
 whetstone.  
**Veri vicem obtinet**, it serueth in stede of true  
 eth it selfe.  
**Carina vice inuictæ**, id est, in modum.  
**Reddam vicem**, I will doe as muche againe  
 for you.  
**Vicissim**, idem quod vicissim, an olde woord.  
**Vicissim**, by turne, by course, interchangeable,  
 now one, now an other: sometyme it signifyeth  
 on the other parte, againe for his parte: somet-  
 yme semblably.  
**Vicissitas**, aris, f. g. idem quod vicissitudo, an  
 olde woord.  
**Vicissitudo**, dinis, f. g. the turne, now one, now  
 an other, chaunge by course, alteration.  
**Omnium rerum vicissitudo est**, the woylde  
 changeth euery date, the woylde abydeyth not in  
 one state alwaie, thynges doe alter dailie, euery  
 thyng hath his course.  
**Victimæ**, mæ, f. ge. the beast that is kylled in sa-  
 crifice for victorie.  
**Victimarius**, ri, m. ge. the minister that serueth  
 to the sacrifice. also he that solde beastes for the  
 sacrifice.  
**Victor**, auis, are, to lide by eatynge certayne  
 meate.  
**Bene victitare**, to make good there, to fare well.  
**Victor**, oris, m. gen. he that vanquisheth, a vic-  
 tour, a conquerour.  
**Victoria**, æ, f. m. gen. victorie, conquest, van-  
 quishynge.  
**Adipisci**, and consequi victoriam, to obtaine  
 victorie.  
**Aedere victoriam**, to vanquish, to overcome.  
**Habere victoriam in manibus**, to be sure of  
 the victorie.  
**Nascitur**, or **Oritur victoria ab ea parte**, they  
 began to vanquish or overcome on that syde.  
**Parare victoriam**, to vanquish.  
**Reportare victoriam**, to haue the victorie.  
**Multorum sanguine ea stat victoria**, that bis-  
 torie coste many mens liues.  
**Victoriatu**, ti, m. ge. a certaine cognie, wherin  
 was the image of victorie.  
**Victoriosus**, a, um, accustomed to haue victorie,  
 that hath attayned many victories, that hath  
 often conquered, victoriosis.  
**Victrix**, plurali victricia, perteynynge to bis-  
 torie.  
**Victrix**, tris, f. m. gen. a woman that bans  
 quisheth.  
**Victurus**, the participle of the future tense as  
 well of viuo as of vinco.

**Victus**, tus, and **Victus**, m. g. sustinance of feed-  
 dyng, also a hynde of fourme of hyng.  
**Victus & vestitus**, meate & drynke and clothe.  
**Victus**, a, um, vanquished, overcome, conuenced.  
**Vicus**, ci, mælu. gene. a stete in a towne. also a  
 billage.  
**Viculus**, li, m. g. a little stete or village.  
**Videlicet**, as who saith, that is to witte, that is  
 to saie, and is often used in derision and scof-  
 dyng. sometyme it signifyeth surely.  
**Huic tu molestus videlicet esse noluisti**. &c.  
 you wolde not trouble him, or be very earnest on  
 hym by tekephode. &c. spoken scornfully.  
**Videlicet de palatia hac audiuit**, surely, or vns-  
 doubtably he hath heard. &c.  
**Caste iubet lex adire deos, animo videlicet**.  
 &c. that is to witte in the mynde. &c.  
**Video**, di, dere, to see. it is sometyme applied to  
 other senses: as, **Vide qualis est sonus**, here  
 what a noyse it is.  
**Vide quid oleat**, smell wherof it sauoureth.  
**Vide quam durum sit**, feele howe harde it is.  
 also to forsee, to percerue, to understande, to be  
 wakyng, to take heede or consider, to be ware,  
 to prouide.  
**Vide tibi**, prouide for thy selfe.  
**Tu videris**, loke therto: well, take good heede,  
 for I care not for it.  
**Videro**, I will prouide or see to the matter.  
**Videor**, I remember me well.  
**Videre video**, me thyngeth I see.  
**Videntur mihi**, me seemeth.  
**Viden**? for **Videsne**? dost thou not see?  
**Somnum hac nocte oculis non vidi meis**, I  
 slept not one wyne all this nyght.  
**Videre animo**, to forsee a thyng in ones mi-  
 befoze it come.  
**Somnia videre**, to dreame.  
**Plus spei video quam volo**, I see moze hope  
 in the matter then I wolde haue.  
**Iamq. vident sanguineis frontem**. &c. beynge  
 wakyng.  
**Me vide**, trust to me, I warrant you.  
**Nisi aliquid video**, ne. &c. excepte I fynde  
 some meanes. &c.  
**Nihil vides**, nihil senis amicos. &c. except thou  
 take good heede. &c.  
**Nisi vident niquod lubet**, they regarde not  
 thyng but that them selfe lust.  
**Vide quid agas**, take heede or beware what  
 ye dooe.  
**Ego istac recte vt fiant videro**, I will see to  
 these matters, that they bee dooen as they  
 shoulde be.  
**Viderit Epicurus de hac re**, I referre you to  
 Epicure for this matter: or let Epicure an-  
 swere for this matter if he will.  
**Postea videro**, I will consider or take aduise-  
 ment of this matter after.  
**Videor**, to seeme, to appere.  
**Videre verum dicere**, you seeme to saie true.

**Videor**, for videtur mihi quod.  
**Mihi videbor restitutus**, I shall thinke my self to be restoyed.  
**Mihi ira videtur**, so me thynketh, so it seemeth to me.  
**Tibi ira videtur**, you thynke so.  
**Vi videmur**, as we seeme to dooe.  
**Si tibi videbitur**, if it please you, or if ye shall thynke it good.  
**Quibus tibi videbitur**, to whom that ye shall thynke good.  
**Facies quod tibi visum fuerit**, dooe ye euen as ye shall thynke good.  
**Caclitibus nō ira visum**, it pleased not god so to haue it.  
**Visum est, vt te facerem certiorē**, I thought it best to geue you knowlage.  
**Videri pro nilulo**, to be iudged or esteemed of no value or nothyng woorthie.  
**Videri licet**, a man maie see.  
**Vidua**, a, f. g. a widowe.  
**Viduatus**, a, um, depriued, left alone.  
**Regna viduata lumine**, id est, Tartara.  
**Viduitas**, aris, f. g. calamitie or miserie.  
**Viduitas**, aris, f. g. widowhead, lacke of thynge necessarie.  
**Vidulum**, li, n. gen. wherin any thyng is kepte, a boogey.  
**Viduo**, aui, are, to be diuide or take awaie, to leaue alone, to separate.  
**Vrbem viduare ciuibus**, to hylt the citisins.  
**Viduus**, a, um, diuide, alone, depriued.  
**Ager viduus pecudibus**, a fiede that hath no cattyll in it.  
**Noctes viduas exigere**, to slepe alone without a mate.  
**Viduus vir**, a widower.  
**Viduum solum arboribus**, a ground that hath no trees.  
**Vienna**, a citie in Austria, an other in Dolphyn.  
**Vico**, cui, ēre, to bende, to bynde tabbes or other vesselles with twiggēs or osiars.  
**Victor**, oris, m. g. a couper, whiche with hoopes byndeth vessels.  
**Vicius**, a, um, softe, weakē, bendyng, lanke, limce or lither of bodye, feynē, drowpynge, without any strength, lackyng naturall strengthe.  
**Mala vicia**, id est, flaccida, rugosa, withered.  
**Victus**, a hoope or strake of a carte.  
**Vigeo**, gui, gēre, to me, to be stronge, to bee of strengthe or power, to bee in his chiefe strength and force, to flourish, to be lustie, to thryue in growyng.  
**Vigere animo**, to haue a liuely and quicke spirite.  
**Memoria vigere**, to haue a sure and good memory.  
**Purpura vigeat eo tēpore**, at that tyme purple was muche used or set by.

**Vigent leges Lycurgi**, the lawes of Lycurgus be in force, or strength.  
**Viguit vsque ad nostram aetatem**, it continued or indured euen to our tyme.  
**Vigens**, vigentis, that is in his chiefe force or strength, flourishyng.  
**Vigescere**, scere, to wake of strength or force, to be gyne to flourish or wake lustie.  
**Vigesima**, mae, f. m. gene. a kynde of tribute or pension.  
**Vigesimalium aurum**, idem.  
**Vigesimus**, a, um, the twentieth.  
**Vigescis**, sis, m. g. of. xx. punde.  
**Vigil**, lis, m. g. a watche man.  
**Vigil**, vigilis, om. g. watchefull, vigilant.  
**Vigilans**, tis, om. ge. vigilant, wakyng, watches full, diligent, circumspecte.  
**Vigilanter**, watchefully, diligently, vigilantly, circumspectely, with great diligence, without slepyng.  
**Vigilantia**, a, f. ge. ge. vigilancie, diligence, watchefulnesse.  
**Vigilarius**, rij, m. g. a watche man.  
**Vigilax**, laxis, om. g. vigilant, watchefull.  
**Vigilia**, a, f. m. gene. watchyng, absteinyng from slepe.  
**Vigilia**, is also the eue before any solene feast.  
**Vigilias suscipere**, to take peines in watchyng.  
**Vigilie**, arum, f. ge. plu. watches as well by daye as by night. Sometyme the men whiche doo watche.  
**Vigilo**, aui, are, to wake or watche, to be vigilant or verie diligent. also to here diligently. also to take payne.  
**Vigilare decet hominem**, qui vult sua temporis conficere officia, a man must take paine, that will finish his businesse in tyme conuenient.  
**Vigilior**, aris, ari, to be watched.  
**Viginti**, twentie.  
**Vigintuarii**, officers in Rome, where. xx. were of lyke authoritie.  
**Vigintuarius**, us, m. g. the office of those men.  
**Vigilonus**, a byooke by the cite of Padus.  
**Vigor**, goris, masc. ge. strength, force, vigour, lustinesse.  
**Vigorousus**, a, um, stronge, firme.  
**Vilefco**, scere, to be vile or of small value or of none estimation, or price.  
**Vilis**, le, vile, of no value, little worth. also good chepe, of littell price. Sometyme abundant.  
**Vilis & pretiosus**, contrarie.  
**Annona vilis**, coyne of vitaple good chepe.  
**Vili vendere**, to sell good chepe.  
**Vilitas**, aris, f. m. gene. good chepe, contrarie to dearth.  
**Vilito**, aui, are, to make chepe.  
**Villa**, la, f. ge. a manour out of a cite or towne. also a village, a ferme, to haue housbandrie occupied in.  
**Villa rustica**, that parte of the house, wherein the farmer dwelleth that kepeth the house, and there

there maketh or kepeth all maner instrumentes apperteyning to his husbandrie, as cozne, cartes, poles for oxen. &c.  
**Villa urbana**, that part of the manour or ferme, where the lord or owner hym self doeth lie, and was in all pointes as goodly, and as well appointed as becomed a house standinge with in the cite to bee, and was moze pleasauntly builded, and moze goodly decked and furnished then for an house in the countrey.  
**Villanus**, ni, m. g. a man of the village, one that kepeth a ferme.  
**Villaris**, re, and Villaticus, a, um, pertynyng to the village or ferme in the countrey.  
**Villica**, ca, a farmers or husband mans wyfe.  
**Villicatio**, onis, accusation aboute housbandrie. also the rule of husbandrie vnder the owner.  
**Villico**, aui, are, and Villicor, aris, ari, to be occupied aboute housbandrie, to haue the rule of housbandrie. also to goe to abyde in the countrey.  
**Villico**, onis, m. g. idem quod villicus.  
**Villicus**, ci, m. ge. a battiffe of housbandrie, he that hath the keepyng of a ferme.  
**Villosus**, a, um, full of heares.  
**Cauda villosa**, a busshy tayle.  
**Villula**, la, f. g. a littell village, a littell ferme or manour place.  
**Villum**, li, n. g. a small wyne.  
**Villus**, li, m. g. a beare.  
**Vimen**, minis, n. g. a rodde, a wither, an osiars of twigge, whiche well wynde legghly, wherof baskettes are made.  
**Lentum vimen**, a twigge or osiars, that is pliant.  
**Vimineus**, a, um, of withers, wyndyng rodde, or osiars.  
**Viminalis**, le, apt to wynde or bynde, pertynyng to osiars or twiggēs.  
**Viminalis collis**, a little hill at Rome.  
**Vinacea**, or Vinacia, orum, neu. gen. plu. hermeselles of grapes, either before they be pressed or after.  
**Vinaceus**, cei, m. g. the keenell of a grape.  
**Vinaceus**, a, um, of wyne or of grapes.  
**Vinago**, ginis, f. m. gener. a kynde of stocke & doones.  
**Vinale**, lis, n. g. the vintage.  
**Vinalia**, drum, n. ge. plur. a certayne feast the tenth calendes of Maie, made for tastyng of wyne.  
**Vinari**, us, m. g. a vintner, a tauerne, one that selleth wyne, also a bynkard, one that bynkehth ouer muche wyne.  
**Vinari**, a, um, pertynyng to wyne.  
**Taberna vinaria**, a wyne tauerne.  
**Vinea**, a, f. g. is supposed to be that herbe which Dioscorides calleth Camædaphnes, we call it Laureole.  
**Vincia**, olde wynters used for Continens.  
**Vincibilis**, le, easie to be banquished.

**Vincio**, vixi, vincire, to bynde, to tie.  
**Locum praefidiis vincire**, to kepe a place with a garrison.  
**Vinco**, vici, vincere, to banquish, to wyne, to ouercome, to gette victorie, to passe, to excell, to proue or conuince by reason.  
**Vincere certum casu**, to renne swifter than an harte.  
**Vince virum bonum esse Oppianicum**, go to, proue that Oppianicus, is an honest man.  
**Gibum vincere**, to digest meate.  
**Expectationem vincere**, to doe moze or muche better than was looked for.  
**Licitatione vincere**, in cheryng to bidde moze for a thyng, to ouerbidde.  
**Vincere numero**, to be mo in numbrie.  
**Opinionem omnium vincere**, to dooe better than men woulde haue thought.  
**Vicinus**, we haue that we wolde haue, or we haue wonne the wager.  
**Vince & vale**, I praye god sende you victorie, with longe lyfe and good helth.  
**Viceris**, goe thy waye, thou hast wonne the wager, or hast opteyned thy cause.  
**Vincere aciem ferri**, to be so hard, that it can not be cut with yron.  
**Fata sua vincere**, to lyue longer than fate or deestemeth hath appoynted hym, to lyue aboute the course of nature.  
**Terra magnitudinem vincebant**, they were bigger then the earth.  
**Scipium vincere**, to passe or excell hym selfe.  
**Hec vicit sententia**, this sentence toke place.  
**Difficulates loco**, um vincere, to passe the darre grouse and harde places.  
**Vno te vicimus**, in one thyng we passed the.  
**Vinctura**, a, f. g. a bindyng.  
**Vinctus**, us, m. g. idem quod Vinculum.  
**Vinctus**, a, um, bounden, harde laced, straitlytydd, also constrained. Sometyme it significeth a prisoner.  
**Vinculum**, li, n. g. a bonde. also Vincula, plur. is taken for a prison, charynes, gages, bondes.  
**In vinculis esse**, to lie in charynes in prison.  
**Habere in vinculis**, to kepe one in prison.  
**Vindelici**, people called Mandales.  
**Vindelicia**, a countrey, wherein is the cite of Augusta called Aufburg, on the west it hath the rpyer Lycus, and Rhætia: on the north the rpyer Danawe: on the east, the rpyer Oenus, and Noricum: on the north it hath the Alpes.  
**Vindemator**, and Vindemitor, oris, idem quod Vindemitor.  
**Vindemiar**, a, f. g. the tyme of gatheryng grapes to make wyne, it sometyme significeth the gatheryng of other thynges, as honny and syder.  
**Vindemialis**, le, & Vindemiatorius, a, um, pertynyng to gatheryng of grapes or frutes.  
**Vindemiatio**, onis, f. ge. a gatheryng of grapes to make wyne, also a makyng of honny.  
**Vindemiator**, oris, m. ge. he that dooth gather grapes.

grapes to make wyne, also a signe of sterres, that appereth the thynde Nonas of Marche.  
**Vindemio**, aui, are, to gather grapes of type suite.  
**Vindemiola**, la, a diminutive of **Vindemia**.  
**Vindemij flum ostia**, a towne in Irelande called **Drubagh**.  
**Vindex**, dicis, m. ge. a reuenger of wronges, a redresser of thynge, a defender, he that setteth at libertee of out of daunger. Sometime it signifieth a p[ro]curator or attorney, whiche p[ro]fesseth cuteth an other mans cause. also he that deliuereth hym selfe out of bondage. Sometime a keeper of possession.  
**Vindex rerum capitalium**, the minister of execution, commonly called the hangman.  
**Vindicatio**, onis, f. ge. a reuenging, a taking of punishment, a deliuering out of daunger.  
**Vindicta**, arum, f. g. plur. assertion of libertee of freedom.  
**Vindicias secundum libertatem dare**, to graunt that one maie be free of at his libertee, untill a certayne tyme, that sureties and p[ro]fessors maie be brought in, to declare that he is not bounde.  
**Decernere vindicias secundum seruitutem**, to geue sentence, that one is bonde.  
**Postulare vindicias secundum libertatem**, to require a tyme to answer and bynge p[ro]oues that one is not bonde.  
**Lis vindiciarum**, is a suite of contention in the lawe, for a thynge that is not certainly knowne whose it is, in whiche plea, the demaunders daunt was bounde in a certayne summe of money to be forsaith, if the thynge were not his that he claymed, and the partie that hadde it in possession, was bounde with sureties, not to appaie the thynge that was in suite.  
**Vindico**, aui, are, to reuenge, to punish, to defende of deliuer a man from iniurie of danger, to restore to libertee, to demaunde by action, **Dolus malus erat legibus vindicandus**, decessfull dealing shoulde haue been punished by the lawe.  
**Peccatum in altero vindicare**, to punish a fault in an other man.  
**Mortem alicuius vindicare**, to reuenge ones death.  
**Vindicari**, to be reuenged, to take punishment.  
**Vindicare se ab aliquo**, to be reuenged on one.  
**Vindicatum est in ciues militibus**, the killings and souldiours were punished.  
**A labore vindicare**, to exempt from labour of p[er]pene.  
**Que nos a supplicio vindicent**, whiche maie deliuer vs from punishment.  
**Ab obliuione hominum vindicare**, to make that a thynge be not forgotten of men.  
**Alique a viris omnibus vindicare**, to auouch one to be without all faulte.  
**In libertatem vindicare**, to set at libertee.  
**Libertatem vindicare**, to defende the libertee

tee, to set theyn selfe at libertee.  
**Vindicare data**, id est, compensare.  
**Vindicta**, a, f. g. vengeance, reuengement, punishment, sometime libertee, also a rodde whiche the lord deliuered to his bonde man, when he enfranchised hym.  
**Vindius**, an hyl in Spayne.  
**Vinea**, a, f. ge. a vinegarde of a vyne. it is also an ordinaunce of warre made of timber and hurdles, vnder the whiche men went surely to the walles of a towne that was besieged.  
**Vinealis**, le, apte of p[er]teyning to a vinegarde.  
**Vinearius**, a, um, idem.  
**Vineaticus**, a, um, p[er]teyning to vines.  
**Falces vineaticae**, hookes to cutte vines with.  
**Vinetum**, i, n. g. a vinegarde.  
**Viniporor**, oris, m. g. one that drinketh wyne.  
**Vinitor**, oris, m. g. he that ordereth the vines garde.  
**Vinitorius**, a, um, that belongeth to hym that keepeth the vinegarde.  
**Violentia**, a, f. g. drunkennesse, ouer much drinking of wyne.  
**Violentus**, a, um, drunken with wyne, a great drinker of wyne.  
**Vinosus**, a, um, that loueth to drinke wyne, also drunken.  
**Vintium**, a, a cite by the Alpes called **Mount Vintol**.  
**Vinulus**, a, um, delicate, he that becometh hym selfe wantonly of tenderly.  
**Vinum**, ni, n. g. wyne.  
**Plenus vini**, drunken.  
**Album vinum**, white wyne.  
**Austerum vinum**, greene wyne.  
**Vinum vetustate edentulum**, a wyne so olde that it hath lost his verbeare.  
**Dolcare vinum**, wyne kepte in vessels.  
**Molle vinum**, ripe wyne.  
**Ferre vetustatem dicuntur vina**, to continue longe.  
**Vinum agrotis adhibere**, to geue sicke men wyne.  
**Vio**, aui, are, to goe a iourney.  
**Viola**, a, f. g. a violet.  
**Viola matronalis**, a sicke gilflower.  
**Violabilis**, le, that is apte to be violated, that maie be violated.  
**Violaceus**, a, um, of violet colour.  
**Violaris**, re, idem.  
**Violarium**, i, neu. ge. a place where violettess growe.  
**Violarius**, rij, m. g. he that dieth violet colour.  
**Violatio**, onis, a violatyng, a breakyng.  
**Violator**, oris, one that violateth, corrupteth, or suspendeth.  
**Violatus**, a, um, broken, violated, deflowered.  
**Violens**, entis, om. g. violent.  
**Violenter**, violently, perforce, maugre his head, cruelly, vnpatiently.  
**Tolerare violenter**, to take a thynge vey vnpatiently

patiently, to abyde a thynge against his will.  
**Violentia**, a, f. g. violence, force, vehemence.  
**Violentus**, a, um, violent, forcible.  
**Violo**, laui, are, to violate, to corrupt, to defile, to defoure, to breake as a man dooth a law.  
**Amicitiam violare**, to dooe against friends shippe.  
**Existimacionem alicuius violare**, to diminish ones estimation of credence.  
**Fidem coniugij violare**, to breake wedlocke.  
**Fœdus violare**, to breake league of alliance.  
**Hospites violare**, to doe iniurie to strangers, that come into our countrey of citee.  
**Parentes violare**, to dooe vnnaturally to his parentes.  
**Voce aliquem violare**, to raise of speake our tragouly against one.  
**Syluam violare securi**, to cut downe trees.  
**Vion**, Valentia, a citee in Apulia.  
**Vipera**, a, f. g. a hynde of adders.  
**Viperinus**, and **Vipereus**, a, um, of an adder.  
**Vipiones**, ponge cranes.  
**Vir**, viri, masc. gene. a man. it is also an houses bande, it significth also one of a good courage, a valiant man.  
**Vir es**, thou art a valiant man.  
**Virago**, ginis, f. ge. a woman hauing the courage of a man, a woman of a stoute and manly stomache.  
**Virbius**, ij, m. gene. twyse a man, whiche name was geuen to **Hippolitus**, the sonne of **Theseus**, after that **Aesculapius** hadde brought him agayne to life.  
**Virectum**, et, n. g. a grene place, a place where is much greene grasse.  
**Virco**, onis, m. gene. a certayne bynde, called of **Aristotle** and **Plinie** **Chlozion**, a witwell.  
**Vireo**, uir, are, to be grene, to be more lustie.  
**Vires**, virium, take vis.  
**Viresco**, scere, to wake greene, to begynne to flourish.  
**Viretum**, i, n. g. a greene place.  
**Virga**, a, f. g. a rodde of yerde.  
**Virga pastoris**, an herbe, called taspelle, rebe Labrum veneris.  
**Virgator**, oris, m. g. he that beateth with rodde.  
**Virgatus**, a, um, that hath rodde of longe bristles in it lyke rodde.  
**Vestis virgata**, a garment after some of purple, after other of clothe, hauing longe strikes in it lyke rodde, a raigne of coat.  
**Virgetum**, i, n. g. a place where vines growe.  
**Virgeus**, a, um, of rodde.  
**Virgi**, a towne of Spayne.  
**Virgilius**, the most famous poete of **Apantia**.  
**Virginalis**, le, & **Virginarius**, a, um, of a virgin, that p[er]teyneth to a mayden.  
**Virgindemia**, a gathering of rodde, to make oars of twiggess.  
**Virgineus**, a, um, idem quod **Virginalis**.

**Virginias**, aui, f. ge. virginitee, chastitee, mayden head, pusillage.  
**Virgo**, inis, com. g. a virgine of mayden.  
**Virgulara**, seu **virgata vestis**, a raigne.  
**Virgula**, a, f. g. a littell rodde of yerde.  
**Virgulum**, i, n. g. a ponge shoote of springe, that groweth out of the grounde.  
**Virguncula**, a, f. g. a pong mayden.  
**Virga**, of **Viriola**, a, fem. gene. an ornament to weare about the necke, hauing greene pretious stones in it.  
**Viridatus**, a, um, stronge, a woozde out of use.  
**Viridula**, little strength.  
**Viriculum**, li, n. ge. a wynde of perfer, or rather a certayne hynde of daetes.  
**Viridans**, antis, om. g. that whiche is greene.  
**Viridarium**, i, neu. gen. a greene place enclosed, wherein beastes and foules are kepte.  
**Viridarius**, a, um, belongeth to a garden of greene place.  
**Viridarij serui**, seruantes that kepe an orchard of garden.  
**Viride**, an aduerbe, greenely, somewhat with a greene colour.  
**Viridia**, a greene, of place set with greene trees for pleasure.  
**Viridicatus**, a, um, made greene.  
**Viridis**, de, greene.  
**Viriditas**, aui, fem. ge. greenesse, also force, strength, manlynesse.  
**Virido**, aui, are, to make greene.  
**Virilia**, hum, n. g. plu. tantum, the priute members of a man.  
**Virilis**, le, of a man, also manly of valiant.  
**Virilis toga**, was a garment of the Romans, whiche they began to weare at xvi. yeres of age.  
**Virilis animus**, a valiant and stoute courage, manly stomache.  
**Sexus virilis**, the male hynde.  
**Parum virile est**, it is not comely for a man, it is no manly parte.  
**Pars virilis**, the p[er]tion of parte that a man hath.  
**Pro virili parte**, with all my force and diligence, as much as I can.  
**Verilias**, aris, f. gen. the priute partes of a man, manlynesse.  
**A demptæ virilitatis homo**, a gelded man, an Eunuche.  
**Exciſa virilitate**, being gelded.  
**Viriliter**, manly, valiantly, with a manly stomache.  
**Viriplaca**, a goddess, in whose temple women were reconciled to their husbands.  
**Viripotens**, potentis, om. g. marriage able.  
**Viritanus ager**, a fiede diuided amonge the people.  
**Viritim**, of every man, also one man with an of ther, man by man.  
**Viritim pugnare**, to fight man to man.  
**Viritorium**, a citee in Germanie.



**Viro**, aul, are, to fortifie.  
**Virosus**, a, um, of **Virus**, of ill sauour of taste, sometyme stronge, also full of popson.  
**Virosus**, a, um, of **Vir**, desirous of man.  
**Virosa mulier**, a woman desirous of the company of man.  
**Virtus**, tuis, f. ge. vertue, strength, puissance, valiantnesse, manlinesse, manhode, prowesse, sometyme power, also helpe, merite, of desert.  
**Tua virtute**, by thy good helpe or ayde.  
**Virusta**, a cite of Spayne, called commonly **Whitesta**.  
**Virulentus**, a, um, venemous, full of popson.  
**Virus**, neu. gen. indeclinabile, venim, popson, a vehement ranche and rammythe sauour, as vnder a mans armepittes, also bitternesse of tast, lightnesse in colour, sometyme the humour of generacion, properly in beastes, also naturall vertue of power, auncient writers vsed **Hoc virus**, huius **Viri**, and **Lucretius**, hath **Viro** in the ablatiue case.  
**Virus paludis**, the stinckynge sauour of a fen or dyche.  
**Amatorium virus**, popson.  
**Malum virus**, popson, venim.  
**Aspergere virus alicui**, to popson one.  
**Virus aquæ marinæ**, the bitter taste of the sea water.  
**Virus**, is sometyme vsed for greenenesse, or green geallie.  
**Vis**, huius, vis, vim, vi, f. m. gen. power, puissance, strength, myght, possibilitie, abundance, violence, compulsion, multitude, vertue, effeate, effecte, sometyme sightynge.  
**Vis**, is redde in **Salust**, in the accusatiue case, plural.  
**Nostri omnis vis**, all our might, vertue or strength, or all that we be able to doe.  
**Qui vim tantam in me & potestatem habet**, am tanta altitue, That haue within me so great myght and habilitie, to worke so great a substatie.  
**Satis habet animi, sed vires deficient**, he hath courage enough, but his legges faileth hym, spoken mockynge to him that attempteth more then he is able to doe.  
**Frigoris vis**, vehemente of colde.  
**Vis verborum**, the vertue and signification of wordes.  
**Vis celestis**, heavenly power.  
**Maximis viribus homo**, a man of great might and force.  
**Summa vi**, with all endeouour.  
**Abstinere vim ab aliquo**, not to laie violent handes vpon one.  
**Vim mihi intulit**, he laied violent handes on me, and fought with me.  
**Vim asserere maximam ad**, &c. to bee of great efficacie, to helpe very muche. &c.  
**Agere pro viribus**, to doe as muche as he can, to doe the uttermost of his power.

**Concipere vires**, to waite stronge, of of more force and violence.  
**Defici viibus**, to become weak of fainte.  
**Experire vires**, to proue what he can doe.  
**Habere vires**, to be of force of might.  
**Intendere vim**, to encrease his myght of power.  
**Fit via vi**, they make a waie with plague force and violence.  
**Vis pelagi**, the violence of the sea.  
**Vis maior**, is taken for a great tempest of storme.  
**Vis diuina**, idem.  
**Asferre vim mulieri**, to rauishe a woman.  
**Adhibere vim**, to vse compulsion, to enforce.  
**Vim sibi intulit**, he hyllid hym selfe.  
**Reponunt vim suam aquora**, the seas waite calme.  
**Vi superum**, by the enforcement, violence, compulsion, or power of the goddes.  
**Vi rapere**, to take away by stronge hande.  
**Vis militum**, a great multitude of souldiours.  
**Vis frumenti**, great abundance of corne.  
**Magna vis auri & argenti**, great abundance of a vertie great summe of golde and siluer.  
**Viscatus**, a, um, dyssed with byddelme, also his med or taken with byddelme.  
**Viscra munera**, id est, hamata, gyftes or presentes geuen to the entent to haue greater profyte.  
**Viscera, scerum**, bowelles, the intrelles, also all betwene the thyrne and the bone, fleshe.  
**Visceribus taurorum vescitur**, he eateth the fleshe of oxen or bulles.  
**Disipiunt aude viscera nostra feræ**, our child or children.  
**Spumantibus visceribus ardens**, vertie angrie, greatly mouded.  
**Visceratio**, onis, a distribution of fleshe raw.  
**Visceratini**, by the bowelles.  
**Visceror**, ari, to distribute what that is boyled or rosted.  
**Viscosus**, a, um, clammy of cleaupng lyke byddes lyke.  
**Viscum**, i, n. ge. mysciden or myscello, whiche commonly groweth in crabbe trees and wyld pearre trees.  
**Viscus**, i, m. g. and **Viscum**, i, n. gen. byddelme, sometyme it is taken for a net of hope.  
**Viscus, sceris**, n. g. all that is betwene the bones and the fleshe - it is also some parte of the inwardes of a man or beaste, as the herte, the spleene, the longes, the lyuer, the bladder or any one bowell or gutte: loke **Viscera**.  
**Visendus**, a, um, woorthy to be seen, to be marvailed or wondered at.  
**Visibilis**, le, that maie be seen.  
**Visio**, onis, a vision, a fantasie.  
**Visitatio**, onis, visitynge, or visitacion.  
**Visito**, aui, are, to visite often, to come to see.  
**Viso**, visi, ere, to go or come to see, also to see. Id viso

**Id viso**, for that cause I come to see.  
**Visam si domi est**, I will goe see if he bee at home.  
**Ad eam visam**, I will go to his house and see.  
**Venio visere**, I come to see.  
**Vifendi causa**, to see.  
**Vifontium**, a cite in Spayne called commonly **Vifcum**, or **Vifco**.  
**Vifor**, oris, m. g. a messenger sent to bidde or see a thyng, a spie.  
**Vifula**, a river of Sarmatia.  
**Vifule vites**, a certayne kynde of bynne.  
**Vifum**, si, n. g. a dreame, a fantasie, also a thyng that one hath seen.  
**Referre visa**, to tell of threwe thynges that one hath seen.  
**Vifurgis**, a river of Germanie.  
**Vifus**, us, m. g. sight.  
**Oribus vifus**, bynde.  
**Acer vifus**, quicke sight.  
**Deprehendere aliquid visu**, to see a thyng.  
**Ducere vifus per omnia**, to loke rounde about vpon euery thyng.  
**Vt vifum saliant**, that they can not see seen.  
**Premere vifus alicuius**, to close ones eyes.  
**Vifus**, is sometyme taken for that, whiche is seen, a sight.  
**Vifus**, a, um, seen.  
**Vifus sum**, me thought.  
**Vita**, ra, f. g. lyfe.  
**Vita functus**, dead.  
**Vitam agere**, ducere, exigere, to lyue, to leade his lyfe.  
**Vitam adimere**, to steale.  
**Vitam traducere**, to passe his lyfe tyme.  
**Exiguum curriculum vite**, a short tpace of lyfe.  
**Mea vita**, blandientis vox, myne owne lyfe or dearyng.  
**Precaria vita**, looke precaria.  
**Abire**, discedere, migrare e vita, to die.  
**Commutare vitam cum morte**, idem.  
**Dare and Concedere vitam alicui**, to graunte one his pardone, to graunt hym his lyfe and not to kyll hym.  
**Edere vitam**, to hse.  
**Expellere aliquem vitam**, to kyll one.  
**Vita frui**, to lyue.  
**Pacifici vitam cum hoste**, to gelde to his enemye, on condition to saue his lyfe.  
**Profundere vitam pro re aliqua**, to die of geue his lyfe for a thyng.  
**Sic vita est**, such is the lyfe or facion of men.  
**In vita mea**, in all the tyme of my lyfe.  
**Vita**, in the plurall numbre, is sometyme taken for the facions or maners of men.  
**Tenuis sine corpore vita**, id est, anima.  
**Vitabundus**, a, um, that escheweth a thyng.  
**Vitalis**, le, that lyueth, that hath lyfe or geueth lyfe, lyuely, that pertaineth to the magnteynnaunce of lyfe.  
**Auxilium vitale**, that magnteyneth of succour.

**reth a mans lyfe.**  
**Calor vitalis**, lyuely, that geueth lyfe.  
**Sanguis vitalis**, wherein lyfe is contained.  
**Vitalis factus**, that is alpye.  
**Vitalia capitis**, the bryayne.  
**Vitaliter**, with lyfe, lyuely.  
**Vitalitas**, acis, f. g. lyfe, lyuelynesse.  
**Vitatio**, onis, f. g. an eschewynge, a boldynge, a shynynge.  
**Vitellus**, li, m. g. the polke of an egge.  
**Vitellinus**, a, um, of or belonging to the polke of an egge.  
**Viteus**, a, um, of or belonging to a vine tree.  
**Vitex**, viticis, a kynde of wylly: rde **Agnus castus**.  
**Vitium**, rij, n. ge. a place, wherein ponge bynne are sette.  
**Vitatio**, onis, a ranshemment, a corruption of bedourynge.  
**Vitator**, oris, m. g. a corrupter, a ranshemmer.  
**Vitatus**, a, um, corrupted, bedoured.  
**Vitata mulier**, a woman ranshemmed or bedoured.  
**Vitacula**, le, f. g. a little vine.  
**Vitculum**, li, n. g. the Moore of a vine.  
**Vititer**, ra, rui, that beareth vynes.  
**Virginus**, a, um, that cometh of a vine.  
**Virginus**, a, um, of a vine.  
**Vitigo**, gnis, f. g. a foulnesse of all the bodie, hangynge byttes of sondre colours.  
**Vitilis**, le, any thyng that maie be woonden, pliant, flexibie, more to bynde with.  
**Vitiligator**, oris, m. ge. a detractour of backes butter, an hafter.  
**Vitiligo**, aui, are, to backebite or detracte a man or woman, to hafter.  
**Vitio**, aui, are, to corrupte or vitiate, to dysple, to detracte, to bedourne, to bedoure.  
**Virginem vitare**, to bedoure a maiden.  
**Vitiose**, pil, corruptly.  
**Vitiose facinus**, we committe a faulte or doo amysse.  
**Vitiose concludere**, to make a false conclusion.  
**Vitiosus**, acis, f. g. vice, corruption, an vicious stant affection in all a mans behauiour.  
**Vitiosus**, a, um, vicious, or full of errors, faultie, sick, corrupt.  
**Vitiosus magnificus**, officers not ryght constitture or made.  
**Ovis vitiose**, rotten or scabbed sheepe.  
**Suauium vitiosum**, id est, corruptum.  
**Corpus vitiosum**, a body not sounde.  
**Vitiosa nux**, a worme eaten nutte.  
**Vita vitiosa**, a naughty lyfe.  
**Vitis**, us, f. g. a vine. also a thyng, whiche a raptayne in warres did beare in his hande.  
**Vitis alba**, an herbe, whiche renneth vp in heddes, and wyndeth about the ferres, haughe a leafe lyke a vine leafe, but rougher, and a red beaste - it is also callid **Brioma**, and in englysh **thide byne**.  
**Vitis nigra**, a lyke wynde, whiche comonly groweth amonge

amonge herbes, and byndeth theym together, haupng a leafe in facion lyke to iap.  
 Viufaror, oris, m. g. he that setteth vines.  
 Vitifco, fere, to fpyngge vnto a vyne.  
 Vitium, m, n. g. vice, contrarie to vertue. also a faute of errour, a thyng to be blamed of reproch. also sickness, an impediment, a blemishe, also imperfection, corruption.  
 Vitium offerre virginu, to defaure a virgin.  
 Vitio dare, to blame of reprobous.  
 Vitio vertere, to dyspreffe, to facke.  
 Meum vitium fuerit, it shall be my faute.  
 Vini vitio fecit, the wyne was in faute that he dyd it, or dyspleasance caused hym to dooe it.  
 Vito, au, are, to eschewe, to beware of, to avoyde.  
 Mortem fuga vitare, to faue his lyfe by fflyght.  
 suspiciones vitare, to avoyde suspicion.  
 Vitreolum, an herbe growynge on walles, wherewith vessell beyng scoured, is made wonderfull bright.  
 Vitreus, a, um, of glasse, clere lyke glasse, also bychle.  
 Vitrarius, ij, m. g. a glasse maker, or a glasiar.  
 Vitrius, a, um, of glasse.  
 Vitricus, i, m. g. a father in lawe or a stepfather.  
 Vitrolum, li, n. g. a diminutive of Vitrum.  
 Vitrosus, a, um, whiche hath plentie of glasse, full of glasse.  
 Vitrum, i, n. g. glasse.  
 Vita, æ, f. g. a fillet or hedbande. sometime a garlande.  
 Vittatus, a, um, bounde with a fillet or bonde.  
 Vitula, æ, a heffer or ponce cowe.  
 Vitulatio, onis, f. g. cecyng.  
 Vitulinus, a, um, of a calfe.  
 Caro vitulina, beale.  
 Vitulor, aris, ai, to cecyge.  
 Vitulus, i, m. g. n. calfe, not onely of a cowe, but also of an oliphant, and of great fishes. it is also a fische called a scale.  
 Vitumnus, a God, whom the painims supposed to geue lyfe.  
 Vituperabilis, le, woorthy blame, to bee blamed.  
 Vituperatio, onis, fæ. g. a rebuke geuen, a blamyng, a dyspreysing.  
 In vituperationem venire, to be blamed.  
 Vituperator, oris, m. g. he that rebuketh or blameth an other, he that dyspreiseth or discormendeth.  
 Vituperium, ij, n. g. a rebuke, discommendacion, defacyng.  
 Vitupero, au, are, to rebuke, to blame, to dyscommende, to dyspreffe.  
 Vituperones, rebukers.  
 Vitacitas, atis, naturall strength or liness.  
 Viuarium, n, ne. ge. a place where wyld beastes, byrdes and fishes be kepte, it maye be called as well a ponde as a parke, a connygar, a walke for byrdes.  
 Viuax, acis, om. g. lively, stronge of nature, that lyueth longe.

Viuerra, æ, f. g. a fireet.  
 Viuidus, a, um, lively, quicke, full of strength or liness.  
 Viuior, & viuisimus, olde wyters bled for mozt living or mozt lyving.  
 Viuiradix, icis, fæ. ge. a ponce vyne set with the roote. it is also euery plant, wherof the roote is quicke, though the stem or fpyngge be dead or corrupted, a quichefet.  
 Viuisco, viuisce, or Viuesco, viuescere, to begynne to fpyngge or take lyfe.  
 Viuo, vixi, ere, to lyue, to haue a mery lyfe.  
 Viuere in diem, to lyue without any prouision or store.  
 Bene valete & viuite, fare you well, and god sende you to lyue a mery lyfe.  
 Acetate viuere, to leade his lyfe.  
 Annis vel annos centum viuere, to lyue an hundredth yeres.  
 Beatissime viuere, we should leade a blessed and mery lyfe, we should lyue lyke saptes.  
 Viuere, is sometime taken for Secundum virtutem viuere, to lyue after an honeste trade or facion: and Vita, for actus & mores, as who should faie, the lyfe actus of morall and virtuous.  
 Quibuscum conuictissime vixerat, with who he had great familiaritee and friendshippe.  
 Cum aliquo familiariter viuere, to lyue with one as his familiar frende.  
 In laude viuere, to lyue in pryse and renowne.  
 Parce viuere, to lyue sparingly and rigardly.  
 Delicate & molliter viuere, to leade a wanton and delicate lyfe.  
 E natura viuere, to lyue accordyng to nature.  
 Viuere ex more alterius, to lyue as an other man woulde haue hym, or efter an other mans mynde or pleasure.  
 Viuere studius, to set all his pastyme on learyng and studie, to leade all his life in the studye of good letters.  
 Ne viuiam si scio, I praye god I die, if I knowe it.  
 Viuit tanquā Delum nauigans, he is nothing solicitous or carefull for his living: he thynketh god neuer sent the mouth but he sent the meate for it.  
 Viuendo vincere aliquem, to ouer lyue one.  
 Viuitur, the impersonall.  
 Quid agitur? T. viuitur, howe is the matter?  
 C. I lue as well as I maye.  
 Viuus, a, um, that lyueth, also quicke, naturall, stronge, bechment of great.  
 Viua sepes, a quiche hedge.  
 Viua aqua, rennyng water, water that fpynggeth naturall out of any place.  
 Ad viuum refecare, to cutte to the quiche, to touche or discusse a matter exactly.  
 Vix, vixit, scantly, hardely.  
 Vix dum, scantly as yet, scantly at length.  
 Vix tandem, in conclusion.

Vix,

Vix, for Non.  
 Vix Priamus tanti totaque Troia fuit, hyngge Priamus and all Troie, was not so muche woorthye.  
 Vix, with muche a dooe.  
 Si idem istuc imitatur, ita tandem vix viuimus, although we doe the lyke: yet with muche adoe we lyue.  
 Vix ægre, verie hardely.

Vlceraria herba, herbes that make blysters.  
 Vlceratio, onis, fæ. ge. a blyckynge out in scabbes and sores.  
 Vlcerio, au, are, to make full of sores or scabbes, also to exasperate or make grieue.  
 Vlcerosus, a, um, full of sores or scabbes.  
 Vlceror, fceris, fci, to bee reuenged, to avenge, to take reuengement, to punish.  
 Vlcescar te, I will reuenge my selfe on the, I will requite the, or I will bee reuenged on the.  
 Vlcescentur illum mores sui, his owne manners will byngge hym to be punished for his naughtynesse.  
 Mortem alicuius vlceisci, to reuenge ones death.  
 Vlcius, vlceris, n. ge. an hyd mischief. it is also corrupte matter gathered within the skinne, and couered with a scabbe. it is any manner of soze where the skinne is broken, a boyle, a soze, a botche.  
 Vlcius tangere, to rubbe on the gall, to speake of a thyng, whiche is displeasent to one to haue remembred.  
 Vlculum, a soze of scabbe.  
 Vllex, licis, an herbe lyke to rosemarie, whiche dyaweth to it golde.  
 Vlginosus, a, um, toke with longe abode of water, alwaie moyst.  
 Vlgo, mis, f. g. naturall moysture of the earth alwaie remainyng.  
 Vlilus, the name of Apollo.  
 Vlo, olde wyters bled for Vlilus fuero, I shall be reuenged.  
 Vlilus, a, um, any.  
 Vlmarium, n, n. g. a groue of elmes.  
 Vlms, mi, f. g. a tree called an elme.  
 Vlmeus, a, um, of elme.  
 Vlma, æ, a fathom, also an elle, after Suetonius, it is onely a cubite.  
 Circundare aliquem vlis, to emb race one in his armes.  
 Vlpius, a famous lawier.  
 Vlpicum, i, n. g. great garlyke.  
 Vls, of whom cometh Vlra, and Vlismus, Cato useth it for Vlro.  
 Vltior, vlcius, further, more beyonde.  
 Quis est vltior? who is that further beyonde?  
 Cupidus vltiora audiendi, despyse to

hear: those thynges that were beynde.  
 Vlmo, an aduerbe, at the last.  
 Vlimum, æ, aduerbe, the last tyme.  
 Vlimum illum vlimus, that shoulde neuer see hym after.  
 Vlismus, a, um, last, sometime it signifieth first.  
 Vluma platea, at the ende of the streete.  
 Vlumis in ædibus, on the backe syde of the house, in the uttermost parte of my house.  
 Vluma inopia, extreme pouertie and nede.  
 Denunciare necessitate vlumam, to thynke ten that he woulde hyl one.  
 Vluma pena, extreme punishment, payne of death.  
 Vlimum bonum, the chiefe felicitye of goodnesse.  
 Vluma experiri, to vse the extreme remedie.  
 Vluma pati, to suffer extreme punishment, to suffer the greatest mischief that can be.  
 Vluma in malis hanc sunt illi, these thynges seme to hym to bee the extreme and greatest euyls, that can chaunce to a man.  
 Vlimum principium, the first begynnyng.  
 Vlro, onis, f. g. vengeance, reuengement, in byng of punishment.  
 Vlor, oris, m. g. he that taketh vengeance.  
 Vlra, beyonde, more, moztouer, sometime threwedly and frowardly.  
 Vlra modum progredi, to passe measure.  
 Vl sustineri vlra non possent, that they could not be withstanded any longer.  
 Ne quid vlra requiratis, that you myght requyre no more.  
 Vlrix, icis, the that taketh vengeance.  
 Vlro, willingly, without dyspye or compulsion, also moztouer, of the owne accord, or voluntarie wyll.  
 His lachrymis vitam damus & miserecimus vlro, and moztouer take pite on hym.  
 Vlro ad eum venies, thou wylt come vnto hym of thyne owne accord or mynde, or vnto sent for.  
 Vlro citroque verba facere, to talke and reasoun one to an other.  
 Vlro citroque cursare, to ren in and out from one to an other, to renne by and downe, to ren forwarde and backwarde, to renne hither and thither.  
 Nuntius vlro citroq; missis, messengers being sente from one to an other on bothe the partes.  
 Vlronus, willingly, with a free wyll.  
 Vlra, æ, f. g. reke or webes of the sea.  
 Vlbra, a village or small towne in Italie, where Augustus was nourished.  
 Vlula, æ, f. g. a spiche owle.  
 Vlulatus, us, m. g. an howlyng, lamentyng or cryyng out.  
 Vlulatus, a, um, that hath howled.  
 Vlulo, au, are, to howle as a dogge or moule dooth.  
 Vllysses, the sonne of Laertes and Antholia, kinge of

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of the isles of Ithaca, and Dulichium, a man excellng all other Grekes, whiche came against Troie, in eloquent and subtiltie of witte, who after the subuersion of Troie, when he hadde wandred .x. yeeres on the seas and marches therof, and had seen many countreys, finally returned home, and there a good space of tyme remained unknowne, and suffered many displeasures of the woars of his wife the chaste Penelope, whom by the helpe of Thelemachus his sonne and his squire herdes, he at the last slew. not withstanding afterwarde, his hym selfe was slayne by Thelegonus, his bairde sonne with an arrow, not beyng knowen of the same Thelegonus.

Vlyssipona, the chiefe citee of Portugal called Lisbonne.

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**V**mbella, a, f. g. a littell shadow, also a littell rounde thyng, that gentiwomen beare in theyr handes, to shadowe them from the soonne. also the rounde suite of head of fencell, wheron the seedes grow.

Vmber, one of the countrey of Umbria.

Vmbilicatum, in the facion of a nauill.

Vmbilicatus, a, um, that hath an nauill, or any thyng made lyke a nauill.

Vmbilicus, ci, m. g. the nauill, also the middre of any thyng, also a litle circle made in the ground, to knowe whiche wate the wynde standeth. also it is an ornamente made of stone, tymbre, or horne lyke to ones nauill. a bullid, such as is set on the backe of a bulke. Vmbilici, be also small stoues rounde and smothe.

Ad vmbilicum adducere, to bryng to a point. Dies ad vmbilicum iam est, it is noone. Peruenimus vsq; ad vmbilicos, we haue finisshed our made an ende.

Vmbro, onis, m. gene. the boffe of a buckler or shield. it is sometyme taken for a buckler.

Vmbra, a, f. g. a shadow, it was also that whiche was called the gost of a man beyng dead, whiche not onely pagynims, but also christians did suppose to appere visibly vnto men. also an vnbiden gyste, that accompanieth one that is bidden to a feast or dince.

Facere aut efficere vmbra, to caste a shadow. Vmbra arborum amputare, to cut of bowes of trees that cast shadow.

Suum ipsius vmbra metueret, spoken prouersbielly of timorouse persons, whiche feare where none occasion is.

Vmbra & imago, cui opponitur, solida & expressa effigies.

Vmbra luxurie, id est, signum, vestigium.

Vmbra veritatis, a certayne apperaunce of likeyphode of truelyth.

Vmbraculum, i, n. g. a place where men might be out of the soonne, or that whiche made shadow,

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an herbe, a bowe, also the instrument, wherewith women shadowe theyr faces from the soonne.

Vmbraticus, a, um, lyke a shadowe, or of a shadowe.

Vmbraticus homo, a man liuing at ease, and out of all labour or businesse.

Vmbratilis, le, that is doen in the shadow, or as it were with ease, and without any swaite or payne.

Vmbratiles res, trifflinge thynges, or trifles.

Vmbratilis pugna, exercise of feates of warre out of battaile, as in an house.

Vmbri, people of Italie now called Spoletani.

Vmbria, a parte of Italie.

Vmbrifer, a, um, makinge shadowe, as a great wood dooth.

Vmbriana and Vmbra, a fische, which by the description of Paulus Iouius, seemeth to me to bee an halibutte, for the greynesse and delicacie of the head, and similitude of a surgon.

Vmbro, aut, are, to shadow.

Vmbro, onis, a ryce in Lombardie, called also Amber.

Vmbrosus, a, um, haupng muche shadowe, that casteth a great shadowe.

V, ANTE N.

**V**Nā, together.

Vna cum Cicerone, together with Cicero.

Vna mecum, together with me.

Vnanimis, me, & vnanimus, a, um, of one mind and wyll.

Vnanimus consensus, one whole consent.

Vnanimitas, aus, f. g. concorde of myndes, vnanimitie.

Vncia, a, f. g. an ounce, also an puche.

Vncia agri, a measure of lande, the .xii. parte of iugerum, containinge 2400. foote, that is 40. foote byroade and 60. longe.

Vncialis, le, of or belongynge to an ounce or puche.

Vncialis altitudo, an puche length.

Littere vnciales, letters an inch longe.

Vnciarius, a, um, of an ounce.

Vnciaria stips, the .xii. parte of a pounce.

Vnciaria vites, bynes so planted, that one is from an other the .xii. parte of iugerum.

Vnciaria vsura, vel scenus vnciarius, when in the hundred one is gained, as in a hundred pounce. .xx. shillings, for the peere lone.

Vuciaum, puche by puche, puche meale.

Vncinatus, a, um, hooked or crooked, armed with hookes.

Vcinus, a littell clubbe or batte, crooked at the ende.

Vnciola, a, f. g. an puche.

Vnctio, onis, anointyng.

Vnctiusculus, a, um, that is somewhat anointed.

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cted, also fatted, oyle, vnctious.

Vncto, aut, are, to anointe often.

Vnctor, oris, m. g. a nointer.

Vnctorius, a, um, belongynge to anointyng.

Vnctorium hypocaustum, a place nyghe to the stowe or hote house, where men bee anointed after they haue swaite.

Vnctum, the leafe of an hogge, whiche is the fattede that lieth by the backe and ribbes, whiche houzsebawdes vse to rolle by and kepe to make saulces, or clote fre meate, as fritours and pancakes.

Vnctura, a, f. g. anointyng.

Vnctus, a, um, of Vngor, eis, anointed or greased.

Vncus, i, m. gen. a batte or crooked clubbe, also any thyng that is crooked at the ende.

Vncus, a, um, crooked.

Vnda, a, f. gen. water, properly a waue, a surge, sometyme by translation, steryng or businesse, also a great multitude of men.

Vnda prima prae, that oyle that cometh firste out of the presse.

Innatate vndam, to swymme in the water.

Vnda conuictorium, great businesse and steryng at the assemblies of people, the great disorder of opinions, the troublous groupynge of sentences.

Vndabundus, a, um, makinge great or many waues.

Vndans, antis, om. ge. waupng or mouyng lyke the waues.

Aetna vndans, casting out flames, lyke waues of water.

Vnatum, lyke to waues of the sea.

Vndaus, a, um, made lyke waues.

Vnde, from whence, wherto, wherby, wherof, wherfore, what to doe, from whiche thyng, of whom, how, by what meanes.

Vnde gentium, idem.

Vnde is? from whence comest thou?

Vnde aduenis? idem.

Tot res vnde emergi non potest, from the whiche a man can not escape.

Puer hic vnde est? Whose childe is this?

Whose house came this childe?

Si habuerit, vnde tibi soluar, if he haue any thyng wherwith to paye you.

A praedonibus vnde emerat, of the whiche he bought hir.

Vnde tantum virium caeco? wherto hath a blynde man so great strength.

Vnde id scis? how knowest thou that?

Vndeunde, of what place so euer it be, or from whence so euer it come.

Vndecumq; idem.

Vndecim, a leuen.

Vndeceni, a, na, a leuen.

Vndecimus, a, um, the eleuenth.

Vndecentum, 99.

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Vndecies, a leuen tymes.

Vndeciremis, is, a galley haupng a leuen oydres of oyes, or a leuen oyes in euerie leate.

Vndecumq; fro what to euer place.

Vndenus, a, um, the leuenth.

Vndeliber from whence thou wilt.

Vnde octoginta, lxxix.

Vnde quadraginta, xxxix.

Vnde quinquaginta, lxx.

Vnde lxxviii, a, um, lxxviii.

Vnde lxxviii, a, um, the nynthent.

Vnde lxxviii, xix, lackyng one of .xx.

Vnde lxxviii, idem quod vndeliber.

Vndicola, he that dwilleth on the water.

Vndiq; on euer spde, from all partes.

Vndique uersum, on euer spde, rounde about.

Vndifonus, a, um, that maketh a noyse lyke the waues, when they rse and fall in the water, or dooeth roye as the water dooth at a great floudde.

Vndiuonius, a, um, that casteth out water from hym.

Vndo, aut, are, to rise in waues, to make waues or surges.

Vndofus, a, um, full of waues or surges.

Vndofum mare, a troublous sea and full of waues.

Vndularus, a, um, made lyke waues of the water.

Vndula a vestis, chaster, or a garment wrought as it were with riuers.

Vndula, la, f. g. a litle waue.

Vnedo, vnediis, f. m. g. a kynde of wilde frute lyke apples, whiche is bitter, and hurteth both the head and the stomacke. Some vse it for a crabbe.

Vnguentum, u, n. gen. idem quod Vnguentum.

Vngo, vxi, vngere, to anoint, to grease, to smere.

Vngi ex cerussa, to be anointed with Ceruse.

Vnguentum, u, n. g. oymment, or any thyng made of fatte.

Vnguentarius, ri, m. g. of Vnguentaria, f. g. he or she that maketh sweete oyles.

Vnguentaria, a, f. m. g. the craft to make sweete oyles.

Vnguentarius, a, um, belongynge to oymmentaries of sweete oyles.

Vnguentatus, a, um, anointed with sweete oyle.

Vnguentum, ti, n. g. a sweete oymment: it is used for euer oymment.

Vngues, musthyla.

Vnguicula, la, f. g. a littell softe nayle.

A teneris vnguiculis, from his tendre pouth of infancy.

Vnguinosus, a, um, vnctious, that made be anointed with.

Vnguis, guis, m. gen. a nayle of the fyngers of toes, as well of a man as of a byrde or beaste.

sometyme the house of an oxe or cowe. also a littell brynche of a ponge shoute of a vine. it is also

# V ANTE N.

# V ANTE N.

also a disease, whiche at length couereth all the  
 eie with fleische in the corner of the eie. it is in an  
 horse taken of therocks for an haw in the eie.  
 Vngues arrodere, to gnawe on his nables, a  
 prouerbe, applied to them, which are in a studie,  
 how they shal after suche thynges as they dooe  
 repent them of.  
 Vngues ferrei, certayne instrumentes to gas  
 ther grapes.  
 Vnguem lacum non discedere, not to depart  
 a nagle bryethe out of his place, prouerbi ally  
 bled, not to dissent or disagree from one, the  
 leaste thyng in the worlde.  
 Medium vnguem ostendere dicitur, whiche  
 doeth vterly contemne or despyse on other.  
 Ad vnguem, perfectly.  
 Vnguis, in a rose, is the white and thirke part  
 of the floure next the topp of the stalk.  
 Vnguilla, la, f. g.  
 Vngula, la, fem. gene. the house of an horse or  
 other beaste.  
 Omnis vngulis, with all might and power,  
 with toothe and nagle, with hande and foote.  
 Vngularius, a great nagle and ragged.  
 Vngularus, a, um, that hath foule great nables.  
 Vngulum, li, n. g. of olde writers was taken for  
 a ryng, or a thimble to sow with.  
 Vngustus, a crooked staffe, or suche as commonly  
 men dooe call a crooke, wherewith they drawe to  
 them any thyng.  
 Vnicaleum frumentum, wheate whiche hath  
 but one reede growyng out of the rote.  
 Vnicialis, le, that hath but one stalk without  
 any branch.  
 Vnicis, onely, especially, singularly.  
 Vnicis illum diligit, he loueth hym as his onely  
 deere chylde.  
 Vnicolor, oris, om. g. of one colour.  
 Vnicornis, nis, m. gen. of Vnicornius, nij, mas.  
 gen. and Vnicornium, nij, neu. ge. a beaste,  
 called an vnico;ne.  
 Vnicornis, ne, that hath but one horne.  
 Vnicuba, a woman, whiche lieth or companieth  
 but with one man.  
 Vnicus, a, um, one alone.  
 Vnigenitus, ti, m. g. one childe without mo.  
 Vnigua vinea, vines, in the whiche vpon the  
 proppes beyng set vp, sundry rayles are laied  
 on the one syde onely.  
 Vnimanus, a, um, that hath but one hande.  
 Vnio, iui, ire, to ioyne together, to vniite.  
 Vnio, onis, f. g. conioyde.  
 Vnio, onis, m. g. a pette. also an oynion.  
 Vnioculus, li, m. g. he that hath but one eie.  
 Vnipes, pedis, m. g. haueyng but one foote.  
 Vnistipis, pe, that hath but one stemme.  
 Vnitas, aris, f. g. vniite, vniyng or ioynyng of  
 two thynges or mo together.  
 Vniter, together in one.  
 Vnitio, onis, a ioynyng together.  
 Vnitus, a, um, ioynd together in one.

Vniuersalis, le, vniuersall, belongyng to all.  
 Vniuersa, vniuersally, generally.  
 Vniuersipotens, he that hath power ouer all.  
 Vniuersipotentia, power ouer all.  
 Vniuersitas, aris, t. g. vniuersitee, generalitee.  
 Vniuersus, a, um, vniuersall, all without excep  
 tion. sometyne it signifyeth the whole.  
 Mare vniuersum, the whole sea or all the sea.  
 Vniuersus exercitus, the whole armie.  
 Vniuersi, all together.  
 In vniuersum, in general.  
 Vniuersum in partes diuidere, to diuide the  
 whole into partes.  
 Vniuersa vita, the whole life.  
 Vniuersa, a woman haueyng but one husbnde.  
 Vniucocus, a, um, that signifyeth but one thyng.  
 Vniucoc, of the same signification.  
 Vniuismodi, of one sorte or fashion, like.  
 Vnuculus, loke Vnioculus.  
 Vnosc, olde writers used for Simul, together.  
 Vnni, hungarians.  
 Vnquam, any tyme, euer.  
 Vnquam gentium, idem quod Vnquam.  
 Vt nemo vnquam, as neuer man was in the  
 worlde.  
 Vnus, na, num, one. also alone.  
 Vnis adibus, in the same house.  
 Vno animo, of one accord, with one mynde  
 or consent.  
 Vnus quis, who so euer thou wilt.  
 Vno ictu, at one stroke.  
 Vno verbo, at one woode.  
 Vnum, one thyng.  
 Vnus ex multis, Vnus ex omnibus, one ad  
 lone onely.  
 Vnus tum domi eram, I was then at whom  
 alone.  
 Vnus omnium, onely or alone amōg all other.  
 Illum curo vnū, I passe of care for hym alone.  
 Ad vnum, at ones.  
 Caluitium vni tantum animalium homini, a  
 man is balde and no beaste els.  
 Vnus & alter, two, one of two.  
 Vno aut altero die, in a daie of two onely.  
 Vnus atq; idem, the selfe same persone.  
 Vnus de septem, one of the seuen.  
 Dum rure absum vnos sex dies, while I haue  
 ben in the countrey but one poore six daies.  
 Vno exemplo omnes viuunt, they liue all as  
 ter one fashion.  
 Vnus ē vulgo, one of the common people.  
 Te vnum ex omnibus amat, he loueth you  
 onely amonge all other.  
 Vnis moribus viuunt, they kepe the same fas  
 tions or maners in their luyngs still.  
 Vna harum quatuor causa, any one of all these  
 reasons or causes.  
 Vno quoq; gradu, at euerie steppe.  
 Vna hac spes est, there is no hope but this.  
 Vno verbo eloquere, tell me at a woode, tell  
 me at ones.

Hic

# V ANTE O.

Hic vnus, this man onely.  
 Hoc ego scio vnum, I knowe this one thyng.  
 Vnusquisque, quæque, quodq; vel quidq; eue  
 ry one.  
 Vnusquisq; optimus, euerie honest man.

# V, ANTE O.

Voberca, a towne by Sylbo in Spayne.  
 Vocabulum, li, n, g. the denomination of  
 any thyng, a woode, a name.  
 Vocalis, le, londe. also that whiche hath a voice.  
 Vocalitas, aris, f. g. a tune or sound of a voice.  
 Vocamen, minis, n. g. the name of a thyng.  
 Vocamen trahere de re aliqua, to haue the  
 name of a thyng.  
 Vocatio, onis, a calling.  
 Vocatus, a, um, pertainyng to calling.  
 Vocator, oris, m. ge. a caller, one that is sent to  
 bidde men to suppar or dinar.  
 Vocatus, a, um, called, bidden.  
 Vocatus, us, m. g. a calling vpon, a praiyng.  
 Vociferans, aris, crying out, praiyng.  
 Vociferatio, onis, a crying out.  
 Vociferator, oris, m. g. he that crieth out.  
 Vociferor, aris, ari, to crie out, to crie londe, to  
 braie.  
 Vocifero, idem.  
 Vocito, aui, are, to call often.  
 Voco, aui, are, to call, to bidde, to aske, to geue  
 a name.  
 Me ad Democritum vacas, thou doest allege  
 Democritus, and wouldest haue me to beleue  
 hym.  
 Ad calculos vocare, to call to accompte.  
 Ad computationem vocare, idem.  
 Ad exemplar alterius vocare, to exhorte one  
 to folowe the example of an other man.  
 In discrimen vocare, to put in daunger.  
 In ius vel iudicium vocare, to accuse one openly  
 to tryge an action agaynst one.  
 Vocare ad cenam, to bidde to suppar.  
 Conuiuium vocare, idem.  
 Vocauerat me in hunc diem, he bade me come  
 as this daie.  
 Vocare clamoribus hostem, to prouoke the  
 enemies to battayle with cryyng to them.  
 Vocare deum clamore, to call vpon god.  
 Nomine vocare aliquem, to call one by name.  
 Vocat pluuiam cornix, the crowe signifyeth by  
 his cryyng that we shal haue rayne.  
 In crimen vocare, to accuse, to blame, to laie to  
 ones charge.  
 In dubium vocare, to doubt of.  
 Ad exitium & vastitatem vocare, to waste and  
 destroy utterly.  
 Ad libertatem seruos vocare, to manumite or  
 make free.  
 In luctum vocare, to make heauy or sorrowfull,  
 to cause to moune.  
 In odium vocabatur, it was hated.

# V ANTE O.

In partes mulieres vocat sunt, the women  
 were made partners, or willed to bee parte ta  
 kers.  
 In periculum vocantur, they are brought in  
 daunger.  
 In suspicionem vocare, to suspecte.  
 Ad procuracionem rei alius vocari, to bee  
 willed to take the charge of a thyng vpon hym.  
 Ad testimonium vocare, to call one to beare  
 witnesse.  
 Ad vitam vocare aliquem, to bidde one bee  
 good there, and put hym in hope of lyfe: or  
 courage or exhorte hym to lyue.  
 In inuolacionem proborum vocare, to ac  
 cuse one, or laie certayne reprochfull thynges  
 to his charge.  
 Voconia, a kynde of peeres.  
 Vocontij, people of Barbon in Fraunce.  
 Vocula, la, f. g. a littell voice. sometyne obloqui  
 also a littell woode.  
 Vogelus, a helyn in the marches of Angrece in  
 Fraunce.  
 Vola, la, fem. ge. the middes of the hande or the  
 foote. it is taken for the sole of the foote, the  
 palme of the hande.  
 Volans, aris, om. g. fleyng, rynnng swiftly.  
 Volantia sedatur, he endeuourith to catche  
 an hare with a tabber.  
 Volantes, substantiue, birdes.  
 Volaterra, a towne in Hetruria.  
 Volaticus, a, um, that fleyth or goeth awaie soe  
 demely, fflyyng, vncoustant.  
 Volatilis, le, that fleyth or can fley.  
 Volatura, ra, f. g. idem quod Volatus.  
 Volatus, us, m. g. a fleyng.  
 Volca, Languedoche in Fraunce.  
 Volcaius, the name of diuers Romans.  
 Volema, orum, neu. gene. plu. a great peare, a  
 wardyn.  
 Volens, entis, om. g. willing.  
 Volens animo, willingly, with a willinge  
 mynde.  
 Volgiolum, li, neu. ge. an instrument of houes  
 bandyng.  
 Volgiagus, looke Vulgiagus.  
 Voliba, a towne in Loznewaple called Bodwyn.  
 Volito, aui, are, to fley often, to renne in and out  
 often.  
 Cupiditate glorie volitare, to auance hym  
 selfe greatly with the desyre of glorie.  
 Volo, aui, are, to fley, to renue or goe quickly  
 or fast.  
 Volant literæ, letters be carried with greatte  
 speede.  
 Volat nauis, the shippe sailleth very swiftly.  
 Fama volat, fame is spreade abroad quickly.  
 Volat aras, our tyme or age passeth a pace.  
 Volant tela, daries be hurtled, or fley one at an  
 other.  
 Volo, vis, volui, velle, to wylle, to be willing,  
 to wylle.

Volo

**Volo** tuam gratiam, I desyre your fauour.  
**Volo** te, I wolde speake with the.  
**Volo** te paucis, and Tribus verbis te volo, I wolde speake with you a woordes of two.  
**Velit** uoluit, whether he wyll or no.  
**Rhodium volo** pueri causa, I wyll goe to Rhodes for the chyldes sake, or because of the childe.  
**Ne quid emisse velit**, let him not bie any thing: or let hym see that he bie no thyng.  
**Quem locum uolo** tibi notum, whiche place I wolde ye dyd know.  
**Leuiter bene uelle** alicui, to owe one lyttell good wyll.  
**Volo** omnia tua causa, id est, bene tibi cupio, I wyll doe all for your sake that I can possibie, I owe you very good wyll, I desire to do you any pleasure that I can possibie.  
**Valde eius causa uolo**, I wolde beate saue: or I desyre greatly to dooe hym pleasure.  
**Per eos**, qui nostra causa uolunt, by theem, whiche desyre or couet to dooe vs pleasure.  
**Eum honorem deum tibi fortunare uolo**, I praye god prospere you in that honour or dignitee.  
**Volo** defensam, id est, cupio defendi.  
**Quibus me vehementer excusatum uolo**, to whom I desyre greatly to haue my selfe excused.  
**Volo** oratum a uobis rem istam, I wolde desyre you this thyng.  
**Vos oratos uolo**, I wolde desyre you.  
**Nunc ut ueniret uelim**, nowe I wolde to god he wolde come.  
**Quid sibi uult istud?** what meaneth or signifiseth this?  
**Volones**, were bonde men at Rome, whiche in the warres of Carthage, whā there lached 130000000, offered theem selues to fyght for theem masters: and because they dyd it willingly without constraint, they were called Volones.  
**Volsci**, an auncient people of Italie.  
**Volcella**, he, f. g. an instrument to plucke heares from the body of face, pinners.  
**Volturnum**, a towne of Tuscan called now **Balsena**.  
**Volsus**, a, um, for **Versus**, a, um, or **Vulsus**, a, um.  
**Voluta**, a, f. g. for **Voluta**.  
**Volubilis**, le, that is of maie be easily turned or tumbled.  
**Fortuna volubilis**, vnconstant fortune, that neuer abyde in one state.  
**Volubilis**, is an herbe, which renneth vp by trees, hauing red branches, & the leaues bying and blisterynge the tounge.  
**Volubilitas**, a, is, f. g. the turnyng of any thyng.  
**Volubilitas fortunæ**, the vnconstantnesse of fortune.  
**Volubilitas linguæ**, the mouyng or waggynge of the tounge, quicke speakyng.  
**Volubilitas verborum**, quicke pronuncyng of

**woordes**: or the fallng of measure of woordes in speakyng.  
**Volubiliter**, with a certayne measure, numbre, or fallng in woordes.  
**Volucer**, cris, cre, any thyng that fleeth, swift, llyght.  
**Aquæ volucres**, riuers.  
**Fortuna volucris**, wauerynge and flitting fortune.  
**Volucra**, cræ, f. g. a vermine, whiche eateth the tender vines.  
**Volucris**, cris, f. g. all thyng that dooth flee, as a byrde, a fye, a waspe, &c.  
**Volucrum**, the after birthe in a woman.  
**Voluens**, entis, participiū, or a nowne of a pectiple, turnyng, wrappynge, or rennyng rounde, thynnyng in the mynde.  
**Plaustra voluētia**, id est, volubilia, that turne and renne rounde.  
**Sensus varios voluens**, myndyng diuers thinges: or, pondering sondy thinges in his mind.  
**Volumen**, minis, n. g. a booke. Sometime parte of a booke, called a volume.  
**Impendere tota volumina in disputationem**, &c. to spende or consume whole bookes in disputyng and reasonyng a matter.  
**Voluntarie**, and **Voluntario**, redly, willingly, promptly, with a ready mynde.  
**Voluntarius**, a, um, voluntarie, willing.  
**Voluntaria herba**, an herbe that groweth naturally without sowynge.  
**Auxilia voluntaria**, succours sente of a mans owne accord.  
**Mors voluntaria**, voluntarie death.  
**Voluntarius adest**, he is there ready with a franke or free courage.  
**Oblivio voluntaria**, whan one forgetteth a thyng willingly.  
**Voluntas**, a, is, f. g. ge. wyll, affection.  
**Voluntas erga aliquem**, the good affection or wyll toward one.  
**Si voluntate nolet**, if he wyl not freely without compulsion.  
**Id voluntate impetret**, let hym obteyne that of you wyth your good wyll.  
**Omnium voluntate**, with the good wyll and fauour of all men.  
**Ex voluntate alicuius aliquid facere**, to dooe a thyng accordyng as one wolde haue hym.  
**De sua voluntate erga Cæsarem**, of his good wyll that he had to dooe pleasure or seruice to Cæsar.  
**Mutua voluntas**, mutuall loue and good wyll one to an other.  
**Voluntas eius a me sine causa abhorret**, he hateth me without a cause.  
**Voluntas vestra si ad poetā accesserit**, if you dooe fauour, &c.  
**Voluo**, volui, vere, to wrappe, to turne, also to caste or thynke in the mynde.  
**Libros voluere**, to turne bookes, to rede booke

kes diligently.  
**Cogitationes voluere**, to thynke or caste many thynges in his mynde.  
**Secum aliquid voluere**, to cast in his mynde, to thynke.  
**Voluere cum animo**, idem.  
**Voluox**, uocis, masc. gen. a little wourme with many legges, whiche eateth the leaues of vines and of other trees.  
**Volup**, or **Volupe**, delectable, pleasant.  
**Voluptia**, the goddesse of voluptie, or pleasure.  
**Volupabilis**, le, that reioyseth, acceptable, pleasant.  
**Voluptarius**, a, um, pleasant, that bringeth pleasure. also geuen to pleasure.  
**Homo voluptarius**, a man geuen to pleasure.  
**Voluptarius sensus**, a sense that taketh great pleasure in thynges that it blyeth.  
**Voluptaria loca**, places of pleasure.  
**Voluptas**, a, is, f. g. an inordinate reioysyng or delectacion in thynges worldly or carnall, voluptee, pleasure, delite, sensualitee.  
**Voluptatem magnam nuntas**, thou tellest me very good tidings.  
**Spero fore nobis hanc cōiunctionem voluptati**, I trust that this aliaunce shalbe to our comfort.  
**Voluptatem eius capio**, I take great pleasure in hym.  
**Voluptate capi**, to be delited.  
**Esse voluptati**, to be pleasant or acceptable.  
**Mea voluptas**, my onely pleasure, my solace, my delite.  
**Cum voluptate legere**, to take great pleasure in readyng.  
**Semper est in voluptate**, he liueth in perpetual pleasure.  
**Dolere**, and **In voluptate esse**, contrary.  
**Voluptuarius**, and **Voluptarius**, a, um, that is geuen to carnall delectacion.  
**Voluptuosus**, a, um, voluptuous, vnfaciable in carnall pleasure or delectacion.  
**Voluptuosares**, a very pleasant thyng.  
**Volusius**, a poete of Naue.  
**Voluta**, a, is, f. g. that whiche heruers and peines doe call drapery and ctery, wrought like clothe, or leaues turned diuers waies.  
**Volutabrum**, bri. neu. gen. a place where swyne doe walowe.  
**Volutabundus**, a, um, walowynge, turnyng, tossing in the mynde.  
**Volutatio**, an aduerbe, signifing estroones tossing in the mynde, with tumblyng and rollyng.  
**Volutatio**, onis, a rollyng, a tumblyng.  
**Volutus**, us, m. g. idem.  
**Volutus**, a, um, that hath rolled or tumbled in a place.  
**Volutus**, a, ui, are, to tourne lyng, to walowe, to reuolue and tosse in the mynde, to tumble.  
**In luto volutare**, to tumble in the mire.  
**Animum cogitationibus volutare**, to thynke

on diuers thynges, or to cast diuers thynges in his mynde.  
**Secum volutare aliquid**, and in animo volutare, idem.  
**In omni genere scelerum volutare**, to walow or liue continually in all kindes of naughtynesse.  
**In secreto cum amicis aliquid volutare**, to talke or common of a thyng secretly with his friends.  
**Vomer**, eris, m. g. the culter of a ploughe.  
**Vomica**, ca, f. g. a rotten impostume, out whereof matter renneth. **Plautus** blyeth it for a purse full of money.  
**Vomitio**, onis, f. g. a vometyng or perbakyng.  
**Vomitor**, oris, m. g. he that vomiteth.  
**Vomitorius**, a, um, that hath the strength or nature to make one vomite.  
**Vomito**, aui, are, to vomite often.  
**Vomitus**, us, m. g. a vometyng.  
**Varius vomitus**, whan the vomite is of dyuers colours.  
**Vomo**, mui, mere, to vomite or perbake.  
**In gremio suo vomere**, to spue in his owne lappe.  
**Vomer**, vomeris, the passive.  
**Vopiscus**, sci, masc. gen. where two children are conceived, and one of them is aboyte, he that cometh to perfect birth is called Vopiscus. it was also the name of one that wyate the lues of emperours.  
**Voracitas**, a, is, f. gen. gluttony, deuourynge, & cessive eatyng.  
**Voraciter**, like a glutton.  
**Voraginosus**, a, um, full of gulfs or swallowyng pittes.  
**Vorago**, ginis, f. gen. a swallow of gulfe, a quauie mire.  
**Vorago patrimonij**, a deuourer of a riotous spender of his patrimony.  
**Voratio**, onis, a deuouryng.  
**Vorax**, acis, om. gene. a glutton, a rauenour, a great eater of deuourer, a gourmandour.  
**Voro**, aui, are, to swallow downe meate ere it be chewed. also to cate greedily.  
**Viam vorare**, to reneue a pafe.  
**Vorsura**, for **Versura**.  
**Vorsuram soluere**, a prouerbe applied to theim, that so discharge theim selues of one busynesse, that they enter into an other more paynfull or dangerous.  
**Vortex**, for **Vortex**.  
**Vorto**, for **Verto**.  
**Vortumnalia**, a solenne feast to the god **Vortumnus**.  
**Vos**, vestrum, vel vestri, you.  
**Vosmetipsi**, or **Vosipii**, you your selfe.  
**Votius**, a, um, that is bowed. also desyred.  
**Votua verba**, votiuæ preces, woordes and prayers, wherein we desyre somewhat.  
**Votiuæ aures**, eares whiche desyre to here somewhat.



# V ANTE R.

Legatio votina, looke Legatio.  
Ludi votui, plaies that one hath vowed.  
Voto, & votito, to make a vow.  
Vorum, ti, n. g. a vow. sometime a desyre. some-  
tyme plaier.  
Voti compos, that hath that whiche he wished  
of desyred.  
Vota publica suscipere, to make generall pray-  
er, solemnities of supplication.  
Facere vota, to make vowes. also to wishe of  
praise god, to desyre.  
Reddere vota, to accomplishe that he vowed.  
Liberi voti, to be discharged of quite of his  
vow.  
Implere votum alicuius, to fulfill ones desyre.  
Melior fingi ne voto, quidem potuit, a man  
coude not wishe hym to be better.  
Votus, a, um, bowed.  
Voueo, ui, uere, to vowe or make a vowe.  
Votum vouere, to make a vowe.  
Vouere caput pro salute patrie, to put his life  
in daunger for safegarde of his countrey.  
Vox, vocis, f. g. a voyce, a towne. sometime  
a woorde.  
Voce assa, with the voyce onely of a man, with-  
out any instrument of musike.  
Absonus voce, he that hath an untunable  
voyce.  
Canora vox, a lowde and shrill voyce.  
Clara & suavis vox, a clere and sweete voyce.  
Contentio vocis, lowde speaking.  
Remissio vocis, temperate and low speaking.  
Intentio vocis, streingnyng of the voyce.  
Mollis vox, a womanlyke voyce.  
Hac vna vox omnium, all the woerde accor-  
deth in this, or sayeth this.  
Vna voce, all with one accorde.  
Hac vox, this sayng of woorde.  
Vocem excitare, to speake hygher and hygher  
by little and little.  
Glutire vocem, to cattyll in the throte as one  
were choled, to make a noyse lyke a raupn.  
Iacere vocem, to spread a rumour, to speake,  
to cast out a woerde.  
Vocem mittere contra aliquem, to speake as  
gainst one.  
Vox de questura nulla missa est, there was no  
woorde spoken of the questourschippe.  
Vocem pro aliquo mittere, to speake for one.  
Rumpere vocem, to speake out after longe si-  
lence.  
Mittere liberam vocem, to speake frankly  
and freely.  
Latina voce loqui, to speake latine.

# V, ANTE P.

**V** Pilio, onis, m. g. Virgill hath for Opilio.  
Vpupa, vpupa, f. g. a birde, no bigger  
then a thynth, and (as Plinie saith) hath  
a cresse from his bill to the vitermost part of

# V ANTE P.

his heade, whiche he strouteth by of holdeth  
downe according to his affection, wherefore it  
can not be our lapwing, as it hath ben take for,  
it is rather called a houpe. Plautus vlyeth this  
woyde for an harlot.

# V, ANTE R.

**V** Rania, x, f. g. of Vranie, et, f. g. one  
of the muses, which is president of Muses  
noimie.  
Vragus, of olde wyters was used for Orcus,  
death.  
Vranoscopos, a certaine fylthe haupng one cle in  
his head.  
Vranus, the fathoe of Saturnus, called also  
Caelum.  
Vrbancum, lyke a gentillman, curteously, grac-  
iously.  
Vrbane, curteously, with a good grace, pleasant-  
ly.  
Vrbancani milites, souldiours of the citee.  
Vrbancitas, atis, f. g. curtesie, good maner, gentile-  
nesse in speache, ciuilitie: also scoffng, isling.  
Vrbancus, a, um, of the citee, that dwelleth in the  
citee, ciuile, curteously, gentill in speache and  
lecture.  
Arbor vrbana, cui syluestris opponitur.  
Mus vrbancus, a townis moule.  
Serui vrbani, that serue in the towne or citee.  
Pradia vrbana, houses, either in the citee or  
countrey, wher gentillmen lie.  
Vrbicula, x, f. g. a little citee or towne.  
Vrbicus, a, um, of the citee, that dwelleth in the  
citee or towne.  
Vrbina, x, f. g. a certaine weapon.  
Vrbinum, a towne in Umbria, the people wherof  
be called Vrbincates.  
Vrbo, aut, are, to cast a mere with a ploughe.  
Vrbs, vrbis, f. gen. a walled towne, also a citee,  
sometime it is taken for Ciuitas, the multitude  
of ciuizins.  
Vrce, a towne of Spayne, called now Aquila.  
Vrceolaris, an herbe, whiche is called peltopie  
of the wall.  
Vrceolus, li, m. g. a little water pytcher.  
Vrceus, ei, m. g. a pytcher pot, wherin water is  
caried.  
Vredo, inis, f. g. the fault in corne of trees, whan  
they be blasted. it signifyeth also an pyche and  
burnyng in the skynne.  
Vrens, entis, om. g. burnyng.  
Vreteres, vrines in the body, by the whiche the  
vrine descendeth to the bladder.  
Vrgens, entis, om. g. forcyng, streingnyng, cal-  
lyng earnestly vpon.  
Vrgeo, vris, vrigere, to prouoke, to hast forth,  
to streigne, to enforce, to presse, to call earnestly  
on, to be streit or earnest vpon one. sometime to  
rouer, to oppresse, to bere, to infect, to molest.  
Angustis vrgeri, to be in a narrow streit, to  
be hard streigned.

Fame

# V ANTE R.

Fame ferroq; vrgeri, to be pressed of soye great  
ued. ff.  
Quanto maiore vrgeat vides, with how great  
forow of heauynesse I am molested or greued,  
you see.  
Literis vrgeri, to be earnestly called vpon in  
letters.  
Somnus vrgebat, I of he had muche a dooe to  
forbeare sleape.  
Circiter horas duas graui praelio vrgerunt, a-  
bout two houres they fought verye eagerly, or  
pressed vpon their enemies verye soye.  
Vrgent tamen & nihil remittunt, and yet they  
be earnest vpon men. ff.  
Illud vrgeam, I maie be earnest vpon you in  
this point to answer me.  
Ius Crassus, equitatem Antonius vrgebat,  
Crassus alleged earnestly the rigour of the lawe,  
Antonius equitee.  
Quin tu vrges istam occasionem? whye doe  
you not pursue this present occasion?  
Proposui vrgeri, to continue and go forth  
warde in his purpose.  
Male administranda prouincia vrgebatur, he  
was earnestly accused or called vpon, for misgo-  
uernyng of the prouince: of the misguidyng of  
the prouince was earnestly layed to his charge.  
De xditione tua Cyrum vrgeri non cesso,  
to sollicite or call earnestly vpon.  
Vri, orum, wylde beastes lyke oxen, called buz-  
gles, or buffes.  
Vrica, x, f. g. an hurt that cometh to come by  
blastyng.  
Vriculum, li, any thyng that is holow.  
Vrigo, ginis, idem quod Vredo.  
Vrina, x, f. g. vrine or pyss.  
Vrina genialis, the seede of man or beaste.  
Mouere vrinam, to prouoke vrine.  
Ciere & concitare vrinam, to make one to pyss.  
Vrinam tardare & citare, contrary.  
Facere or reddere vrinam, to make water.  
Vrinare difficultas, paine in pyssyng.  
Vrinator, oris, m. g. one that diueth of swym-  
meth vnder the water.  
Vrinatrix, tricis, a birde, called a douker, or dis-  
dapper.  
Vrino, aui, are, to make water.  
Vrino, aui, are, and Vrinor, aris, ari, to dyue of  
swymme vnder the water.  
Vrinum ouum, an egge, that proueth not vnder  
an henne or other vyde.  
Vrion, or Vrium, ri, a certayne kynde of earth.  
Vrion, aui, are, to burne soye or vehemently.  
Vrium, a citee of Spayne.  
Vrina, x, f. g. a measure of thynges liquide, con-  
teynynge xliiii. Sextarios. And it is the halfe  
deale of Amphora, and is of our measure two  
gallons. and one pottell. it is also the generall  
name of a water pytcher or pottle. also a pottle,  
wherinto the Dractoz put the names of iudges,  
whan they shoulde be chosen.

# V ANTE S.

Vrnalis, le, belonging to a pytcher or pottle, of  
that conteyneth the measure called Vrina.  
Vrnarium, n, n. g. a bourde in a kitchen, wheron  
water pottes be sette.  
Vrnula, x, f. g. a little water pytcher or pottle.  
Vro, vris, ere, to burne, to tourment or bere.  
Vrere, is also to byte as froste doeth the grasse.  
Vro hominem, I haue geuen hym a cosse, I  
nettle hym or byte hym by the stomache. I bere  
hym.  
Vrolanium, a towne in Englande, called sainte  
Aibans.  
Vropigium, or Oripigium, gii, neu. gene. the  
lowestest and narrowest part of the chynne, next  
to the fundament, the rumpe.  
Vror, cris, vri, to be burned.  
Vri, to burne in loue.  
Vri virgis, to be beaten or scourged.  
Vri viridis, m. g. an instrument belonging to  
householdrie.  
Vriscum, i, n. g. the lowest parte of the eare of  
some, next to the straw.  
Vrifa, x, two fygures of sterres, the one called  
Vrifa maior, and the other Vrifa minor.  
Vrifa Bania, the citee of Disenes.  
Vrifa, x, f. g. a she beate.  
Vriferus, a, um, of a beate.  
Vrifulus, or Vriscellus, li, m. gen. a little of ponge  
beate.  
Vriferus, i, m. g. a male beate.  
Vrtica, x, f. gen. a nettle. also the tickling of les-  
cherp, also a fylthe, whiche, as Paulus Iouius  
wytteth, is of the quantitee of a walnut, and the  
licuering of hum, is betwene a shell and an hard  
skynne, and is somewhat redde, and the fylthe  
of hym is harde. Aristotile de paribus anima-  
lium, lib. 4. saith, Vrtica hath no shell, but is  
cleane out of a shell, and is of that sort of fyre  
whiche be of an vncertaine nature, betwene  
plant and a liuyng creature.

# V, ANTE S.

**V** Sia, for Essentia, or Substantia.  
Vtio, onis, f. g. idem, quod vsus.  
Vsiare, after the accustomed facion, as  
they be commonly.  
Vsiatio, onis, an vsage.  
Vsiator, aris, ari, to vse often.  
Vsiatus, a, um, muche accustomed, muche used.  
Vsiata consuetudo, the common custome, the  
accustomed facion.  
Honos vsitatus, a dignitee or honoz accustomed  
by gotten.  
Tempus vsitatum ad aliquid faciendum, the  
accustomed tyme for any thyng to be doen in.  
Vsitatum est, it is a common custome, it is of  
ten tymes used.  
Vsiatum, in any place, to some place, any where,  
also in any thyng.  
Num me expertus vsipiam? dydest thou cure  
EEcc proue



Veni, for Quam ob rem, why?  
 Vt Dicarcho visum est, after the opinion of Dicarchus.  
 Orationem salutarem vt in tali tempore habuit, in respect of that time.  
 Vnde, how so euer.  
 Vt erat, howe so euer the matter was.  
 Vt, as will as.  
 Vt vales? R. Vt Queo, howe farest thou & I, as well as I maie.  
 Vt, beholde how.  
 Vt sapie summa ingenia in occulto latent, bez holde howe that oftentimes mozte excellent wittes doe lye hyd in a corner.  
 Vt, admitte it, or set the case, or put the case.  
 Legem illam appellare fas non est, & vt sit lex non debemus illam Hinc legem putare, it is not conuenient that we call it a lawe, and admit that it be a lawe: we shulde not yet suppose it to be diuine lawe.  
 Et enim vt circumspiciamus omnia, quae populo grata atq; iucunda sunt, nihil tam popolare, quam pacem, quam concordiam, quam otium reperiemus, for although we consider and viewe all thynges, or be it that we consider all thynges that bee plesant and delectable to the people: we shall nothyng fynde, that they so muche desyre, as peace, as concord, as vacation from labour.  
 Vt est dementia, see the mans folly, such is his madnesse.  
 Vt istum dii, deary omnes perdant, I beseeche god and all halowes, sende hym a mischysse.  
 Vt, for postquam.  
 Nam vt illos de republica libros edidisti, nihil ate postea accepimus, for after that, or sence yest forth your booke of the weale publike, I neuer after receiued any thyng from you.  
 Vt in limine audir, for ita vt, or itaquam &c. he was as well heard, as if he had been within.  
 Vt, so that.  
 Olent, falsa sunt, tangere vt non velis, they be so false & strynges, that thou wouldest be loth to touche them.  
 Vt, so that.  
 Operam vt det, so that he doe his endeuour, or so that he wyl hearken to me.  
 Vt ad paucos redeam, to make a shorte tale.  
 Vt ne ddam, to be shorte.  
 Vt cumq; in what manner or fashion so euer, how so euer, accordyng as, euen as, so so, after a softe, meretly so.  
 Sed nostrum est intelligere, vt cumq; & vbi cumq; opus est obsequi, but it is our parte to knowe in what facion, and where so euer we shall geue our attendance.  
 Vt cumq; erit, how so euer it shall happen.  
 Vt cumq; est ventus exin velum voritur, accordyng as the wynde is, &c.  
 Vt cumque, for aliquantum, or aliquo modo, somewhat.

Vtensilis, le, necessary to be used, any thyng that is for our vse or occupying.  
 Vter, tris, m. g. a bottle.  
 Vter, teri, or Vterus, ri, m. g. a wombe or bray.  
 Vterum gerere, to be great with chylde.  
 Vtero grauis, great with chylde.  
 Vter, tra, trum, whiche of the two, whether?  
 Vter alteri dixerit nescio, whiche of the two tolde it to the other, I can not tell.  
 Vter viri insidias fecerit, whiche of the two laid waite for the other.  
 Vterculus, or Vtriculus, m. g. a littell wombe.  
 Vtercumq; whether of the two ye wyl.  
 Vterlibet, whiche ye wyl of the two.  
 Vtriam, whiche of the two.  
 Vterque, traque, umque, bothe, bothe the one & the other.  
 Vterque vtrique est cordi, they lyke well the one the other, eche loueth other.  
 Vterque alterum verberauit, the one beate the other, eache dtd beate other.  
 Vterque vtrique est exercitus in conspectu, eache armie might see other.  
 Hoc beneficio vterque ab vtriusque deuincimur, by the god helpe of this thyng, ye be bounde eche to other.  
 Vtrinys, a, um, bozne of the same mother or darum.  
 Vtrius, whiche of them thou wilt.  
 Vtrius, i, looke Vter, teri: vtrius, is sometyne taken for Fortus.  
 Vt, for Vt, that, to the ende.  
 Vtica, a citee in Africke, where Cato did lye hym selfe, and therfore was afterwarde called Cato Vticensis.  
 Vtilis, le, for Vtilis, profitable.  
 Vtilitas, aris, for Vtilitas, profite.  
 Vtilis, le, profitable, conuenient, good, expedient, necessarie.  
 Neutro pede satis vtilis, that hath neuter a good foote.  
 Bis vtilis arbor pomis, a tree that bringeth fruite twyse in a yere.  
 Vtilis laboribus, apte to labour.  
 Vtilis ad bellum, able to dooe good seruice for warre.  
 Vtilitas, aris, f. g. profite, vtilitee.  
 Fructum vtilitatis alicui asserre, to bynge one great profite.  
 Habere vtilitatem, to be profiteable.  
 Seruire vtilitati alicuius, to haue regarde of respect to ones profite.  
 Omittre suas vtilitates, not to regarde his owne profite.  
 Vtiliter, profiteably.  
 Vtiliam, wolde to god.  
 Vtilium, a towne in Italie.  
 Vtique, lyke as, verily.  
 Vtor, teris, ti, to vse, to be connectant of familiar with othe, to occupie, to take profite of.  
 Vtere vt vis mea opera, take my seruice at your

pour commandement.  
 Da mihi operam amabo. M. Tua est, vtere atque impera si quid vis, a good felowshippe lende me thy helpe. It is ready for the, haue here, commaunde what thou wilt.  
 Nihil te vtor, I will haue nothyng to doe with the.  
 Vtor, hath sometyne an accusatiue case.  
 Cetera quae volumus vti, other thynges that we wyl vse.  
 Trebonio vtor valde familiariter, I vse Trebonius, as my veray familiar frende, or I haue greatte familiaritee of acquaintance with Trebonius.  
 Vti aliquo plurimum, to vse ones helpe, or seruice very muche, to bee very familiar with one.  
 Placuit vti vtor, they be pacified or qualified to wardes me, or we be agreed.  
 Vti aliquid contra te, to vse a thing to his owne hurts.  
 Qui image amico vtuntur gnato, whom my son doeth loue more, or whiche hath my sonn more fauourable of louyng.  
 Benignus vti aliquibus, to fynde men courtly and lyberall to hym.  
 Vti eodem vti consilio, that they folowyn the same counsaile.  
 Defensore aliquo vti, to haue one his defender or helper.  
 Vix equo propter aetatem poterat vti, he was so olde that he coulde scant ryde.  
 Quam me vis vtor a quo, how indifferente or reasonable a person you shall haue me.  
 Horis suis vti, to spende his conuenient tyme in doyn a thyng.  
 Hortatione vti, to exhorte.  
 Tuo iudicio vtere, folowe your owne iudges ment. Libera itate modice vti, to vse a meane in liberalitee, not to geue to lyberally.  
 Vti necessitate, to doe that necessitee forceth or contreyneth.  
 Potestate vti ad quæstum, to abuse his auctoritee or power, to his owne profite.  
 Simulati one tuncis vti, to make semblaunt as though he went vis waie.  
 Hoc solano vtor, this thyng doeth comforte me, or I haue this comforte.  
 Vti aliqua arbor carboni, to vse a tree to make coles of.  
 Duplici spe vtor, I haue two strynges to my bow, I haue two waies, wherby I hope to bynge my matter to passe.  
 Ad speciem vti re aliqua, to haue or vse a thyng onely for a shewe.  
 Voce vti, to speake.  
 Ad furia vti aliquo, to vse ones helpe or seruice in robbery or stealing.  
 Vento vti dicuntur naues, to haue a prosperous wynde.  
 Vti familiariter amicitia alicuius, to vse one as his frende familiarly.

Vti, sometyne signifieth to haue.  
 Et te vti iniquiore, & meus me ordo irridet at, bothe I shall haue the warre toward me, and my compaigne maie mocke me.  
 Mihi si vti quum filius erit, ille facili me vtiur patre, if euer I haue a sonne, he shall haue me a gentil father: or I wyl bee a very gentle and gracious father to hym.  
 Vti amore, to loue.  
 Vti amicitia, to fauour or be in amitie.  
 Amore vti subreptio, to loue pryuy.  
 Vti eadem disciplina, to be of the same leaenyn.  
 Vti oculis, to see perfectly or well.  
 Maris causa hercle hoc ego oculo vtor mihi me, In god sepe the sea maketh that I see not well with this eye, or I see not a wyte with this eye.  
 Vti officio, to doe the office or parte.  
 Vti valetudine firma, to be in health.  
 Vti valetudine minus commoda, to be sicke.  
 Vti foro, to take the market as it cometh, a prouerbe applied to them, whiche can take the state of euery tyme and chaunce, as it cometh. also it maie signifie, to applye hym selfe to the facions and condicions present.  
 Vti pote, because as, for so muche as.  
 Romanus auxit animum & turbavit vultus vtiote capta vrbe cui adferendam open veniant, and no meruaile: or, and not without a cause, sence of conspyenge, that the citee was taken &c.  
 Vti puta, for quemadmodum, as.  
 Vtiarius, ri, m. g. he that fetcheth water in bouges, a water laggere.  
 Vtiularius, ri, m. ge. he that ppyeth in a bagge ppye.  
 Vniculus, li, m. ge. the place in a woman, wher in the chylde lieth. also the huske or hull of all seedes.  
 Vtriusque, on the one parte and the other, of the one and the other, on bothe sydes.  
 Vtro, towards whiche parte.  
 Vtrobique, in the one place and the other, on the one syde and the other, on bothe partes.  
 Vtrouque, to the one place and the other, to bothe places.  
 Vtrouque versum, towards bothe partes, both towards the one parte and the other.  
 Vtrum, whether.  
 Vtriusque a vestra, an nostra culpa est: is that your fault or ours?  
 Vtr, how so euer it be, in what facion so euer.  
 Hæc adeo mea culpa fateor fieri, non me hanc rem pati, vtur erat gesta indicasse, I confesse all this happened by my default, that I ther was doore.  
 EEcc iij

**V**va, uæ, f. g. a grape. Sometime an other beary: sometime a vyne. It is also that, whiche is in the rouse of a mans mouthe, which sometime will smell, and is called Vuula. It is also a swarme of bees, hangng rounde.

Vua passia, a great reysen.

Vuesco, uescere, to wake moyste, or be moyste.

Vucus, a, um, of a grape.

Vucus succus, wyne.

Vuidus, a, um, moiste, wette.

Vulcanalia, orum, n. g. plu. feastes dedicate to Vulcan.

Vulcanus, Jupiters smith. also it is taken for fyre.

Vulcanius, a, um, of Vulcane.

Vulga, gæ, f. g. a sharpe or sachel. sometime a womans bealy.

Vulgaris, re, commune, muche vsed, vulgar, belonging to the common people, base.

Vulgar est, it is a commune thyng.

Vulgares artes, handy craftes.

Commendatio non vulgaris, no small praise or commendacion.

Sermo vulgaris, the common speche.

Viam vulgarem ingredi, to dooe as he was commonly wont to doe.

Singularia sint an vulgaria, whether they be rare or common.

Forma vulgaris, a beaultie that is not excellent.

Vulgariter, commonly, vulgarly.

Vulgatus, a, um, commonly known or vsed, published abroad.

Vulgatus cibus, common meate, that is basely vsed.

Vulgata verba, common wordes vsed of euery man.

Vulgatio fama est, the moze common sayng or bynde is.

Vulgator, oris, m. g. he that publisheth or telleth thynges abroad.

Vulgiuagus, a, um, idem quod plebeius.

Vulgo, abroad, amonge all men, commonly, in heapes or companies, in euery parte.

Vulgo conceptus, whose father is not certayne.

Vulgo dicitur, or dici solet, it is a commune sayng, or it is commonly spoken.

Vulgo audieram, I hearde it commonly spoken of euery man.

Vulgo loquuntur, the commune bynde of sayng is.

Vulgo homines illud requirunt, the moste parte of men demaunde that.

Vt homines vulgo impune occiderentur, that men shuld be hyde commonly befoze the face of the worlde, and yet no punishmente done on the murderers.

Vulgo, aui, arc, to publishe, to manifeste, to make commune, to set abroad, to noyse, to bynde.

Famam vulgare, to spreade a rumour or bynde.

Morbos vulgare, to make diseases common as monge the people.

Librum vulgare, to publishe or set forth a booke.

Vulgare corpus suum dicitur meretrix, to abandon hit selfe to euery man.

Vestra voce vulgatum est, it was published by you.

Vulgi, m. g. or n. g. the common people.

In vulgi probari, to be allowed and approued of the commons.

Commendatio in vulgi, the praise of the common people.

Gratum in vulgi, acceptable to the common people.

Vulgi seruorum, the common sorte of seruantes.

Celebratum in vulgi, muche spoken of among the common people.

In vulgi emanare, to come to the knowledge of the people, and be talked of abroad.

Ego tribuo nonnulli in vulgi, I dooe often tymes bende my will to the mindes of the common people.

Vulnerarius, rij, m. g. a surgeon.

Vulnerarius, a, um, belonging to woundes.

Vulneratio, onis, a woundng, a hurtng.

Vulnero, aui, arc, to wounde, to hurte.

Vulnerare aliquem voce, to speake spitefully agaynst one, to hurte one with his wordes.

Vulnificus, a, um, that woundeth or maketh woundes.

Vulnus, neris, n. g. a wounde: sometime greke, displeasure.

Accipere vulnus, to be hurte.

Imponere vulnus, to hurte or wounde.

Sanare vulnus iniuria, to heale the wounde of a wrong doone.

Onustus vulneribus, haunge as many woundes as one can geare awaie with all.

Saucius vulneribus, wounded in diuers places.

Vulneribus confectus, slayne.

Confodere aliquem vulneribus, to geare one in and geare hym many woundes.

Integrare vulnera, to reneue sores of greke.

Vulpes, pis, f. g. a foxe.

Vulpecula, æ, f. g. a cubbe or a ponge foxe.

Vulpinor, aris, ari, to be wply, to plate the foxe or ragnarde, to deceiue with crafty lies and deccites.

Vulpinus, a, um, of or belonging to a foxe. also craftie, wily, subtile.

Vulsella, læ, f. g. a pynners or any lyke instrument.

Vulsini, a towne in Tuscane destroyed with lightng.

Vulsinensis, se, of Vulsini.

Vulsinus, a ruuer in Italie.

Vulsinienses, people dwellng about the ruuer of Vulsinus.

Vulsura, ræ, f. g. a pullng, a pluckng.

Vul-

Vallus, a, um, plucked or pulled.

Vulculus, li, m. g. a pteape countinaunce, a litle tell disage.

Vultorii, certayne dice.

Vultuosus, a, um, heauy, sorowfull of countenance.

Vultuose, disdeignefully, heauyly, with frowngng countenance, with gesture agreable vnto the matter.

Vultur, turis, Vulturis, ris, and vulturis, rij, m. g. a byrde, of whom Aristotle saith, there be of scried of any. Aristotle saith, there be of other two byndes, the one litle and geare, the other greater and moze barbable. Plinie saith, the blacke be of mozte estimation: no man mare come to theyr neckes, for they be made in the mozte highte rockes: they haue not passenge carapn, yet wply they not feede on a deade birde.

I suppose it to be the great bynde of Raupns, wherof is moze numbre seen in this realme, the in any other countrey.

Vultur, a byll of Apulia.

Vulturinus, a, um, of a Vultur.

Vulturinus homo, id est, rapax, an extorcioner.

Vulturum, a towne in Campania.

Vulturus, the north east wynde.

Vulva, Aurrectus vsed for the plurall numbre of Vultus.

Vultus, of olde wyters is taken for wply, a Volendo.

Vultus, m. g. a countinaunce or there, a loke, a visage.

Vulua, uæ, f. g. the wombe or mother of any fes mall bynde. It is also a meate vsed of the Romans, made of the bealy of a cowe, either that hath farowed, or is great with farow.

Vuula, a litle piece of fleshe in the rouse of ones mouthe, whiche sometime wellet, and geeteth one very muche.

**V**Xama, a towne of Spayne.

Vxella, Eoekernewell in Denonshyre.

Vxellum, a citee in Englande called Westchester.

Vxor, oris, f. g. a wyfe.

Ducere vxorem, to marie a wyfe.

Missam facere vxorem, to be deuoyed from his wyfe.

Vxorcula, læ, f. g. a pteape wyfe.

Vxorius, rij, m. g. he that docteth on his wyfe: he that is vnder obedience of his wife.

Vxorius, a, um, of or belonging to a wyfe.



**ANTHA**, a nymphe.

Xandii, a people in Asia,

whose citee beyng besieged

of the capytayne of Egiptus,

they brought into the castles

les their wyfes, seruantes,

and gooddes, and puttyng

thervnto fire, burned all

together: and afterwarde issuing out of the citee,

fought vntill they wer all slayne.

Xanthenes, a certayne precious stone.

Xanhippe, the wyfe of wyse Socrates the philosopier.

Xanthippus, a capytayne of the Lacedemonians,

whiche fought agaynst Lucianus the Romaine:

whiche amonge the Jewes was the moneth of Apryll.

Xanthium, an herbe, whiche beareth the litle burr.

Xantho, a nymphe.

Xanthos, a precious stone of a bygyt below colour.

Xanthus, a, um, below.

Xanthus, a ruuer of Croie, wherof if therpe byd bynke, the flese became below. It was also the name of Hector's hoise.





